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1	A is the first letter of the English alphabet.
2	A 1 is a term used to describe anything unusually good.
3	Aachen (pop. 238,587) is an industrial city in Germany.
4	Aalto, Alvar (1898-1976), was a Finnish architect, town planner, and furniture designer.
5	Aardvark is an African mammal that lives in the ground and eats ants and termites.
6	Aardwolf is an unusual type of hyena that lives on the plains of southern and eastern Africa.
7	Aaron, in the Bible and in the Quran, was the brother of Moses and Miriam.
8	Aaron, Henry (1934-...), an American baseball player, hit 755 regular-season home runs, more than any other player in major league history.
9	Abaca is a plant grown in Borneo, the Philippines, and Sumatra for its fibre.
10	Abacus is an ancient device used in China and other countries to perform arithmetic calculations.
11	Abadan (pop. 294,068) is a refining centre for Iran's oil industry.
12	Abalone is a marine snail found in most mild and tropical seas.
13	Abalone fishing is an important commercial industry in all southern Australian states.
14	Abandonment is a legal term that has two chief meanings.
15	Abbas, Ferhat (1899-1985), served as president of Algeria's first elected legislature.
16	Abbey Theatre, in Dublin, is the national theatre of the Republic of Ireland.
17	Abbot is the religious superior of a monastery of an early religious order, such as the Benedictines and Cistercians.
18	Abbotsbury is a village in Dorset famous for its swannery (a place where swans are bred).
19	Abbott, Lyman (1835-1922), an American Congregationalist preacher and editor, popularized the reconciliation of evolution with the Biblical account of creation.
20	Abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or a phrase.
21	Abdomen is a large body cavity between the thorax (chest) and the pelvic cavity.
22	Abduh, Muhammad (1849-1905), an Egyptian lawyer, tried to bring Muslim thinking in line with the findings of science and conditions of the modern world.
23	Abdul Aziz, Ungku (1922-...), a distinguished Malaysian economist, was vice chancellor of the University of Malaya from 1968 to 1988.
24	Abdul Ghafar Baba, Tun (1925-...), a Malay politician, became deputy prime minister and minister of national development of Malaysia in 1986.
25	Abdul-Hamid II, (1842-1918), was the 34th sultan of the Ottoman Empire.
26	Abdul Rahim Kajai (1894?-1944) was the leading professional Malay journalist in the 1930's.
27	Abdul Rahman, Tuanku (1895-1960), the first king of independent Malaya, was yang di-pertuan agong (paramount ruler) from 1957 to 1960.
28	Abdul Rahman, Tunku (1903-1990), was the first prime minister of the independent country of Malaya from 1957 to 1963.
29	Abdul Rahman Yakub, Datuk Patinggi (1928-...), a Malay lawyer and politician, was chief minister of the Malaysian state of Sarawak from 1970 to 1980.
30	Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Tun (1922-1976), the second prime minister of Malaysia, held the post from 1970 to 1976.
31	Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir Munshi (1795?-1854), is regarded as the first modern Malay writer.
32	Abdurahman, Abdullah (1872?-1940), was the main political leader of the coloured (mixed race) people in South Africa from 1905 until his death.
33	Abel, in the Bible, the second son of Adam and Eve, was a shepherd (Genesis 4).
34	Abel, I. W. (1908-1987), served as president of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) from 1965 to 1977.
35	Abelard, Peter (1079-1142), was one of the leading philosophers and theologians of the Middle Ages.
36	Aberconwy and Colwyn (pop. 54,100) was a unitary authority (local government district) in Wales created in 1996.

37	Abercrombie, Lascelles (1881-1938), was a British poet and scholar.
38	Abercromby, Ralph (1842-1897), was a British meteorologist.
39	Aberdeen (pop. 201,099) is an ancient university centre and the principal city in the north of Scotland.
40	Aberdeen, Earl of (1784-1860), was the United Kingdom's prime minister when the Crimean War started in 1854.
41	Aberdeen and Temair, Marquess of (1847-1934), a British politician, served as governor general of Canada from 1893 to 1898.
42	Aberration, in optics, is the failure of light rays to focus properly after they pass through a lens or reflect from a mirror.
43	Aberystwyth, a popular seaside resort in South Wales, is an important Welsh cultural and educational centre.
44	Abidjan (pop. 1,850,000) is the capital and largest city of Ivory Coast and one of the busiest seaports in western Africa.
45	Abnormal psychology is the scientific study of psychological disorders.
46	Abolition movement was activity that took place in the 1700's and 1800's to end slavery.
47	Abominable Snowman, also called Yeti, is a creature said to live on Mount Everest and other mountains of the Himalaya range of Asia.
48	Abortion is the ending of a pregnancy before birth.
49	Abraham was the founder of Judaism and the ancestor of both the Arabs and the Jews.
50	Abraham, William (1842-1922), was a Welsh politician and trade union leader.
51	Abrahams, Harold Maurice (1899-1978), held the English native long-jump record for 32 years with his jump of 7.378 metres, made in 1924.
52	Abrasive is a substance used to grind, smoothen, sharpen, and polish various materials.
53	Abruzzi, Duke of the (1873-1933), Luigi Amadeo, Prince of Savoy-Aosta, was an Italian naval officer, mountain climber, and Arctic explorer.
54	Abscess is a collection of pus within an infected part of the body.
55	Absolute zero is the theoretical temperature at which the atoms and molecules of a substance have the least possible energy.
56	Absolutism is a form of government in which one or more persons rule with power unlimited by law.
57	Absorption and adsorption are processes by which substances take in matter or energy, or both.
58	Abstract art is a style of art of the 1900's that discards identifiable subject matter.
59	Abu Bakar (1833-1895), ruled the state of Johor in Malaya from 1862 to 1895.
60	Abu Dhabi (pop. 242,975), also called Abu Zaby, is the capital of the United Arab Emirates, a confederation of seven Arab states.
61	Abu Simbel, Temples of, are two ancient Egyptian temples that were carved in a rocky mountainside beside the Nile River in southern Egypt.
62	Abuja is the capital of Nigeria.
63	Abul Fazl (1515-1602) was an Indian scholar.
64	Acacia is the name of a large group of plants related to peas and beans.
65	Academy is the general name for a group of people or an organization that promotes art, literature, science, or some other field of knowledge.
66	Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is an honorary nonprofit organization.
67	Acadia was a region in eastern Canada that became the site of the first European colony in Canada.
68	Acanthus is a group of shrubs or herbs that grow in Asia, Africa, and southern Europe.
69	Acapulco (pop. 515,374), officially known as Acapulco de Juarez, is a Mexican port and resort city.
70	Accent, in language, is a stress placed on a syllable in a word.
71	Accentor is a bird that looks like a bunting with a thin bill.

72	Acclimatization is the way in which an organism adjusts to changes in its environment (surroundings).
73	Accomplice, in law, is a person who participates with someone else in a crime, whether by planning it, carrying out the criminal act itself, or as an aider or abettor.
74	Accordion is a reed-type musical instrument worn on straps around the shoulders.
75	Accountancy is the preparation and analysis of financial records for a commercial company, government, or other organization.
76	Accra (pop. 964,879; met. area pop. 1,420,065) is the capital and largest city of Ghana.
77	Acculturation is the process by which cultural traits of one group change through the people's contact with the culture of another group.
78	Acerola is the fruit of a bushy tree that grows 3 to 4.5 metres tall.
79	Acetic acid is an important organic acid and industrial chemical.
80	Acetone is an important industrial chemical.
81	Acetylene is a colourless, flammable gas used for welding and for preparing other chemical compounds.
82	Achaean were people of ancient Greece who lived in the Peloponnesus (Greece's southern peninsula), in east-central Greece, and on the islands of Crete, Rhodes, Cephalonia, and Ithaca.
83	Achebe, Chinua (1930-...), a Nigerian author, became one of the most outstanding African writers.
84	Achilles was one of the greatest heroes of Greek mythology.
85	Achilles' tendon is the tendon at the back of the ankle.
86	Acid is any of a group of chemical compounds with certain similar properties.
87	Acid rain is a popular term for rain, snow, sleet, or other precipitation that has been polluted by such acids as sulphuric acid and nitric acid.
88	Acidosis is a condition in which the body fluids have a higher acid content than normal.
89	Ackermann, Rudolph (1764-1834), a German art publisher who settled in London, is believed to have introduced lithography into Britain (see LITHOGRAPHY).
90	Acne is a skin disorder that occurs most commonly among teenagers.
91	Aconcagua is an extinct volcano and the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.
92	Aconite is the name of a group of attractive plants that belong to the buttercup family.
93	Acorn is the nut produced by any of the various kinds of oak trees.
94	Acoustics is the science and technology of sound and of its effect on people.
95	Acre is a measure of land in the imperial system.
96	Acropolis was the religious and military centre of a city-state in ancient Greece.
97	Acrylic is any one of a group of synthetic products made primarily from petroleum.
98	ACTH is an abbreviation of the chemical substance adrenocorticotrophic hormone.
99	Actinium, a chemical element, is an extremely rare, silvery-white, radioactive metal that glows in the dark.
100	Actinomyces is a rare, infectious disease that affects human beings.
101	Actium, Battle of, was a naval battle that settled the struggle for control of ancient Rome between co-rulers Gaius Octavian and Mark Antony.
102	Acton, Lord (1834-1902), is considered one of the greatest British historians of the 1800's.
103	Acts of the Apostles is the fifth book of the New Testament.
104	Acupuncture is an ancient Chinese method of relieving pain and treating a variety of diseases by inserting needles into various parts of the body.
105	A.D. is the abbreviation for anno Domini, which is Latin for in the year of our Lord.
106	Adam is the family name of four Scottish brothers, Robert, James, John, and William, who were all trained as architects.
107	Adam and Eve, according to the Bible and the Quran, were the first man and woman created by God.

108	Adams, Abigail Smith (1744-1818), was the wife of John Adams, who served as the second president of the United States from 1797 to 1801.
109	Adams, Ansel (1902-1984), was an American photographer known for his dramatic photographs of the West.
110	Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert (1898-1971), was a West Indian statesman who became the first premier of Barbados and later, prime minister of the Federation of the West Indies.
111	Adams, James Truslow (1878-1949), an American historian, wrote The Epic of America, a best seller in 1931.
112	Adams, John (1735-1826), a United States political leader, served under George Washington as the first U.S. vice president and followed him as the second president (1797-1801).
113	Adams, John Couch (1819-1892), was a British astronomer who predicted the existence of the planet Neptune.
114	Adams, John Quincy (1767-1848), was the sixth president of the United States (1825-1829).
115	Adams, Roger (1889-1971), was an American chemist who became known for his work in the field of organic chemistry.
116	Adams, Samuel (1722-1803), was an American patriot and politician who stirred opposition to British rule in the North American Colonies.
117	Adams-Onis Treaty, or Transcontinental Treaty, was an agreement between the United States and Spain.
118	Adamson, Joy (1910-1980), an author and painter, became famous with her book Born Free: A Lioness of Two Worlds (1960).
119	Adaptation is a characteristic of an organism that makes it better able to survive and reproduce in its environment.
120	Addams, Jane (1860-1935), was an American social worker and humanitarian.
121	Addax is an antelope that lives in the deserts of North Africa.
122	Adder is the name given to several species of snakes in various parts of the world.
123	Adding machine is a device that adds numbers.
124	Addington, Henry (1757-1844), was prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1801 to 1804.
125	Addis Ababa (pop. 1,412,577) is the capital and largest city of Ethiopia.
126	Addison, Joseph (1672-1719), was an English author and politician.
127	Addison, Thomas (1793-1860), was a British doctor famous for his description of Addison's disease (see ADDISON'S DISEASE).
128	Addison's disease is a serious ailment of the adrenal glands.
129	Addition is a way of putting together two or more things to find out how many there are altogether.
130	Address, Forms of, are the courteous way to speak or write to someone.
131	Ade, George (1866-1944), was an American humorist, playwright, and journalist.
132	Adelaide (pop. 1,023,617) is the capital and chief port of South Australia.
133	Adelaide Festival is held every two years.
134	Adelaide Hills form a backdrop to the city of Adelaide and are part of the South Mount Lofty Ranges.
135	Aden (pop. 318,000) is the second largest city of Yemen.
136	Adenauer, Konrad (1876-1967), served as chancellor of the West German Republic from its formation in 1949 until he retired in 1963.
137	Adenoids, also known as pharyngeal tonsils, are a mass of glandlike tissue normally present in the upper part of the throat, directly behind the nasal passages.
138	Adhesion is the property of two unlike substances that causes them to stick together.
139	Adhesion, in the body, is a name for new tissue that sometimes binds together internal and normally separate organs of the body.
140	Adhesive is a substance that bonds surfaces together.
141	Adi Granth, meaning Original Scripture, is the holy book of the Sikhs.

142	Adirondack Mountains are a group of mountains that cover about 30,000 square kilometres in northeastern New York state.
143	Adityavarman (?-1375?), was the first king of Melayu in central Sumatra in what is now Indonesia.
144	Adjective is a part of speech that describes, qualifies, or places limits on a noun or pronoun.
145	Adjutant is the name of two species of large birds in the stork family.
146	Adler, Alfred (1870-1937), an Austrian psychiatrist, developed important theories concerning the motivation of human behaviour.
147	Adler, Dankmar (1844-1900), was a prominent member of the Chicago School of architecture.
148	Adler, Felix (1851-1933), was an American educator, reformer, and publicist.
149	Adler, Mortimer Jerome (1902-...), is an American critic and educator.
150	Admiral is the highest rank in a navy.
151	Admiralty is a traditional name for a department of a nation's government that directs naval affairs.
152	Admiralty Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, are part of the nation of Papua New Guinea.
153	Adobe is the Spanish name for sun-dried bricks, or for a house built with such bricks.
154	Adolescent is a person who is no longer a child but not yet an adult.
155	Adonis was a handsome youth in Greek mythology.
156	Adonis is the name of a group of plants that grow wild in Europe and Asia.
157	Adoption is the process by which people become legal parents of a child who was not born to them and raise the child as a member of their family.
158	Adrenal gland is a small body organ that secretes many important hormones.
159	Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by the adrenal glands.
160	Adrian IV (about 1110-1159) was the only English pope.
161	Adriatic Sea is a gulf, or arm, of the Mediterranean Sea.
162	Adur (pop. 57,400), a coastal area in West Sussex, England, is a local government district.
163	Advent is the season that marks the beginning of the Christian church year.
164	Adventists are members of religious groups that stress the doctrine of the Second Coming.
165	Adverb is a part of speech that adds meaning to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
166	Advertising is a message designed to promote a product, a service, or an idea.
167	A.E.F., also written AEF, stands for the Allied Expeditionary Forces sent to Continental Europe during World War II (1939-1945).
168	Aegean civilization consisted of four cultures that flourished on the islands and shores of the Aegean Sea between 3000 and 1200 B.C. These cultures are called the Cycladic, Minoan, Mycenaean, and Trojan cultures.
169	Aegean Sea is a gulf or arm of the Mediterranean Sea.
170	Aegis was the name of the shield made for Jupiter by Vulcan.
171	Aeneas was a Trojan hero in Greek and Roman mythology.
172	Aeneid, the national epic of ancient Rome, is one of the world's greatest poems of heroic adventure.
173	Aeolian harp is an unusual ancient musical instrument.
174	Aeolians were a group of ancient Greeks.
175	Aeolus was the keeper of the winds in Greek mythology.
176	Aerial, also called antenna, is a device that transmits and receives radio, television and radar signals.
177	Aerobics is a system of exercises designed to promote the supply and use of oxygen in the body.
178	Aerodynamics is the study of the forces acting on an object as it moves through air or some other gas.
179	Aeroplane is an engine-driven machine that can fly through the air supported by the flow of air around its wings.
180	Aeroplane, Model, is a miniature aeroplane.

181	Aerosol is a mixture of extremely small particles and gas.
182	Aerospace medicine is the field of medical science concerned with the effects of flight on human health.
183	Aeschylus (525-456 B.C.) was the earliest writer of Greek tragedy whose plays exist in complete form.
184	Aesop's Fables are a collection of stories attributed to a Greek slave named Aesop, who lived in about 600 B.C. Like all fables, each of these brief tales teaches a moral and offers useful advice.
185	Aesthetics is the study of theories that apply to the arts in a broad and fundamental way.
186	Aestivation is a dormant state that occurs in the life of some animals during hot, dry periods.
187	Afan is the former name of a local government district centred on the Welsh steelmaking town of Port Talbot.
188	Affenpinscher is a shaggy black toy dog.
189	Affidavit, in law, is a written or printed statement of facts sworn to, or affirmed, before a notary public, or any other person qualified to administer an oath.
190	Afghan hound is a dog known for its speed and agility.
191	Afghanistan is a nation in southwestern Asia.
192	Aflaq, Michel (1910-1989), was an Arab political thinker who founded the socialist Baath Party.
193	Africa is the second largest continent in area and in population.
194	African National Congress (ANC) is a political party in South Africa.
195	African violet, also called Saintpaulia, is a tropical plant with beautiful flowers and heart-shaped, fuzzy leaves.
196	Afrikaans language is one of the 11 official languages of South Africa.
197	Afrikaner Broederbond is a secret fraternity (brotherhood), that worked to further the interests of Afrikaans-speaking white people in South Africa.
198	Agamemnon, in Greek mythology, led the Greek army that conquered Troy in the Trojan War.
199	Agana (pop. 1,139), is the capital of the United States island territory of Guam in the Pacific Ocean.
200	Agar-agar is a gelatine-like substance obtained from seaweeds such as Ceylon moss.
201	Agassiz, Louis (1807-1873), was a Swiss-born naturalist who studied many kinds of animals in Europe and America.
202	Agate is a banded form of chalcedony, a fine-grained, porous type of quartz.
203	Age is a term used for any stage in the life of a person, such as childhood, youth, adulthood, and old age.
204	Age of Reason was a period in history when philosophers emphasized the use of reason as the best method of learning truth.
205	Agee, James (1909-1955), was an American writer.
206	Agent is a person who represents someone else in legal, business, or other matters.
207	Agent Orange is the military code name for a weedkiller used by the United States during the Vietnam War.
208	Ageratum is a popular, low-growing, annual plant of flower gardens.
209	Aggression, in psychology, is hostile behaviour that may hurt or upset other people.
210	Agincourt, Battle of, took place between English and French armies near the village of Agincourt, in northern France, in 1415.
211	Aging is the process of growing old.
212	Agnon, Shmuel Yosef (1888-1970), was an Israeli novelist and short-story writer.
213	Agnosticism is the belief that ultimate questions, especially those about the existence of God, cannot be answered.
214	Agouti is a rodent that lives in dense forests from southern Mexico to northern Argentina, and in the West Indies.
215	Agra (pop. 955,694) is a large city in northern India.

216	Agribusiness is the group of industries involved in producing, transporting, processing, distributing, and selling farm products.
217	Agricola, Georgius, (1494?-1555), was a German physician and scientist.
218	Agricola, Gnaeus Julius (A.D. 37-93), was an able Roman general.
219	Agriculture is the world's most important industry.
220	Agrimony is the common name for a group of about 18 species of woodland plants that grow in Asia, Europe, North America, and the Andes Mountains of South America.
221	Agrippa, Marcus (63-12 B.C.), a Roman general, was the military leader and chief adviser of Augustus, the first emperor of Rome (see AUGUSTUS).
222	Agrippina the Younger (A.D. 15-59) was one of the most powerful women in ancient Rome.
223	Agronomy is a branch of agricultural science that deals with the study of crops and the soils in which they grow.
224	Aguinaldo, Emilio (1869-1964), was an important leader in the Filipino struggle against Spanish colonial rule from 1897 to 1901.
225	Agung, Sultan (?-1646), was the greatest ruler of Mataram, a kingdom in Central Java in what is now Indonesia.
226	Ahab was the seventh king of Israel.
227	Ahern, Bertie (1951-...), became taoiseach (prime minister) of Ireland following general elections in 1997.
228	Ahmadabad (pop. 2,954,526; met. area pop. 3,297,655) is the largest city in the state of Gujarat, western India.
229	Aidit, D. N. (1923-1965), led the Indonesian Communist Party from 1951 to 1965.
230	AIDS is the final, life-threatening stage of infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
231	Aiken, George David (1892-1984), an American Republican politician, served in the United States Senate from 1941 to 1975.
232	Ailanthus is a hardy tree that thrives in cities and places where other trees fail to grow.
233	Ailsa Craig is a rocky islet 16 kilometres off the coast of the Southern Uplands region of Scotland, south of the Isle of Arran.
234	Ainsworth, W. Harrison (1805-1882), was a popular British novelist.
235	Ainu are a group of people who may have been the first inhabitants of Japan.
236	Air is the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth.
237	Air bag is an inflatable car safety device that helps protect a driver or front-seat passenger in a head-on or front-angle collision.
238	Air cleaner is a device that removes contaminants (impurities) from a stream of gas or air.
239	Air compressor is any device used to compress air.
240	Air conditioning controls the temperature, moisture, cleanliness, and movement of indoor air.
241	Air force is the branch of a nation's armed forces responsible for military operations in the air.
242	Air lock is a device that permits people or materials to pass in or out of a structure called a pneumatic caisson.
243	Air pollution occurs when wastes dirty the air.
244	Air rights are the rights to use the space above a piece of land.
245	Airborne troops are soldiers trained for assault by air.
246	Airbrush is a tool used by photographers and commercial artists to apply colour or shading to drawings, prints, and photographs.
247	Aircraft carrier is a ship used as a mobile base for aeroplanes.
248	Airedale terrier is the name of a breed of large terriers.
249	Airlangga (990?-1049), also spelled Erlangga, was the best-known ruler of the kingdom of Kediri, in East Java, in what is now Indonesia.
250	Airline is an organization that operates aircraft to carry passengers and cargo through the air.
251	Airmail is the fastest way to send letters and packages.
252	Airport is a place where aeroplanes and other aircraft land and take off.

253	Airship is a lighter-than-air aircraft.
254	Aisne River is a stream in northeastern France.
255	Aitken, John (1839-1919), a Scottish meteorologist, discovered that water vapour in the atmosphere will not condense to form clouds unless dust is present.
256	Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of, met in Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Germany, in 1818.
257	Ajax the Greater, the son of King Telamon in Greek mythology, was one of the bravest Greek heroes who fought in the Trojan War.
258	Ajax the Lesser, the son of King Oileus in Greek mythology, was a Greek warrior who fought in the Trojan War.
259	Akaroa is a tourist resort and fishing centre on Banks Peninsula on the eastern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
260	Akbar (1542-1605), was the third and greatest of the Mughal emperors of India.
261	Akhenaton, also called Ikhnaton, ruled ancient Egypt as pharaoh from about 1367 to 1350 B.C. He was married to Queen Nefertiti.
262	Akihito, (1933-...), became emperor of Japan in 1989 upon the death of his father, Hirohito (see HIROHITO).
263	Akita is a breed of dog that originated in northern Japan.
264	Akiva ben Joseph (A.D. 50?-135), was a rabbi who profoundly influenced the development of Jewish law.
265	Akron (pop. 223,019) is a major centre of the rubber industry in the United States.
266	Aksum, also spelled Axum, was a powerful ancient kingdom in East Africa.
267	Alabama is a state in the Southeastern United States.
268	Alabaster is the name of two minerals of different chemical composition.
269	Aladdin, a poor Chinese boy, is the hero of a tale in the Arabian Nights.
270	Alamo is a historic structure that stands in the centre of San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. A famous battle was fought there in March 1836, during the war for Texan independence.
271	Alanbrooke, Lord (1883-1963), was one of Great Britain's military leaders during World War II (1939-1945).
272	Alarcon, Pedro Antonio de (1833-1891), was a Spanish author.
273	Alaric (A.D. 370?-410) was a king of the Visigoths.
274	Alaska is the northernmost state in the United States.
275	Alaska Highway is a 2,248-kilometre road that runs between Dawson Creek, British Columbia, in Canada, and Delta Junction, Alaska, in the United States.
276	Alaskan malamute is a strong, rugged, heavily coated sledge dog that came originally from Alaska.
277	Ala-ud-din Khalji, also known as Juna Khan, was ruler of northern India from 1296 to 1316.
278	Al-Azhar University is one of the oldest universities in the world.
279	Alban, Saint (?-209), is commemorated as the first martyr in Britain.
280	Albania is a small, mountainous nation in the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe.
281	Albany (pop. 13,559) is a town and port in the southwest of Western Australia.
282	Albany (pop. 101,082) is the capital of New York state in the United States.
283	Al Basrah, also called Basra (pop. 678,000), is one of Iraq's largest cities and a chief port.
284	Albatross is the name for any one of several kinds of large sea birds.
285	Albee, Edward (1928-...), is an American playwright who uses a wide variety of styles ranging from realism to fantasy.
286	Albeniz, Isaac (1860-1909), a Spanish composer and pianist, was one of the creators of a national style for Spanish music.
287	Albers, Josef (1888-1976), was a German-born painter and teacher.
288	Albert I (1875-1934), king of the Belgians from 1909 to 1934, was a heroic military leader in World War I (1914-1918).
289	Albert II (1934-...) became king of Belgium in 1993, on the death of his brother Baudouin.

290	Albert, Prince (1819-1861), married his first cousin, Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1840.
291	Alberta (pop. 2,545,553) is a province in western Canada and one of the greatest oil-producing regions in North America.
292	Alberti, Leon Battista (1404-1472), was an Italian Renaissance architect, painter, and author.
293	Albertus Magnus, Saint (1206?-1280), was a German-born Christian theologian, philosopher, and scientist.
294	Albigenses were a group of people named after Albi, a city in southern France.
295	Albino is an animal or plant that is unable to produce pigment (colouring substance) in some or all of its organs.
296	Albion is an ancient name for Britain or England.
297	Albright, Ivan (1897-1983), was an American painter with a style and method unlike those of other artists of his time.
298	Albumin, also spelled albumen, is a sticky, gelatinous (jelly-like) substance.
299	Albuquerque (pop. 384,736; met. area pop. 480,577) is the largest city in New Mexico, a state in the U.S.A. It serves as an industrial, trade, and transportation centre of the Southwest.
300	Albury-Wodonga (pop. 66,541) is an urban regional growth centre on the Murray River, Australia.
301	Alcatraz was a famous prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A. The name Alcatraz comes from a Spanish word meaning pelican.
302	Alcazar is the name usually given to palaces built by the Moorish rulers in Spanish cities.
303	Alchemy is a blend of pseudoscience, magic, and mystical philosophy.
304	Alcibiades (450?-404 B.C.), was an Athenian general.
305	Alcock and Brown were pioneer British aviators who made the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.
306	Alcohol refers to a class of chemical compounds, all of which consist of chemically bonded atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
307	Alcoholic beverage is a drink that contains ethyl alcohol.
308	Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) is a worldwide organization of men and women who help each other solve their common problem of alcoholism.
309	Alcoholism is a disease in which a person has an overwhelming desire to drink alcoholic beverages.
310	Alcott, Louisa May (1832-1888), was an American author who became famous for her novels for children.
311	Alcuin (735-804), was an English scholar, teacher, and writer.
312	Aldehyde is an important class of organic chemical compounds.
313	Alden, John and Priscilla, were among the Pilgrim Fathers, a group of Puritans, who arrived in America from England on the Mayflower in 1620 (see PILGRIM FATHERS).
314	Alder is the name given to about 30 types of shrubs and small trees found in northern temperate regions of the world.
315	Aldington, Richard (1892-1962), a British novelist and poet, was a prominent member of the imagist movement, which flourished between 1910 and 1918.
316	Aldiss, Brian W. (1925-...), is a British science fiction writer and critic.
317	Aldridge, Ira (1807?-1867), was the first black American actor to gain prominence in the Western world.
318	Aldrin, Edwin Eugene, Jr. (1930-...), a United States astronaut, was the second person to set foot on the moon.
319	Aleatory music is a type of music in which the composer provides only a general outline of the composition.
320	Aleixandre, Vicente (1898-1984), a Spanish poet, won the 1977 Nobel Prize for literature.
321	Aleman Valdes, Miguel (1902-1983), served as president of Mexico from 1946 to 1952.
322	Aleppo (pop. 961,000) is the second largest city in Syria.

323	Aleutian Islands are a chain of volcanic islands that extend over 1,400 kilometres westward from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula.
324	Aleuts are people who have traditionally lived on the harsh, windswept Aleutian Islands, which lie off the mainland of Alaska.
325	Alewite is a member of the herring family.
326	Alexander I (1777-1825), was czar of Russia from 1801 to 1825.
327	Alexander I (1888-1934) became king of Yugoslavia in 1921.
328	Alexander II (1818-1881) was czar of Russia from 1855 to 1881.
329	Alexander III (1105-1181), was elected pope in 1159.
330	Alexander III (1845-1894), was czar of Russia from 1881 to 1894.
331	Alexander VI (1431-1503), was the most worldly of the Renaissance popes.
332	Alexander, C. H. O'D. (1909-1974), was an Irish international chess master.
333	Alexander of Tunis, Earl (1891-1969), was a British military leader and statesman and the last British-born governor general of Canada.
334	Alexander technique is a system of instruction that aims to improve posture and physical movement in everyday life.
335	Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.), was king of Macedonia and one of the greatest generals in history.
336	Alexander Turnbull Library is a research library in Wellington, on the North Island of New Zealand.
337	Alexandria (pop. 2,917,327) is the chief port and second largest city of Egypt.
338	Alexandrian Library was the largest and most famous of the ancient collections of scrolls.
339	Alexandrite is a rare gem that has a high lustre.
340	Alfalfa is a valuable crop grown mainly for livestock feed.
341	Alfieri, Vittorio (1749-1803), was an Italian playwright and poet.
342	Alfonso XIII (1886-1941), served as king of Spain from 1902 until 1931, when Spain became a republic.
343	Alfred the Great (849-899), was king of the West Saxons in England.
344	Alfven, Hannes Olof Gosta (1908-1995), a Swedish physicist, won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1970 for his research in magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) and plasma physics.
345	Algae are simple organisms that live in oceans, lakes, rivers, ponds, and moist soil.
346	Algebra is one of the chief branches of mathematics.
347	Alger, Horatio (1832-1899), was an American author of novels for boys.
348	Algeria is a large country that lies in northern Africa.
349	Algiers (pop. 1,721,607) is the capital and largest city of Algeria.
350	Algol, also called Beta Persei, is the second brightest star in the constellation Perseus.
351	Algorithm is a step-by-step procedure for solving a mathematical problem in a limited number of steps.
352	Algren, Nelson (1909-1981), an American author, became known for fiction describing the brutal life of the Chicago slums of the 1930's and 1940's.
353	Alhambra is a palace and fortress in Granada, Spain, built by the Moors between 1248 and 1354.
354	Ali, Muhammad (1942-...), became the first heavyweight boxing champion to win the world title four times.
355	Ali ibn Abi Talib (598-661), a cousin of the Prophet Muhammad, became a central figure of Shiite Islam (see ISLAM).
356	Alice Springs (pop. 25,586) is a town in the Northern Territory, Australia.
357	Alien, in law, means a person who is not a citizen of the country in which he or she lives.
358	Alienation is the feeling of being isolated from certain aspects of one's environment.
359	Alimentary canal is a long tube through which food is taken into the body and digested.
360	Aljunied Syed Omar bin Ali (1792-1852), a highly respected Arab businessman and landowner, became a leader of the Muslim community in Singapore.

361	Alkali, in chemistry, refers to six chemical elements that are known as the alkali metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, and francium.
362	Alkaloid is any of a group of organic bases found in plants.
363	Alkalosis is a condition in which the body accumulates an excess of alkali, or loses more than the usual amount of acid.
364	All Blacks are New Zealand's national Rugby Union team.
365	All Saints' Day is a Christian holy day observed by Western Christians on November 1 and by Eastern Christians on the first Sunday of Pentecost (see PENTECOST).
366	Allah is the Arabic name for the Supreme Being of the religion of Islam.
367	Allahabad (pop. 806,486) is a major city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India.
368	Allegheny Mountains form part of the Appalachian Mountain system of the United States.
369	Allegory is a story with more than one meaning.
370	Allen, Barbara, is the central character in an old British ballad.
371	Allen, Fred (1894-1956), was a noted American radio, stage, television, and motion-picture comedian.
372	Allen, Hervey (1889-1949), was an American author best known for his historical romance Anthony Adverse (1933).
373	Allen, William Cardinal (1532-1594), a prominent English clergyman, defended Roman Catholic beliefs after the Protestant Queen Elizabeth I came to the throne in 1558.
374	Allen, Woody (1935-...), is an American actor, film director, author, and comedian.
375	Allenby, Lord (1861-1936), was a British military leader.
376	Allende Gossens, Salvador (1908-1973), served as president of Chile from 1970 to 1973, when military leaders overthrew his government.
377	Allerdale (pop. 96,300) is a local government district in western Cumbria, England.
378	Allergy is a body reaction that occurs in persons who are sensitive to certain substances.
379	Alley, Rewi (1897-1987), a New Zealand poet, became famous for his work in industrial cooperatives in China.
380	Alleyn, Edward (1566-1626), was an actor in the Elizabethan period.
381	Alliance joins two or more countries in a defence against a common threat or enemy.
382	Alligator is the name of two kinds of reptiles related to crocodiles.
383	Alliteration occurs when the same sound starts succeeding accented syllables.
384	Allopathy is a method in medical practice that tries to cure a disease by producing effects on the body that differ from the effects of the disease.
385	Allosaurus was a large, meat-eating dinosaur that lived about 150 million years ago.
386	Allotment, in England and Wales, is a plot of cultivated land not larger than 2.02 hectares.
387	Allotropy, in chemistry, is the ability of an element to exist in more than one form.
388	Alloy is a material made up of a metal and at least one other element.
389	Allport, Gordon W. (1897-1967), was an American psychologist known for his research in human personality.
390	Allspice is a spice with a flavour similar to that of a combination of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg.
391	Alluvial fan is a deposit of stratified silts, sands, gravels, and other materials.
392	Alluvium is soil, sand, gravel, clay, silt, or other material deposited by running water.
393	Almanac is a book or pamphlet, usually published once a year, that contains many kinds of information.
394	Almaty (pop. 1,147,000), also spelled Alma-Ata, was the capital of Kazakhstan until 1997, when the capital was moved to Aqmola.
395	Almond is a nut.
396	Almshouses are homes provided by private benefactors for the aged poor.
397	Alnwick (pop. 30,000) is a local government district in Northumberland, England, centred on the historic town of Alnwick.

398	Aloe, is the name of a group of over 200 fleshy-leaved plants native to the Middle East, Madagascar, and southern Africa.
399	Alpaca is a grazing animal of South America that is related to the camel.
400	Alpenhorn, also called alphorn, is a long tube-shaped instrument used chiefly by herders in mountain regions.
401	Alpha and Omega is an expression used to give the idea of completeness, or "the beginning and the end." The two words are the names of the first and last letters in the Greek alphabet.
402	Alpha Centauri is a multiple star system in the constellation Centaurus.
403	Alpha particle is a positively charged, high-energy particle given off by the nucleus of a radioactive atom when it undergoes a nuclear transformation.
404	Alphabet is the series of letters used in writing a language.
405	Alphonsus Liguori, Saint (1696-1787), an Italian religious teacher, founded in 1732 the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (the Redemptorist Order) for religious work among poor people in rural areas.
406	Alps are the largest mountain system in Europe.
407	Alsace-Lorraine is a region in northeastern France, on the French-German border.
408	Alston, Richard (1948-...), is a British choreographer.
409	Altai Mountains form a lofty range that runs northwest across the borders of western Mongolia and Kazakhstan.
410	Altar is a raised place or object that serves as the central point of religious worship.
411	Alternation of generations is a term that describes the life cycle of most plants and some algae.
412	Altimeter is a sensitive instrument that indicates altitude.
413	Altitude is the height of an object above the earth's surface, sea level, or some other given level.
414	Altitude sickness is an illness experienced at high altitudes by people who are accustomed to living at much lower altitudes.
415	Alum is the name of a particular group of double salts.
416	Alumina, also called aluminium oxide, is a compound composed of aluminium and oxygen.
417	Aluminium, also spelled aluminum, is a lightweight, silver-coloured metal that can be formed into almost any shape.
418	Alva, Duke of (1508?-1582?), also called the Duke of Alba, was a Spanish general and diplomat who served kings Charles I and Philip II of Spain.
419	Alvarado, Pedro de (1485?-1541), helped Hernando Cortes subdue the Aztec in Mexico and conquered Guatemala himself.
420	Alvarez, Luis Walter (1911-1988), an American physicist, won the Nobel Prize in 1935 for his contributions to the study of subatomic particles (particles that make up atoms).
421	Alyn and Deeside was a local government district in the old Welsh county of Clwyd.
422	Alzheimer's disease is a brain disease that causes increasing loss of memory and other mental abilities.
423	Amadis of Gaul is a famous Spanish romance of chivalry.
424	Amado, Jorge (1912-...), is a Brazilian novelist.
425	Amalfi (pop. 6,052), a picturesque Italian town on a headland, overlooks the Gulf of Salerno.
426	Amalgam is an alloy of mercury with some other metal.
427	Amanites are members of a religious group called the Amana Church Society.
428	Amaranth is the common name of a genus (group) of plants that includes weeds, garden flowers, and crops.
429	Amaryllis is a family of more than 1,200 species of flowers.
430	Amati family was a family of violin makers who worked in Cremona, Italy, from the 1500's to the 1700's.
431	Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest.
432	Amazon River is the world's second longest river and the chief river of South America.
433	Amazons were a race of warlike women in Greek mythology.

434	Ambassador is the personal representative of a country's head of state at the capital of another country.
435	Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji (1891-1956), was an Indian social reformer and the most important leader of the caste (hereditary class) called the Untouchables (see CASTE).
436	Amber is a hard, yellowish-brown fossilized resin.
437	Amber Valley (pop. 109,700) is a local government district in central Derbyshire, England.
438	Ambergris is a waxy substance found in the intestines of some sperm whales.
439	Amberjack is a large, fast-swimming game fish found in warm and tropical oceans.
440	Ambivalence is a psychiatric term for contradictory feelings or thoughts about one's self, another person, or a situation.
441	Ambler, Eric (1909-...), an English author, won fame for his well-constructed novels of intrigue and international adventure.
442	Ambrose, Saint (340?-397), was a bishop of Milan and one of the most influential persons of his time.
443	Ambrosia was a magical substance eaten by the gods of Greek and Roman mythology.
444	Ambulance is a vehicle designed to transport sick or injured people.
445	America is the great land mass of the Western Hemisphere.
446	American Civil War (1861-1865), was a conflict between two parts of the United States of America.
447	American literature cannot be captured in a simple definition.
448	American Revolution (1775-1783), led to the birth of a new nation--the United States.
449	American Samoa is a United States territory, about 3,700 kilometres southwest of Hawaii.
450	American Staffordshire terrier is a breed of dog that originated in the United States.
451	American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), is a code that computers use to process letters, numbers, and other character data.
452	American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) is one of the world's largest information-processing companies.
453	American water spaniel is a gun dog that was developed in the United States.
454	America's Cup is the world's most famous yachting competition and the oldest trophy in international sports.
455	Americium is an artificially created radioactive element.
456	Amery is the family name of two Conservative politicians, a father and son.
457	Amethyst is a gemstone of a purple or bluish-violet colour.
458	Amiens (pop. 136,234; met. area pop. 156,120), is a city in northern France.
459	Amin Dada, Idi (1925?-...), was the ruler of Uganda from 1971 to 1979.
460	Amine is the name of a group of weak organic bases that are similar to ammonia in structure.
461	Amino acid is the name for the organic compounds that make up all the proteins in living things.
462	Aminuddin Baki (1926-1965), was the first Malayan citizen to become chief education adviser.
463	Amis, Kingsley (1922-1995), was an English novelist best known for his witty satirical stories about British society.
464	Amis, Martin (1949-...), is a British novelist and essayist, and son of the author Kingsley Amis.
465	Amish belong to a Protestant group that originated in Switzerland, but is now centred in the United States and Canada.
466	Amman (pop. 900,000) is the capital and largest city of Jordan.
467	Ammeter is an instrument that measures the electric current in a circuit in units called amperes.
468	Ammonia is a colourless alkaline gas made up of one part nitrogen and three parts hydrogen.
469	Ammunition is any object fired or launched from a gun or some other weapon.
470	Amnesia is a partial or, in rare cases, a complete loss of memory.
471	Amnesty is forgiveness by a government for crimes against it.
472	Amnesty International is an independent, worldwide human-rights organization.

473	Amniocentesis is a medical procedure sometimes performed during pregnancy to help determine the health and maturity of an unborn baby.
474	Amoeba is a tiny, one-celled organism that usually can only be seen under a microscope.
475	Amon became the most important god in ancient Egyptian mythology.
476	Amorsolo, Fernando (1892-1972), was one of the greatest Filipino artists.
477	Amos, Book of, is a book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible, named for an Israelite prophet.
478	Ampere is the unit used to measure the rate of flow of an electric current.
479	Ampere, Andre Marie (1775-1836), a French mathematician and physicist, discovered the laws of electromagnetism in the 1820's.
480	Amphetamine is any one of a group of synthetic drugs that stimulate the brain, increasing the user's alertness and readiness for action.
481	Amphibian is an animal with scaleless skin that--with a few exceptions--lives part of its life in water and part on land.
482	Amphibious ship is a warship that lands troops, weapons, and vehicles on beaches during amphibious assaults.
483	Amphibious warfare, is the conduct of military operations by naval, air, and land forces for the purpose of seizing a beach or coastal area.
484	Amphibole is any of a group of common rock-forming minerals.
485	Amphioxus, also called lancelet, is a small sea animal that lives in shallow water.
486	Amputation refers to the surgical removal of a limb, part of a limb, or another part of the body.
487	Amr ibn al-As (?-663), was the Arab conqueror of Egypt during the first rapid phase of the expansion of Islam.
488	Amritsar (pop. 709,456) is a city in Punjab, a state in northern India.
489	Amsterdam (pop. 724,096; met. area pop. 1,100,120) is the capital and largest city of the Netherlands.
490	Amulet is a charm that supposedly has magic power.
491	Amundsen, Roald (1872-1928), a Norwegian explorer, led the first expedition to reach the South Pole.
492	Amur River is a stream in eastern Siberia, formed by the joining of the Argun and Shilka rivers.
493	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also called ALS, is a rare, incurable disease of the nervous system.
494	Anabaptists were one form of what has been called the radical wing of the Reformation of the 1500's.
495	Anableps, also called four-eyed fish, is a small fish of tropical America that swims at the top of the water.
496	Anaconda is the name of two kinds of large snakes found in tropical South America.
497	Anacreon (572?-487 B.C.), a Greek lyric poet, made wine and love his main themes.
498	Anaemia is a condition in which the number of healthy red blood cells falls below normal.
499	Anaesthesia is the loss of sensation--particularly that of pain--in all or part of the body.
500	Anaesthetics is a branch of medicine that deals with the administration of drugs for the relief of pain and anxiety during surgery and childbirth.
501	Anaheim (pop. 219,494) is a city in Orange County, California, in the United States.
502	Analgesic is any drug that relieves pain without causing unconsciousness.
503	Analog computer is a device that solves problems by working directly with a physical quantity, such as weight, voltage, or speed, rather than with digits that represent the quantity.
504	Analytical chemistry is a branch of chemistry that deals with the development and use of techniques for chemical measurement.
505	Anand, Mulk Raj (1905-...), is an Indian novelist, critic, and art historian.
506	Ananias was a member of the early church at Jerusalem.
507	Anaphylactic shock, also called anaphylaxis, is a rare, life-threatening allergic reaction that affects the whole body.

508	Anarchism is a belief that every form of regulation or government is immoral, and that restraint of one person by another is an evil which must be destroyed.
509	Anatolian shepherd is a dog which descended from the ancient mastiff dogs of Asia Minor.
510	Anatomy is the study of the structure of plants, animals, and human beings.
511	Anaxagoras (500?-428 B.C.), was an early Greek philosopher.
512	Anaximander (611?-547? B.C.), was a Greek philosopher.
513	Anaximenes was a Greek philosopher who lived in the 500's B.C. Like other early philosophers, he believed that there is a single substance underlying all things.
514	Ancestor worship is a family's reverence for the wisdom and leadership of its dead members.
515	Anchor is a heavy weight that is used to hold a ship or boat in place.
516	Anchorage (pop. 226,338) is the largest city and main centre of transportation in the state of Alaska in the United States.
517	Anchovy is a popular food fish related to the herring.
518	Ancient civilization refers to civilizations that flourished long ago.
519	Ancient lights in the United Kingdom, is the right of access of light to a building.
520	Andalusia, also spelled Andalucia, is a mountain and plains region of southern Spain.
521	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (pop. 277,987) are two island groups in the eastern Bay of Bengal.
522	Andamooka is an opal-mining settlement in central South Australia, about 130 kilometres from Woomera.
523	Andersen, Hans Christian (1805-1875), was Denmark's most famous author.
524	Anderson, Carl David (1905-1991), was an American physicist who discovered two subatomic particles--the positron and the muon.
525	Anderson, Clinton Presba (1895-1975), a Democratic politician, served in the U.S. Senate from 1949 to 1973.
526	Anderson, Elizabeth Garrett (1836-1917), was a British pioneer woman doctor.
527	Anderson, John (1893-1962), was Challis professor of philosophy at Sydney University, in Australia, from 1927 to 1958.
528	Anderson, Dame Judith (1898-1992), was considered one of the finest actresses on the English-speaking stage.
529	Anderson, Marian (1897-1993), was a black American contralto.
530	Anderson, Maxwell (1888-1959), an American playwright, brought seriousness and idealism to the theatre.
531	Anderson, Sherwood (1876-1941), was an American short-story writer and novelist.
532	Andes Mountains are the world's longest chain of mountains above sea level.
533	Andhra Pradesh is a large state in southeastern India.
534	Andorra is one of the smallest countries in the world.
535	Andrada e Silva, Jose Bonifacio de (1763-1838), was a Brazilian scientist and statesman known as the "architect of Brazilian independence." In 1822, he guided Brazil out of the Portuguese empire, and served the new emperor, Dom Pedro I. He fell from
536	Andre, John (1751-1780), a British officer, was hanged as a spy by the American Revolutionary Army.
537	Andree, Salomon August (1854-1897), was a Swedish explorer and engineer.
538	Andreotti, Giulio (1919-...) was prime minister of Italy seven times between 1972 and 1992.
539	Andretti, Mario (1940-...), became one of America's finest motor racing drivers.
540	Andrew, Prince (1960-...) is the second son of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.
541	Andrew, Saint, was the first of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
542	Andrews, Charles McLean (1863-1943), an American historian, received a Pulitzer Prize in 1935 for the first volume of his four-volume set, The Colonial Period of American History (1934-1938).
543	Andrews, David (1935-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was a minister in the Republic of Ireland in the 1970's and the early 1990's.

544	Andrews, Frank Maxwell (1884-1943), an American Army officer, was one of the first advocates of airpower.
545	Andrews, John Miller (1871-1956), was prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1940 to 1943.
546	Andrews, Roy Chapman (1884-1960), was well known as an author and explorer, and as a leader of expeditions for the American Museum of Natural History.
547	Andreyev, Leonid (1871-1919), was a Russian prose writer and dramatist.
548	Andric, Ivo (1892-1975), a Yugoslav writer, won the 1961 Nobel Prize for literature.
549	Androcles, also called Androclus, was a Roman slave who ran away from his master and hid in a cave.
550	Andromeda is a constellation (group of stars) of the Northern Celestial Hemisphere.
551	Andromeda, in Greek mythology, was the daughter of Cassiopeia and Cepheus, rulers of Ethiopia.
552	Andropov, Yuri Vladimirovich (1914-1984), served as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from November 1982 until his death in February 1984.
553	Andros, Sir Edmund (1637-1714), was an English soldier and administrator.
554	Anemometer is an instrument that measures wind speed.
555	Anemone is any of more than 150 species of spring flowers that grow in woodlands and open country.
556	Aneurysm is a balloonlike bulge that forms in a weakened area of the wall of an artery or vein.
557	Angas, George Fife (1789-1879), was a philanthropist and one of the founders of South Australia.
558	Angel, according to many religions, is a spiritual being created by God.
559	Angel Falls is the highest waterfall in the world.
560	Angeles (pop. 236,685) is a city in the Philippines.
561	Angelfish is the name of a type of fish that has a thin, oval body and long, pointed fins.
562	Angell, Sir Norman (1874-1967), a British publicist and economist, worked for cooperation among nations.
563	Angelou, Maya (1928-...), is an American author, poet, playwright, editor, actress, director, and teacher.
564	Angelus is a Roman Catholic prayer.
565	Angina pectoris is a chest pain that occurs if the heart does not receive enough oxygen.
566	Angiography is a technique that makes blood vessels visible using X rays.
567	Angioplasty is a technique of opening arteries that have become blocked by deposits of cholesterol, calcium, and other substances.
568	Angiosperm is the name given to flowering plants.
569	Angkor was an early civilization that flourished in northwestern Cambodia from the early 800's to the 1400's.
570	Angle, in plane geometry, is a figure formed by two rays with the same end point.
571	Angles made up one of the three Germanic tribes that invaded Britain during the A.D. 400's and 500's.
572	Anglesey (pop. 67,800) is the largest island in England and Wales.
573	Anglicans are Christians who belong to churches that are part of the Anglican Communion.
574	Anglo-Boer Wars were two wars fought in South Africa between the United Kingdom (UK) and the Boers, people mainly of Dutch descent (see BOERS).
575	Anglo-Catholic is a term used of a section of the Church of England.
576	Anglo-Irish Agreement was signed in November 1985 by the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.
577	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is the first great work of English prose and the most important source of English history from about 800 to 1066.
578	Anglo-Saxons were members of the Germanic tribes that settled in what is now England in the A.D. 400's and 500's.
579	Anglo-Zulu War took place in South Africa in 1879.

580	Angola is a country on the southwest coast of Africa.
581	Angophoras are Australian trees that are closely related to eucalypts.
582	Angora is a hair fibre made from the fur of the Angora rabbit.
583	Angstrom is a unit of length used to measure very small distances.
584	Angstrom, Anders Jonas (1817-1874), a Swedish physicist and astronomer, was one of the founders of the science of spectroscopy.
585	Anguilla is an island dependency of the United Kingdom located in the West Indies.
586	Angus (pop. 111,020) is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
587	Anhinga is a large bird that lives in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia, New Guinea, and Australia and in warm regions of the Western Hemisphere.
588	Anhydride is a chemical substance that forms acids or bases when combined with water.
589	Anhydrous ammonia is the liquid form of pure ammonia gas.
590	Ani is the name of three species of birds in the cuckoo family.
591	Aniline is a chemical best known for its use in making dyes.
592	Animal. Animals come in many shapes and sizes.
593	Animal experimentation is the use of animals in scientific research, including medical research.
594	Animal husbandry is the science of producing livestock.
595	Animal rights movement is a term that refers to organized efforts opposing the use of animals for research, food, and clothing.
596	Animal worship is the practice of worshipping or honouring animals.
597	Animation is a film technique in which filmmakers create the illusion of motion, rather than recording it with a camera as live action.
598	Animism is a term for any religion in which souls of dead people or spirits of nature play an important role.
599	Anise is an annual herb related to caraway and dill.
600	Ankara (pop. 2,559,500) is the capital of Turkey.
601	Ankle is the joint where the leg and the foot meet.
602	Ankylosaurus was a large, armoured dinosaur that lived between 68 million years and 65 million years ago in what is now western North America.
603	Annandale and Eskdale was a Scottish local government district in Dumfries and Galloway.
604	Annapolis (pop. 33,187) is the capital of Maryland, a state in the United States.
605	Annapurna I, the eleventh highest peak in the world, rises 8,078 metres in the Himalaya.
606	Anne was the name of several queens.
607	Anne (1665-1714) was the first queen of Britain, which was formed when the Kingdom of Scotland united with the Kingdom of England and Wales in 1707.
608	Anne, Saint, is traditionally regarded as the wife of Joachim and mother of the Virgin Mary.
609	Annealing is a process of heating metals, glass, or other materials and then cooling them.
610	Annual is a plant that grows, blossoms, produces seed, and dies within one growing season.
611	Annuity is a sum of money paid out at regular times, usually yearly.
612	Annulment is the declaration that a marriage never really existed, or was void from the beginning.
613	Annunciation is the announcement, according to Luke (1:26-38), which the angel Gabriel made to Mary.
614	Anodizing is a type of electrolysis used to place a protective oxide coating on metal.
615	Anointing of the sick is a sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church and of Eastern Orthodox churches.
616	Anorexia nervosa is an emotional illness in which a person refuses to eat.
617	Anouilh, Jean (1910-1987), was a popular and productive French playwright known for his polished dramas.
618	Anoxia is the lack of a normal supply of oxygen to body tissues, or the inability of the tissues to use the oxygen.
619	Anselm, Saint (1033-1109), was an influential medieval theologian and church leader.

620	Ansermet, Ernest (1883-1969), a Swiss conductor, became known internationally as the founder and conductor of the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande of Geneva.
621	Ansett, Sir Reginald (1909-1981), pioneered commercial air transport in Australia.
622	Anstey, Thomas (1778-1851), was one of the magistrates appointed by Governor Arthur to bring law and order to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania, Australia).
623	Ant is an insect that lives in organized communities.
624	Ant lion is an insect larva (immature form) that digs a pit in the soil to trap ants and other small insects for its food.
625	Antabuse is the widely used trade name of a drug used in the treatment of chronic alcoholism.
626	Antananarivo (pop. 662,585) is the capital and largest city of Madagascar, which includes the island of Madagascar and small nearby islands.
627	Antarctic Circle is an imaginary line that forms the northern boundary of Antarctica.
628	Antarctic Ocean is the name which is sometimes given to the waters surrounding the Antarctic continent.
629	Antarctica is the ice-buried continent that covers and surrounds the South Pole.
630	Antares, also called Alpha Scorpii, is the brightest star in the constellation Scorpius.
631	Antbird is the name of a perching bird which resembles shrikes and thrushes.
632	Anteater is the name of a group of mammals that feed mostly on ants and termites.
633	Antecedent is a word or group of words to which a pronoun refers in a sentence.
634	Antelope is the name of a large group of animals that have hoofs and hollow horns.
635	Antennae are long, delicate sensory organs on the heads of almost all insects and most other arthropods (see ARTHROPOD).
636	Anthony, Susan Brownell (1820-1906), was an American reformer and one of the first leaders of the campaign for women's rights.
637	Anthony of Padua, Saint (1195-1231), was a Christian religious leader and a popular preacher of his time.
638	Anthony of Thebes, Saint (250?-356), was the founder of Christian monasticism.
639	Anthrax is a severe infectious disease of farm animals which can also afflict human beings.
640	Anthropology is the scientific study of humanity and of human culture.
641	Antiaircraft defence protects cities, military installations, ships, troops, and other targets from attack by enemy aircraft or missiles.
642	Antibiotic is a drug produced by certain microorganisms.
643	Antichrist is a power or person opposed to Jesus Christ.
644	Anticoagulant is a chemical substance used to prevent the normal coagulation (clotting) of blood.
645	Antidote is a substance that fights the harmful action of a poison in the body.
646	Antifreeze is a substance that is added to a liquid to lower its freezing point.
647	Antigone, in Greek mythology, was the daughter of King Oedipus and Queen Jocasta, the rulers of Thebes.
648	Antigonid dynasty was the name of a line of kings that ruled Macedonia, a kingdom north of Greece.
649	Antigravity is a hypothetical force of repulsion.
650	Antigua (pop. 15,801), formerly Antigua Guatemala, was the capital of Guatemala in colonial days.
651	Antigua and Barbuda is an independent island country in the Caribbean Sea.
652	Antihistamine is a drug used to relieve the symptoms of hay fever and other allergies.
653	Antill, John (1904-1986), was an Australian composer and music administrator, who won wide recognition with his orchestral work Corroboree, inspired by the unusual instrumental music and rhythms of Australian Aboriginal culture.
654	Antimatter is matter composed of elementary particles that are the opposite of ordinary particles.
655	Antimony, a chemical element, is a bluish-white, brittle metal.
656	Antineutron is the oppositely charged counterpart of the neutron.

657	Antioch (pop. 107,821), is a commercial city in Turkey.
658	Antioxidant is any of a group of chemical compounds that may prevent certain types of cell damage.
659	Antipodes are two places that are exactly opposite each other on the globe.
660	Antiproton is the oppositely charged counterpart of the proton.
661	Antique is an object many years old that has artistic value.
662	Anti-Semitism is prejudice against Jews.
663	Antiseptic is a substance that destroys--or stops the growth of--germs on living tissue.
664	Antitoxin is a substance made by living cells that counteracts illness caused by a toxin.
665	Antitrust laws were introduced in the United States to protect competition.
666	Antoninus Pius (A.D. 86-161) was Roman emperor from A.D. 138 until his death.
667	Antonioni, Michelangelo (1912-...), is an Italian film director.
668	Antonius, George (1892-1942), was a Palestinian writer and political activist.
669	Antony, Mark (83?-30 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman, served as co-ruler of Rome from 43 B.C. until his death.
670	Antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.
671	Antpipit is the name of two species of pipitlike birds from South America.
672	Antrim (pop. 44,264) is a local government area and new town in Northern Ireland, bordering Lough Neagh.
673	Antrim, County, is one of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
674	Antwerp (pop. 462,800) is Belgium's main port and one of Europe's largest.
675	Anubis was an important god of the underworld among the ancient Egyptians.
676	Anza, Juan Bautista de, (1735-1788?), a Spanish frontiersman from Mexico, discovered an overland route between Sonora and Upper California, U.S.A. He shared in the founding of San Francisco.
677	Anzac, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, was a combined force of Australian and New Zealand volunteer soldiers.
678	Anzac Memorial in Sydney was originally built in memory of those men and women from New South Wales, Australia who served in World War I (1914-1918).
679	Anzio (pop. 27,094) is a small seaport and resort on the west coast of Italy.
680	ANZUS is a collective defence treaty formed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.
681	Aorta is the body's longest and largest artery.
682	Apartheid was, from 1948 until 1991, the South African government's policy of rigid racial segregation.
683	Ape is a member of a group of animals that closely resemble human beings.
684	Apelles, a Greek artist, was one of the most famous painters of ancient times.
685	Apennine Tunnel is the train tunnel on the Florence-Bologna line in northern Italy.
686	Apennines is the name of a mountain range that runs from the Gulf of Genoa to the toe of boot-shaped Italy.
687	Apex is an organization for men between the ages of 18 and 40.
688	Aphasia is the loss or partial loss of the ability to use and understand spoken and written language.
689	Aphid, also called plant louse, is a tiny, soft-bodied insect that feeds on plant juices.
690	Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty in Greek mythology.
691	Apollinaire, Guillaume (1880-1918), a French poet, was one of the leaders in the arts in Paris during the decade before World War I (1914-1918).
692	Apollo was a major god in Greek and Roman mythology.
693	Aponte Martinez, Luis Cardinal (1922-...), archbishop of San Juan, became the first Puerto Rican cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
694	Apostle bird is a quick-moving, grey or black bird about 30 centimetres long.

695	Apostles, in the New Testament, are the 12 men chosen by Jesus Christ to be His close companions.
696	Apostles' Creed is a statement of the main Western Christian beliefs.
697	Apothecaries' weight is a system of weights once widely used by pharmacists for prescriptions.
698	Appalachian Mountains are the second largest mountain system of North America.
699	Appeal is the transfer of a legal action to a higher, or superior, court for review.
700	Appendicitis is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix (see APPENDIX).
701	Appendix, in anatomy, is a structure attached to a larger or more important part.
702	Appian Way was the first and most famous military highway built by the ancient Romans.
703	Apple is one of the most commercially important fruits.
704	Apple of Sodom is a spiny plant found near Jericho, Jordan.
705	Appleseed, Johnny (1774-1845), was the name given to John Chapman, an American pioneer who planted large numbers of apple trees along the early frontier.
706	Appleton, Sir Edward Victor (1892-1965), a British physicist, won the 1947 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of the Appleton layer in the ionosphere.
707	Applique is a decorative process used in sewing and dressmaking.
708	Apposition extends the meaning of a word or phrase next to it.
709	Appraisal is an opinion of value, usually the market value of a piece of property.
710	Apprentice is a person who learns a trade by working under the guidance of a skilled master.
711	Apricot is a golden, peachlike fruit with a stone.
712	April is the fourth month of the year, according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used almost all over the world today.
713	April Fools' Day is the first day of April.
714	Apuleius, Lucius (A.D. 125?-170?), wrote the only completely preserved novel in ancient Latin, <i>Metamorphoses</i> or <i>Transformations</i> .
715	Aqua regia is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids.
716	Aquaculture is the controlled raising of marine animals and seaweeds.
717	Aquamarine is a light-blue or bluish-green variety of a gemstone called beryl.
718	Aquarium is a place where people keep fish and other water animals.
719	Aquarius is the eleventh constellation (group of stars) of the zodiac.
720	Aquatint is a method of etching upon copper plates.
721	Aqueduct is an artificial channel through which water is conducted to the place where it is used.
722	Aquinas, Saint Thomas (1225?-1274), was one of the greatest medieval philosophers and theologians.
723	Aquino, Benigno (1932-1983), was a Filipino political leader and an opponent of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand Marcos.
724	Aquino, Corazon (1933-...), was the first woman president of the Philippines.
725	Arab League is an organization of 21 Middle Eastern and African nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
726	Arabadoo (?-1789), an Aborigine of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), Australia, was forced by Arthur Phillip, governor of New South Wales, into joining the first British settlement at Sydney Cove.
727	Arabesque is a term used to describe the lacy surface decoration common in Islamic art.
728	Arabian Desert is a term used to refer to all the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula.
729	Arabian Nights, a collection of about 200 stories, is probably the most famous piece of Arabic literature in the English-speaking countries of the world.
730	Arabian Peninsula is a vast desert land in southwestern Asia.
731	Arabian Sea, part of the Indian Ocean, lies between the Arabian Peninsula and India.
732	Arabic language is one of the world's most widely used languages.
733	Arabic literature is the literature of people who speak the Arabic language, the official language of 19 Arab nations.

734	Arabic numerals, also called Hindu-Arabic numerals, are the most common symbols used to represent numbers.
735	Arabs are a large group of people whose native language is Arabic and who share a common history and culture.
736	Arachne was a skilled weaver in Greek mythology.
737	Arachnid is any member of a class of small, insectlike, land animals.
738	Arafat, Yasir (1929-...), became president of the Palestine National Authority in 1996.
739	Arafura Sea is an expanse of water that separates the northern coast of Australia from the island of New Guinea and from Nusa Tenggara (the Lesser Sunda Islands).
740	Aral Sea is a large saltwater lake.
741	Aramburu, Pedro Eugenio (1903-1970), was president of Argentina from 1955 to 1958.
742	Aramaic language is a language of the Middle East.
743	Aran Island lies in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Donegal in the Republic of Ireland.
744	Aran Islands are in Galway Bay, about 48 kilometres from Galway in the Republic of Ireland.
745	Aranda are a tribe of Australian Aborigines who live in northern central Australia.
746	Ararat was the country where, according to the Bible, Noah's ark landed after the Deluge.
747	Arawak Indians were the first American people that Christopher Columbus met in the Americas in 1492.
748	Arbitration is the judging of a dispute by one or more impartial people whose decision will be final and binding.
749	Arbor Day is a day specially set aside for treeplanting.
750	Arboretum is an outdoor laboratory where trees, shrubs, and other woody plants are grown under natural conditions.
751	Arborvitae is the name of certain evergreen trees native to eastern Asia and parts of North America.
752	Arbuthnot, May Hill (1884-1969), was an American educator, writer, and lecturer who influenced the field of children's literature.
753	Arbutus is the name given to a number of evergreen plants of the heath family.
754	Arc de Triomphe stands at the head of the wide, tree-lined avenue called Champs Elysees in Paris.
755	Arc light is any lighting device in which a current of electricity produces light by leaping across a gap in an electric circuit.
756	Arcadia, one of the departments of present-day Greece, was an important region in ancient times.
757	Arch is a curved structure that supports or strengthens a building.
758	Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of past human cultures.
759	Archaeopteryx is the name of a genus (group) of feathered animals that lived about 140 million years ago, during the late Jurassic Period.
760	Archbishop is the chief bishop of a religious province in the Roman Catholic Church and other churches.
761	Archer was a family of explorers and pastoralists (farmers) who dominated the pioneering history of southern and central Queensland, Australia.
762	Archer, Fred (1857-1886), was one of the United Kingdom's most successful jockeys.
763	Archer, John Lee (1791-1852), a civil engineer and architect, planned many of Tasmania's oldest buildings.
764	Archer, William (1856-1924), was a Scottish-born drama critic and playwright.
765	Archerfish is any of six species of small fish found from India to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia.
766	Archery is the sport of shooting with a bow and arrow.
767	Archibald, Jules Francois (1856-1919), contributed greatly to the development of literature and art in Australia.

768	Archibald Memorial Fountain, at the northern end of Hyde Park in Sydney, was erected in remembrance of how France and Australia fought together during World War I (1914-1918).
769	Archibald Prize is an art prize worth 10,000 Australian dollars that is awarded each year for portrait painting.
770	Archimedean screw is a device for raising water.
771	Archimedean solid is any of 13 solid figures with special properties.
772	Archimedes (287?-212 B.C.), a Greek mathematician and inventor, made some basic scientific discoveries.
773	Archipelago is a Greek word that means chief sea.
774	Archipenko, Alexander (1887-1964), was a pioneer cubist sculptor.
775	Architecture is a term with several meanings, all related to buildings.
776	Archives are collections of historical information.
777	Archon was the most important of the nine chief administrative officials of ancient Athens.
778	Arctic is the region of continuous cold around the North Pole.
779	Arctic Circle is an imaginary line that runs through the northern parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, and Scandinavia.
780	Arctic fox is a small fox that lives in the barren, treeless regions surrounding the Arctic Ocean and on many islands in that sea.
781	Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world.
782	Arctic tern is a sea bird often called the migration champion of the world.
783	Arcturus, also called Alpha Bootes, is the fourth brightest star in the night sky.
784	Arden, Forest of, is a region in Warwickshire and West Midlands, England.
785	Arden, John (1930-...), a British playwright, used as his central theme the opposition between the steady citizen who lacks imagination and the imaginative person who lives in chaos.
786	Ardennes Mountains and Forest extend from northern France into Belgium and Luxembourg.
787	Ardizzone, Edward (1900-1979), was a British author and illustrator of award-winning books for children.
788	Ards (pop. 64,006) is a local government district centred on the Ards Peninsula, in Northern Ireland.
789	Area, in plane geometry, is the amount of surface contained within the boundaries of a plane figure.
790	Arena was the area used for combat with beasts or between gladiators in an ancient Roman amphitheatre.
791	Areopagus was the oldest and most respected council of ancient Athens.
792	Arequipa (pop. 591,700), is one of the largest cities of Peru.
793	Ares was the god of war in Greek mythology.
794	Arethusa was a beautiful nymph in Greek mythology.
795	Arfon was a local government district bordering the Menai Strait in Gwynedd, North Wales.
796	Argelander, Friedrich Wilhelm August (1799-1875), was a Finnish-German astronomer, and professor of astronomy at Bonn, Germany.
797	Argentina is the second largest country in South America in area and in population.
798	Argentine ants are dark-brown ants about 2 millimetres long.
799	Argon, a chemical element, is a gas that forms 0.94 per cent of the earth's atmosphere.
800	Argonaut is a sea animal of the same class as the octopus and squid.
801	Argonauts, in Greek mythology, were the companions of Jason, a famous hero.
802	Argus was a gigantic monster in Greek mythology.
803	Argyll and Bute (pop. 65,100) is a local government area in western Scotland.
804	Arhus, also spelled Aarhus (pop. 253,761), is the second largest city in Denmark.
805	Ariadne, in Greek mythology, was a daughter of Minos, king of Crete.
806	Arianism was an early Christian theological view taught by Arius, a priest of Alexandria, Egypt.
807	Aries is traditionally known as the first constellation of the zodiac.

808	Ariosto, Ludovico (1474-1533), was a poet of the Italian Renaissance.
809	Arista, Mariano (1802-1855), a Mexican general, was president of Mexico from 1851 to 1853.
810	Aristarchus of Samos was a Greek astronomer who lived in the 200's B.C. He was the first to state that the earth revolves around the sun.
811	Aristide, Jean-Bertrand (1953-...), is the president of Haiti.
812	Aristides (530?-468? B.C.), called the "Just," was an Athenian statesman and military leader.
813	Aristocracy is a high social class that often used to include the government leaders of a state or nation.
814	Aristophanes (445?-385? B.C.) was the greatest ancient Greek writer of comedy.
815	Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), a Greek philosopher, educator, and scientist, was one of the greatest and most influential thinkers in Western culture.
816	Arithmetic gives us the answers to questions such as "How many?" "How much?" "How long?" and "How far?" It helps us find short, easy ways of solving problems with numbers.
817	Arius (A.D. 256?-336), was a priest of Alexandria, Egypt, who founded an early Christian theological view called Arianism.
818	Arizona is a state in the Southwestern United States.
819	Arjuna is a hero of the Indian epic poem, the Mahabharata, which tells of the wars between the Pandava brothers and the Kaurava cousins.
820	Ark usually refers to the vessel that sheltered Noah and his family during the Deluge (great flood) described in the Bible (Gen. 6).
821	Ark of the Covenant was a sacred wooden chest described in the Bible as representing God's presence.
822	Arkansas is a state in the Southern United States.
823	Arkhangelsk (pop. 419,000) is one of the largest far-northern cities in the world.
824	Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732-1792), was a British inventor and manufacturer.
825	Arlberg Tunnels are two tunnels--one a railway tunnel and the other a motor-traffic tunnel--in western Austria between the provinces of Vorarlberg and Tyrol.
826	Arlen, Michael (1895-1956), was a British novelist and short-story writer.
827	Arm is the upper limb of a human being.
828	Armadillo is any of several small American mammals with bony plates in their upper body skin.
829	Armageddon is a Greek word taken from the Hebrew Har-Megiddo, which probably means Mount Megiddo.
830	Armagh (pop. 51,287) is a local government district of Northern Ireland.
831	Armagh, County, is the smallest of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
832	Armature is the coil of wire in which electric current is produced in an electric generator.
833	Armenia is a country in southwestern Asia.
834	Armer, Laura Adams (1874-1963), was an American author of children's books, and a painter of Navajo Indian life.
835	Armidale (pop. 21,606) is a city in northern New South Wales, Australia.
836	Arminius, Jacobus (1560-1609), was a Dutch theologian.
837	Armitage, Kenneth (1916-...), is an English sculptor who specializes in semiabstract figures made from bronze.
838	Armour is a covering used primarily for protection in battle.
839	Arms, or coats of arms, are designs which are used to honour and distinguish certain persons or institutions.
840	Armstrong, Anne Legendre (1927-...), was the first woman to serve as United States ambassador to the United Kingdom.
841	Armstrong, Duncan (1968-...), an Australian swimmer, won a gold medal at the 1988 Olympic Games for the men's 200-metre free-style.
842	Armstrong, Henry Jackson, Jr. (1912-1988), is the only boxer to have held three world championship titles at the same time.

843	Armstrong, John Ward (1915-1987), was Church of Ireland archbishop of Armagh and primate of All Ireland from 1980 until his retirement in 1986.
844	Armstrong, Louis (1900-1971), an American trumpet player, was the first internationally famous soloist in jazz.
845	Armstrong, Neil Alden (1930-...), a United States astronaut, was the first person to set foot on the moon.
846	Army is the branch of a nation's armed forces that is trained to fight on land.
847	Arne, Thomas (1710-1778), was an English composer.
848	Arnhem Land lies in the northeastern corner of Australia's Northern Territory.
849	Arnica is the name of about 45 kinds of plants of the Northern Hemisphere that yield a juice used to drive away the blood that collects in bruises.
850	Arno, Peter (1904-1968), an American cartoonist, drew cartoons for The New Yorker magazine which most exactly paralleled the tone and smartness associated with the magazine.
851	Arno River rises in the Etruscan section of the Apennine Mountains in northwestern Italy.
852	Arnold, Benedict (1741-1801), was a general of the American Revolution period.
853	Arnold, Eddy (1918-...), an American singer, was one of the most popular performers in country music from the mid-1940's through the 1960's.
854	Arnold, Henry Harley (1886-1950), developed the small U.S. Army Air Corps into a large, powerful Air Force.
855	Arnold, Malcolm (1921-...), a British composer, became known for his skill in orchestral writing.
856	Arnold, Matthew (1822-1888), was one of the intellectual leaders of Victorian England.
857	Arnold, Thomas (1795-1842), was an influential British educational reformer and a writer.
858	Arp, Jean (1887-1966), was a French sculptor.
859	Arran is an island in North Ayrshire, Scotland.
860	Arrau, Claudio (1903-1991), a Chilean pianist and teacher, became known for his many concerts and recordings.
861	Arrhenius, Svante August (1859-1927), was a Swedish chemist and physicist.
862	Arrest is the act of taking a person into the custody of the law and depriving the person of liberty.
863	Arrhythmia is an abnormal heart rhythm.
864	Arrowroot is the common name for several plants that are cultivated in nearly all tropical countries.
865	Arsenic is a semimetallic chemical element.
866	Arson is the crime of intentionally burning a building or other property.
867	Art and the arts. In a broad sense, art is skill in making or doing.
868	Art deco, also called style moderne, was a style of design that became popular during the 1920's and 1930's.
869	Art Gallery of New South Wales, in Sydney, Australia, was established by the government in 1875.
870	Art Institute of Chicago is a public museum of art and a cultural and educational centre in the United States.
871	Art nouveau was a decorative style of design that flourished from the 1890's until about 1910.
872	Artemis was the goddess of childbirth and hunting, and was sometimes identified with the moon goddess Selene in Greek mythology.
873	Arteriosclerosis is a disease of the arteries.
874	Artery is the name of the tubes or blood vessels through which blood is pumped away from the heart to the various parts of the body.
875	Artesian well is a well that taps ground water which is under pressure.
876	Arthritis is any of more than 100 diseases of the joints.
877	Arthropod is any animal that belongs to the major division, or phylum, of the animal kingdom called the Arthropoda.
878	Arthroscopy is the technique of using an arthroscope to examine a joint of the body.

879	Arthur, Chester Alan (1829-1886), was the 21st president of the United States (1881-1885).
880	Arthur, Sir George (1784-1854), was lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) from 1824 to 1836.
881	Arthur, King, was a legendary king of medieval Britain.
882	Arthur's Pass is a route across the Southern Alps in the South Island of New Zealand.
883	Artichoke is a large, thistlelike plant that produces edible flower buds.
884	Article is the name given to any one of three words--a, an, and the.
885	Articles of Confederation was the agreement under which the 13 original colonies of America established a government of states in 1781.
886	Artificial eye is worn by a person who has had an eye removed because of disease or injury.
887	Artificial heart is a device designed to replace a natural heart.
888	Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science.
889	Artificial limb is a synthetic replacement for an arm or leg lost as the result of injury, disease, or a birth defect.
890	Artificial respiration is a life-saving measure used to force air into and out of the lungs of people who have stopped breathing.
891	Artificial sweetener is a synthetic substance used in food and beverages in place of sugar.
892	Artificial turf is a manufactured product that looks like grass.
893	Artigas, Jose Gervasio (1764-1850), was a national hero of Uruguay.
894	Artillery includes mounted guns or rocket launchers that are too large or too heavy to be classed as small arms.
895	Artzybasheff, Boris (1899-1965), was an American artist and writer of both adult and children's books.
896	Aruba is a Dutch island dependency in the West Indies.
897	Arum is the name of a large family of plants.
898	Arun (pop. 127,700) is a local government district in West Sussex, England.
899	Arunachal Pradesh is a state in the northeast of India.
900	Aryabhatta (A.D. 476-...?) was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and poet.
901	Aryans is a term used both for a group of Asian languages and for certain Asian peoples.
902	Asaph, Saint (?-596?), is honoured as the first bishop of Llanelwy, now St. Asaph, in Clwyd, Wales.
903	Asbestos is any of a group of soft, threadlike mineral fibres.
904	Asbjornsen, Peter Christen (1812-1885), was a collector of Norwegian folk tales and a naturalist.
905	Asbury, Francis (1745-1816), was the most important Methodist leader in America during the late 1700's and early 1800's.
906	Ascension is an island in the South Atlantic about 1,100 kilometres northwest of Saint Helena and 800 kilometres south of the equator.
907	Ascension Day is a Christian holiday that falls on a Thursday, 40 days after Easter.
908	Asceticism is the practice of self-denial or self-punishment, often for religious purposes.
909	Asch, Sholem (1880-1957), a Polish-born author, was the first person to achieve international recognition writing in Yiddish.
910	Ascham, Roger (1515-1568), was tutor to Princess Elizabeth, later Queen Elizabeth I of England, and was the author of The Schoolmaster (1570).
911	Asche, Oscar (1871-1936), was an Australian actor, playwright, theatrical manager, and producer.
912	Asclepius was the Greek god of healing.
913	Ash is a group of hardwood trees found in Asia, Europe, and North America.
914	Ash is the substance that remains after an organic substance has been burned.
915	Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent.
916	Ashanti are the largest and most powerful ethnic group in the West African country of Ghana.
917	Ashburton (pop. 14,030), is a town in the South Island of New Zealand.

918	Ashcan School was a group of American artists of the early 1900's known mainly for their realistic paintings of city life.
919	Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (1907-1991), acted in plays, films, and on television.
920	Ashdown, Battle of (A.D. 871), was a battle fought during the Danish campaign to conquer England in the late 800's.
921	Ashdown, Paddy (1941-...), became the first leader of the United Kingdom's new Liberal Democrat Party after the Liberals and Social Democrats merged in 1988.
922	Ashe, Arthur (1943-1993), an American tennis player, became the first black to win the U.S. men's national singles championship.
923	Ashfield (pop. 106,800) is a coal-mining area in Nottinghamshire, England.
924	Ashford (pop. 90,900) is a local government district in Kent, England, on the southern side of the North Downs.
925	Ashgabat (pop. 407,000) is the capital of Turkmenistan.
926	Ashley, William Henry (1778?-1838), an American fur trader and explorer, began fur trading in 1822.
927	Ashmore and Cartier Islands are a territory of Australia in the Indian Ocean about 300 kilometres off the northwestern coast of Australia.
928	Ashton, Sir Frederick (1904-1988), was an English choreographer (composer of dances).
929	Ashurbanipal, also spelled Assurbanipal, was the last great king of the Assyrians.
930	Asia is the largest continent in both size and population.
931	Asia Minor is a peninsula of western Asia.
932	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a forum for the discussion of economic cooperation in the Pacific region.
933	Asian Development Bank (ADB) lends money and provides technical help to developing countries of Asia to promote economic growth.
934	Asian Games are one of the most important amateur sporting events in the world.
935	Asimov, Isaac (1920-1992), was an American author.
936	Askia Muhammad (1441?-1538), also called Askia I or Askia the Great, ruled the West African empire of Songhai during the height of its power.
937	Asmara (pop. 275,385) is the capital and industrial centre of Eritrea.
938	Asoka (?-232 B.C.), also spelled Ashoka, was the greatest emperor of ancient India.
939	Asp is the name of a cobra found in Egypt.
940	Asparagus is a nutritious green vegetable.
941	Aspen is the name of three species of medium-sized poplar trees found in the Northern Hemisphere.
942	Aspen (pop. 5,049), a town in the U.S. state of Colorado, once a rich silver-mining centre, is now a year-round resort.
943	Asphalt is a black cementlike mineral substance that is found in most crude petroleum.
944	Asphodel is a hardy plant native to the Mediterranean regions.
945	Asphyxiation is a state of unconsciousness that occurs when the lungs do not provide the blood with sufficient oxygen.
946	Aspidistra is a plant native to the Orient, but widely cultivated as a house plant.
947	Aspirin, also known as acetylsalicylic acid, is one of the most commonly used drugs in the world.
948	Asquith, Herbert Henry (1852-1928), a British statesman, served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1908 to 1916.
949	Assad, Hafez al- (1930-...), was elected president of Syria in 1971.
950	Assam is a state in northeastern India, in the low-lying Brahmaputra Valley.
951	Assassination is the murder of a person who holds a position of public importance.
952	Assault and battery is a legal term that involves a threat and physical act.

953	Assaying is a process used to determine the amount of metals or minerals contained in substances.
954	Assemblies of God is the largest Pentecostal religious denomination in the world.
955	Assembly line is a group of work areas, called stations, arranged in a certain order to make a product.
956	Assignment is the legal term for the transfer of rights to property or money from one person to another.
957	Assimilation is the process by which cells convert food into living tissues.
958	Assimilation is the process through which one social and cultural group becomes part of another social and cultural group.
959	Assiniboia was the name of two historic areas of the United States and Canada.
960	Associated Press (AP) is one of the world's largest news-gathering services and one of two general news services in the United States.
961	Association, in psychology, refers to one theory of how people learn things.
962	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an organization of Southeast Asian countries--Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
963	Assumption is the religious belief that a certain person was taken bodily into heaven.
964	Assyria was an ancient country on the upper Tigris River in Mesopotamia.
965	Astaire, Fred (1899-1987), an American dancer and actor, was a popular star of musicals.
966	Astarte is the Greek name for one of the most important goddesses of the ancient Middle East.
967	Astatine is the heaviest member of the halogen family of chemical elements.
968	Aster is the name of a large group of plants valued for their colourful flowers.
969	Asteroid is any of numerous small planetary bodies that revolve around the sun.
970	Asthma is a disease involving a type of breathlessness.
971	Astigmatism is a visual defect in which both nearby and distant objects appear blurred.
972	Aston, Francis William (1877-1945), was a British physicist.
973	Astor is the name of an important American family.
974	Astrakhan (pop. 510,000) is a city in southwestern Russia, on the Volga River delta.
975	Astrolabe is an instrument used by early astronomers and navigators to measure the angles of celestial bodies above the horizon.
976	Astrology is the study of how the sun, moon, planets, and stars are supposedly related to life and events on the earth.
977	Astronaut is a person who pilots a spacecraft or works in space.
978	Astronautics is the scientific study of space flight.
979	Astronomer Royal is an honorary title for one of Britain's outstanding astronomers.
980	Astronomy is the study of the stars, planets, and other objects that make up the universe.
981	Astrophysics is a science that applies the principles of physics to many fields of astronomy.
982	Asturias, Miguel Angel (1899-1974), a Guatemalan author and diplomat, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1967.
983	Asuncion (pop. 455,517) is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Paraguay.
984	Aswan (pop. 191,461) is an important commercial and mining resort in southeastern Egypt.
985	Aswan High Dam controls the floodwaters of the Nile River in Egypt.
986	Asylum, in international law, is shelter and protection given by a nation to a person fleeing another nation.
987	Atacama Desert is a barren, mineral-rich region in northern Chile and the southern tip of Peru.
988	Atahualpa (1500?-1533), also called Atabalipa, was the last ruler of the Inca Empire in Peru.
989	Ataturk, Kemal (1881-1938), was the founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey.
990	Atavism, also called reversion, is the sudden reappearance in an animal or plant of a trait that has existed before only in ancient ancestors.
991	Ataxia is a lack of coordination in the muscles.

992	Athanasius, Saint (295?-373), was the leading Christian churchman of his time.
993	Atheism is the belief that God does not exist.
994	Athena, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of warfare, wisdom, and arts and crafts.
995	Athens, (pop. 748,110; met. area pop. 3,096,775) is one of the world's most famous and historic cities.
996	Atherton, Michael Andrew (1968-...), is an English cricketer.
997	Atherton Tableland is an area of high, flat land in northeastern Queensland, Australia.
998	Athlete's foot is an infectious skin disease that involves itching and scaling between the toes and on the soles of the feet.
999	Athletics is a sport in which athletes compete in running, walking, jumping, and throwing events.
1000	Athlone (pop. 8,768) is the largest town of Westmeath in the Republic of Ireland.
1001	Athlone, Earl of (1874-1957), a member of the British royal family and a military officer, served as governor general of Canada from 1940 to 1946.
1002	Atlanta (pop. 394,017; metropolitan area pop. 2,833,511) is the capital and largest city of the Southern state of Georgia in the United States.
1003	Atlantic Charter expressed the post-World War II aims of the United States and Great Britain.
1004	Atlantic City (pop. 40,199; metropolitan area pop. 319,416), is a large seaside resort in the eastern state of New Jersey in the United States.
1005	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway is a sheltered water route used by boats along the Atlantic Coast of the United States.
1006	Atlantic Ocean is the second largest body of water in the world.
1007	Atlantic Provinces are the four Canadian provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
1008	Atlantis was a legendary continent that many people believe sank into the Atlantic Ocean thousands of years ago.
1009	Atlas is usually a book of maps.
1010	Atlas, in Greek mythology, was one of a group of gods called Titans.
1011	Atlas Mountains extend for 2,410 kilometres across northwestern Africa.
1012	Atmosphere is the air which surrounds the earth.
1013	Atmosphere is a measure of atmospheric pressure.
1014	Atoll is a circular ring of coral in the open sea, built up on a sunken bank, or formed on the crater of a volcano that has sunk below the surface of the sea.
1015	Atom is one of the basic units of matter.
1016	Atomic clock is a device for measuring time intervals by measuring the frequency of electromagnetic waves given off, or absorbed, by atoms or molecules.
1017	Atomism is a philosophical view that developed in Greece during the 400's B.C. The atomists believed that the basic elements of reality are atoms--indivisible, indestructible particles of matter moving in space.
1018	Atomizer is a device that produces a fine spray by forcing a liquid through a tiny opening.
1019	Atonement is the act of doing something good to make up for an offence one has committed or a harm one has done.
1020	Atrium was the central room of early Roman houses.
1021	Attache is an officer attached to a diplomatic office.
1022	Attachment is the legal term for a court order to seize a person's property.
1023	Attar, also called otto, is the essential oil obtained by passing steam through flower petals.
1024	Attila (?-A.D. 453) was a king who united the Huns, a Mongoloid people that began to invade the Roman Empire during the late A.D. 300's.
1025	Attlee, Clement Richard (1883-1967), was the prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1945 to 1951.
1026	Attucks, Crispus (1723?-1770), was a leader of the American crowd that British troops fired upon in the so-called "Boston Massacre" during the American Revolution.

1027	Atwood, Margaret (1939-...), is a Canadian poet, novelist, and critic.
1028	Aubergine is a plant grown for its large, shiny-skinned fruit.
1029	Aubrey, John (1626-1697), an author and antiquary, is best remembered for his Brief Lives, a collection of anecdotes about such famous men as Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, and Sir Walter Raleigh.
1030	Aubrietia is a plant of the mustard family.
1031	Auchincloss, Louis (1917-...), is an American author.
1032	Auchinleck, Sir Claude John Eyre (1884-1981), a British field marshal, served in Egypt and Mesopotamia during World War I (1914-1918).
1033	Auckland (pop. 855,571), with its suburbs and satellite cities, is New Zealand's largest population centre.
1034	Auckland Islands are a group of uninhabited islands about 300 kilometres south of New Zealand.
1035	Auction is a sale at which people bid for articles being sold.
1036	Auden, W. H. (1907-1973), an English-born poet, is best known for the remarkable variety of his works.
1037	Audio-visual materials, also known as instructional media, are educational devices that work through sight, sound, or both.
1038	Audiology is a profession devoted to the detection and treatment of hearing problems.
1039	Audit is the examination and checking of financial accounts by a professional auditor (accountant) who has had no part in their preparation.
1040	Audubon, John James (1785-1851), an American, was one of the first to study and paint the birds of the United States.
1041	Audubon Society, National, in the United States, is one of the oldest and largest national conservation organizations in the world.
1042	Auer, Leopold (1845-1930), a Hungarian violinist, became one of the most famous violin teachers of his time.
1043	Augean stables, in Greek and Roman mythology, were the stables belonging to Augeas, king of Elis.
1044	Augrabies Falls, on the Orange River in South Africa, are among the world's great waterfalls.
1045	Augsburg (pop. 245,193) is a commercial and industrial city in southern Germany.
1046	Augur was the title given to people in ancient Rome who interpreted signs for government officials.
1047	August is the eighth month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
1048	Augustine, Saint (354-430), was one of the greatest leaders of the early Christian church.
1049	Augustine of Canterbury, Saint (?-604), was the apostle to the English nation and the first archbishop of Canterbury.
1050	Augustus (63 B.C.-A.D. 14), meaning the exalted, was the name given Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus (Octavian) when he became the first Roman emperor in 27 B.C. The period of the Roman Republic ended, and the era of the Roman Empire began under August
1051	Auk is the name of a family of sea birds that includes dovebies, guillemots, murre, and puffins.
1052	Aulard, Francois Victor Alphonse (1849-1928), a noted French historian, is reknowned for his work on source material of the French Revolution.
1053	Auld lang syne in Scottish dialect means old long since, or days gone by.
1054	Aung San Suu Kyi, Daw (1945-...) leads the opposition to the military dictatorship that rules Burma.
1055	Aurangzeb (1618-1707), was an emperor who ruled what is now India and Pakistan from 1658 until his death.
1056	Aurelian (A.D. 215?-275), was a Roman emperor.
1057	Auriga, also called the Wagoner or the Charioteer, is the name of a constellation.
1058	Aurochs, also called urus, is the name of a kind of extinct wild ox.

1059	Aurora is a natural display of light in the sky that can be seen with the unaided eye only at night.
1060	Aurora was the goddess of the dawn in Roman mythology.
1061	Aurora australis, also called southern lights, occurs as arcs or bands of brilliant light in the sky over the Antarctic.
1062	Aurukun is an Australian Aboriginal settlement on the Gulf of Carpentaria in northern Australia.
1063	Auschwitz was a forced-labour and extermination centre run by the German Nazis during World War II (1939-1945).
1064	Austcare stands for Australians Care for Refugees.
1065	Austen, Jane (1775-1817), one of the best-loved English novelists, wrote with a keen sense of irony about the social institutions of her time.
1066	Austerlitz, Battle of, was a major battle of the Napoleonic Wars.
1067	Austin (pop. 465,622) is the capital of Texas, a state in the United States.
1068	Austin, Herbert (1866-1941), Baron Austin of Longbridge, designed and built some of the first motorcars in the United Kingdom.
1069	Austin, Stephen Fuller (1793-1836), was an American colonizer.
1070	Austral, Florence (1892-1968), an Australian dramatic soprano, became internationally famous, both as a grand opera singer and as a concert artist.
1071	Austral Islands lie south of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.
1072	Australia is a name that comes from the Latin word australis, meaning southern.
1073	Australia is the only country that is also a continent.
1074	Australia II became the first non-American yacht to win the America's Cup in the 25 challenges from 1870.
1075	Australia, Armed services of, are small, but advanced in technology.
1076	Australia, Art and architecture of. Australia's unique combination of landscape, peoples, and cultural influences has produced art and architecture that is both rich and varied.
1077	Australia, Government of. Australia is a federation of six states, two mainland territories, and eight external territories.
1078	Australia, History of. The first people in Australia were Aborigines who arrived at least 50,000 years ago.
1079	Australia, Legal system of. The legal system of Australia is based to a large extent on the legal system of England.
1080	Australia, Literature of. Literature in Australia is a major body of writing in the English language produced by authors born or residing in Australia.
1081	Australia Day is celebrated as a national holiday in Australia on January 26 of each year.
1082	Australia felix was the name given by the explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell to a large tract of excellent farming and pasture land in Victoria, Australia.
1083	Australian Aborigines are Australians whose ancestors were the first people to live in Australia.
1084	Australian Academy of the Humanities is a council of up to 50 elected members, as well as honorary and special members.
1085	Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) is a scientific organization that plays an important part in promoting the exchange of scientific information throughout the Commonwealth of Nations.
1086	Australian Alps, the playground of Australia, contain the highest mountains in Australia.
1087	Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) is responsible for national television and radio services in Australia.
1088	Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is the site of Canberra, Australia's national capital.
1089	Australian cattle dog is a breed of dog that originated in Australia during the 1800's.
1090	Australian coat of arms contains the badges of the six states of the Commonwealth of Australia enclosed in an ermine border.
1091	Australian Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1901, when the six separate colonies combined to form the Commonwealth of Australia.

1092	Australian flag features the British Union Flag--often called the Union Jack--at the upper left on a blue background.
1093	Australian Flying Corps (AFC) was the first air force in Australia.
1094	Australian Inland Mission was an organization that provided help for people in the Australian outback.
1095	Australian kelpie is a sheepdog.
1096	Australian Labor Party (ALP) is Australia's oldest political party.
1097	Australian Loan Council decides the total amount of money to be raised each year by the federal and state governments, except for defence and temporary purposes.
1098	Australian Rules football is a highly popular winter game in the southern states of Australia.
1099	Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) gathers and evaluates information that its director general considers is relevant to the security of the country.
1100	Australian terrier is a small dog once used to guard mines and tend sheep in Australia.
1101	Australind is a tract of land on the Leschenault Inlet, about 145 kilometres south of Perth, Australia.
1102	Australites are small, glasslike stones found in the southern part of Australia.
1103	Australoids are members of the racial group consisting of the Australian Aborigines.
1104	Australopithecus is regarded by most anthropologists as the earliest type of creature that was similar to human beings.
1105	Austria is a small country in central Europe famous for its beautiful mountain scenery.
1106	Austria-Hungary, also called the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Dual Monarchy, was a country in central Europe from 1867 until 1918.
1107	Authoritarianism is any form of government in which relatively few people run the country, and the rest of the population takes little part in decision making.
1108	Autism is a rare, severe developmental disorder that begins before four years of age.
1109	Autobiography is a type of biography in which the author tells the story of his or her own life.
1110	Autocracy is a form of government in which one person holds supreme power.
1111	Autogiro is a type of heavier-than-air craft that is supported in the air by a rotor instead of by fixed wings, as an aeroplane is.
1112	Autograph is anything handwritten.
1113	Automatic frequency control (AFC) is a circuit used in electronic devices to maintain a particular frequency automatically.
1114	Automatic pilot, also called gyropilot, is a device that automatically steers ships or aircraft.
1115	Automation is the use of machines to perform tasks that require decision making.
1116	Automobile Association (AA), in Britain, is the largest motoring organization in the world.
1117	Autopsy is an external and internal examination of the dead.
1118	Autry, Gene (1907-...), is an American singer, actor, songwriter, and business executive.
1119	Autumn is the season between summer and winter.
1120	Auvergne is a region and former province in the south-eastern part of central France.
1121	Auxin is the name of a group of hormones that control plant growth.
1122	Avalanche is a mass of snow that slides down a mountain slope.
1123	Avant-garde is a term used to describe people in any field who break with tradition and conventional standards in their work.
1124	Avebury, a village in central Wiltshire, is famous as the site of some of the oldest prehistoric structures in England.
1125	Average is a number that is typical of a group of numbers or quantities.
1126	Averroes (1126-1198), was an Arabian philosopher.
1127	Aviation is a term that includes all the activities involved in building and flying aircraft, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, helicopters, and gliders.
1128	Avicenna (980-1037), also known as Ibn-Sina, was an Arab doctor, philosopher-scientist, astronomer, and poet.

1129	Avignon (pop. 89,132; met. area pop. 175,000) is an agricultural centre and a historic city in southeastern France.
1130	Avila Camacho, Manuel (1897-1955), a Mexican soldier, diplomat, and political leader, served as president of Mexico from 1940 to 1946.
1131	Avoca is the name of a village and a small river in Wicklow, in the Republic of Ireland.
1132	Avocado is a fruit that grows on an evergreen tree of the same name.
1133	Avocet is a long-legged wading bird, from 40 to 45 centimetres long.
1134	Avogadro, Amedeo (1776-1856), was an Italian physicist.
1135	Avoirdupois is a system of weights for common, sizable articles of commerce, such as coal, grain, or foodstuffs.
1136	Avon was a county in southwestern England.
1137	Avon is the name of nine rivers in Britain.
1138	Aw Boon Haw (1893-1954), a Chinese businessman, became known in Singapore as the Tiger Balm King, because of the medicinal products marketed by his family under the "Tiger" brand.
1139	Axe is a common cutting tool made up of an edged head attached to a handle.
1140	Axiom is a mathematical statement that is assumed to be true.
1141	Axis refers to alliances formed among Germany, Italy, and Japan beginning in 1936 and continuing in their cooperation during World War II (1939-1945).
1142	Ayckbourn, Alan (1939-...), a British playwright and theatre director, won fame for his comedies.
1143	Aye-aye is a small, squirrel-like animal of Madagascar.
1144	Ayer, Sir Alfred Jules (1910-1989), a British philosopher, acquired an early reputation with his book Language, Truth and Logic (1936).
1145	Ayers Rock is a giant outcrop of rock in the Northern Territory of Australia.
1146	Aylesbury Vale (pop. 143,600) is a local government district that covers a large area in central Buckinghamshire, England.
1147	Aylward, Gladys (1902-1970), was an Englishwoman born in London.
1148	Ayr (pop. 9,012) is the chief town of the Shire of Burdekin in Queensland, Australia.
1149	Ayrshire was a county in southwestern Scotland.
1150	Aytoun, William Edmondstone (1813-1865), a Scottish poet and humorist, is best known for the Bon Gaultier Ballads (1845), a series of brilliant parodies, which he wrote with Sir Theodore Martin.
1151	Ayub Khan, Mohammad (1907-1974), was a Pakistani political leader.
1152	Azalea is the name of a group of flowering shrubs.
1153	Azerbaijan is a country in the Caucasus Mountain region on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.
1154	Azimuth is a measure along the horizon of the angle between an object and a reference point.
1155	Azlan Shah (1928-...), became the king of Malaysia in 1989.
1156	Azores are a group of nine islands that belong to Portugal.
1157	Azov, Sea of, is a large, shallow inland sea bordering Ukraine and Russia.
1158	Aztec were an American Indian people who ruled a mighty empire in Mexico during the 1400's and early 1500's.
1159	Azurite is a mineral that contains copper.
1160	B is the second letter of the English alphabet.
1161	Ba Jin (1904-...), an outstanding Chinese writer, became known for his novels Family (1931), Spring (1938), and Autumn (1940), which first gained popularity in the 1940's.
1162	Baal was one of the chief gods of the Canaanites in Biblical times.
1163	Baal Shem Tov (1700?-1760), a Jewish teacher, was the leading founder of the religious movement called Hasidism.
1164	Babur, also spelled Babar (1483-1530), was a Turkish prince who founded the Mughal Empire in India.

1165	Babbage, Charles (1791-1871), was an English mathematician known for his designs of two mechanical computing machines.
1166	Babbitt metals are alloys often used to line the bearings of cranks, axles, and similar moving parts.
1167	Babbler is the name of a large, varied group of birds found mainly in the forests of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia.
1168	Babcock, Stephen Moulton (1843-1931), an American agricultural chemist, devised in 1890 a test to show the amount of butterfat in milk.
1169	Babel, Isaak Emmanuilovich (1894-1941), was a Soviet Jewish writer.
1170	Babergh (pop. 78,500) is a rural local government district in Suffolk, England.
1171	Babi Yar was a ravine near Kiev in Ukraine and the site of one of the largest massacres in history.
1172	Babington, Anthony (1561-1586), was the leader of a Roman Catholic plot to assassinate Elizabeth I of England, and to make Mary, Queen of Scots, the Queen of England.
1173	Babirusa is a wild pig found in Indonesia.
1174	Baboon is a large monkey.
1175	Babson, Roger Ward (1875-1967), an American statistician, founded Babson's Statistical Organization in 1904 to gather information useful to business.
1176	Baby, also called infant, is a child up to about 18 months of age.
1177	Babylon was a great city of the ancient world.
1178	Babylonia was an ancient region around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is now southeastern Iraq.
1179	Bacall, Lauren (1924-...), is an American film actress.
1180	Bacchus was the god of wine in Roman mythology.
1181	Bacchus Marsh (pop. 11,853), is a town in central southern Victoria, Australia.
1182	Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel (1714-1788), was a German composer.
1183	Bach, Johann Christian (1735-1782), a German composer, was the youngest son of the famous composer Johann Sebastian Bach.
1184	Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685-1750), a German composer, is considered the greatest genius of baroque music.
1185	Back is the part of the body, viewed from the rear, that extends from the neck to the buttocks (rump).
1186	Backache is a pain that originates in the area of the spine.
1187	Backgammon is a game for two people played with a rectangular board and dice.
1188	Bacolod (pop. 364,180) is the capital of the province of Negros Occidental, on Negros Island in the Philippines.
1189	Bacon is a kind of meat that is a favourite breakfast food in several countries.
1190	Bacon, Francis (1561-1626), was an English philosopher, essayist, jurist, and statesman.
1191	Bacon, Francis (1909-1992), was one of the most important British artists of the second half of the 1900's.
1192	Bacon, Nathaniel (1647-1676), was the leader of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, then an English colony in America.
1193	Bacon, Roger (1214?-1292?), was an English philosopher and scientist.
1194	Bacteria are simple organisms that consist of one cell.
1195	Bacteriology is the study of single-celled organisms called bacteria.
1196	Badawi, Abdullah bin Ahmad (1939-...), became minister of foreign affairs for Malaysia in 1991, and vice president of Malaysia in 1984.
1197	Baden-Baden (pop. 48,684) is a world-famous health resort town in the northwest corner of the Black Forest in Germany.
1198	Baden-Powell, Lord (1857-1941), founded the Boy Scout movement.

1199	Badenoch and Strathspey (pop. 12,941) is a local government district in Highland Region, Scotland.
1200	Bader, Sir Douglas (1910-1982), was one of the leading British airmen in the World War II Battle of Britain (1940) (see BATTLE OF BRITAIN).
1201	Badger is a digging member of the weasel family, which also includes martens, minks, otters, skunks, and wolverines.
1202	Badlands are regions of small, steep hills and deep gullies formed primarily by water erosion.
1203	Badminton is a game in which opposing players use rackets to hit a shuttle, also called a shuttlecock, back and forth over a net.
1204	Badoglio, Pietro (1871-1956), was an Italian soldier and statesman.
1205	Baekeland, Leo Hendrik (1863-1944), an American chemist, improved methods of developing photographic film.
1206	Baer, Karl Ernest von (1792-1876), a German biologist, is considered the founder of embryology.
1207	Baeyer, Adolph von (1835-1917), a German chemist, won the 1905 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
1208	Baez, Joan (1941-...), is an American singer of folk and popular songs.
1209	Baffin, William (1584-1622), was an English navigator and explorer.
1210	Baffin Island lies north of the Canadian mainland.
1211	Bagehot, Walter (1826-1877), was an English banker and writer.
1212	Baghdad (pop. 5,908,000) is the capital of Iraq and one of the largest cities of the Middle East.
1213	Bagley, William Chandler (1874-1946), was an influential American professor, editor, and writer.
1214	Bagpipe is a wind instrument that consists of a leather bag fitted with one or more pipes.
1215	Baguio (pop. 183,102) is a mountain resort city in the Philippines.
1216	Baha'is are members of the Baha'i Faith.
1217	Bahamas are a chain of islands forming an independent nation in the northern Caribbean Sea.
1218	Baha'u'llah (1817-1892), was the founder of the Baha'i Faith.
1219	Bahrain is an island country in the Persian Gulf (a stretch of water in southwest Asia, lying between the Arabian mainland and Iran).
1220	Bail is security arranged with a court of law to obtain the release of an arrested person.
1221	Bailey, Carolyn Sherwin (1875-1961), an American author, won the Newbery Medal in 1947.
1222	Bailey, David (1938-...), a British photographer and film director, rose to fame as a fashion photographer in the 1960's.
1223	Bailie was an elected magistrate in Scotland.
1224	Bailiwick is a region under the jurisdiction of a bailiff or a sheriff.
1225	Baillieu, Lord (1889-1967), Clive Latham Baillieu, was one of the world's leading businessmen.
1226	Baily's beads are the brilliant points of light seen just as the sun disappears behind or reappears from behind the moon during a total solar eclipse (see ECLIPSE).
1227	Bain, Andrew (1797?-1864), a Scottish engineer, became known as "the father of South African geology" because of his research into local fossils, plants, and rocks.
1228	Bainbridge, William (1774-1833), was a United States naval officer in the war with Tripoli and the War of 1812.
1229	Baines, Thomas (1822-1875), a British-born artist and explorer, lived and worked for most of his life in South Africa.
1230	Baird, John Logie (1888-1946), a Scottish engineer, gave the first public demonstration of television in 1926 in England.
1231	Bairnsdale (pop. 10,772), is the educational, retail, and market centre of East Gippsland, and the centre of government administration in eastern Victoria, Australia (see GIPPSLAND).
1232	Baja California Norte (pop. 1,660,855) is a state of Mexico.
1233	Bakelite is the trade name of a plastic made from phenol and formaldehyde.
1234	Baker, Sir Benjamin (1840-1907), was an English civil engineer.
1235	Baker, Sir Herbert (1862-1946), was South Africa's leading architect in the early 1900's.
1236	Baker, Dame Janet (1933-...), is a British singer whose voice possesses rare beauty and control.

1237	Baker, Sir Samuel (1821-1893), was a British explorer who helped to locate the sources of the Nile River.
1238	Baker, Snowy (1884-1953), was one of Australia's greatest all-round sportsmen.
1239	Bakewell, Robert (1725-1795), was one of the first British farmers to show how livestock could be improved by the careful selection of breeding animals.
1240	Baking powder is a fine white powder used to make cakes and biscuits leaven (rise).
1241	Baku (pop. 1,084,000; met. area pop. 1,661,000) is the capital and largest city of Azerbaijan.
1242	Balaklava, Battle of, was fought near the town of Balaklava in the Crimea, Russia, on Oct. 25, 1854, during the Crimean War.
1243	Balalaika is a stringed musical instrument with a triangular body and a long neck with frets (ridges).
1244	Balance is a device that weighs substances.
1245	Ballance, John (1839-1893), was premier of New Zealand from 1891 to 1893.
1246	Balance of nature. Many plants, animals, and other organisms live in any given area of the world.
1247	Balance of payments is a record of the value of all economic transactions that one country has with other countries and international institutions during a certain period.
1248	Balance of power is a system of maintaining peace through an even distribution of military and economic power among nations or groups of nations.
1249	Balanchine, George (1904-1983), was a Russian-born choreographer (dance composer).
1250	Balboa, Vasco Nunez de (1475?-1519), a Spanish conqueror and explorer, was the first European to see the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean.
1251	Balchen, Bernt (1899-1973), was a Norwegian-American aviation pioneer.
1252	Balchin, Nigel (1908-1970), was a British writer best known for his novel The Small Back Room (1943).
1253	Balcon, Sir Michael (1896-1977), a British film director and producer, became noted as the chief of productions at Ealing Films in London.
1254	Bald cypress is a cone-bearing tree with pale green, feathery leaves.
1255	Balder was the god of beauty, goodness, and light in Norse mythology.
1256	Baldness or alopecia is the partial or total absence of hair on the scalp.
1257	Baldwin, James (1924-1987), was a black American novelist, essayist, and playwright.
1258	Baldwin, Matthias William (1795-1866), was an American inventor and philanthropist.
1259	Baldwin, Stanley (1867-1947), served as prime minister of Great Britain three times.
1260	Balearic Islands are a group of five major islands and many smaller ones that lie east of Spain in the Mediterranean Sea.
1261	Balfour, Arthur James (1848-1930), Earl of Balfour, served as British prime minister from 1902 to 1905, and was leader of the Conservative Party for over 20 years.
1262	Balfour Declaration was a British government document that dealt with the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
1263	Bali is one of the most famous and attractive of all Indonesia's islands.
1264	Balkans are a group of nine countries that cover a peninsula in the southeast corner of Europe.
1265	Ball, John (?-1381), an English priest, was a leader of the agitation for better conditions that led to the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 (see UNITED KINGDOM, HISTORY OF THE [The decline of feudalism]).
1266	Ballad is a song that tells a dramatic story in verse.
1267	Ballade is an elaborate and carefully patterned verse form.
1268	Balladur, Edouard (1929-...), became prime minister of France in 1993.
1269	Ballantyne, R. M. (1825-1894), was a Scottish writer who wrote adventure stories for boys.
1270	Ballarat (pop. 78,347) is the largest inland city in Victoria, Australia.
1271	Ballesteros, Severiano (1957-...), is a Spanish golfer.
1272	Ballet is a form of theatrical dance that uses formal, set movements and poses characterized by elegance and grace.

1273	Ballistics is a branch of engineering that deals with the motion and behaviour of projectiles, such as bullets, rockets, bombs, and guided missiles.
1274	Balloon is a bag filled with heated air or a light gas so that it rises and floats in the air.
1275	Ballot is the means by which voters indicate their choices in an election.
1276	Ballymena (pop. 55,916) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, centred on the town of Ballymena.
1277	Ballymoney (pop. 24,080) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, centred on the town of Ballymoney, in the former administrative county of Antrim.
1278	Balm is a tall, fragrant herb of the mint family.
1279	Balm of Gilead, also called balsam Mecca, is a resin that has been valued since ancient times for its fragrance and for its supposed value as a medicinal salve.
1280	Balmoral is a castle belonging to the British monarch.
1281	Balsa is the lightest wood in commercial use.
1282	Balsam is the name of several spicy-smelling resins obtained from certain evergreen trees and a number of other plants.
1283	Balsam, Garden, is an annual garden flower native to India.
1284	Balsam fir is the name given to a number of evergreen trees in the pine family.
1285	Baltic Exchange, in the City of London, is the largest market in the world for chartering space in ships of all nationalities.
1286	Baltic Sea is a large inland sea or gulf of northern Europe.
1287	Baltic States consist of the independent nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
1288	Baltimore (pop. 736,014; metropolitan area pop. 2,382,172) is one of the principal port cities of the United States and the largest city in the state of Maryland.
1289	Baltimore, Lord, was the title of six members of the Calvert family of England.
1290	Baltimore oriole is a songbird that lives in North and South America.
1291	Balzac, Honore de (1799-1850), a French writer, was one of the most important novelists of the 1800's.
1292	Bamako (pop. 404,022) is the capital of Mali, a country in western Africa.
1293	Bamboo is a giant grass noted for the usefulness of its hollow woody stem.
1294	Banana is a nourishing fruit that grows in the tropics and is popular throughout the world.
1295	Bananaquit is a small honeyeater type bird of the Caribbean, and Central and South America.
1296	Banawe is a town in the Philippines.
1297	Banbridge (pop. 33,144) is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
1298	Banbury is a market town in Oxfordshire, England.
1299	Bancroft, George (1800-1891), was an American historian and diplomat.
1300	Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1832-1918), an American publisher and historian, is remembered for his History of the Pacific States (1875-1890) in 39 volumes, although this work was largely written by paid assistants, to whom Bancroft gave little credit.
1301	Band is a group of musicians who play mainly wind and percussion instruments.
1302	Banda, Hastings Kamuzu (1898-1997), was the leader of Malawi from 1963 to 1993.
1303	Bandage is any material used to hold a dressing or compress in place, to prevent infection of a wound, to apply pressure to control bleeding, or to support broken bones.
1304	Bandaranaike, Sirimavo, (1916-...), became prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) in 1994.
1305	Bandicoot is a small mammal of Australia and New Guinea.
1306	Bandit is a robber who is usually one of a group of outlaws.
1307	Bandung (pop. 1,401,108) is a city in Indonesia.
1308	Banff, Alberta (pop. 4,208), one of the most famous resort towns in Canada, is noted for its natural beauty.
1309	Banff and Buchan was a local government district in the Grampian Region, Scotland.
1310	Banff National Park, established in 1885, is the oldest national park in Canada.

1311	Bangalore (pop. 3,302,296, met. area pop. 4,086,548) is the capital and largest city of Karnataka, a state in southern India.
1312	Bangkok (pop. 5,876,000) is the capital and largest city of Thailand, and the only large city in that country.
1313	Bangladesh is a South Asian nation that once formed part of Pakistan.
1314	Bangui (pop. 473,817) is the capital and largest city of the Central African Republic.
1315	Banjarmasin, also spelled Bandjarmasin (pop. 381,286), is the capital of South Kalimantan province in Indonesia.
1316	Banjo is a stringed musical instrument that has a round metal or wooden body and a long fretted (ridged) neck.
1317	Banjul (pop. 44,188) is the capital and the largest city of Gambia.
1318	Bank is a business establishment that safeguards people's money and uses it to make loans and investments.
1319	Bank holidays are public holidays in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland on which banks, government offices, and most factories, offices, and shops are closed.
1320	Bank of England is one of the most important financial institutions in the world.
1321	Bankhead, Tallulah (1903-1968), was an American stage and film actress.
1322	Bankruptcy is a legal process applied to someone unable to pay debts.
1323	Banks, Sir Joseph (1743-1820), a wealthy naturalist and patron of science, won fame for his involvement in the discovery and development of Australia and his establishment of Kew Gardens, Richmond, near London.
1324	Banksia is the name of about 70 kinds of plants that grow in Australia and New Guinea.
1325	Bann is the name of two rivers in Northern Ireland.
1326	Banneker, Benjamin (1731-1806), was an American astronomer, farmer, mathematician, and surveyor.
1327	Bannister, Sir Roger (1929-...), a British athlete, became the first man to run a mile (1.609 kilometres) in less than four minutes.
1328	Bannockburn, Battle of, was one of the most important battles in the history of Scotland.
1329	Bannon, John (1943-...), a member of the Australian Labor Party, became premier of South Australia in 1982.
1330	Banshee is an old woman in Irish folklore.
1331	Bantam is any one of a number of miniature fowl--especially chickens.
1332	Banting, Sir Frederick Grant (1891-1941), a Canadian doctor, was the principal discoverer of insulin.
1333	Bantu are a large group of African black peoples.
1334	Banyan tree is a kind of fig tree that grows in India and neighbouring countries.
1335	Baobab is the name of a group of trees that grow in tropical and subtropical regions of the Eastern Hemisphere, especially in Madagascar.
1336	Baptism is a symbolic washing with water as a religious practice.
1337	Baptists are members of a large Protestant Christian religious group who reserve baptism for people who affirm their faith in Jesus Christ as their saviour.
1338	Bar coding is a method of labelling shop goods and other items.
1339	Bar mitzvah is the entry of a Jewish boy into the adult Jewish community.
1340	Barabbas was a man mentioned in all four Gospels of the Bible.
1341	Baraga, Frederic (1797-1868), an Austrian-born Roman Catholic missionary, became the first bishop of Upper Michigan in 1853.
1342	Baraka, Amiri (1934-...), is a black American author who gained fame for his powerful plays about race relations in the United States.
1343	Barassi, Ron (1936-...), an Australian Rules footballer, took part as a player, captain, or coach in 10 Victorian Football League premierships.
1344	Barbados is an island country in the Caribbean Sea.

1345	Barbarian is a word used to describe an uncivilized or uncultivated person.
1346	Barbarossa (1466?-1546) was a Barbary corsair (pirate).
1347	Barbary ape is the only wild monkey now living in Europe.
1348	Barbary States once lay along the coast of North Africa.
1349	Barbecue originally referred to the roasting of a whole pig, ox or other large animal over a wood or charcoal fire in an open field.
1350	Barbed wire is made of two or more steel wires twisted together with thornlike barbs at frequent intervals.
1351	Barber is one who cuts or dresses the hair, and shaves or trims the beard, of other people.
1352	Barber, Samuel (1910-1981), was an American composer.
1353	Barberry is the name of several low, spiny shrubs, which are also known by their latin name Berberis.
1354	Barbershop quartet singing is a style of harmony using four voices.
1355	Barbet is a small to medium-sized brightly coloured bird.
1356	Barbirolli, Sir John (1899-1970), was a British symphony orchestra conductor.
1357	Barbiturate is any of a group of drugs used to calm people or make them sleep.
1358	Barbizon School is the name of a group of French painters who settled in the village of Barbizon during the 1830's and 1840's.
1359	Barbour, John (1316?-1395), was the first known Scottish poet and historian.
1360	Barcarole, also spelled barcarolle, is a musical term for the songs originally sung by gondoliers in Venice.
1361	Barcelona (pop. 1,625,542) is the most important manufacturing and trading city in Spain.
1362	Barcoo is a river of the Lake Eyre river system in Australia.
1363	Bard was an ancient singer-poet.
1364	Bardeen, John (1908-1991), an American physicist, became the first person to win a Nobel Prize twice for work in the same field.
1365	Bardsey is an island in Cardigan Bay on the west coast of Wales.
1366	Barenboim, Daniel (1942-...), is an Israeli pianist and conductor.
1367	Barents, Willem (?-1597), was a Dutch navigator.
1368	Barents Sea lies north of eastern Norway and the European part of Russia.
1369	Barge is a sturdy, flat-bottomed boat used to carry bulk cargo, such as cement, coal, logs, oil, sand, and sugar.
1370	Barham, R. H. (1788-1845) was an English author and humorist who wrote the Ingoldsby Legends, under the pen name of Thomas Ingoldsby.
1371	Bari (pop. 370,781) is a busy seaport on the southern Adriatic coast of Italy.
1372	Baring-Gould, Sabine (1834-1924), an Anglican clergyman, wrote the well-known hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers." A prolific writer, he also wrote novels and books on a variety of subjects.
1373	Baritone, also spelled barytone, is a male voice ranging between the tenor (higher) voice and the bass (lower) voice.
1374	Barium is a chemical element with the symbol Ba.
1375	Bark is the outer covering of most kinds of trees and shrubs.
1376	Bark painting is an art for which the Australian Aborigines are world famous.
1377	Barker, Collet (1786-1831), a British army captain, became an explorer in Australia.
1378	Barking and Dagenham (pop 139,900) is a borough within Greater London.
1379	Barkly Tableland is a vast plateau in the Northern Territory and Queensland, in Australia.
1380	Barlach, Ernst Heinrich (1870-1938), was a German sculptor.
1381	Barley is an important cereal grain.
1382	Barn is a farm building used to house livestock and to store hay, grain, and other supplies needed for the animals.
1383	Barnabas was a Christian missionary during New Testament times.
1384	Barnacle is a saltwater shellfish which fastens itself onto objects under water.

1385	Barnard, Christiaan Neethling (1922-...), a South African surgeon, performed the first human heart transplant in history.
1386	Barnard, Edward Emerson (1857-1923), an American astronomer, was one of the greatest observers of the heavens.
1387	Barnard, Henry (1811-1900), served as the first United States commissioner of education from 1867 to 1870.
1388	Barnardo, Thomas John (1845-1905), founded Doctor Barnardo's homes for needy children.
1389	Barnato, Barney (1852-1897), an English financier and speculator, made a fortune in the diamond fields of Kimberley in South Africa.
1390	Barnes, Sid (1918-1973), an Australian cricketer, was a batsman, spin bowler, and wicketkeeper.
1391	Barnes, Thomas (1785-1841), was a leading British journalist of his time.
1392	Barnet (pop. 283,000) is a market town and borough in Greater London.
1393	Barnhart, Clarence Lewis (1900-1993), was a noted American lexicographer--a compiler of dictionaries.
1394	Barnsley (pop. 217,300) is an industrial town in South Yorkshire, England.
1395	Barnum, P. T. (1810-1891), was the most famous American showman of his time.
1396	Barometer is an instrument that measures the pressure of the atmosphere.
1397	Baron is the title held by noblemen in the lowest rank in the British peerage.
1398	Baroque is a term applied to many forms of art created in western Europe and Latin America.
1399	Barossa Valley is one of Australia's main wine-producing areas.
1400	Barquisimeto (pop. 681,961) is one of Venezuela's largest cities.
1401	Barracouta are long, slender fish commonly found off the southern coasts of Australia.
1402	Barracuda is a marine fish that resembles the freshwater pike.
1403	Barramundi is the name of two unrelated species of fish.
1404	Barratt-Boyes, Sir Brian (1924-...), a New Zealand surgeon, won international recognition as a pioneer in heart repair, especially in children born with heart defects.
1405	Barrault, Jean-Louis (1910-1994), was a French actor and director.
1406	Barrel is a large, round container made of wood or metal.
1407	Barrie, Sir James Matthew (1860-1937), was a Scottish playwright and novelist.
1408	Barrington, George (1755-1804), was an emancipist (pardoned convict) in Australia, who gained the favour of Governor Hunter of New South Wales and became superintendent of convicts at Parramatta and, later, chief constable.
1409	Barrios, Justo Rufino (1835-1885), transformed Guatemala into a progressive nation.
1410	Barron Gorge is a steep depression formed by the Barron River as it flows through northern Queensland, Australia, from the Atherton Tableland to the sea.
1411	Barrow is a river that rises in Slieve Bloom in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
1412	Barrow-in-Furness (pop. 71,900) is an industrial town in southern Cumbria, England.
1413	Barrow Island is the site of an oilfield located 97 kilometres off the coast of Western Australia.
1414	Barrows are mounds of earth or stone covering ancient burial places.
1415	Barry, Sir Charles (1795-1860), a British architect, designed some of the most important buildings of his day.
1416	Barry, Philip (1896-1949), was an American dramatist.
1417	Barry, Sir Redmond (1813-1880), was the judge at the trial of Australian bushranger Ned Kelly.
1418	Barrymore is the family name of several noted American actors and actresses.
1419	Barter, or counter trade, is the direct exchange of goods or services without the use of money.
1420	Barth, John (1930-...), is one of the most original novelists in modern American literature.
1421	Barth, Karl (1886-1968), was one of the best-known Protestant theologians of the 1900's.
1422	Bartholdi, Frederic Auguste (1834-1904), was a French sculptor.
1423	Bartholomew, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
1424	Bartlett, John (1820-1905), an American publisher, became known chiefly for the book Familiar Quotations which is still published under his name.

1425	Bartok, Bela (1881-1945), a Hungarian composer, was one of the most significant composers of the 1900's.
1426	Bartolozzi, Francesco (1725?-1815?), an Italian engraver, perfected a method of engraving known as stipple.
1427	Barton, Clara (1821-1912) was the founder of the American Red Cross.
1428	Barton, Sir Edmund (1849-1920), was the first prime minister of Australia, from 1901 to 1903.
1429	Bartram, John (1699-1777), a botanist, planted the first botanical garden in America in 1728 near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1430	Barye, Antoine Louis (1796-1875), was a French sculptor and painter famous for his bronze statues of animals.
1431	Baryon is a "heavy" subatomic particle.
1432	Baryshnikov, Mikhail (1948-...), is one of the world's leading ballet dancers.
1433	Barzun, Jacques, (1907-...), is an American educator and historian who has written widely on culture, education, and the history of ideas.
1434	Basalt is a hard, dark volcanic rock.
1435	Base, in chemistry, commonly refers to any substance that can react with an acid to decrease or neutralize its acidic properties.
1436	Baseball is essentially an American sport.
1437	Basel (pop. 174,606; met. area pop. 361,809) is the northern gateway of Switzerland.
1438	Basenji is a breed of dog first found in central Africa.
1439	Basic English is a selected vocabulary of 850 English words, and a set of rules for their use.
1440	Basie, Count (1904-1984), was an American pianist and bandleader who rose to fame in the late 1930's as a key figure in the "swing" era of jazz.
1441	Basil is an annual herb used for seasoning food.
1442	Basil, Saint (330?-379), was a leader in the early Christian church in the East.
1443	Basildon (pop. 157,500) is a town in southern Essex, England.
1444	Basilica was the chief type of church design during the early Middle Ages.
1445	Basin is a region drained by a river and its tributaries (branches).
1446	Basingstoke and Deane (pop. 140,400), a local government district in Hampshire, England, includes the fast-growing town of Basingstoke.
1447	Baskerville, John (1706-1775), was an English type founder and printer who designed and made his own type.
1448	Basket making, or basketry, is a popular handicraft.
1449	Basketball is a fast, exciting, and entertaining sport played between two teams, each consisting of five players.
1450	Basov, Nikolai Gennadievich (1922-...), is a noted Russian physicist.
1451	Basques are a group of people who live in the Pyrenees Mountains, on both sides of the border between France and Spain.
1452	Basquiat, Jean-Michel (1960-1988), was an American artist.
1453	Bass is a name given to several kinds of fish found in fresh water and in the sea.
1454	Bass, a stringed musical instrument, is the largest and lowest-pitched member of the violin family.
1455	Bass, George (1771-1803?), a British naval surgeon, won fame for his daring exploration of the eastern coast of Australia.
1456	Bass, Sam (1851-1878), was the Robin Hood of Texas.
1457	Bass and Flinders were two English naval officers with a flair for exploration.
1458	Bass Rock is a steep-sided islet 2 kilometres from the coast of Lothian Region, Scotland, rising from the Firth of Forth.
1459	Bass Strait separates Tasmania from the Australian mainland.
1460	Basse-Terre (pop. 13,656) is the capital of the French overseas department of Guadeloupe in the Antilles.

1461	Basset hound is a heavily built, low, long-bodied dog bred to hunt small game.
1462	Bassetlaw (pop. 103,000) is a local government district in Nottinghamshire, England.
1463	Bassoon is an instrument that serves as the bass voice of the woodwind section of many orchestras and bands.
1464	Basswood, also called lime or linden, is a large tree that grows up to about 40 metres tall and over 100 centimetres in diameter.
1465	Bastille was a great fortress in Paris that stood as a symbol of royal tyranny.
1466	Bastille Day is the great national holiday of France.
1467	Bat is the only mammal that can fly.
1468	Bat mitzvah is a religious observance in Judaism that celebrates a girl's entry into the adult Jewish community.
1469	Bataan Peninsula juts into Manila Bay from the southwestern coast of Luzon, largest of the Philippine Islands.
1470	Batavia was one of a fleet of Dutch ships that sailed from Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, for Java, Indonesia, in October 1628.
1471	Bates, Daisy (1861-1951), devoted 33 years of her life to helping Australian Aborigines.
1472	Bates, H. E. (1905-1974), was a British novelist and short-story writer.
1473	Bath is the act of washing the body.
1474	Bath (pop. 79,900), is a graceful city in southwest England with many beautiful buildings that date from the 1700's.
1475	Bathsheba was the beautiful wife of David, King of Israel.
1476	Bathurst (pop. 27,207) is a city in central New South Wales, Australia, about 210 kilometres from Sydney.
1477	Bathurst, Earl (1762-1834), was secretary for war and colonies in the British government from 1812 to 1827.
1478	Bathurst Island lies in the Timor Sea about 70 kilometres northwest of Darwin.
1479	Bathyscaph is a diving craft used for deep-sea observation.
1480	Bathysphere was a diving vehicle used by scientists to study ocean depths.
1481	Batik is a method of applying coloured designs to fabric.
1482	Batista y Zaldivar, Fulgencio (1901-1973), served as president and dictator of Cuba from 1940 to 1944.
1483	Batman, John (1801-1839), the father of Melbourne, landed at the site on which Melbourne, Australia, now stands in May 1835.
1484	Baton Rouge (pop. 219,531; met. area pop. 528,264) is the capital of the state of Louisiana, U.S.A., and a chief port of the United States.
1485	Batten, Jean Gardner (1909-1982), a New Zealand pilot, made a series of record-breaking solo flights in the 1930's.
1486	Battenberg is the name of a royal family from Hesse, in west-central Germany, which has played a part in English and Bulgarian history.
1487	Battering ram was a war machine used in ancient and medieval times to open gaps in the walls or gates of castles and fortified towns.
1488	Battery is a device that produces electricity by means of chemical action.
1489	Battery Point is a historic part of the city of Hobart in Tasmania, Australia.
1490	Battiss, Walter (1906-1982), was the first South African painter to derive his subject matter from local forms.
1491	Battle of Britain was a decisive air conflict during World War II (1939-1945).
1492	Battle of Broken Hill was an incident that occurred in Australia during World War I (1914-1918).
1493	Battles, Fifteen Decisive. Battles of such force and meaning that they have changed the history of the world are often called decisive battles.
1494	Battleship is a huge warship that has larger and more powerful guns and heavier armour than any other combat ship.

1495	Battye, James Sykes (1871-1954), an Australian librarian and historian, helped to establish the University of Western Australia.
1496	Baudelaire, Charles (1821-1867), is probably the best-known and most widely translated French poet.
1497	Baudin, Nicolas (1750?-1803), was a French navigator who explored the southern coast of the Australian mainland during 1801 and 1802.
1498	Baudouin (1930-1993) became the king of Belgium in 1951.
1499	Baughan, Blanche (1870-1958), a New Zealand writer, made clever use of New Zealand slang in her short stories and poems.
1500	Bauhaus was an influential school of design.
1501	Baum, L. Frank (1856-1919), an American author, wrote children's books about the magical land of Oz.
1502	Bauxite is the ore from which most aluminium is made.
1503	Bavaria is a state in southeastern Germany.
1504	Bax, Sir Arnold (1883-1953), a British composer, composed music in most forms except opera.
1505	Baxter, James K. (1926-1972), was a gifted New Zealand poet.
1506	Baxter, Richard (1615-1691), an English Nonconformist clergyman, won fame as an effective writer and preacher.
1507	Bay is a part of a sea, a lake, or a similar body of water that forms an indentation in the shoreline and is bordered by headlands or capes.
1508	Bay of Bengal is the northern part of the Indian Ocean, bordering on India, Bangladesh, and Burma.
1509	Bay of Biscay is an extension of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Europe.
1510	Bay of Fundy is an extension of the North Atlantic Ocean that divides New Brunswick from western Nova Scotia, Canada.
1511	Bay of Islands is on the east coast of the northern tip of New Zealand's North Island.
1512	Bay of Plenty is a large bay on the central northern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
1513	Bay Psalm Book is the first book known to have been both written and printed in the English colonies of America.
1514	Bay tree, also known as bay, bay laurel or sweet bay, is an evergreen shrub or tree from the Mediterranean region.
1515	Bayberry is a North American aromatic shrub closely related to the wax myrtle.
1516	Bayle, Pierre (1647-1706), a French philosopher, wrote a well-known dictionary.
1517	Bayley, Arthur (1865-1896), an Australian prospector, discovered the Coolgardie goldfield in Western Australia.
1518	Baylis, Lilian Mary (1874-1937), became manager of the Royal Victoria Hall in London in 1912.
1519	Bayonet is a dagger or knife that fits onto the barrel of a gun.
1520	Bayou is a shallow, curving channel filled with slow-moving, sometimes stagnant water.
1521	Bayreuth (pop. 71,848) is a trading centre in the German state of Bavaria.
1522	Bazaar is an Oriental market place for articles of all kinds, in which traders maintain small stalls or shops.
1523	Bazooka is a small rocket launcher.
1524	B.C. stands for Before Christ.
1525	BCG is a vaccine used to prevent tuberculosis.
1526	Beach is an accumulation of sand, pebbles, or small rocks along a shoreline.
1527	Beach plum is a wild shrub which bears an edible fruit like a small plum.
1528	Beachport is a town in southeastern South Australia, situated on the northern end of Rivoli Bay.
1529	Beacon is a light, or an easily seen structure, often located in a lofty position.
1530	Bead is a small object of almost any shape, colour, or hard material.

1531	Beadle, George Wells (1903-1989), an American geneticist, shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his discovery that genes act by regulating specific chemical processes.
1532	Beadwork is the craft of making or decorating objects with beads.
1533	Beagle is the smallest of the English hounds.
1534	Beagle was a British ship that carried out marine surveys in South America and along the coast of Australia between 1826 and 1843.
1535	Beaglehole, J. C. (1901-1971), a New Zealand historian, was professor of British Commonwealth history at the Victoria University of Wellington, on the North Island of New Zealand, from 1963 to 1966.
1536	Beagling is a field sport in the United Kingdom in which people on foot hunt hares with hounds called beagles.
1537	Beale, Dorothea (1831-1906), was principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, from 1858 until her death.
1538	Beale, Octavius Charles (1850-1930), an Irish-born manufacturer and philanthropist, contributed to the study of drought distress, infant mortality, and patent medicines.
1539	Bean is the name of several related plants of the pea family.
1540	Bean, C. E. W. (1879-1968), an Australian historian and journalist, gained a major reputation with his work on the Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18 (1942).
1541	Bean, Judge Roy (1825?-1904), was an American saloonkeeper and justice of the peace on the west Texas frontier, where the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers join.
1542	Bear is a large, powerful animal with thick, shaggy fur.
1543	Bearbaiting was a cruel sport popular in London, England, as early as 1174.
1544	Beard is the hair that grows on a man's chin and the sides of his face.
1545	Beard, Charles and Mary, were American historians and authors.
1546	Bearded collie is a breed of dog that has a beardlike growth of hair around its mouth.
1547	Beardsley, Aubrey Vincent (1872-1898), was an English book and magazine illustrator.
1548	Bearing is a part of a machine that supports or guides a moving part.
1549	Bears and bulls are the popular names for two particular kinds of behaviour among those who invest in stocks or commodities.
1550	Bearsden and Milngavie (pop. 39,522) is a local government area in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
1551	Beat movement refers to a set of literary, political, and social attitudes principally associated with certain American writers and artists during the 1950's.
1552	Beating the bounds is the ancient British custom of beating the boundaries of a parish, manor, or other territorial area.
1553	Beatitudes are sayings of Jesus Christ found in the New Testament of the Bible.
1554	Beatles became the most popular group in rock music history.
1555	Beaton, Sir Cecil (1904-1980), a British artist, designer, and photographer, published many books of photographic studies.
1556	Beatrix (1938-...) became queen of the Netherlands in 1980.
1557	Beattie, Sir David (1924-...), a New Zealand lawyer, was governor general of New Zealand from 1980 to 1985.
1558	Beaufort, Sir Francis (1774-1857), was an admiral and hydrographer (a scientist who charts and sounds the seas and lakes and studies their tides and currents).
1559	Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de (1732-1799), a French dramatist, won fame for his comedies The Barber of Seville (1775) and The Marriage of Figaro.
1560	Beaumont, Francis (1584?-1616), was an English playwright.
1561	Beaurepaire, Sir Frank (1891-1956), was an Australian swimmer, industrialist, and philanthropist.
1562	Beauvoir, Simone de (1908-1986), was a French author.
1563	Beaver is a furry animal with a wide, flat tail that looks like a paddle.

1564	Beaverbrook, Lord (1879-1964), was a Canadian-born newspaper proprietor and politician.
1565	Bebel, August (1841-1913), was a leading German socialist of the 1800's and early 1900's.
1566	Beckenbauer, Franz (1945-...), is a German footballer and manager.
1567	Becker, Boris (1967-...), is a German tennis champion.
1568	Becket, Saint Thomas a (1118?-1170), was an archbishop of Canterbury.
1569	Beckett, James Camlin (1912-...), became a leading Irish historian.
1570	Beckett, Samuel Barclay (1906-1989), was an Irish novelist, playwright, and poet.
1571	Becquerel is the family name of two famed French physicists, grandfather and grandson.
1572	Bed is an article of furniture used for sleeping or resting.
1573	Bed bug is a small, wingless insect that feeds on blood.
1574	Bede (673?-735), also known as The Venerable Bede, was an English historian and theologian (one who studies God and religion).
1575	Bedford (pop. 71,635) is a town in the southeast midlands of England.
1576	Bedford Borough (pop. 132,000) is a local government district in Bedfordshire, England, administered from Bedford.
1577	Bedfordshire, in the southeast midlands of England, is one of the smallest English counties.
1578	Bedlam is a place of wild confusion and noise.
1579	Bedlington terrier is a dog that looks somewhat like a lamb.
1580	Bedouins are an Arab people who traditionally were nomadic herders in the deserts of the Middle East.
1581	Bedser, Alec (1918-...), played cricket for Surrey and England.
1582	Bedsore is an ulcer (open sore) in the skin caused by prolonged and excessive pressure.
1583	Bedstraw is one of a group of plants that were once used for mattresses.
1584	Bee is an insect that lives in almost every part of the world except near the North and South poles.
1585	Bee-eater is any member of a family of about 25 species of birds related to kingfishers.
1586	Bee fly is an insect that looks like a bee.
1587	Beebe, Lucius Morris (1902-1966), an American author and newspaperman, became known for his books about Nevada and the West.
1588	Beebe, William (1877-1962), was a well-known American naturalist and writer.
1589	Beech is a forest tree common to both the northern and southern hemispheres.
1590	Beecham, Sir Thomas (1879-1961), a British conductor, became one of the world's most influential musicians, even though he received little formal musical education.
1591	Beechworth (pop. 4,966), is a town in the centre of a farming and fruit-growing region in northeastern Victoria, Australia.
1592	Beef is the meat obtained from mature cattle.
1593	Beefeaters is the nickname for both the Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London, and the Yeomen of the Guard (see YEOMAN; YEOMEN OF THE GUARD).
1594	Beelzebub was the prince of the demons in the New Testament of the Bible.
1595	Beer is an alcoholic drink usually made from malted barley, hops, yeast, and water.
1596	Beersheba (pop. 141,400), in Israel, is the place where Abraham, the founder of Judaism, settled.
1597	Beet is a plant grown for food.
1598	Beethoven, Ludwig van (1770-1827), was one of the greatest composers in history.
1599	Beetle is one of the most common of all insects.
1600	Beeton, Mrs. (1836-1865), compiled Mrs. Beeton's Household Management (1861).
1601	Bega (pop. 4,294) is a town in southeastern New South Wales, Australia, about 435 kilometres south of Sydney.
1602	Beggar-ticks, also called beggar's-ticks, are two types of plants that have small, flat, seedlike fruit.
1603	Beggarweed is a branching, rapidly growing plant that grows about 2 metres high.
1604	Begin, Menachem (1913-1992), served as prime minister of Israel from 1977 to 1983.

1605	Begonia is the name of a large group of tropical plants, many of which are common household or garden plants.
1606	Behan, Brendan (1923-1964), was a flamboyant Irish author.
1607	Behaviour is the way human beings and other organisms act.
1608	Behn, Aphra (1640-1689), was a dramatist, novelist, and poet.
1609	Behrens, Peter (1868-1940), was a German architect famous for his pioneering work in industrial architecture and design.
1610	Behring, Emil von (1854-1917), a German bacteriologist, won the 1901 Nobel prize in medicine for his discovery in 1890 of diphtheria antitoxin.
1611	Behrman, S. N. (1893-1973), was an American playwright.
1612	Beiderbecke, Bix (1903-1931), was an American cornet player who became famous for his jazz solos.
1613	Beijing (pop. 7,362,426) is the capital and second largest city of China.
1614	Beirut (pop. 702,000) is the capital and largest city of Lebanon.
1615	Belafonte, Harry (1927-...), is an American singer and film actor.
1616	Belarus, also spelled Byelarus, is a country in eastern Europe.
1617	Belasco, David (1853?-1931), was a leading American theatrical producer for nearly 40 years.
1618	Belem (pop. 1,203,151; met. area pop. 1,418,061) is the capital of the state of Para in Brazil.
1619	Belfast (pop. 280,972) is the capital city of the province of Northern Ireland, in the United Kingdom (UK).
1620	Belgian sheepdog is the general name for four varieties of dogs.
1621	Belgium is a small country in northwestern Europe.
1622	Belgrade (pop. 1,455,046) is the capital and largest city of Yugoslavia.
1623	Belgrano, Manuel (1770-1820), was an Argentine general and revolutionary hero.
1624	Belize is a small country in Central America.
1625	Belize City (pop. 48,400) is the largest city of Belize.
1626	Bell is a hollow, metal vessel in the shape of a cup with a clapper (metal tongue) suspended inside.
1627	Bell, Alexander Graham (1847-1922), a Scottish-born American inventor and educator, is best known for his invention of the telephone.
1628	Bell, Andrew (1753-1832), was a Scottish clergyman, who developed a monitorial system of education.
1629	Bell, Sir Charles (1774-1842), a Scottish surgeon, is famous for his pioneering work on the human brain and nervous system.
1630	Bell, Gertrude (1868-1926), was a British archaeologist and traveller.
1631	Bell, Henry (1767-1830), pioneered steam navigation in Europe.
1632	Bell Bay, a town in northern Tasmania, Australia, owes its existence to its nearness to a deepwater port and to a plentiful supply of electric power.
1633	Bell-ringing is a highly developed art in the United Kingdom (UK).
1634	Bellamy, Edward (1850-1898), an American author, wrote Looking Backward (1888), one of the most popular and influential novels of the 1800's.
1635	Bellarmino, Saint Robert Francis Romulus (1542-1621), an Italian Jesuit theologian, defended the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in an age of absolutism.
1636	Bellbird is a name given to several kinds of birds whose voices sound like the ringing of bells.
1637	Bellingshausen, Fabian von (1778-1852), a Russian naval officer, sailed around the South Polar region between 1819 and 1821.
1638	Bellini, Gentile (1429?-1507), was an important painter in Venice during the Italian Renaissance.
1639	Bellini, Giovanni (1432?-1516), was the greatest member of the Bellini family of painters in Venice during the Italian Renaissance.
1640	Bellini, Jacopo (1400?-1470?), was one of the founders of the Renaissance style of painting in Venice and northern Italy.

1641	Bellini, Vincenzo (1801-1835), was an Italian opera composer.
1642	Belloc, Hilaire (1870-1953), was a British poet, novelist, historian, and essayist.
1643	Bellow, Saul (1915-...), is an American author who has won several major awards for his novels.
1644	Bellows is a wind-making machine.
1645	Bellows, George Wesley (1882-1925), was a leading American artist of the early 1900's.
1646	Bell's palsy is a disease that paralyses one side of the face.
1647	Belmopan (pop. 3,500) is the capital of Belize.
1648	Belo Horizonte (pop. 1,442,483; met. area pop. 2,541,788) is one of the largest cities in Brazil.
1649	Belsen, or Bergen-Belsen, was a German concentration camp during World War II (1939-1945).
1650	Belshazzar was a Babylonian leader who lived during the 500's B.C. The Bible (Dan. 5) identifies him as the last Babylonian king and the son of Nebuchadnezzar II. Scholars have found no relationship between Belshazzar and Nebuchadnezzar.
1651	Bemelmans, Ludwig (1898-1962), was an American humorous writer and painter.
1652	Bemis, Samuel Flagg (1891-1973), was an American historian and authority on American diplomatic history.
1653	Ben Bella, Ahmed (1919-...), was the first president of the Republic of Algeria.
1654	Ben-Gurion, David (1886-1973), served as Israel's first prime minister after it became an independent nation in 1948.
1655	Ben Lomond is the name of three mountains, one in Scotland and two in Australia.
1656	Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the British Isles.
1657	Ben-Zvi, Izhak (1884-1963), became Israel's second president in 1952.
1658	Benalla (pop. 8,334), is a city in northeastern Victoria, Australia, 190 kilometres from Melbourne.
1659	Benaud, Richie (1930-...), captained the Australian cricket team in 28 tests between 1958 and 1963, before retiring unbeaten in any test series.
1660	Benavente, Jacinto, (1866-1954), was the outstanding Spanish playwright of the early 1900's.
1661	Benbow, John (1653-1702), was a British admiral known for his courage and fighting spirit.
1662	Bench mark is a permanent and recognizable point that lies at a known elevation.
1663	Benchley, Robert C. (1889-1945), an American humorist, made people see the funny side of everyday life.
1664	Bendigo (pop. 67,310) is a city in northern Victoria, Australia, 150 kilometres north of Melbourne.
1665	Bendix, Vincent (1882-1945), was an American inventor known especially for the Bendix drive, which made it practical to use self-starters in cars.
1666	Bends is a painful and dangerous condition caused by the formation of gas bubbles in the bloodstream and body tissues.
1667	Benedict XV (1854-1922) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1914.
1668	Benedict of Nursia, Saint (480?-547?), was the father of Christian monasticism in the West.
1669	Benedictines are Christian men and women who live according to the rule (guidelines for monastic living) written by Saint Benedict of Nursia in the early 500's.
1670	Benefit of clergy was a privilege allowed under common law in England to members of the clergy who were charged with a crime.
1671	Benelux is an economic union formed in 1948 by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
1672	Benes, Eduard (1884-1948), was cofounder of Czechoslovakia with Tomas Masaryk in 1918.
1673	Benet is the family name of three American writers--two brothers and a sister.
1674	Bengal is a region in Asia.
1675	Benghazi, or, in Arabic, Banghazi (pop. 267,700; met. area pop. 485,386), is the second largest city of Libya.
1676	Benin is a country on the west coast of Africa.
1677	Benin was a West African kingdom that flourished from the mid-1400's to the mid-1600's in the forest region of what is now Nigeria.
1678	Benjamin was the youngest and, next to Joseph, favourite son of Jacob.
1679	Benjamin, Arthur (1893-1960), was an Australian-born composer.

1680	Benjedid, Chadli (1929-...), was elected president of Algeria in 1979.
1681	Benn, Tony (1925-...), a British Labour Party politician, became famous for his left-wing views.
1682	Bennelong (1763?-1813), an Aborigine, was a contemporary of Arthur Phillip, the first governor of New South Wales, in Australia.
1683	Bennett, Alan (1934-...), is a British playwright, actor and director.
1684	Bent was the name of two brothers, Jeffrey Hart Bent (1780-1852) and Ellis Bent (1783-1815).
1685	Bennett, Donald (1910-...), was an Australian pilot who became an air vice marshal in the United Kingdom's (UK'S) Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1943.
1686	Bennett, Arnold (1867-1931), was an English novelist and playwright.
1687	Bennett, Gordon (1887-1962), an Australian Army officer, commanded the Eighth Division when Japanese invaders trapped it in Malaya during World War II (1939-1945).
1688	Bennett, Richard Rodney (1936-...), is one of England's most versatile composers.
1689	Bennett, William Andrew Cecil (1900-1979), served as premier of British Columbia from 1952 to 1972.
1690	Benny, Jack (1894-1974), was an American radio and television comedian.
1691	Benoni (pop. 113,501) is a town within the urban complex of Witwatersrand in Gauteng province in South Africa.
1692	Benson is the name of a British family of churchmen and scholars, a father and three sons.
1693	Bent is the name of many related kinds of grasses that have rough stems, small flowers, and seeds that grow in delicate, airy clusters.
1694	Bentham, Jeremy (1748-1832), an English philosopher, founded the philosophy known as utilitarianism.
1695	Bentley, Dick (1907-1995), an Australian comedian, appeared in most of the principal theatres in Australia and the United Kingdom.
1696	Bentley, E. C. (1875-1956), was a British author best known for his detective stories and nonsense verse.
1697	Bentley, Phyllis (1894-1977), was a British novelist whose most successful works portray Yorkshire characters, their lives, and their backgrounds.
1698	Benton, Thomas Hart (1889-1975), was an American painter.
1699	Benton, William Burnett (1900-1973), was an American businessman and politician.
1700	Bentonite is a type of clay that swells to several times its original size when wet.
1701	Benz, Karl (1844-1929), a German engineer, pioneered the building of motor-driven vehicles.
1702	Benzene is a colourless liquid with a pleasant odour.
1703	Benzine is a clear, colourless liquid obtained in refining petroleum.
1704	Beowulf is an epic poem that is considered the first great work of English literature.
1705	Berbers are a people of northwest Africa and the Sahara.
1706	Berchtesgaden (pop. 8,345) is a German health spa and market town in the Bavarian Alps.
1707	Berdyaev, Nicolas (1874-1948), was a Russian religious and political thinker.
1708	Berg, Alban (1885-1935), was an Austrian composer.
1709	Berg, Patty (1918-...), an American golfer, became the top tournament winner in the history of women's golf.
1710	Bergamot is a name that is given to several plants.
1711	Bergen (pop. 208,915) is the second largest city in Norway.
1712	Bergen, Edgar (1903-1978), an American entertainer became one of the most popular ventriloquists of all time.
1713	Bergius, Friedrich (1884-1949), a German chemist, shared the 1931 Nobel prize for chemistry with Carl Bosch.
1714	Bergman, Ingmar (1918-...), is a Swedish film director.
1715	Bergman, Ingrid (1915-1982), was a film actress best known for her beauty and her convincing portrayals of innocent women of integrity.
1716	Bergson, Henri (1859-1941), was a French philosopher.

1717	Beria, Lavrenti Pavlovitch (1899-1953), was the chief of the Soviet secret police.
1718	Beriberi is a disease caused by a lack of vitamin B-1, or thiamine.
1719	Bering, Vitus (1680-1741), a Danish navigator, proved that Asia and America are separated by water.
1720	Bering Sea, part of the North Pacific Ocean, lies north of the Aleutian Islands between Alaska and Siberia.
1721	Bering Sea controversy was a dispute between the United States and Great Britain in the late 1800's.
1722	Berkeley, George (1685-1753), was an Irish-born Anglican bishop and philosopher.
1723	Berkeley, Sir Lennox (1903-1989), a British composer, was professor of composition at the Royal Academy of Music from 1946 to 1968.
1724	Berkeley, Sir William (1606-1677), was a colonial governor of Virginia in North America.
1725	Berkelium is an artificially created radioactive element.
1726	Berkshire is a historical county in central southern England.
1727	Berlin is Germany's capital and largest city.
1728	Berlin, Congress of, was a meeting of leaders from the important countries of Europe in 1878 to decide what to do with the Balkan regions controlled by the Turkish-based Ottoman Empire.
1729	Berlin, Irving (1888-1989), composed many of the most famous American popular songs.
1730	Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to divide the two parts of the city of Berlin--Communist East Berlin and non-Communist West Berlin.
1731	Berliner, Emile (1851-1929), invented a telephone transmitter in 1877.
1732	Berlioz, Hector (1803-1869), was a French composer.
1733	Berlusconi, Silvio (1936-...), served as prime minister of Italy for eight months in 1994.
1734	Bermuda, a dependency of the United Kingdom, is a group of coral islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
1735	Bermuda Triangle, also called Devil's Triangle, is an area of sea off the southeastern coast of Florida, U.S.A., where many ships and aeroplanes have disappeared.
1736	Bern (pop. 136,338; met. area pop. 332,494), also spelled Berne, is the capital of both Switzerland and the Swiss canton (state) of Bern.
1737	Bernadette, Saint (1844-1879), is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
1738	Bernadotte, Folke (1895-1948), Count of Wisborg, was a Swedish diplomat who became well known for his work in exchanging World War II (1939-1945) prisoners.
1739	Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules (1763-1844), a French soldier who became one of Napoleon Bonaparte's marshals, founded the present Swedish royal line.
1740	Bernal, John Desmond (1901-1971), an Irish physicist, inspired the analysis of biological substances by X rays.
1741	Bernard, Claude (1813-1878), was the leading French physiologist of his day and founder of modern experimental physiology.
1742	Bernard of Clairvaux, Saint (1090-1153), was a Christian theologian and a leader of the Cistercian religious order.
1743	Bernborough was one of Australia's greatest racehorses.
1744	Bernese mountain dog is a long-haired dog.
1745	Bernhardt, Sarah (1844-1923), a French actress, was one of the great international stage stars of her time.
1746	Bernier, Joseph Elzear (1852-1934), was a Canadian explorer known for his voyages to the Arctic.
1747	Bernini, Gian Lorenzo (1598-1680), an Italian sculptor, was probably the most famous artist of the 1600's.
1748	Bernoulli was the family name of three Swiss mathematicians: two brothers, Jakob and Johann, and Johann's son Daniel.
1749	Bernoulli's principle, also called Bernoulli's law or Bernoulli's theorem, states that energy is conserved in a moving fluid (liquid or gas).

1750	Bernstein, Leonard (1918-1990), was an American conductor, composer, and pianist.
1751	Berri (pop. 6,678), is a town in South Australia.
1752	Berrima is a town in New South Wales, Australia.
1753	Berry as defined by botanists, is a fleshy, many-seeded fruit.
1754	Berry, Chuck (1926-...), is an American singer, composer, and guitarist.
1755	Berryman, John (1914-1972), was an American poet and critic.
1756	Berthelot, Marcelin (1827-1907), was a French chemist.
1757	Bertrand, John (1946-...), an Australian yachtsman, was skipper of Australia II, which won the America's Cup in 1983.
1758	Berwick, Treaty of (1639), ended an attempt by King Charles I of England to compel Scotland to accept the English Prayer Book and English forms of worship.
1759	Berwick-upon-Tweed (pop. 26,400) is an English local government district in Northumberland, on the River Tweed.
1760	Berwickshire is a rich farming area in the southeastern corner of Scotland.
1761	Beryl is a hard mineral used for centuries as a gemstone.
1762	Beryllium, a chemical element with symbol Be, is a rare, light-grey metal.
1763	Berzelius, Jons Jakob (1779-1848), a noted Swedish chemist, made valuable contributions to the development of the atomic theory.
1764	Besant, Annie Wood (1847-1933), was a British social reformer and a leader of a philosophical movement called theosophy.
1765	Bess of Hardwick (1518-1608), was the popular name of Elizabeth Hardwick, who became one of the wealthiest women in England by outliving four husbands and inheriting most of their estates.
1766	Bessarabia is a historical region in eastern Europe.
1767	Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm (1784-1846), was a German astronomer and mathematician.
1768	Bessemer, Sir Henry (1813-1898), a British inventor and manufacturer, developed the Bessemer process of converting pig iron to steel.
1769	Bessey, Charles Edwin (1845-1915), an American botanist, was a great teacher whose ideas on plant evolution influenced botanical progress.
1770	Best, Charles Herbert (1899-1978), a Canadian physiologist, was a principal discoverer of the hormone insulin.
1771	Beta-blocker is a type of drug that plays a major role in the treatment of various heart disorders.
1772	Beta particle is an electron given off by the nucleus of a radioactive atom when it undergoes a nuclear transformation.
1773	Betatron is a machine for accelerating electrons to high speeds for nuclear physics experiments.
1774	Betel is a preparation made from a palm tree and a vine plant grown in Asia.
1775	Betelgeuse, also called Alpha Orionis, is one of the brightest stars in the constellation of Orion.
1776	Bethe, Hans Albrecht (1906-...), an American physicist, won the Nobel Prize in 1967 for his explanation of how energy is produced in the sun and stars.
1777	Bethlehem (pop. 16,313) is a town about 8 kilometres south of Jerusalem in a region of the Middle East called the West Bank.
1778	Bethune, Mary McLeod (1875-1955), an American black educator, devoted her life to the improvement of educational opportunities for blacks.
1779	Bethune, Norman (1890-1939), a Canadian surgeon, became a national hero of China because of his medical service there.
1780	Betjeman, Sir John (1906-1984), was probably the best-selling English poet of the 1900's.
1781	Bettelheim, Bruno (1903-1990), was an Austrian-born, American psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who gained fame for his work with emotionally disturbed children.
1782	Betti, Ugo (1892-1953), was one of the leading Italian playwrights of the 1900's.
1783	Bevan, Aneurin (1897-1960), was a leading British Labour politician during the 1940's and 1950's.
1784	Beveridge, Lord (1879-1963), William Henry Beveridge, Baron Beveridge of Tuggal, was a British economist and Liberal politician.

1785	Beveridge, Albert Jeremiah (1862-1927), an American statesman and historian, won the 1920 Pulitzer Prize for his book The Life of John Marshall.
1786	Beverley (pop. 109,500) is a local government district in Humberside, in the United Kingdom.
1787	Beverly Hills (pop. 31,971) is a city in southern California, U.S.A. that is famous as the home of many film stars and other wealthy people.
1788	Bevin, Ernest (1881-1951), was a British trade union leader and prominent Labour Party member.
1789	Bewick, Thomas (1753-1828), was the most important wood engraver in English art.
1790	Bexley (pop. 211,200) is a borough within the Greater London area in the United Kingdom.
1791	Bhagavad-Gita is one of the major sacred works of Hinduism.
1792	Bhavabhuti, one of India's greatest dramatists, lived in the late A.D. 600's or early 700's.
1793	Bhubaneswar (pop. 411,542) is an Indian city, which is a centre for Hindu pilgrimage.
1794	Bhumibol Adulyadej (1927-...) became king of Thailand in 1946.
1795	Bhutan is a small, developing independent country in south-central Asia.
1796	Bhutto, Benazir (1953-...), served as prime minister of Pakistan from 1988 until 1990, and from 1993 to 1996.
1797	Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali (1928-1979), was president and prime minister of Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.
1798	Bialik, Chaim Nachman (1873-1934), is considered the greatest poet in modern Hebrew literature.
1799	Biathlon is a winter sport that combines cross-country ski racing and rifle marksmanship.
1800	Bibby, Lionel (1892-1967), an Australian marksman and exhibition shooter, performed amazing feats with pistols, rifles, and shotguns.
1801	Bible is the most sacred book of the Jewish and Christian religions.
1802	Bibliography is a list of books or articles about a subject.
1803	Bibliothèque Nationale is one of the largest libraries in Europe.
1804	Bicameral legislature refers to a system of government in which the lawmaking body is divided into two separate groups.
1805	Bicarbonate of soda, also known as baking soda and sodium bicarbonate, is a stomach alkalizer and soothes skin irritations.
1806	Bichat, Marie Francois Xavier (1771-1802), was a French surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist.
1807	Bichir is an African freshwater fish.
1808	Bichon frise is a breed of toy dog with a distinctive white coat of silky curls.
1809	Bicol is a peninsula located in southeastern Luzon, in the Philippines.
1810	Bicycle is a vehicle with two wheels mounted one behind the other on a frame.
1811	Biedermeier is the name of a style of design that developed in the German-speaking countries of Europe during the early 1800's.
1812	Biennial is a plant that requires two years or two growing seasons to complete its life cycle.
1813	Bierce, Ambrose Gwinett (1842-1914?), was an American writer and journalist.
1814	Bierstadt, Albert (1830-1902), was one of the greatest American romantic landscape painters.
1815	Big Ben is the great bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in London.
1816	Big Brother Movement is an organization that assists British boys to settle in Australia.
1817	Big Five refers to the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations (UN).
1818	Bigamy is the crime a man or woman commits by being married to two (or more) people at the same time.
1819	Bigfoot is a humanlike creature said to live in the Pacific Northwest of North America.
1820	Bigge, John Thomas (1780-1843), was appointed commissioner to inquire into the affairs of New South Wales, Australia, in 1819.
1821	Bighorn is a species of wild sheep found only in North America.
1822	Bignonia is the name of an American family of climbing shrubs, vines, and trees.
1823	Bihar is one of India's poorest states and the most densely populated.
1824	Bihzad, Kamal ad-Din (1450-1537), was the most famous of the Persian miniature painters.
1825	Bikini Atoll is an isolated atoll (ring-shaped reef) in the northwestern Marshall Islands group in the Pacific Ocean.

1826	Biko, Steve (1946-1977) was a black leader in the fight against apartheid and white minority rule in South Africa.
1827	Bilbao (pop. 433,030), a city in north-central Spain, is the capital of Vizcaya province.
1828	Bile is a fluid secreted by the liver.
1829	Bill comes from the Latin word bulla, a seal that was used on documents during the Middle Ages.
1830	Bill of exchange is a written order signed by the party ordering it, which directs a second party to pay to a third party a fixed sum of money at a certain time.
1831	Bill of health is a certificate issued and signed by designated port authorities.
1832	Bill of lading is a written receipt for goods sent by means of public transport.
1833	Bill of rights is a document that describes the fundamental liberties of the people.
1834	Bill of sale is a formal written statement by which a seller may transfer to a purchaser the title to an item of personal property.
1835	Billabong is a pool or small lake in Australia.
1836	Billiards and snooker are two popular indoor games played on a rectangular table.
1837	Billings, John Shaw (1838-1913), an American physician and librarian, was one of the most versatile men of his generation.
1838	Billingsgate, London's principal fish market, lies in the city's dockland area, at a site on the Isle of Dogs.
1839	Billion is a thousand million, or 1,000,000,000.
1840	Billroth, Albert Christian Theodor (1829-1894), a German-born surgeon, became noted for his work in pathology, wound infections, and gastrointestinal tract surgery.
1841	Billy buttons is an Australian name applied to a number of kinds of daisies.
1842	Billy the Kid (1859-1881) was an American cattle thief and killer in New Mexico, U.S.A. He boasted of 21 killings.
1843	Biloela (pop. 6,174), is a town in the Fitzroy basin in Queensland, Australia.
1844	Binaburra is the name of a tree that grows in the rainforests of New South Wales and Queensland in Australia, and in New Zealand.
1845	Binary star, or double star, is a pair of stars that are close together and cannot escape from each other.
1846	Bindweed is a perennial weedy plant related to the morning-glory.
1847	Binet, Alfred (1857-1911), a French psychologist, did much to arouse interest in the psychological study of children.
1848	Bing, Sir Rudolf (1902-1988), served as manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York City from 1950 to 1972.
1849	Bingara (pop. 1,363), is a small town about 145 kilometres northwest of Tamworth in New South Wales, Australia.
1850	Bingham, George Caleb (1811-1879), was a leading American painter of genre subjects (scenes from everyday life).
1851	Bingo is a popular game of chance, especially among the elderly.
1852	Binoculars are two small, identical telescopes joined side by side so a person can look through one with each eye.
1853	Binomial theorem is an important algebraic formula.
1854	Binturong is a tree-living animal that belongs to the civet family (see CIVET).
1855	Binyon, Laurence (1869-1943), was a British poet and art expert.
1856	Biochemistry is the study of the chemical processes that take place in all living things.
1857	Biodiversity is the variety that exists among organisms and their environments.
1858	Biofeedback is a method of learning to control body processes that are not ordinarily thought of as being under voluntary control.
1859	Biogenesis is a term in biology that is derived from two Greek words meaning life and birth.
1860	Biography is the story of a person's life written by someone else.

1861	Biological clock is a popular name given to a mysterious timing system that operates in plants and animals.
1862	Biology is the scientific study of living things.
1863	Bioluminescence is the ability of certain living things to give off light.
1864	Biomass is any organic material that can be converted into energy.
1865	Biome is a plant and animal community that covers a large geographical area.
1866	Biomedical engineering is a field that uses engineering knowledge to solve problems in biology and medicine.
1867	Bionics is a term that was originally applied to a variety of scientific projects involving biological systems, engineering systems, and artificial intelligence (see ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE).
1868	Biophysics is a field of biology that applies the tools and techniques of physics to the study of life processes.
1869	Biopsy is a medical technique by which living tissue is obtained for examination under the microscope.
1870	Biorhythm is a term that refers to any cycle of changes in the functions of organisms.
1871	Biosynthesis is the process by which living cells manufacture complicated chemical compounds from simpler substances.
1872	Biotechnology is the term for techniques of managing biological systems for human benefit.
1873	Birch is the name of a group of about 40 slender trees and shrubs that grow in parts of Europe, northern Asia and North America.
1874	Birch, William (1934-...), a New Zealand politician, became the National Party's minister of finance following the 1993 general election, and is credited with significant improvements in New Zealand's economic performance and government finances.
1875	Birchip is an administrative centre and service town located some 512 kilometres northwest of Melbourne in the southern Mallee district of Victoria, Australia.
1876	Bird is an animal with feathers.
1877	Bird, Nancy (1915-...), became the youngest woman in the British Empire to obtain a commercial pilot's licence.
1878	Bird Day was a special day set apart by each Australian state to foster interest in bird life.
1879	Bird of paradise is the name given to certain kinds of birds with plumage of many dazzling colours.
1880	Bird-of-paradise flower is a small plant of South Africa with orange-and-blue flowers and banana-shaped leaves.
1881	Birdcatching spider is a large spider of Indonesia and New Guinea.
1882	Bird's-nest soup is a famous Chinese dish.
1883	Birdseye, Clarence (1886-1956), pioneered the development of packaged frozen foods.
1884	Birdsfoot trefoil is a perennial plant that is native to temperate regions of Europe and Asia.
1885	Birdsville, a small town in western Queensland, Australia, lies on the Diamantina River, about 10 kilometres from the border of South Australia.
1886	Birdwood, William Riddell (1865-1951), Baron of Anzac and Totnes, commanded the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) in Egypt, Gallipoli, and France during World War I (1914-1918).
1887	Birkbeck, George (1776-1841), was a British doctor and educationist.
1888	Birkenhead, Lord (1872-1930), was a British lawyer and Conservative politician.
1889	Birkett, Lord (1883-1962), was an eminent British barrister and judge.
1890	Birling, or logrolling, originated in the 1840's in lumber camps in Canada and the northern United States.
1891	Birmingham (pop. 934,900; met. area pop. 2,500,400) is the second largest city in Britain.
1892	Birmingham (pop. 265,968; met. area pop. 907,810) is the largest city in the U.S. state of Alabama and a leading steel-making, educational, and medical centre.

1893	Birmingham, George A. (1865-1950), was the pen name of James Owen Hannay, an Irish novelist and clergyman.
1894	Birth and death rates are important measurements of population changes.
1895	Birth control is a term that includes all methods used to regulate or prevent the birth of children.
1896	Birth defect, sometimes called congenital defect, is an abnormal condition that a baby has at birth.
1897	Birthmark is a skin blemish that is present at birth or develops shortly thereafter.
1898	Birthstone is a gem associated with a month of the year.
1899	Birtles, Francis (1882-1941), was an Australian adventurer.
1900	Biscoe, John (1794-1843), a British explorer, discovered and named Enderby Land, the part of Antarctica nearest to Africa.
1901	Bishkek (pop. 626,000) is the capital and largest city of Kyrgyzstan, a country in central Asia.
1902	Bishop, in some Christian churches, is a high-ranking official who administers an area containing a number of churches.
1903	Bishop, John (1903-1964), a noted Australian conductor and music teacher, was director of the Elder Conservatorium, in Adelaide, South Australia, from 1948 to 1964.
1904	Bismarck was a German battleship sunk by the British in one of the most important naval actions of World War II.
1905	Bismarck, Otto von (1815-1898), Prince Bismarck-Schonhausen, a Prussian statesman, united the German states into one empire.
1906	Bismarck Archipelago is a group of islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
1907	Bismuth, a chemical element, is a brittle, white metal with a pink tint.
1908	Bissau (pop. 109,214) is the capital, chief port, and largest city of Guinea-Bissau.
1909	Bithynia was an ancient country in Asia Minor.
1910	Bitter root is a small perennial plant with juicy leaves, a fleshy stalk, and a single rose coloured or white flower.
1911	Bittern is any of about 12 species of marsh-dwelling birds in the heron family.
1912	Bitternut, also called swamp hickory, is a handsome, medium or large hickory tree with a bitter-tasting nut.
1913	Bitters is the term for certain liquids extracted from bitter herbs, leaves, barks, roots, or flower heads.
1914	Bittersweet is the name of two unrelated vinelike plants.
1915	Bitumen is a term used for many substances composed chiefly of carbon and hydrogen.
1916	Bituminous sands, are deposits of sand that contain bitumen.
1917	Bizerte (pop. 94,509) is a Tunisian port on the Mediterranean Sea.
1918	Bizet, Georges (1838-1875), a French composer, wrote Carmen (1875), perhaps the most popular opera of all time.
1919	Bjelke-Petersen, Sir Johannes (1911-...), a member of the National Party of Australia, was premier of Queensland from 1968 to 1987.
1920	Bjoerling, Jussi (1911-1960), was a Swedish operatic tenor who was famous for the elegance of his light, lyrical voice.
1921	Bjornson, Bjornstjerne (1832-1910), was a Norwegian poet, novelist, and playwright.
1922	Blaby (pop. 81,900) is a small English local government district in Leicestershire, south and west of the city of Leicester.
1923	Black, Davidson (1884-1934), a Canadian anatomist and physical anthropologist, discovered and interpreted the fossilized bones that represent the extinct form of human being known as Sinanthropus pekinensis (see PEKING MAN).
1924	Black, Joseph (1728-1799), a Scottish doctor and chemist, first explained the nature of caustic and mild alkalis (hydroxides and carbonates) and identified carbon dioxide as a distinct gas.
1925	Black and tan coonhound is a breed of dog that originated in America.

1926	Black and Tans were members of an auxiliary police force recruited from ex-soldiers in Britain for service in Ireland in 1920 and 1921.
1927	Black codes were state laws regulating the activities of blacks in the southern United States after the Civil War.
1928	Black Country is a region in England that includes southern Staffordshire, northern Hereford and Worcester, and part of the West Midlands.
1929	Black Death was an epidemic of bubonic plague in Europe in the 1300's. (see BUBONIC PLAGUE).
1930	Black-eyed Susan, also called yellow daisy, is a small wild flower with orange-yellow rays and purple-black, cone-shaped centres.
1931	Black Forest is a mountain district in southwestern Germany, covered with forests of dark fir and spruce trees.
1932	Black Friday refers to two different Fridays in the history of the United States, each of which led to a financial emergency.
1933	Black haw, also called stagbush, is a shrub or small tree that grows in the eastern and southern United States.
1934	Black Hawk (1767-1838), a Sauk Indian, was noted for his struggle against the westward movement of the white settlers in Illinois, North America.
1935	Black hole is a collapsed object, such as a star, that has become invisible.
1936	Black lung is a disabling lung disease that afflicts coal miners.
1937	Black market is the sale or distribution of goods or currency in violation of ceiling prices, quotas, rationing, and priorities established by a government.
1938	Black Muslims is a name that has been used for members of several related religious groups in the United States.
1939	Black Rod is the abbreviated title of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, an official of the House of Lords of the UK Parliament.
1940	Black Sea is a large body of water that is bounded by Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania.
1941	Black Shirt is a name formerly used for a Fascist Party member of the action group in Italy.
1942	Black snake usually refers to the red-bellied black snake in Australia.
1943	Black soil plains occur in various parts of Australia.
1944	Black stump is a term used in Australia to refer to an imaginary place on the fringe of civilization.
1945	Black swan is a water bird that is completely black, except for white patches on its wings and its red bill and eyes.
1946	Black Thursday, Feb. 6, 1851, was the date when one of the most devastating bushfires in the history of the state of Victoria, Australia, reached its peak.
1947	Black Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1967, is remembered in Tasmania, Australia, as the day bushfires invaded Hobart on a scale never before experienced in an Australian urban area.
1948	Black widow is the most dangerous spider in North America.
1949	Blackall, Samuel (1809-1871), was governor of Queensland, Australia, from 1868 to 1871.
1950	Blackbeard (?-1718), a British pirate, received his name from his habit of braiding his long, black beard and tying the braids with ribbon.
1951	Blackberry is a small round fruit that grows on a flowering shrub or a trailing vine.
1952	Blackbird is any of several kinds of small birds, belonging mainly to two families, whose plumage--at least in the males--is black.
1953	Blackbirders were men who kidnapped Pacific Islanders to work on sugar and cotton plantations in Queensland, Australia, and in Fiji.
1954	Blackboy is a name commonly used in Australia for any species of Xanthorrhoea.
1955	Blackbuck is a graceful antelope that lives in India and Pakistan.
1956	Blackburn (pop. 132,800) is an industrial town in southern Lancashire, England.

1957	Blackburn, James (1803-1854), an Australian engineer and architect, became famous for his Gothic design for churches.
1958	Blacket, Edmund (1817-1883), was an Australian architect who designed many fine buildings in the early years of Sydney's development.
1959	Blackfish is the common name for several fishes, such as the Alaska blackfish and the tautog.
1960	Blackmail is a crime in which a person, using written or spoken threats to frighten someone, demands money or property to which he or she is not entitled.
1961	Blackman, Charles (1928-...), an Australian artist, made many drawings based on the theme of the schoolgirl.
1962	Blackmore, R. D. (1825-1900), a British author, wrote the popular romantic novel Lorna Doone in 1869.
1963	Blackpool (pop. 144,500) is a popular British seaside resort in western Lancashire on the Irish Sea coast.
1964	Blacksmith is a person who makes and repairs iron objects by hammering them by hand on an anvil.
1965	Blackstone, Sir William (1723-1780), an English judge, author, and professor, won recognition for his Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769).
1966	Blackthorn is a spiny, branching shrub of the rose family.
1967	Blacktrackers were Australian Aborigines once widely employed by Australian police forces to track fleeing criminals or find people lost in the bush.
1968	Blackwater is the name of several rivers in Ireland and the United Kingdom.
1969	Blackwell, Antoinette Brown (1825-1921), was the first ordained woman minister in the United States.
1970	Blackwell, Elizabeth (1821-1910), was the first woman in the United States to receive a medical degree.
1971	Blackwood, Algernon (1869-1951), was a British novelist and short-story writer who specialized in ghost stories and other tales of the supernatural.
1972	Bladder is the common name for the urinary bladder, a hollow muscular organ that stores urine before expelling it from the body.
1973	Bladderwort is the name of a group of water or marsh plants that grow throughout the world.
1974	Blaenau Gwent (pop. 74,400) is a local government area in south Wales, administered from the town of Ebbw Vale.
1975	Blair, Harold (1924-1976), an Australian dramatic tenor, became the first Australian Aborigine to gain a diploma in music and a worldwide reputation as a singer.
1976	Blair, Tony (1953-...), became prime minister of the United Kingdom (UK) in 1997.
1977	Blair Athol is the site of a small, but economically important coal basin in Queensland, Australia.
1978	Blake, Robert (1598-1657), was an English soldier who became a great naval leader.
1979	Blake, William (1757-1827), was a brilliant but unconventional English poet, engraver, and painter.
1980	Blakelock, Ralph Albert (1847-1919), was an American landscape painter.
1981	Blamey, Sir Thomas (1884-1951), an Australian soldier, gained distinction when he was appointed commander of the Allied land forces in the southwestern Pacific during World War II.
1982	Blanch, Stuart (1918-...), was Archbishop of York from 1975 to 1983.
1983	Blanchard, Jean-Pierre (1753-1809), a French aviation pioneer, proposed heavier-than-air machines in 1781.
1984	Blanching, in gardening, is a method of eliminating the green colour of certain vegetables.
1985	Bland, Kenneth Colin (1938-...), a South African cricketer, was one of the game's greatest fielders.
1986	Bland, James A. (1854-1911), was a black American composer.
1987	Bland, Richard Parks (1835-1899), an American statesman known as Silver Dick, was a leader in the movement for free coinage of silver.

1988	Blank verse is poetry written in unrhymed lines of iambic pentameter.
1989	Blarney Stone is a block of limestone in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland.
1990	Blasco Ibanez, Vicente (1867-1928), was a Spanish novelist.
1991	Blasket Islands are a group of seven small islands situated about 19 kilometres off the coast of Kerry, in the Republic of Ireland.
1992	Blatch, Harriot Eaton Stanton (1856-1940), was a leader of the American woman suffrage movement.
1993	Blaxland, Gregory (1778-1853), an Australian pioneer, became famous as one of the first men to cross the Blue Mountains, in New South Wales, Australia.
1994	Blazing star is the name of a group of wild flowers.
1995	Bleach is any substance that lightens, brightens, or removes the colour from a material.
1996	Bleeding is the escape of blood from the blood vessels.
1997	Bleeding heart is a plant that bears heart-shaped rosy-red, pink, or white flowers in the late spring.
1998	Blenheim (pop. 23,637), is the chief town of the region of Marlborough, in the northeastern corner of the South Island of New Zealand.
1999	Blenheim, Battle of, was fought on Aug. 13, 1704.
2000	Blennerhassett, Harman (1765-1831), a North American colonist, was one of the principal supporters of Aaron Burr's colonizing expedition to the West.
2001	Bleriot, Louis (1872-1936), a French aviation pioneer, made the first flight across the English Channel on July 25, 1909.
2002	Bligh, William (1754-1817), was a British naval officer and colonial governor.
2003	Blight is a condition of diseased plants in which whole parts of the plant die and wilt but do not rot or fall off.
2004	Blimp is a small airship.
2005	Blimp, Colonel, was a cartoon character created by Sir David Low (1891-1963).
2006	Blind spot is a small area of blindness that is present in the field of vision of the normal eye.
2007	Blindfish is the name of several kinds of small fish that live in waters in and near caves in the eastern United States.
2008	Blindness is the total or partial inability to see.
2009	Blindworm is the common name of a type of legless lizard that lives in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.
2010	Bliss, Sir Arthur (1891-1975), was a British composer.
2011	Blister is a puffy, raised area of skin filled with fluid.
2012	Blitz was the name given during World War II (1939-1945) to the German attempt to force the United Kingdom to surrender by bombing its chief cities.
2013	Blitzkrieg was a type of fast-moving warfare developed by the Germans during World War II (1939-1945).
2014	Blizzard is a blinding snowstorm with strong, cold winds.
2015	Block and tackle is a device used to lift weights and to exert large forces.
2016	Block printing is a method of reproducing a picture in which the artist uses a thin block of wood, linoleum, or similar material to make the image.
2017	Blockade is the patrolling of an enemy country's coasts by warships and planes to keep the country from receiving the goods it needs to wage war.
2018	Bloemfontein (pop. 126,867; met. area pop. 300,150) is the judicial capital of South Africa.
2019	Blood is the life-giving fluid that flows through the human body.
2020	Blood count is a test to determine the number of red and white cells in the blood.
2021	Blood poisoning is a disease involving infectious bacteria or bacterial toxins in the bloodstream.
2022	Blood pressure is the pressure that blood exerts against the walls of the arteries.
2023	Blood transfusion is the transfer of the blood of one person into the body of another.
2024	Bloodhound is a breed of dogs that have a keen sense of smell.

2025	Bloodletting is the process of drawing blood from the body in the treatment of disease.
2026	Bloodroot is a spring flower which grows in North America.
2027	Bloody Assize (1685) was the name given to the assize that tried those accused of taking part in Monmouth's Rebellion in England.
2028	Bloomer, Amelia Jenks (1818-1894), an American temperance reformer and advocate of women's rights, became famous in 1851 for her "Turkish pantaloons," called bloomers.
2029	Bloomfield, Leonard (1887-1949), was a leading American linguist who developed scientific methods for the study of language.
2030	Bloomsbury Group was an informal association of English intellectuals who met frequently from about 1905 to about 1930.
2031	Blow, John (1649?-1708), was an outstanding English composer of church music.
2032	Blow fly is the name of several kinds of flies.
2033	Blowlamp is a device that directs a flame of burning petrol or alcohol under pressure.
2034	Blowpipe is a wooden tube through which a poisoned dart or clay ball is blown.
2035	Blubber is a thick layer of fat that lies under the skin and over the muscles of whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, sea cows, and other sea mammals.
2036	Blucher, Gebhard Leberecht von (1742-1819), was a Prussian marshal, whose arrival with reinforcements helped the British defeat Napoleon's army at the Battle of Waterloo (see WATERLOO, BATTLE OF).
2037	Blue, Billy (?-1834), a part-Jamaican black man, became the first ferryman in Sydney, Australia.
2038	Blue baby is a term used to describe a newborn infant whose skin appears blue.
2039	Blue book is the general name for many government publications in Britain, including reports of committees and commissions, trade statistics, and diplomatic reports.
2040	Blue-bottle is the familiar name in Australia and New Zealand for a stinging animal that drifts on the surface of warm seas.
2041	Blue crab is often used for food in the eastern United States.
2042	Blue jay is a common bird of the eastern half of the United States and Canada.
2043	Blue Lake is situated in the steep-sided depression of the old volcanic cone of Mt. Gambier, in South Australia.
2044	Blue Mountains rise about 65 kilometres west of Sydney in New South Wales, Australia.
2045	Blue Ridge Mountains are eastern ranges of the Appalachian Mountain System in the Eastern United States.
2046	Blue-ringed octopus are commonly found along the southern Australian coast.
2047	Blue-tongued lizards are stout-bodied Australian lizards named after their bright-blue tongue, which they display when they are angry or alarmed.
2048	Blue wrens, or fairy wrens, are small Australian birds, weighing about 10 grams.
2049	Bluebell is any of various plants that bear blue, bell-shaped flowers.
2050	Blueberry is a small, sweet fruit that grows on a shrub of the same name.
2051	Bluebird is a small, colourful North American songbird.
2052	Bluefish is a food fish that lives in most tropical and warm temperate seas except the east Pacific Ocean.
2053	Bluegrass is the name given to several kinds of wild and cultivated grasses.
2054	Bluenose was a Canadian fishing schooner that won five consecutive International Fisherman's races between Canada and the United States.
2055	Blueprint is a duplicate, or copy, of the original plans for a building or other construction work.
2056	Blues are a kind of music that developed in America from the various musical expressions of blacks who were taken to the country as slaves during the 1600's.
2057	Bluet is a small wild flower of eastern North America, found from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.
2058	Bluey is an Australian slang term with several meanings.
2059	Bluff (pop. 2,537), is a town in the extreme south of the South Island of New Zealand.
2060	Blume, Judy (1938-...), is an American author of books for children and adults.

2061	Blundell, Sir Denis (1907-1984), was a distinguished New Zealand lawyer, sportsman, soldier, and diplomat.
2062	Blunden, Edmund (1896-1974), an English poet, won a high reputation for his brilliant book about World War I, <i>Undertones of War</i> (1928).
2063	Blunderbuss is a European musket or harquebus with a bell-shaped muzzle.
2064	Blunkett, David (1947-...), a British Labour politician, became secretary of state for education and employment in 1997.
2065	Blunt, Wilfrid Scawen (1840-1922), an English poet and author, rebelled against authority and particularly against British imperialism.
2066	Blushing causes the face and neck to redden and become warm.
2067	Blyth Valley (pop. 78,000), a local government district in Northumberland, England, includes the industrial port of Blyth.
2068	Blythe, Ernest (1889-1975), was an Irish politician who devoted his life to the Irish national movement and to the preservation of the Irish language.
2069	Blyton, Enid (1896?-1968), was a British author of children's books.
2070	B'nai B'rith is the oldest and largest international Jewish service organization.
2071	Bo tree is the sacred tree of India.
2072	Boa constrictor is a large snake that inhabits tropical parts of the Americas.
2073	Boabdil (?-1533?) was the last Moorish king of Granada, now a province of southern Spain.
2074	Boadicea (?-A.D. 62), was queen of the Iceni, a tribe of Britons.
2075	Boar, Wild, is a wild pig of Europe, southwestern and central Asia, and North Africa.
2076	Board, Peter (1858-1945), was director of education in New South Wales, Australia, from 1905 to 1923.
2077	Boas, Franz (1858-1942), a German-born American, was the most influential U.S. anthropologist of the early and mid-1900's.
2078	Boating brings pleasure to millions of people every year.
2079	Bobcat is a wildcat that lives in North America.
2080	Bobolink is a North American songbird related to the American blackbird and oriole.
2081	Bobsledding, also called bobsleighbing, is a fast, dangerous winter sport in which teams of two or four men ride down a steep, icy course in steel and fibreglass sleds.
2082	Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313?-1375), is generally considered to be the first great writer of prose in a modern language.
2083	Boccherini, Luigi (1743-1805), was an Italian composer and cellist.
2084	Boccioni, Umberto (1882-1916), is generally considered the greatest Italian sculptor of the early 1900's.
2085	Bodenstein, Max (1871-1942), was a German physical chemist.
2086	Bodenwieser, Gertrud (1890-1959), greatly influenced modern dance in Australia through her work with the Bodenwieser Ballet group.
2087	Bode's law is a scheme for representing the approximate distances of the planets from the sun.
2088	Bodhisattva, in the Buddhist religion, is a person who strives to become a Buddha.
2089	Bodleian Library is the main library of Oxford University at Oxford, England.
2090	Bodoni, Giambattista (1740-1813), an Italian printer and type designer, introduced the "classical" type face into bookmaking.
2091	Body building is a sport that emphasizes the development of certain muscles through a regular routine of exercises.
2092	Boehmeria is a group of plants in the nettle family.
2093	Boeotia was a district of ancient Greece, between Attica, Phocis, and Locris.
2094	Boers were people of Dutch, German, or French ancestry who lived in South Africa.
2095	Boesak, Allan Aubrey (1946-...), a South African clergyman, won world renown in the 1980's for his opposition to apartheid (see APARTHEID).

2096	Boethius, Manlius Severinus (480?-524), an Italian government official, wrote Consolation of Philosophy.
2097	Bog is an area of wet, spongy land characterized by acidic soil and the heavy growth of mosses.
2098	Bog of Allen occupies about 970 square kilometres of central Ireland.
2099	Bogart, Humphrey (1899-1957), was an American actor.
2100	Bogong moth was a delicacy favoured by Aborigines when they inhabited those areas of the Australian Alps called the Bogong High Plains.
2101	Bogota (pop. 3,982,941) is the capital and largest city of Colombia.
2102	Bohemia is a region in the western part of the Czech Republic.
2103	Bohlen, Charles Eustis (1904-1974), a U.S. diplomat, was an expert on Soviet affairs.
2104	Bohol (pop. 948,315) is an island province in the Philippines, in the Visayan region.
2105	Bohr, Niels (1885-1962), was a noted Danish physicist who developed a theory about the structure of the atom.
2106	Boil is a painful infection of the skin and tissues under the skin.
2107	Boileau-Despreaux, Nicolas (1636-1711), was a French poet and critic of the Classical Age.
2108	Boiler is a metal container in which a liquid is heated and changed into a vapour.
2109	Boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid bubbles and changes into vapour.
2110	Boito, Arrigo (1842-1918), was an Italian composer and author.
2111	Boksburg (pop. 119,890) is a town in Gauteng province in South Africa.
2112	Boland, John (1944-...), an Irish Fine Gael Party politician, was the Republic of Ireland's minister for the environment from 1986 until 1987.
2113	Boldrewood, Rolf (1826-1915), pen name of Thomas Alexander Browne, was the author of the Australian classic Robbery Under Arms.
2114	Bolero is a Spanish folk dance that developed into a popular theatrical and ballroom dance.
2115	Boleyn, Anne (1507-1536), was the second, and most famous, of the six wives of King Henry VIII of England (see HENRY [VIII]).
2116	Bolger, Jim (1935-...), served as prime minister of New Zealand from 1990 to 1997.
2117	Bolingbroke, Viscount (1678-1751), Henry St. John, was an English statesman and writer.
2118	Bolivar, Simon (1783-1830), was one of South America's greatest generals.
2119	Bolivia is a country that is situated near the centre of South America.
2120	Boll, Heinrich (1917-1985), a German author, won the 1972 Nobel Prize for literature.
2121	Boll weevil is a small beetle that feeds inside the bolls (seed pods) of cotton plants and causes serious damage to cotton crops.
2122	Bologna (pop. 404,378), a city in northern Italy, lies in a region of pleasant climate and fruitful soil.
2123	Bologna, University of, in Bologna, Italy, is one of the oldest universities in the world.
2124	Bolometer is a device similar to a highly sensitive thermometer.
2125	Bolsheviks were members of a group that became the Communist Party in Russia.
2126	Bolshoi Theatre Ballet of Moscow is one of two major ballet companies in Russia.
2127	Bolsover (pop. 69,000) is a local government district in Derbyshire, England.
2128	Bolt is a type of fastener formed of a metal rod that has an enlarged head at one end and a screw thread at the other.
2129	Bolt, Robert (1924-1995), was a British playwright and film script writer.
2130	Bolte, Sir Henry (1908-...), was premier and treasurer of Victoria, Australia, from 1955 to 1972.
2131	Bolton (pop. 253,300) is a local government district in Greater Manchester, England.
2132	Boltzmann, Ludwig (1844-1906), was an Austrian theoretical physicist.
2133	Bomb is a weapon that explodes.
2134	Mumbai (pop. 9,925,891; met. area pop. 12,571,720) is the capital of the state of Maharashtra in India.
2135	Bomber is a military aeroplane that attacks targets on land or at sea.

2136	Bomboras are big and powerful waves that rise over a shallow reef a considerable distance out to sea.
2137	Bomoh is a person who provides cures for illness in Malaysian and Indonesian villages.
2138	Bonaventure, Saint (1221-1274), was an important medieval theologian and religious leader.
2139	Bond, in chemistry, is a force that attracts atoms to one another and holds them together.
2140	Bond is a special form of contract.
2141	Bond, Alan (1938-...), an Australian businessman, headed the successful Australia II syndicate that won the America's Cup yacht race in 1983.
2142	Bond, Edward (1934-...), is a British playwright.
2143	Bonded warehouse is a facility used to store goods on which the owner must pay the government a tax or duty.
2144	Bonderizing is a chemical process that puts a protective coating on iron, steel, zinc, cadmium, or aluminium surfaces.
2145	Bondfield, Margaret Grace (1873-1953), was a British Labour politician who became the first woman member of the Cabinet, as minister of labour from 1929 to 1931.
2146	Bondi, Sir Hermann (1919-...), a British mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, is best known for his contributions to the study of the universe and its origin.
2147	Bonding is a method of protecting governments, individuals or companies against loss through the dishonesty of others or the failure of others to fulfil certain contracts or obligations.
2148	Bone is a hard substance that forms the framework of the bodies of animals with backbones, including human beings.
2149	Bone bank is a store of bone that can be used in surgical operations.
2150	Bonefish live in warm ocean waters.
2151	Boneset is a flowering plant that grows wild in meadows and lowlands.
2152	Bongo drums are high-pitched percussion instruments.
2153	Bonheur, Rosa (1822-1899), was a leading French artist who became known for her paintings of animals and rural scenes.
2154	Bonhoeffer, Dietrich (1906-1945), was a German theologian whose strong opposition to Nazism cost him his life.
2155	Boniface VIII (1235-1303) was elected pope in 1294.
2156	Boniface, Saint (675-754), was an English-born Christian missionary noted for his work in Germany.
2157	Bonifacio, Andres (1863-1897), a Filipino patriot, founded Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society, in 1892.
2158	Bonin Islands comprise 97 volcanic islands that are located about 970 kilometres southeast of Japan.
2159	Bonington, Chris (1934-...), one of England's foremost mountaineers, also won fame as a writer and photographer.
2160	Bonington, Richard Parkes (1801-1828), an English landscape painter, might have won fame during his lifetime had he not died so young.
2161	Bonito is a large fish that lives in the open sea.
2162	Bonn (pop. 290,769) is a city in Germany.
2163	Bonnard, Pierre (1867-1947), was a French painter and graphic artist.
2164	Bonner, Neville (1922-...), the first Aboriginal member of the Australian Parliament, was a Liberal Party senator for Queensland from 1971 to 1983.
2165	Bonnet, Stede (?-1718), a retired British Army officer, became a pirate, it is said, to escape from his Barbados Island home.
2166	Bonneville, Benjamin de (1796-1878), was an American soldier, trader, and explorer.
2167	Bonneville Dam lies on the Columbia River about 64 kilometres east of Portland, Oregon, in the United States.

2168	Bonney, Charles (1813-1897), an Australian politician and explorer, pioneered an overland route from the site of Albury, on the Murray River, south to the Ovens River, in Victoria, in 1836.
2169	Bonsai is the art of growing miniature trees or other plants in a tray or other container.
2170	Bontemps, Arna Wendell (1902-1973), was a black American author who edited or wrote over 30 books on black culture.
2171	Bonus is a payment given in addition to what is normally due a person, particularly an employee.
2172	Bonython is a noted South Australian family that has been prominent in educational, cultural, and charity affairs in South Australia for many years.
2173	Booby is any of six large diving birds that live near warm seas.
2174	Book consists of written or printed sheets of paper or some other material fastened together along one edge so it can be opened at any point.
2175	Book collecting is a popular hobby.
2176	Book of Kells is an illuminated (decorated) manuscript containing a Latin version of the four Gospels and some historical material.
2177	Book review is an article published in a newspaper or periodical that announces the publication of a new book, describes what it is about, and evaluates it.
2178	Bookbinding is the process of putting the pages of a book between covers.
2179	Bookkeeping is the systematic process of analysing, recording, and summarizing the economic transactions of a business or other organization over a given period.
2180	Bookplate is a printed or engraved label pasted in a book as a mark of ownership.
2181	Boole, George (1815-1864), a British mathematician, devised a method of expressing logical relationships in terms of algebra, now known as Boolean algebra (see BOOLEAN ALGEBRA).
2182	Boolean algebra is a mathematical system used to solve problems in logic, probability, and engineering.
2183	Boomerang is a curved, flat implement that is thrown as a weapon or for sport.
2184	Boomslang is an African snake that lies in wait for its prey in trees and bushes.
2185	Boone, Daniel (1734-1820), is one of the most famous pioneers in United States history.
2186	Boot, Sir Jesse (1850-1931), Baron Trent of Nottingham, England, founded the chain of chemist's shops that bear his name.
2187	Bootes is a constellation (group of stars) in the northern celestial hemisphere.
2188	Booth, John Wilkes (1838-1865), assassinated the U.S. President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1865.
2189	Booth, William (1829-1912), an English preacher and social reformer, founded the Salvation Army.
2190	Boothferry (pop. 63,100) was an extensive, mainly agricultural local government district in Humberside, England.
2191	Bophuthatswana was one of ten homelands (nation states) set up by the South African government under the former policy of apartheid (enforced racial separation).
2192	Bora ground was a type of Aboriginal initiation ground in eastern Australia where boys were taken for their initiation ceremonies.
2193	Borax is an important compound of the element boron.
2194	Borazon is an artificially produced crystal that has the hardness of a diamond.
2195	Bord Failte Eireann, the Irish Tourist Board, organizes and encourages tourism in the Republic of Ireland.
2196	Bordeaux (pop. 213,274; met. area pop. 685,456), is a commercial city in southwestern France.
2197	Borden, Lizzie (1860-1927), was the defendant in one of the most celebrated murder trials in United States history.
2198	Border, Allan (1955-...), a correct but aggressive left-handed Australian batsman, was captain of the Australian cricket team from 1984 to 1994.
2199	Border collie is among the most widely used sheepdogs.
2200	Border Country is the area lying on each side of the border between England and Scotland.

2201	Border terrier is one of the smallest breeds of terriers in the United Kingdom.
2202	Borders (pop. 105,300) is a region in southeastern Scotland.
2203	Bore is a wall of swift-running water formed in a bay or river mouth by a rapidly rising tide.
2204	Bore, Etienne de (1741-1820), made sugar production a major United States industry.
2205	Borg, Bjorn (1956-...), became one of the greatest players in the history of tennis.
2206	Borg Olivier, Georgie (1911-1980), a Maltese politician, negotiated Malta's independence from the United Kingdom.
2207	Borges, Jorge Luis (1899-1986), was an Argentine man of letters.
2208	Borgia is the name of an Italian family, prominent in the 1400's and 1500's.
2209	Borglum, Gutzon (1867-1941), was an American sculptor best known for creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota, U.S.A. This work consists of huge portraits of four American presidents--George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore
2210	Boric acid, also called boracic acid, is a weak, inorganic acid best known for its use as an antiseptic.
2211	Boris III (1894-1943) became king of Bulgaria in 1918.
2212	Borlaug, Norman Ernest (1914-...), an American agricultural scientist, received the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize for developing new varieties of wheat.
2213	Borman, Frank (1928-...), commanded the United States Apollo 8 space flight that circled the moon 10 times on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 1968.
2214	Bormann, Martin (1900-1945?), was one of the most powerful leaders in Nazi Germany during World War II (1939-1945).
2215	Born, Max (1882-1970), was a German physicist who played a major role in developing quantum mechanics.
2216	Borneo is the third largest island in the world.
2217	Borobudur is a magnificent Buddhist temple in central Java, Indonesia.
2218	Borodin, Alexander (1833-1887), was a Russian composer.
2219	Boron is a chemical element with symbol B. It is an extremely hard, nonmetallic element.
2220	Boronia is the name given to about 90 species (kinds) of a citrus family that grows only in Australia.
2221	Borovansky, Edouard (1902-1959), a noted ballet dancer, teacher, and choreographer, founded the Borovansky Ballet--one of Australia's best-known ballet companies--in 1940.
2222	Borromeo, Saint Charles (1538-1584), cardinal-archbishop of Milan, founded the Oblate Fathers (a group of lay people associated with a religious order), and was a leader of the Counter Reformation.
2223	Borrow, George (1803-1881), a British author, travelled on foot through Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Spain, and wrote about his adventures in these countries.
2224	Borstals were prison schools for young offenders in the United Kingdom from 1902 until 1983.
2225	Borumba Dam blocks Yabba Creek, a tributary of the Mary River, near Imbil in Queensland, Australia.
2226	Borzoi, also called Russian wolfhound, is a dog originally bred in Russia to chase down game animals.
2227	Bosch, Carl (1874-1940), was a German chemist and industrialist.
2228	Bosch, Hieronymus (1450?-1516), was a Dutch painter.
2229	Bose, Sir Jagdish Chandra (1858-1937), was an Indian scientist.
2230	Bose, Satyendra Nath (1894-1974), was an Indian physicist who, with Albert Einstein, developed a system of statistical quantum mechanics now known as Bose-Einstein statistics.
2231	Bose, Subhash Chandra (1897-1945), was a revolutionary Indian nationalist leader.
2232	Bosnia-Herzegovina is a country in southeastern Europe.
2233	Boson is one of the three major families of elementary particles (subatomic particles that are not made up of smaller particles).

2234	Bosporus is a strait in northwestern Turkey that connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.
2235	Bossuet, Jacques Benigne (1627-1704), was a French preacher, theologian, and historian.
2236	Boston (pop. 52,600) is a local government district in Lincolnshire, England, centred on the town of Boston.
2237	Boston (pop. 574,283; met. area pop. 2,870,669) is the capital of the U.S. state of Massachusetts and the largest city in New England.
2238	Boston Massacre was not a massacre but the killing in a street clash of several American colonists by a squad of British soldiers.
2239	Boston Tea Party was a raid by American colonists on three British ships in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, on Dec. 16, 1773.
2240	Boston terrier is a small dog with a smooth dark coat.
2241	Boswell, James (1740-1795), was a Scottish author who wrote the biography of Doctor Johnson, the important writer and critic.
2242	Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire, England, was the site of the battle that ended the struggle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians for the throne of England in 1485 (see KINGS AND QUEENS OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND [Lancaster and York]).
2243	Bot fly is the name of various kinds of harmful flies.
2244	Botanical garden is a garden in which plants are grown chiefly for scientific, educational, and artistic purposes.
2245	Botany is the science or study of plants.
2246	Botany Bay, the site of the first European landing on the east coast of Australia, is an inlet about 10 kilometres south of Sydney.
2247	Botha, Louis (1862-1919), served as the first prime minister of the Union of South Africa, from 1910 to 1919.
2248	Botha, P. W. (1916-...), became the head of South Africa's government in 1978.
2249	Botham, Ian (1955-...), an England cricketer, became one of the greatest all-rounders in the history of the game.
2250	Bothe, Walther (1891-1957), a German physicist, shared with Max Born the 1954 Nobel Prize in physics for the coincidence method and his discoveries made with it.
2251	Bothwell, Earl of (1536?-1578), a Scottish Protestant nobleman, was the third husband of Mary, Queen of Scots (see MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS).
2252	Botswana is a country in the centre of southern Africa.
2253	Bottger, Johann Friedrich (1682-1719), a German chemist, was the first European to produce porcelain (see PORCELAIN).
2254	Botticelli, Sandro (1444?-1510), was an Italian Renaissance painter who lived and worked in Florence.
2255	Bottle is a container for holding liquids.
2256	Bottle tree is an Australian tree whose trunk looks like a round bottle.
2257	Bottlebrush is an evergreen tree of the myrtle family that grows in Australia.
2258	Botulism is a kind of food poisoning.
2259	Boucher, Francois (1703-1770), was a French painter.
2260	Boucicault, Dion (1820?-1890), was an Irish-American playwright, actor, and theatre manager.
2261	Bougainville (pop. 110,000) is the largest of the Solomon Islands.
2262	Bougainville, Louis Antoine, Comte de (1729-1811), was a French scientist and navigator who sailed around the world with scientists on the Bondeuse and Etoile between 1766 and 1769.
2263	Bougainvillea is the name of a group of South American shrubs and climbing vines.
2264	Boulez, Pierre (1925-...), became one of the leading avant-garde (experimental) composers of the middle and late 1900's.
2265	Boult, Sir Adrian (1889-1983), a British conductor, founded the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Symphony Orchestra, and directed it from 1930 to 1950.

2266	Boulting is the name of twin brothers, John Edward Boulting (1913-1985), and Roy Boulting (1913-...), known for directing and producing films.
2267	Boulton, Matthew (1728-1809), a British engineer, together with James Watt, founded the engineering firm of Boulton and Watt.
2268	Boumedienne, Houari (1933-1978), was head of state of Algeria from 1965 to 1978.
2269	Bourbon was the name of a French royal family, some of whose members ruled in France, Spain, and Naples.
2270	Bourguiba, Habib (1903-...), served as president of Tunisia from 1957 to 1987.
2271	Bourke (pop. 4,454) is a town in New South Wales, Australia.
2272	Bourke, Sir Richard (1777-1855), was governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1831 to 1837.
2273	Bournemouth (pop. 154,400), is a popular holiday resort on the Dorset coast of England.
2274	Boutros-Ghali, Boutros (1922-...), is a diplomat from Egypt who served as the sixth secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) from 1992 to 1996.
2275	Bouvier des Flandres is a dog whose origin is uncertain.
2276	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) is a disease that affects cattle.
2277	Bow Bells are the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church in the City of London.
2278	Bow Street runners were the first paid detectives in Britain.
2279	Bowater Industries plc is a large international group of companies with its headquarters in London.
2280	Bowdler, Thomas (1754-1825), a British scholar and doctor of medicine, edited The Family Shakespeare (1818).
2281	Bowdoin, James (1726-1790) was a merchant and political leader in Massachusetts, U.S.A., during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
2282	Bowen (pop. 14,158), is a coastal resort town, 190 kilometres south of Townsville, in Queensland, Australia.
2283	Bowen, Edward (1911-1991), a British radiophysicist, was part of the team that developed radar.
2284	Bowen, Elizabeth (1899-1973), was an Anglo-Irish author of novels and short stories about the problems of personal relationships in the modern world.
2285	Bowen, Sir George Ferguson (1821-1899), a British statesman, was the first governor of Queensland, Australia, from 1859 to 1868.
2286	Bowen, John (1780-1827), founded the first settlement on Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), Australia, in 1803.
2287	Bowen Basin is a large geological structure in Australia that extends south from Collinsville in Queensland, toward the Queensland-New South Wales border.
2288	Bowerbird is the name of 18 species (kinds) of birds that live in Australia, New Guinea, and neighbouring islands.
2289	Bowers, Claude Gernade (1878-1958), was an American journalist, diplomat, and historian.
2290	Bowfin is a large freshwater fish that lives in eastern North America.
2291	Bowie, David (1947-...), is a British rock singer, songwriter, and film and stage actor.
2292	Bowie knife was a popular hunting tool and weapon of the American frontier.
2293	Bowles, Chester (1901-1986), a government official, served under four American presidents.
2294	Bowles, Samuel (1826-1878), gave the Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, a small-city newspaper, a national reputation.
2295	Bowling is one of the oldest and most popular indoor sports.
2296	Bowlplaying is an Irish game played with an iron ball on a road.
2297	Bowls is a game in which the players roll wooden, rubber, or composition balls at a smaller, target ball.
2298	Box, or boxwood, is a slow-growing evergreen shrub or tree much used for hedges and as specimens on lawns.

2299	Boxelder is a species of North American maple whose leaves are different from the simple leaves of other maples.
2300	Boxer is a medium-sized dog.
2301	Boxer Rebellion was a bloody uprising in northern China in 1900 in which hundreds of Chinese and more than 200 persons from other countries were killed.
2302	Boxing is a sport in which two fighters battle each other with their fists.
2303	Boxing Day is a holiday associated with the Christmas season in Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand, and in some Canadian provinces.
2304	Boyce, William (1710-1779), was an English composer and organist.
2305	Boycott is a refusal to deal with an individual, organization, or country.
2306	Boyd is a family famous in the arts in Australia.
2307	Boyd, Alan Stephenson (1922-...), was United States secretary of transportation from 1967 to 1969.
2308	Boyd, Belle (1844-1900), was a Confederate spy during the American Civil War.
2309	Boyd, Ben (1803?-1851), was a Scottish pioneer and adventurer who gained fame for his business schemes during the early part of the development of Australia.
2310	Boyd Orr, Lord (1880-1971), a British nutritional and agricultural scientist, won the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize.
2311	Boyden, Seth (1788-1870), an American inventor, developed a type of patent leather in 1819 and a process for making malleable iron in 1826.
2312	Boyle, Lord (1923-1981), a leading figure in British education, was vice chancellor of Leeds University from 1970 to 1981.
2313	Boyle, Robert (1627-1691), an Irish scientist, is considered the founder of modern chemistry.
2314	Boyne is one of the chief rivers in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
2315	Boyne, Battle of the, was the decisive battle in the struggle between ex-King James II of England and his successor, William III, for the control of Ireland.
2316	Boys' Brigade is an international organization for boys from 6 to 18 years old.
2317	Boys Town is a private institution for homeless, abused, neglected, and handicapped children of every race and religion.
2318	Boysenberry is a type of blackberry.
2319	Bozeman Trail was a route that travellers of the 1860's used to reach gold fields in Montana and Idaho in the United States.
2320	Brabazon of Tara, Lord (1884-1964), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, was a British pioneer aviator and motorist.
2321	Brabham, Sir John (1926-...), an Australian motor-racing driver, won the Drivers' World Championship in 1959, 1960, and 1966.
2322	Brachiosaurus was a gigantic, plant-eating dinosaur that lived about 150 million years ago in what are now Africa and North America.
2323	Brack, John (1920-...), an Australian painter and printmaker, became known for his precise and beautifully ordered compositions.
2324	Bracknell Forest (pop. 93,800) in eastern Berkshire, England, became a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in 1998.
2325	Bracton, Henry de (?-1268), is known as the father of English jurisprudence.
2326	Bradbury, Ray (1920-...), is an American author best known for his fantasy stories and science fiction.
2327	Bradfield, John Job Crew (1876-1943), was an Australian engineer.
2328	Bradford is the family name of three American printers and editors.
2329	Bradford (pop. 449,100) is an English local government district in West Yorkshire, centred on the industrial city of Bradford.
2330	Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846-1924), was a British idealistic philosopher.
2331	Bradley, James (1693?-1762), was an English astronomer.

2332	Bradley, Omar Nelson (1893-1981), commanded the largest fighting force ever amassed in battle under the American flag.
2333	Bradman, Sir Donald (1908-...) was an outstanding Australian cricketer.
2334	Brady, Mathew B. (1823?-1896), was a famous American photographer.
2335	Brady, Matthew (1799-1826), was a convict who turned Australian bushranger.
2336	Braga (pop. 65,008) is a city in northwestern Portugal.
2337	Bragg, Sir William Henry (1862-1942), was a British physicist.
2338	Brahe, Tycho (1546-1601), was a Danish astronomer.
2339	Brahman is the name of the most absolute, abstract form of God in the Hindu religion.
2340	Brahmaputra River is one of the most important waterways of southern Asia.
2341	Brahms, Johannes (1833-1897), was a great German composer.
2342	Braiding, or plaiting, is one of the simplest methods of interlacing yarn or other fibres.
2343	Braille is a code of small raised dots on paper that can be read by touch.
2344	Braille, Louis (1809-1852), was a blind Frenchman who invented the braille system of printing and writing for the blind.
2345	Brain is the master control centre of the body.
2346	Brain is the name of a family of talented musicians.
2347	Braine, John (1922-1986), was an English novelist best known for his first novel, Room at the Top (1957).
2348	Braintree (pop. 115,700) is a local government district in central Essex, England.
2349	Brainwashing is a method of influencing people to change their beliefs and accept as true what they previously had considered false.
2350	Braithwaite, Edward (1930-...), is a West Indian poet and historian.
2351	Braithwaite, Dame Lilian (1873-1948), was an English actress who first gained recognition when she toured with Sir Frank Benson's company, playing Shakespearean parts.
2352	Braithwaite, Warwick (1896-1971), a New Zealand-born conductor, led many of the world's orchestras.
2353	Brake is a device that slows or stops a moving object.
2354	Bramah, Ernest (1869?-1942), an English author, became popular as a novelist for his "Kai Lung" books, a series of amusing novels written in a Chinese manner and setting.
2355	Bramante, Donato (1444-1514), was an architect and painter of the Italian Renaissance.
2356	Bramble is the name of a group of low, woody shrubs or vines that belongs to the rose family.
2357	Brampton Island is one of the tourist resorts of the Great Barrier Reef.
2358	Bran is the firm outer coat of kernels of barley, maize, rice, wheat, and other cereal grains.
2359	Branagh, Kenneth (1960-...), is a British actor and director.
2360	Brancusi, Constantin (1876-1957), ranks as one of the greatest sculptors of the 1900's.
2361	Brand, Sir David (1912-1979), who headed the Liberal Party in Western Australia, was premier of Western Australia from 1959 to 1971.
2362	Brandenburg is a state in east-central Germany.
2363	Brando, Marlon (1924-...), ranks among the most famous American actors to appear since the end of World War II.
2364	Brandt, Willy (1913-1992), was elected chancellor of West Germany in 1969.
2365	Branson, Richard (1950-...), is a British businessman.
2366	Braque, Georges (1882-1963), was a French artist.
2367	Brasilia (pop. 411,305) is the capital of Brazil and one of the world's leading examples of large-scale city planning.
2368	Brass is an alloy (mixture) of copper and zinc.
2369	Brass rubbing is the technique of making full-size reproductions of the designs and inscriptions on monumental brasses.
2370	Bratby, John Randall (1928-1992), was a British painter best known for his vigorous pictures of domestic scenes.

2371	Bratislava, or Pressburg (pop. 409,100), is the capital and largest city of Slovakia.
2372	Braun, Eva (1912-1945), was the mistress of Adolf Hitler, dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945.
2373	Braunschweig, also called Brunswick, (pop. 248,001), is a city in Germany, about 55 kilometres southeast of Hanover.
2374	Brazil is the largest country in South America in terms of both area and population.
2375	Brazil nut, also called para nut, comes from a large, evergreen tree found mainly in forests near the Amazon River and its tributaries in northern Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela.
2376	Brazilwood is the common name of several dyewood trees of Brazil.
2377	Brazzaville (pop. 596,200), is the capital and largest city of the Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo (Brazzaville).
2378	Breach of the peace is a legal term that means an offence against public order, causing a disturbance of the peace.
2379	Bread is the most widely eaten food.
2380	Breadfruit is a tropical fruit native to the Pacific Islands.
2381	Breakwater is a wall that protects a harbour, coast, or offshore structure from strong waves.
2382	Bream is the name of various unrelated stout-bodied fish.
2383	Bream, Julian (1933-...), is a British guitarist and lutenist whose fine musicianship rapidly made him a popular performer in Europe and the United States.
2384	Breasley, Scobie (1914-...), an Australian jockey, became a leading rider in Australia and the United Kingdom.
2385	Breast is an organ specially designed to produce milk to feed a baby.
2386	Brebeuf, Saint Jean de (1593-1649), was a French Jesuit missionary and martyr.
2387	Brecht, Bertolt, also spelled Bertold (1898-1956), was an important German playwright.
2388	Breckland (pop. 100,600), is a local government district in Norfolk, England (see also NORFOLK).
2389	Brecknock (pop. 41,300) is a local government district in Powys, Wales.
2390	Breda (pop. 118,819; met. area pop. 152,449) is a Dutch city about 43 kilometres southeast of Rotterdam.
2391	Breeding is the careful selection and pairing of plants, animals, and other organisms to improve the usefulness of their offspring.
2392	Breedlove, Craig (1937-...), became one of the world's fastest car drivers in the 1960's.
2393	Brehon laws were a system of laws used in Ireland from the earliest times of the clans.
2394	Bremen (pop. 551,219) is a commercial and industrial city in northwestern Germany.
2395	Brendan, Saint, is the name of two Christian saints who lived in Ireland in the 500's.
2396	Brennan, Christopher (1870-1932), was an Australian symbolist poet.
2397	Brennan, Francis Cardinal (1894-1968), was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1967 by Pope Paul VI. He was an authority on moral theology and canon law, and was dean of the Roman Rota at the Vatican at the time of his appointment.
2398	Brenner Pass straddles the border between Austria and Italy at the eastern end of the Alps.
2399	Brent (pop. 226,100) is a borough in Greater London.
2400	Brent goose, also called brant, is the name of a small, dark goose related to the Canada goose.
2401	Brentwood (pop. 68,600) is a town and local government district in Essex, England.
2402	Brest (pop. 153,099; met. area pop. 201,480) is a seaport city on the northwest coast of France.
2403	Brethren is the name for several Protestant groups that developed from the Pietist movement in Germany in the 1600's and 1700's.
2404	Brethren, Church of the, was organized in Germany in 1708 by Alexander Mack.
2405	Breton, Andre (1896-1966), was a French poet who led the surrealist movement in Paris.
2406	Breton, Jules Adolphe (1827-1906), was a French painter known for his sentimental scenes of peasant life.
2407	Bretton Woods is the popular name for the International Monetary Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, U.S.A., in July 1944.

2408	Breuer, Marcel Lajos (1902-1981), was a Hungarian-born architect, furniture designer, and teacher.
2409	Brewing is a process used to make some alcoholic drinks, mainly beer.
2410	Brewster, Sir David (1781-1868), a Scottish doctor, is principally known for the law named after him, Brewster's law.
2411	Breytenbach, Breyten (1939-...), is one of South Africa's major modern poets.
2412	Brezhnev, Leonid Ilyich (1906-1982), was head of the Communist Party of the former Soviet Union from 1964 until his death.
2413	Brian Boru (940?-1014) became King of Munster in Ireland after 976, and High King of the Irish after 1002.
2414	Brian, Havergal (1876-1972), was a prolific British composer.
2415	Briard is a dog that was first bred in France, probably in the 1100's.
2416	Bribery means giving or offering something of value to a person in a position of trust, who in return violates his or her duty or the law in order to benefit the giver.
2417	Bribie Island lies off the southeastern coast of Queensland, Australia.
2418	Brice, Fanny (1891-1951), was an American comedienne and singer in musical comedy and on radio.
2419	Brick is a rectangular building block made of clay, shale, or various other materials.
2420	Brickhill, Paul (1916-1991), an Australian author, wrote The Dam Busters (1951), which was later made into a film.
2421	Bridge is a structure used by people and vehicles to cross areas that are obstacles to travel.
2422	Bridge is a popular card game played by four persons who form two teams of two partners each.
2423	Bridge, Ernie (1936-...), an Aboriginal leader and Labor Party politician, became minister for Aboriginal affairs in Western Australia in 1986.
2424	Bridge, Frank (1879-1941), was a gifted British composer of chamber and orchestral music and songs.
2425	Bridge of Sighs is a beautiful bridge in Venice, Italy.
2426	Bridger, James (1804-1881), a hunter, trapper, fur trader, and guide, was one of the greatest American frontiersmen.
2427	Bridges, Harry (1901-1990), an American trade union leader, served as president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) from 1938 to 1977.
2428	Bridges, Robert Seymour (1844-1930), was an English poet and scholar.
2429	Bridges, Sir William Throsby (1861-1915), a major general, was appointed the first commandant of the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Canberra, Australia, in 1911.
2430	Bridget, Saint, is the name of two saints of the Roman Catholic Church.
2431	Bridgetown (pop. 7,519) is the capital and largest city of Barbados.
2432	Bridgewater, Duke of (1736-1803), was a pioneer of canal navigation in Britain.
2433	Bridgnorth (pop. 49,700) is a town and local government district in Shropshire, England.
2434	Bridie, James (1888-1951), was the pen name of Osborne Henry Mavor, a distinguished Scottish playwright.
2435	Brief, in law, is the set of papers that a solicitor prepares for a barrister to take to court to plead a case.
2436	Brieux, Eugene (1858-1932), was a French playwright.
2437	Brig is a two-masted sailing vessel with square sails.
2438	Brigalow is the popular name in Australia for a kind of wattle that grows in central and southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.
2439	Briggs, Henry (1561-1630), an English mathematician, calculated and published the first tables of common logarithms.
2440	Bright, John (1811-1889), was an English orator, reformer, and statesman.
2441	Bright, Richard (1789-1858), an English doctor, won recognition in 1827 when he pointed out the connection between diseased kidneys, albumin in the urine, and dropsy.

2442	Brighton (pop. 133,400), is a seaside resort, within the unitary authority area of Brighton and Hove, on the south coast of England.
2443	Brighton Car Rally is an annual drive from London to Brighton by veteran cars, all manufactured before 1905.
2444	Brindley, James (1716-1772), a British engineer, built the first industrial canal in England.
2445	Brink, Andre (1935-...), is one of South Africa's best-known writers.
2446	Brinsmead, Hesba Fay (1922-...), a leading Australian writer of fiction for young adults, won both the Mary Gilmore prize and the Australian Children's Book of the Year Award for Pastures of the Blue Crane (1964).
2447	Brisbane (pop. 751,225, met. pop. 1,334,746) is the capital, commercial centre, and largest city of the state of Queensland, Australia.
2448	Brisbane, Sir Thomas (1773-1860), was governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1821 to 1825.
2449	Brisbane Line was a military plan for defending Australia during World War II (1939-1945).
2450	Brisbane River rises in the hills and ranges about 100 kilometres northwest of Brisbane city, Australia.
2451	Brisbane Water is a shallow but extensive inlet of the sea on the central coast of New South Wales, Australia.
2452	Bristle is the term for the short, stiff hair used in various kinds of brushes.
2453	Bristlecone pine is an evergreen tree that grows at high altitudes in the Western United States.
2454	Bristol (pop. 370,300), is a port, industrial centre, and a university city on the River Avon, in southwestern England.
2455	Bristol Channel is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that lies between Wales and southwestern England.
2456	Britain is the name often used for the country officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2457	Britannia is the Latin name for Britain, the main part of what is now the United Kingdom.
2458	Britannia metal is an alloy consisting of a minimum of 90 per cent tin and up to 8 per cent antimony and 2 per cent copper.
2459	British Academy is an institution in the United Kingdom (UK) that encourages scholarship in the humanities and social sciences.
2460	British America refers to those parts of North and South America that have political ties to the United Kingdom (UK).
2461	British American Tobacco Industries Group, also called BAT Industries, is one of the world's largest industrial enterprises.
2462	British Association for the Advancement of Science is an organization in the United Kingdom (UK) that promotes scientific research and education.
2463	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) broadcasts radio and television programmes to audiences in the United Kingdom (UK).
2464	British Cameroons was a United Nations trust territory on the west coast of Africa.
2465	British Columbia (pop. 3,724,500) is Canada's third-largest province.
2466	British constitution is the framework of the government and laws of Great Britain.
2467	British Council is an organization that promotes cultural and scientific contacts between Britain and other countries, and promotes the teaching of English overseas.
2468	British Indian Ocean Territory is a British dependency in the Indian Ocean.
2469	British Isles is a geographical term for the islands bounded by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.
2470	British Legion, The Royal, is an organization of former members of the British armed services.
2471	British Library is the national library of the United Kingdom, and one of the largest libraries in the world.
2472	British Medical Association (BMA) is a voluntary professional association of doctors.

2473	British Museum, in London, is among the oldest of the great national museums.
2474	British Petroleum (BP) is one of the United Kingdom's (UK's) largest companies.
2475	British thermal unit, or Btu, is a unit used to measure heat in the imperial system of measurement.
2476	British West Indies is a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea.
2477	Brittan, Sir Leon (1939-...), a Conservative Party politician, became a commissioner of the European Community (now called the European Union) in 1988.
2478	Brittany is a region in northwestern France.
2479	Brittany is a pointer and retriever gundog.
2480	Britten, Benjamin (1913-1976), was a British composer famous for his vocal music, especially operas.
2481	Brittle star is a sea animal that resembles a starfish.
2482	Brno (pop. 383,443), formerly called Brunn, is the second largest city in the Czech Republic.
2483	Broad bean is a hardy annual plant that grows up to about 1.8 metres high.
2484	Broadcloth is a cotton or soft woollen fabric used for making coats, suits, shirts, and dresses.
2485	Broadland (pop. 104,500) is a local government district in Norfolk, England, situated to the north and east of Norwich.
2486	Broads are a region of shallow lakes and lagoons near the east coast of England in Norfolk and northern Suffolk.
2487	Broadwood, John (1732-1812), was a British piano maker.
2488	Brocade is a cloth that has designs woven into it with heavy yarns.
2489	Broccoli is a nutritious garden vegetable closely related to cauliflower.
2490	Brodsky, Joseph (1940-1996), was a poet and essayist who won the 1987 Nobel Prize for literature.
2491	Broken Bay is the estuary of the Hawkesbury River, north of Sydney, Australia.
2492	Broken Hill (pop. 23,739), a city in the far west of New South Wales, Australia, is one of the world's major mining centres.
2493	Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd. (BHP) is the largest company in Australia.
2494	Brolga is an Australian crane, also known as the "native companion," as the bird was seen by early settlers near Aboriginal camps.
2495	Brome grass is the name of any of about 100 kinds of grass found mostly in the Northern Hemisphere.
2496	Bromeliad is the name of any member of a large family of tropical plants that includes the pineapple and Spanish moss.
2497	Bromide is the name for a number of compounds made with bromine, a dark-red liquid (see BROMINE).
2498	Bromine is a reddish liquid chemical element.
2499	Bromley (pop. 281,700) is a borough within the Greater London area of England.
2500	Bromsgrove (pop. 89,800) is a local government district in the county of Hereford and Worcester, England.
2501	Bromwich, John (1918-...), was one Australia's finest tennis players.
2502	Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the air passages in the lungs.
2503	Bronchoscope is an instrument used to examine the windpipe and the bronchial tubes of the lungs.
2504	Bronco is an American cowhand's term for a bad-tempered or untamed horse.
2505	Bronhill, June (1930-...), an Australian soprano, won international acclaim in opera and operetta after winning the Sun aria contest in 1950.
2506	Bronowski, Jacob (1908-1974), was a British scientist, writer, and broadcaster.
2507	Bronte sisters were three sisters who became famous novelists--Charlotte (1816-1855), Emily (1818-1848), and Anne (1820-1849).
2508	Bronze is an alloy made primarily of copper and tin.

2509	Bronze Age was the period when people used bronze for tools and weapons.
2510	Brook, Peter Stephen Paul (1925-...), is a brilliant and versatile British producer and director.
2511	Brook Farm was an experimental socialist community established in 1841 near Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Members of a philosophical movement called transcendentalism founded the farm to develop a union between intellectual growth and manual labour.
2512	Brooke, Sir James (1803-1868), was an English adventurer and statesman who became ruler of the state of Sarawak in Borneo (now part of Malaysia).
2513	Brooke, Leonard Leslie (1862-1940), an English portrait painter and water-colourist, is known best for his picture books.
2514	Brooke, Rupert Chawner (1887-1915), was a British poet whose name is associated with World War I (1914-1918).
2515	Brookeborough, Lord (1888-1973), Basil Stanlake Brooke, was prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1943 to 1963.
2516	Brookes, Sir Norman (1877-1968), an Australian tennis player, won the Wimbledon singles championship in 1907 and 1914.
2517	Brookings Institution is a nonprofit organization engaged in nonpartisan study of economic, governmental, and international issues and the social sciences.
2518	Brooklyn Bridge is a suspension bridge over the East River.
2519	Brooks, Gwendolyn (1917-...), an American poet, was the first black American to win a Pulitzer Prize.
2520	Broom is the name of a group of attractive shrubs.
2521	Broom, Robert (1866-1951), was a Scottish anatomist and palaeontologist who made major fossil discoveries in South Africa.
2522	Broome (pop. 11,151) is a port on the northwestern coast of Western Australia.
2523	Broome, David (1940-...), is one of the United Kingdom's finest professional showjumpers.
2524	Broughton, William Grant (1788-1853), was the first Anglican bishop in Australia.
2525	Brouwer, Adriaen (1605 or 1606-1638), was a Flemish painter.
2526	Brown, Alexander Crum (1838-1922), was a Scottish chemist who was particularly interested in applying mathematics to chemistry.
2527	Brown, Capability (1715-1783), founded the English style of landscape gardening.
2528	Brown, Christy (1932-1981), was an Irish author and poet.
2529	Brown, George Mackay (1921-1996), was a Scottish writer who won fame for his poetry, short stories, novels, and essays.
2530	Brown, Gordon (1951-...), a British politician, became chancellor of the exchequer in the Labour government in 1997.
2531	Brown, Jacob Jennings (1775-1828), was an American hero of the War of 1812.
2532	Brown, John (1800-1859), was a radical American abolitionist whose attempt to free the slaves cost a number of lives and helped indirectly to bring on the American Civil War (1861-1865).
2533	Brown, Joseph Rogers (1810-1876), was an American inventor and manufacturer of mechanical devices.
2534	Brown, Marcia Joan (1918-...), is an American illustrator of children's books.
2535	Brown, Robert (1773-1858), was a Scottish doctor and botanist.
2536	Brown lung is a lung disease that affects many workers in cotton textile mills.
2537	Brown recluse is a brownish, poisonous spider found in the United States.
2538	Brown snakes, to most Australians, are the common brown snakes of eastern Australia.
2539	Brown-tail moth is an Old World species introduced to eastern North America.
2540	Brown thrasher is a large, handsome bird of the eastern United States and Canada.
2541	Browne, Sir Thomas (1605-1682), was an English author and physician.
2542	Brownell, Herbert, Jr. (1904-1996), served as attorney general under U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 to 1957.
2543	Brownie, in British folklore, is a helpful, kind-hearted creature.

2544	Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (1806-1861), was a famous poet of Victorian England.
2545	Browning, John Moses (1855-1926), invented and designed more successful firearms than any other American.
2546	Browning, Robert (1812-1889), was one of the greatest poets of Victorian England.
2547	Broxbourne (pop. 79,500) is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England.
2548	Broxtowe (pop. 104,600) is a local government district in Nottinghamshire, England.
2549	Brubeck, Dave (1920-...), is an American pianist and composer who led one of the most popular jazz combos of the 1950's and 1960's.
2550	Bruce, Christopher (1945-...), is a British dancer and choreographer.
2551	Bruce, Sir David (1855-1931), a British surgeon, devoted his life to the study of tropical diseases.
2552	Bruce, Mary Grant (1878-1958), an Australian author, was famous for her Billabong books, children's novels about the Linton family of Billabong Station, in northeastern Victoria, Australia.
2553	Bruce, Robert (1274-1329), a gallant Scottish king, spent most of his life trying to free his country from English rule.
2554	Bruce, Stanley (1883-1967), Lord Bruce of Melbourne, served Australia as prime minister from 1923 to 1929.
2555	Brucellosis is an infectious disease that occurs worldwide in both human beings and animals.
2556	Bruch, Max (1838-1920), was a German composer.
2557	Bruckner, Anton (1824-1896), was an Austrian composer of the romantic period.
2558	Bruegel, Pieter, the Elder (1525?-1569), was a Flemish painter.
2559	Bruges (pop. 118,218) is a picturesque city in Belgium.
2560	Bruhn, Erik (1928-1986), a Danish ballet dancer, was considered by many experts to be the best male dancer of his time.
2561	Bruise is an injury on the surface of the body produced by a sharp blow or fall.
2562	Brumby is the name given in Australia to any horse that has escaped from domestication and run wild.
2563	Brummell, George Bryan (1778-1840), was an English dandy known as Beau Brummell.
2564	Brunei is a small country in Southeast Asia.
2565	Brunel is the name of two engineers, father and son, known for their work in Britain.
2566	Brunelleschi, Filippo (1377?-1446), was the first important architect of the Italian Renaissance.
2567	Brunhild is a mythical heroine who appears in German legends dating from the A.D. 400's.
2568	Brunner, Thomas (1821-1874), was a British explorer and surveyor who made the first extensive explorations in the West Coast region of the South Island of New Zealand.
2569	Bruno, Frank (1961-...), a British boxer, won the World Boxing Council (WBC) World heavyweight boxing title in September 1995.
2570	Bruno, Giordano (1548-1600), was one of the most prominent philosophers of the Renaissance.
2571	Brunswick was the name of a distinguished German family descended from the Welf family (see GUELPHS AND GHIBELLINES).
2572	Brush is a device with hair, bristle, wire, or fibre, usually set in a handle or in a round hub that attaches to a power tool.
2573	Brussels (pop. 137,738; met. area pop. 989,877) is the capital of Belgium.
2574	Brussels griffon is a Belgian toy dog with a distinct monkeylike face.
2575	Brussels sprout is a vegetable with a flavour like that of mild cabbage.
2576	Brut was the great-grandson of Aeneas, the mythical Trojan hero and ancestor of the Roman people.
2577	Bruton, John (1947-...), an Irish Fine Gael politician, was taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland from 1994 to 1997.
2578	Brutus, Marcus Junius (85?-42 B.C.), was a Roman statesman and general who helped assassinate the Roman emperor Julius Caesar.
2579	Bryan, William Jennings (1860-1925) was an American Democratic Party politician.
2580	Bryant, Sir Arthur (1899-1985), was a British historian and author.

2581	Bryant, Gridley (1789-1867), was the supervising engineer for one of the first corporations to build and operate a railway in the United States.
2582	Bryant, William Cullen (1794-1878), was the first great American poet.
2583	Bryce, David (1803-1876), was a leading Scottish architect.
2584	Bryce Canyon National Park, which lies in southern Utah, U.S.A., contains some of the world's most oddly shaped and beautifully coloured rocks.
2585	Brydone, Thomas (1837-1904), was the founder of the New Zealand frozen-meat export industry.
2586	Brymer, Jack (1915-...), an outstanding British clarinetist, became a popular soloist in many countries.
2587	Bryophyte is any of a group of small, nonflowering green plants made up of mosses, liverworts, and hornworts.
2588	Bryozoan is a type of water animal that lives only in colonies.
2589	Bubble chamber is a device physicists use to study subatomic particles.
2590	Bubble gum is a form of chewing gum.
2591	Buber, Martin (1878-1965), was one of the greatest Jewish philosophers of modern times.
2592	Bubonic plague is one of the most formidable epidemic diseases.
2593	Buccaneer Archipelago is a group of islands that lies at the entrance to Yampi Sound, on the northwestern coast of Western Australia.
2594	Buchan, John (1875-1940), a British diplomat and author, served as governor general of Canada from 1935 to 1940.
2595	Buchanan, James (1791-1868), was president of the United States from 1857 to 1861.
2596	Bucharest, or, in Romanian, Bucuresti (pop. 1,961,189; met. area pop. 2,227,568), is the capital and largest city of Romania.
2597	Buchenwald was a Nazi concentration camp located near Weimar, Germany.
2598	Buchman, Frank Nathan Daniel (1878-1961), was an American clergyman who founded the Oxford Group in the 1920's.
2599	Buchner, Georg (1813-1837), a German writer, is often considered a forerunner of the naturalism movement of the late 1800's.
2600	Buchwald, Art (1925-...), is an American newspaper columnist who specializes in political and social satire.
2601	Buck, Frank (1884-1950), was an American wild-animal authority and collector.
2602	Buck, Pearl S. (1892-1973), an American author, won the 1938 Nobel Prize for literature.
2603	Buck, Sir Peter (1880-1951), was a Maori leader and anthropologist.
2604	Buck-jumping is a sport in which riders try to stay on bucking horses.
2605	Buckingham, Duke of (1592-1628), an English nobleman, was the real ruler of England during the later years of King James I and the first three years of King Charles I. His forename and family name were George Villiers.
2606	Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the United Kingdom's monarch.
2607	Buckinghamshire is a small county in southern England, near London.
2608	Buckland Tableland is an area of raised land in central eastern Queensland, Australia.
2609	Buckley, William (1780-1856), an escaped convict, lived with Aborigines in Victoria, Australia, for 32 years.
2610	Buckley, William F., Jr. (1925-...), an American editor and author, is one of the best-known spokesmen for political conservatism in the United States.
2611	Buckskin is a velvetlike finished leather made from the skin of deer or elk.
2612	Buckthorn is the name of about 150 species of shrubs and small trees native to the Northern Hemisphere.
2613	Buckwheat is a plant grown for its starchy seeds.
2614	Bud is a cluster of developing leaves surrounding a growing point of a plant.
2615	Budapest (pop. 1,995,696) is the capital and largest city of Hungary.

2616	Buddha (563?-483? B.C.) is the title given to the founder of Buddhism, one of the world's great religions.
2617	Buddhism is one of the major religious and philosophical traditions in the world.
2618	Budge, Don (1915-...), an American tennis player, was the first man in history to win the world's four major tennis championships in one year.
2619	Budgerigars are small parrots that live in inland and some coastal areas of Australia.
2620	Budget is a financial plan that helps people make the best possible use of their money.
2621	Buenaventura (pop. 193,185) is an important port on the Pacific Coast of Colombia.
2622	Buenos Aires (pop. 2,965,403; met. area pop. 10,934,729) is the capital and largest city of Argentina.
2623	Buffalo (pop. 328,123; met. area pop. 968,532) is the second largest city in the state of New York and one of the major industrial and transportation centres of the United States.
2624	Buffalo is the common name of several kinds of large wild oxen.
2625	Buffalo Bill (1846-1917), whose real name was William Frederick Cody, was a rugged frontiersman and noted marksman of the American West.
2626	Buffalo fish is a large, dark-coloured fish that lives in fresh water from southern Canada to Guatemala.
2627	Buffalo Lodges have more than 100,000 members in Australia and New Zealand.
2628	Bug is the common name of all insects, but true bugs are insects of the order Hemiptera.
2629	Bugbane is a tall, perennial plant with large, broad leaves divided into many leaflets.
2630	Bugis are tribal people of Indonesia.
2631	Bugle is a wind instrument widely used by drum and bugle corps and by some bands.
2632	Buick, David Dunbar (1855-1929), was a pioneering car manufacturer.
2633	Building construction. The construction of the homes and buildings in which people live and work has been a major industry ever since early human beings first made huts of sticks, mud, or rocks.
2634	Building society is a specialist savings bank.
2635	Building stone ranks in importance with steel as a construction material.
2636	Building trade is any one of the branches of a large section of industry concerned with the construction of public buildings, homes, bridges, canals, harbours, railways, reservoirs, roads and motorways, sewers, and tunnels.
2637	Bujumbura (pop. 151,000) is the capital and largest city of Burundi.
2638	Bulawayo (pop. 413,800) is the second largest city and a major industrial centre of Zimbabwe.
2639	Bulb is a round, underground structure that develops in certain flowering plants.
2640	Bulbul is any member of a family of about 120 species of tropical songbirds found in Africa and southern Asia.
2641	Bulfinch, Charles (1763-1844), an American architect, is generally considered the greatest architect New England has produced.
2642	Bulfinch, Thomas (1796-1867), was an American writer who became famous for his popular retelling of myths and legends for young people.
2643	Bulganin, Nikolai Aleksandrovich (1895-1975), was premier of the Soviet Union from 1955 to 1958, when Nikita S. Khrushchev replaced him.
2644	Bulgaria is a country on the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe.
2645	Bulimia is a disorder in which individuals experience frequent and uncontrollable periods of overeating called binges.
2646	Bull, in the Roman Catholic Church, is a decree or mandate issued by the pope on important or solemn occasions.
2647	Bull, John Wrathall (1804-1885), an Australian pioneer, helped to revolutionize agriculture with his steam-driven threshing machine, which he invented in 1842.
2648	Bull ants include several species (kinds) of ants in Australia.
2649	Bull roarer is a propeller-shaped piece of hardwood made by the Australian Aborigines.

2650	Bull terrier is a medium-sized dog that originally was bred in England from the bulldog and the old white English terrier.
2651	Bulldog is a medium-sized dog with a thick, heavy, low-slung body.
2652	Bulldozer is an earth-moving machine.
2653	Bullet is a pointed cylinder of lead or other metal that is fired from a pistol, a revolver, a rifle, or a machine gun.
2654	Bulletin board service is a communications feature available on computer networks.
2655	Bullfighting is a contest between a bull and a man called a matador.
2656	Bullfinch is a small, stout-billed songbird found in Europe and Asia.
2657	Bullfrog is the largest species (kind) of frog to be found in the United States.
2658	Bullhead is the name given to six species of North American freshwater catfish.
2659	Bullins, Ed (1935-...), is a black American playwright.
2660	Bullion is gold or silver bars called ingots that are considered as metals or commodities rather than as money.
2661	Bullmastiff is a dog bred by crossing the bulldog and the mastiff.
2662	Bullock teams were the foundation of the Australian transport industry.
2663	Bulrush is the name given to several plants of the sedge family.
2664	Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton (1803-1873), was a historical novelist and playwright in Victorian England.
2665	Bumble bee is a large, burly, black and yellow bee that may be seen flying from flower to flower during the summer.
2666	Bunbury (pop. 25,662) is a city on Geographe Bay in Western Australia.
2667	Bunchberry, or dwarf cornel, is a flowering plant related to dogwood.
2668	Bunche, Ralph Johnson (1904-1971), was an American statesman.
2669	Bundaberg (pop. 48,530) is a city in southeastern Queensland, Australia.
2670	Bundy, McGeorge (1919-1996), served as special assistant for national security affairs under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.
2671	Bunin, Ivan (1870-1953), was the first Russian to receive the Nobel Prize for literature.
2672	Bunion is a hard swelling at the point where the great toe connects with the rest of the foot.
2673	Bunker Hill, Battle of, was the bloodiest battle of the American War of Independence (1775-1783).
2674	Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm (1811-1899), was a German chemist.
2675	Bunsen burner is a gas burner used for heating substances in scientific laboratories.
2676	Bunting is the name of small, stout-billed, seed-eating birds of the finch family that live throughout the Northern Hemisphere.
2677	Bunton, Haydn (1911-1955), was one of the greatest Australian Rules footballers.
2678	Bunuel, Luis (1900-1983), was a Spanish-born film director and writer.
2679	Bunya ceremony was a periodic gathering of the Aborigines of southeast Queensland, Australia, in the Bunya Mountains.
2680	Bunyan, John (1628-1688), an English preacher, wrote The Pilgrim's Progress (1678, 1684).
2681	Bunyan, Paul, is a giant lumberjack in American folklore.
2682	Bunyip is a legendary Australian animal that, according to the Australian Aborigines, lives in water holes.
2683	Buoy is a floating object that is anchored in the water to guide ships.
2684	Burbage was the family name of an English theatrical family of Shakespeare's time.
2685	Burbank, Luther (1849-1926), was an American plant breeder, nurseryman, and horticulturist.
2686	Burchfield, Charles Ephraim (1893-1967), was an American water-colour painter of landscapes and rural life.
2687	Burckhardt, Jakob (1818-1897), was a Swiss historian who wrote History of the Renaissance in Italy (1867).
2688	Burdekin River Irrigation Project is the largest irrigation scheme in Queensland, Australia.
2689	Burdock is a coarse, hairy plant.

2690	Bureaucracy is a system that carries out the functions of a government or a private organization.
2691	Burger, Warren Earl (1907-1995), served as chief justice of the United States from 1969 to 1986.
2692	Burgess, Anthony (1917-1993), was an English novelist and critic.
2693	Burgess, Gelett (1866-1951), was an American writer and illustrator.
2694	Burgess, Thornton Waldo (1874-1965), was an American author of children's books about animals and wildlife.
2695	Burgh was an administrative area in Scotland.
2696	Burghley, Lord (1520-1598), also spelled Burleigh, was an English statesman.
2697	Burglar alarm is an electronic device that helps protect cars, offices, homes, and other buildings from intruders.
2698	Burglary is a crime that is defined differently by the laws of different countries.
2699	Burgoyne, John (1722-1792), was a British general at the time of the American Revolution, and a writer of plays.
2700	Burgundy is a historic region in east-central France.
2701	Burhanuddin, al-Hemy (1911-1969), was a Malay political leader.
2702	Burke, Arleigh Albert (1901-1996), was an American naval officer in World War II (1939-1945).
2703	Burke, Brian (1947-...), an Australian Labor Party politician, was premier of Western Australia from 1983 to 1988.
2704	Burke, Edmund (1729-1797), a British statesman, influenced the history of many countries besides England.
2705	Burke, Kenneth (1897-1993), was an American philosopher.
2706	Burke, Ray (1943-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was the Republic of Ireland's minister for justice from February 1991 until February 1992.
2707	Burke, Richard (1932-...), an American-born Republic of Ireland politician, became a European Community commissioner in 1976.
2708	Burke, Robert O'Hara (1821-1861), led the tragic expedition that first crossed the Australian continent from south to north.
2709	Burke and Hare were notorious murderers in the early 1800's.
2710	Burke's Peerage is a book that contains the names of all the peers and baronets of the United Kingdom and of some Irish peers.
2711	Burkina Faso is a country in western Africa.
2712	Burlap is a coarse, heavy cloth woven with yarns made from fibres of the jute plant.
2713	Burleigh Heads is a town on Queensland's Gold Coast, in Australia.
2714	Burlesque was a popular form of variety entertainment in the United States during the early 1900's.
2715	Burma is a country in Southeast Asia.
2716	Burma Road was built between 1937 and 1938 to carry war supplies to China for its war against Japan.
2717	Burne-Jones, Sir Edward (1833-1898), was a British painter whose meticulously executed works made him one of the foremost artists of his day.
2718	Burnett River runs for 435 kilometres, rising in the Burnett Ranges in southeastern Queensland, Australia, and flowing through Bundaberg before reaching the Pacific Ocean at Burnett Heads.
2719	Burnet, Sir Macfarlane (1899-1985), an Australian doctor and virologist, shared the 1960 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Peter Brian Medawar.
2720	Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849-1924), was an English-born author best known for her children's novel Little Lord Fauntleroy (1886).
2721	Burney, Fanny (1752-1840), was an English author.
2722	Burnham, Daniel Hudson (1846-1912), was an American architect.
2723	Burnie (pop. 20,483) is an important town and deepwater port on the northwestern coast of Tasmania, Australia.
2724	Burnley (pop. 89,000) is an industrial town in Lancashire, England.

2725	Burns, John (1858-1943), a British politician and labour leader, was the first person from a working-class family to become a member of the Cabinet.
2726	Burns, Robert (1759-1796), is the national poet of Scotland.
2727	Burns, William John (1861-1932), was a prominent American detective.
2728	Burns and scalds rank among the most serious and painful injuries.
2729	Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824-1881), was a Union general in the American Civil War.
2730	Burrawongs, also spelled burrawangs, belong to a family of cone-bearing plants that superficially resemble palms.
2731	Burroughs, Edgar Rice (1875-1950), an American author, created Tarzan, one of the most famous characters in fiction.
2732	Burroughs, William (1855-1898), an American inventor, is best known for his development of the adding machine.
2733	Burroughs, William S. (1914-1997), was an American writer.
2734	Bursitis is a disorder that causes pain in the body's joints.
2735	Burt, Sir Cyril (1883-1971), was an English psychologist who pioneered intelligence testing among children.
2736	Burton, Richard (1925-1984), became a leading film and stage actor.
2737	Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890), was a British explorer and language expert who became famous for his travels in Africa and his translations of Arab literature.
2738	Burton, Virginia Lee (1909-1968), was an American painter, designer, author, and illustrator.
2739	Burundi is one of the smallest and most crowded countries in Africa.
2740	Bury (pop. 172,200) is a textile town in Lancashire, England.
2741	Burying beetle, also called the sexton beetle, is an insect that buries small dead animals and birds.
2742	Bus is a vehicle that carries passengers along streets and main roads.
2743	Busch, Fritz (1890-1951), was a German conductor.
2744	Bush, George (1924-...), was president of the United States from 1989 to 1993.
2745	Bush, Vannevar (1890-1974), was a famous United States electrical engineer and scientific research administrator.
2746	Bush Nursing Associations provide the benefits of home nursing to people living in the thinly populated areas of the Australian bush or outback.
2747	Bushel is the common measure of bulky articles of commerce.
2748	Bushfires are large forest, grass, and scrub fires that threaten lives and property in Australia each year.
2749	Bushing is a hollow cylinder used as a removable lining in moving machine parts and electrical parts.
2750	Bushmaster is a large poisonous snake of Central America, tropical parts of South America, and Trinidad.
2751	Bushrangers were criminals who operated in country districts of Australia from about 1790 until 1900.
2752	Bushwalking is a sport enjoyed by many Australians.
2753	Bushveld Complex is a 50,000-square-kilometre area of volcanic rocks in the central Transvaal, South Africa.
2754	Business includes the activities of all commercial producers of goods and services.
2755	Business cycle is the pattern of the business activity of a nation's economy.
2756	Business law, also called commercial law, is the body of legal rules that applies to everyday business transactions.
2757	Busoni, Ferruccio Benvenuto, (1866-1924), was an Italian pianist, conductor, and composer.
2758	Bussell, Grace (1860-1935), heroically rode a horse into raging surf to rescue passengers on the shipwrecked steamer Georgette.

2759	Bustamante, Sir William Alexander (1884-1977), became Jamaica's first prime minister when the island gained independence in 1962.
2760	Bustard is a large game bird which lives on the dry, open plains of all continents except the Americas.
2761	Butane and propane are colourless, flammable gases.
2762	Butcherbird is the name given in Australia to birds that resemble shrikes, the butcherbirds of Europe.
2763	Bute, Earl of (1713-1792), became British prime minister in 1762.
2764	Buthlezi, Mangosuthu Gatsha (1928-...), is a political leader in South Africa.
2765	Butler, Benjamin Franklin (1818-1893), an American statesman and general, became one of the most hated Northern officers in the South during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
2766	Butler, Josephine (1828-1906), a British social reformer, vigorously opposed the white slave trade and the exploitation of women.
2767	Butler, R. A. (1902-1982), Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, was a British Conservative Party politician.
2768	Butler, Reg (1913-1981), was a British sculptor whose intelligence, assurance, and technical skill won him a place among the world's great sculptors.
2769	Butler, Samuel (1613-1680), was an English poet and satirist.
2770	Butler, Samuel (1835-1902), an English author, is best known for the satirical novel Erewhon (1872).
2771	Butlin, Sir Billy (1899-1980), a pioneer of holiday camps in the United Kingdom, opened his first holiday camp, at Skegness, in 1936.
2772	Butt, Isaac (1813-1879), an Irish politician, founded a Home Rule League in 1873, with the aim of gaining internal self-government for Ireland.
2773	Butte is a steep-sided hill or small mountain that stands alone, rising sharply above the surrounding countryside.
2774	Butter is a tasty spread for bread.
2775	Buttercup is a bright yellow wild flower found in most parts of the temperate zones.
2776	Butterfish is the name given to several fish that have slippery skins covered with mucus.
2777	Butterfly is one of the most beautiful of all insects.
2778	Butterflyfish is a colourful fish that lives around coral reefs in tropical, subtropical, and temperate seas.
2779	Buttermilk is the milky liquid remaining after cream has been churned to make butter.
2780	Butternut, or white walnut, is a medium-sized spreading tree which belongs to the walnut family.
2781	Butterwort is one of a group of plants that trap insects.
2782	Button is a disc or other object used to hold a garment closed.
2783	Buttrose, Ita (1942-...), an Australian editor and media personality, founded ITA Magazine in 1989.
2784	Buvelot, Louis (1814-1888), is considered by critics to be the founder of Australian landscape painting.
2785	Buxar, Battle of, was a decisive battle fought between British and Indian forces at Buxar, a town on the Ganges River.
2786	Buxtehude, Dietrich (1637-1707), was a German composer and organist.
2787	Buxton, Sir Fowell (1786-1845), was a British social reformer concerned with slavery and prison life.
2788	Buzzard is any one of a group of birds of prey closely related to hawks.
2789	Bylaws are rules adopted by members of a club, corporation, or society.
2790	Byng, John (1704-1757), a British admiral, was executed for neglect of duty during the Seven Years' War (see SEVEN YEARS' WAR).
2791	Byng, Julian Hedworth George (1862-1935), was governor general of Canada from 1921 to 1926.
2792	Byrd was the family name of two famous Americans, father and son.

2793	Byrd, Harry Flood (1887-1966), was an American politician.
2794	Byrd, Richard Evelyn (1888-1957), an American rear admiral, was an Antarctic and Arctic explorer, aviator, and navigator.
2795	Byrd, William (1543-1623), was an English composer known for his religious music.
2796	Byrne, Joe (1857-1880), was a member of Ned Kelly's gang of Australian bushrangers.
2797	Byrnes, James Francis (1879-1972), is best remembered as secretary of state under U.S. President Harry S. Truman from 1945 to 1947.
2798	Byron, Lord (1788-1824), was the most colourful of the English romantic poets.
2799	Byron Bay (pop. 7,730), is a town on the north coast of New South Wales, Australia.
2800	Byzantine art was a style of Eastern Christian art that flourished during the time of the Byzantine Empire.
2801	Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the Roman Empire.
2802	C is the third letter of the English alphabet.
2803	Cabal is a close-knit group of people who work privately or secretly to carry out their own plans.
2804	Cabbage is a common vegetable native to England and northwestern France, but grown throughout Europe, Asia, and America.
2805	Cabbage palm is the name given to several kinds of palm trees whose young leaf buds can be eaten.
2806	Cabell, James Branch (1879-1958), was an American author.
2807	Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nunez (1490?-1557?), was a Spanish explorer of both North and South America.
2808	Cabinda is a district of Angola and a major oil-producing area.
2809	Cabinet is a group of advisers who help the head of a government establish policies and make decisions.
2810	Cable is an insulated bundle of metal wires or threadlike fibres that carry electric current.
2811	Cable is a unit of nautical measurement.
2812	Cable, George Washington (1844-1925), was an American writer known for his books about Creoles, who were natives of Louisiana descended from French and Spanish settlers.
2813	Cable car is a passenger vehicle that is pulled by a constantly moving wire cable.
2814	Caboolture is a town about 50 kilometres north of Brisbane, Australia.
2815	Cabot is the family name of two navigators, father and son, who made important explorations in the Western Hemisphere.
2816	Cabral, Pedro Alvares (1467?-1528?), was a Portuguese navigator who sailed to Brazil in 1500 and claimed it for Portugal.
2817	Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (?-1543), led the first European expedition to explore the coast of what is now California, U.S.A. His explorations aided the Spanish in the settling of California.
2818	Cabrini, Saint Frances Xavier (1850-1917), was the first United States citizen to be made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.
2819	Cacao is an evergreen tree whose seeds, or beans, are used to make chocolate and cocoa.
2820	Cactus is any of a family of plants that are native to North and South America and usually have clusters of spines.
2821	Cadbury is the name of an English Quaker family of businessmen, social reformers, and liberals.
2822	Cade, Jack, was the leader of a rebellion directed against waste and corruption in the government of Henry VI of England.
2823	Cadence is rhythm of sound or motion.
2824	Cadillac, Antoine de la Mothe (1656?-1730), a French colonist, founded Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. He also served as governor of French Louisiana.
2825	Cadiz (pop. 157,766), is a great Spanish port.
2826	Cadman, Charles Wakefield (1881-1946), was an American composer.
2827	Cadman's Cottage is one of the oldest buildings in Sydney.
2828	Cadmium, a chemical element, is a soft, silvery-white metal used for alloys and plating.

2829	Cadmus, in Greek mythology, was the son of Agenor, the king of Tyre, a city in Phoenicia.
2830	Cadogan, Sir Alexander (1884-1968), a British diplomat, played a part in making vital decisions during World War II (1939-1945).
2831	Caedmon was a British poet who lived in England in the late 600's.
2832	Caerleon is a small town in Gwent in South Wales.
2833	Caernarvonshire was a county in northwestern Wales.
2834	Caesar was a title which came from the family name of Julius Caesar, who ruled Rome as a monarch without a crown from 49 to 44 B.C. Octavian, Caesar's great-nephew and adopted son, took his great-uncle's name and also the title of Augustus.
2835	Caesar, John (?-1796), known as Black Caesar, was Australia's first bushranger.
2836	Caesar, Julius (100?-44 B.C.), was one of ancient Rome's greatest generals and statesmen.
2837	Caesium is a soft, silvery metallic element.
2838	Caetano, Marcello (1906-1980), was premier of Portugal from 1968 to 1974.
2839	Caffeine is an odourless, slightly bitter solid.
2840	Cagayan de Oro (pop. 339,598), is the capital of Misamis Oriental, a province in the Philippines.
2841	Cage, John (1912-1992), was perhaps the most controversial modern American composer.
2842	Cagney, James (1899-1986), an American film actor, became famous for his roles as a cocky tough guy.
2843	Cahow is a rare sea bird.
2844	Cain, in the Bible and the Quran, was the eldest son of Adam and Eve.
2845	Caine, Sir Hall (1853-1931), a British author, used the Isle of Man as the setting for many of his novels.
2846	Cairn terrier is a breed of dog that originated in the Highlands and island regions of Scotland.
2847	Cairngorm Mountains are in the central Highlands of Scotland.
2848	Cairns (pop. 49,334; met. area pop. 97,640), is the main city of north Queensland in Australia.
2849	Cairns, James (1914-...), a member of the Australian Labor Party, was deputy prime minister in 1974 and 1975.
2850	Cairo (pop. 6,800,000), is the capital of Egypt.
2851	Caisson, in building, is a watertight chamber used in the construction of building foundations, bridges, tunnels, and other structures.
2852	Caithness was a local government district in Highland Region, Scotland.
2853	Cajuns are a group of people in southern Louisiana and Texas, USA, who are descendants of French settlers called Acadians.
2854	Calabash is a gourd that grows on a climbing vine in the tropics.
2855	Caladium is a group of foliage plants that grow in tropical America.
2856	Calais (pop. 76,527), a seaport in northern France, is closer to England than any other city in mainland Europe.
2857	Calamity Jane (1852?-1903) was the nickname of Martha Jane Canary, a famous American frontierswoman.
2858	Calceolaria is a plant with round or pouch-shaped flowers, generally brightly coloured.
2859	Calcite is one of the most common minerals in the earth.
2860	Calcium, a chemical element, is a soft, silvery-white metal found most widely in such rocks as chalk, limestone, and marble.
2861	Calcium carbide is a hard, brittle, crystalline compound made of calcium and carbon.
2862	Calcium carbonate is a white, crystalline mineral.
2863	Calcium-channel blocker is any of a group of drugs used to treat various disorders of the heart and blood vessels.
2864	Calculator is a device that adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides with accuracy and speed.
2865	Calculus is one of the most important branches of mathematics.
2866	Calcutta (pop. 4,399,819; met. area pop. 10,916,272), is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal.

2867	Caldecott, Randolph (1846-1886), was a British illustrator of children's books.
2868	Caldecott Medal is an annual American award for the most distinguished picture book for children published during the previous year.
2869	Calder, Alexander (1898-1976), was one of the first American sculptors of international significance, and one of the best-known American artists of the 1900's.
2870	Calderdale (pop. 187,300), is a local government area in west Yorkshire, England, administered from the town of Halifax.
2871	Calderon de la Barca, Pedro (1600-1681), was a Spanish playwright, and the last great writer of Spain's Golden Age.
2872	Calderone, Mary Steichen (1904-...), an American doctor, won fame for her efforts to promote sex education in schools.
2873	Caldwell, Erskine (1903-1987), was an American author best known for the sensationalism of his novels about rural life in the Southern United States.
2874	Caledonia is the ancient Roman name for northern Scotland.
2875	Caledonian Canal is a system of canals and locks linking the freshwater lochs (lakes) that lie in Glen Mor, Scotland.
2876	Calendar is a system of measuring and recording the passage of time.
2877	Calendula is a group of herbs of the daisy family.
2878	Calgary (pop. 710,677) is the oil centre of Canada and the largest city in the province of Alberta.
2879	Calico is a cotton fabric of plain weave.
2880	California is a state on the West Coast of the United States.
2881	Californium is an artificially produced radioactive chemical element.
2882	Caligula (A.D. 12-41), was a Roman emperor.
2883	Calla is a flowerlike herb with a white, yellow, or pink leaf shaped like a funnel or bell.
2884	Callaghan, Jim (1912-...), was the prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1976 to 1979.
2885	Callao (pop. 640,000), is the chief port and second largest city of Peru.
2886	Callas, Maria (1923-1977), was an American-born soprano.
2887	Callide Valley is situated in central Queensland, Australia, about 96 kilometres southwest of Gladstone.
2888	Calligraphy is the art of beautiful handwriting.
2889	Calliope is an organlike musical instrument that creates sounds by forcing compressed steam through pipes.
2890	Calliper is an instrument much like a geometry compass.
2891	Callisthenics are exercises that help strengthen and stretch body muscles.
2892	Callot, Jacques (1592-1635), was a major French printmaker.
2893	Caloundra (pop. 53,765), is an Australian tourist resort on the Sunshine Coast, 96 kilometres north of Brisbane.
2894	Callus is a hardening and thickening of the skin.
2895	Calms, Regions of, are places in the atmosphere which usually have little or no wind.
2896	Caloocan (pop. 601,660), is a city on the island of Luzon in the Philippines.
2897	Calorie is a unit used to measure heat energy in the metric system of measurement.
2898	Calvary, called Golgotha in Hebrew, is the spot outside ancient Jerusalem where Christ was crucified.
2899	Calvin, John (1509-1564), was one of the chief leaders of the Protestant Reformation.
2900	Calvin, Melvin (1911-...), an American chemist, received the 1961 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his studies of photosynthesis.
2901	Calwell, Arthur (1896-1973), was leader of the Australian Labor Party from 1960 to 1967.
2902	Calypso is a type of music that originated on the island of Trinidad, in the Caribbean Sea.
2903	Cambodia is a Southeast Asian country that borders on Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam.
2904	Cambria is an old name for Wales.
2905	Cambric is a fine white cotton cloth of plain weave.

2906	Cambridge (pop. 101,000), is a city in England and the home of Cambridge University.
2907	Cambridge University is a famous university in the United Kingdom.
2908	Cambridgeshire is an inland county in eastern England.
2909	Camden (pop. 22,477), is a town 51 kilometres southwest of Sydney on the Nepean River.
2910	Camden (pop. 170,500), is a borough within Greater London.
2911	Camden, William (1551-1623), was an English antiquary and historian.
2912	Camel is a large, strong desert animal.
2913	Camellia is a group of about 80 semitropical evergreen trees or shrubs.
2914	Camel's-hair cloth is a soft, medium-weight woollen cloth made from the fur of the Bactrian camel.
2915	Cameo is an engraved gem with the designs carved so they project from the surface.
2916	Camera is an instrument used for taking photographs or making films.
2917	Camera lucida is a sketching device that consists of a four-sided prism and a magnifying glass, both attached to a frame.
2918	Camera obscura is a box used for sketching large objects.
2919	Cameron, Julia Margaret (1815-1879), a British photographer, pioneered in the field of artistic photography.
2920	Cameroon is a country on the west coast of Africa.
2921	Camilleri, Charles (1931-...), a Maltese composer, was the first to write operas with Maltese librettos.
2922	Camm, Sir Sydney (1893-1966), was a leading British aircraft engineer.
2923	Camomile is a group of small plants that are sometimes used as medicinal herbs.
2924	Camorra was a secret society of criminals that formed in Naples, Italy, in the early 1800's.
2925	Camouflage is the art of hiding military equipment and troops from an enemy.
2926	Camp, Walter (1859-1925), is often called the father of American football.
2927	Camp Cove in Australia was the site of Governor Arthur Phillip's first landing within Port Jackson when he explored Sydney Harbour from Botany Bay in 1788.
2928	Camp David is the official retreat of the president of the United States.
2929	Campanile is a bell tower.
2930	Campanula is a group of slender plants with bell-shaped flowers that grow wild in Europe, Asia, and North America.
2931	Campbell, David (1915-1979), an Australian poet, became known for his lyrics about the countryside.
2932	Campbell, Donald (1921-1967), became the first speedboat racer to drive faster than 320 kph and live to talk about it.
2933	Campbell, Sir John (1779-1861), a British lawyer, politician, and writer, played a major part in reforming English law.
2934	Campbell, Sir John Logan (1817-1912), was one of the first Europeans to settle in Auckland, in the North island of New Zealand, where he established the first retail shop.
2935	Campbell, Kim (1947-...), became Canada's first woman prime minister on June 25, 1993, after being elected leader of the ruling Progressive Conservative Party on June 13.
2936	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick (1865-1940), was a British stage actress.
2937	Campbell, Robert (1769-1846), was an Australian merchant, farmer, politician, and philanthropist.
2938	Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry (1836-1908), served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1905 to 1908.
2939	Campbelltown (pop. 137,898), is a city in New South Wales, Australia, 50 kilometres southwest of Sydney.
2940	Campese, David (1962-...), is an Australian Rugby Union player.
2941	Camphor is a substance that comes from the camphor tree.
2942	Campin, Robert (1375?-1444), was an important painter of altarpieces and portraits in northern Europe.

2943	Camping is a popular form of outdoor recreation.
2944	Campion, also called catchfly, is the name of a large number of plants of the pink family.
2945	Campion, Edmund (1540-1581), was the first English Jesuit martyr.
2946	Campion, Thomas (1567-1620), was an English composer, poet, and doctor.
2947	Camus, Albert (1913-1960), was a French journalist, essayist, novelist, and playwright who was associated with the existentialist movement (see EXISTENTIALISM).
2948	Canaan dog is the native dog of Israel.
2949	Canaanites were a people mentioned in the Old Testament.
2950	Canada is the second largest country in the world.
2951	Canada, Government of. Canada combines a federal form of government with a cabinet system.
2952	Canada, History of. The first people to live in what is now Canada arrived from Asia at least 20,000 years ago.
2953	Canada goose is the common wild goose of North America.
2954	Canadian Shield is a huge, rocky region that curves around Hudson Bay like a giant horseshoe.
2955	Canal is a waterway dug across land.
2956	Canaletto (Giovanni Antonio Canal) (1697-1768) was an Italian painter celebrated for his views of Venice, where he was born.
2957	Canary is one of the most popular bird pets.
2958	Canary Islands make up two provinces of Spain.
2959	Canas, Jose Simeon (1767-1838), was a scholar and statesman who took part in the Central American independence movement.
2960	Canasta is the name of a high-scoring card game that originated in Uruguay.
2961	Canberra is the national capital of Australia.
2962	Canby, Henry Seidel (1878-1961), was an American editor, author, and educator.
2963	Cancellation is a method of shortening mathematical problems by striking out terms or factors.
2964	Cancer is a disease in which cells multiply wildly, destroy healthy tissue, and endanger life.
2965	Cancer, the Crab, is a faint constellation that lies between the stars Castor and Pollux on one side, and the Sickle of Leo on the other.
2966	Candela is the unit of measurement of luminous intensity, the amount of light produced in a certain direction by a glowing object.
2967	Candle is an object made out of wax or a similar material that is burned to give light.
2968	Candlefish is a saltwater fish about 20 centimetres long.
2969	Candlemas Day is a Christian festival observed on February 2.
2970	Candlenut, also known as candlenut oil tree or candleberry, is an evergreen tree of Southeast Asia.
2971	Candolle, Augustin Pyrame de (1778-1841), a Swiss botanist, published many books about plant classification and its theoretical aspects.
2972	Candytuft is any one of several flowering plants that belong to the mustard family.
2973	Cane harvester is a machine for harvesting sugar cane.
2974	Cane toad is the Australian name of the giant marine toad of Central and South America.
2975	Canebrake is a dense growth of cane in swamps and along river beds in the Southern United States.
2976	Cango Caves, in South Africa, are among the great wonders of the world.
2977	Canine parvovirus, also called parvovirus, is a contagious disease that affects dogs.
2978	Canisius, Saint Peter (1521-1597), was the founder of the first German house of Jesuits, and the foremost promoter of the reform of the Roman Catholic Church in south German lands.
2979	Canker is a small, painful sore in the mouth.
2980	Cankerworm is the larva (caterpillar) of two North American moths.
2981	Canna is a tall, ornamental plant with brilliantly coloured flowers.
2982	Cannes (pop. 72,259), is a luxurious resort city on the French Riviera in southeastern France.
2983	Cannibal is a person who eats the flesh of human beings.

2984	Canning, George (1770-1827), played an important part in the British government during the Napoleonic Wars, first as a supporter of William Pitt, and later as foreign secretary from 1807 to 1809 in the Duke of Portland's administration.
2985	Canning Stock Route, in Western Australia, was Australia's longest cattle-droving route.
2986	Cannizzaro, Stanislao (1826-1910), was an Italian chemist whose ideas laid the basis for modern chemistry.
2987	Cannock Chase (pop. 87,400), a local government district in Staffordshire, England, gets its name from an area of wild moorland and woodland.
2988	Cannon is a weapon of more than 2.5 centimetres in calibre that has a barrel, breech, and firing mechanism.
2989	Cannon, Annie Jump (1863-1941), was a leading American female astronomer.
2990	Cannon, Joseph Gurney (1836-1926), served in the United States House of Representatives for 46 years.
2991	Cannon-ball tree is a South American tree that sheds its leaves more than once a year.
2992	Canoeing is a popular sport in many countries.
2993	Canon is a musical composition in which two or more voices or instruments repeat a melody.
2994	Canonization is a proclamation in the Roman Catholic Church by which a person famous for holiness is understood to be in heaven.
2995	Canova, Antonio (1757-1822), was one of the most famous and influential European sculptors of the Napoleonic period.
2996	Cantata is a form of dramatic vocal music.
2997	Canterbury (pop. 127,100), is a cathedral city in east Kent, England.
2998	Canterbury is a statistical area in the east central part of the South Island of New Zealand.
2999	Canterbury bell is a type of flowering plant with blue, pink, or white bell-shaped flowers.
3000	Canterbury Tales is a group of stories by the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer.
3001	Cantilever is a structural beam which is supported at one end and free at the other end.
3002	Canton is a political division in some countries of Europe.
3003	Canungra is a small town and tourist centre located 40 kilometres inland from the Gold Coast in Queensland, Australia.
3004	Canute (994?-1035), a Danish prince, also spelled Cnut, became king of England in 1016.
3005	Canvas is a strong, coarse cloth.
3006	Canvasback is a large duck that lives in North America.
3007	Canyon is a deep valley with steep sides.
3008	Cap-Haitien (pop. 64,406), is the second largest city of Haiti.
3009	Capacitance is the property of an electric circuit or other system that determines the amount of electric charge it is able to store.
3010	Capacitor is a device that stores electric energy in the form of an electric charge.
3011	Cape is a body of land that extends prominently into a lake, sea, or ocean.
3012	Cape Agulhas is the southernmost point of Africa.
3013	Cape Barren goose is a large, unusual Australian bird.
3014	Cape Breton Island is a large island off the Atlantic coast of Canada.
3015	Cape Byron is a steep headland on the north coast of New South Wales, Australia.
3016	Cape Canaveral, at one time called Cape Kennedy, is the site of the John F. Kennedy Space Center.
3017	Cape Cod is a hook-shaped peninsula on the coast of Massachusetts in the United States.
3018	Cape Farewell is the northernmost point of the South Island of New Zealand.
3019	Cape gooseberry is a plant cultivated for its round edible fruits.
3020	Cape Hatteras is a scenic promontory at the southeastern tip of Hatteras Island, which is part of the Outer Banks.
3021	Cape Horn is the most southerly part of South America.

3022	Cape Kidnappers forms the southern arm of Hawke Bay on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
3023	Cape Leeuwin lies at the western end of Flinders Bay, on the southwestern coast of Western Australia.
3024	Cape Maria van Diemen is in the extreme north of New Zealand.
3025	Cape of Good Hope is a peninsula in South Africa.
3026	Cape Province was a province of South Africa from 1910 to 1994.
3027	Cape Reinga is in the extreme north of New Zealand.
3028	Cape Town (pop. 854,616; met. area pop. 1,869,143), is the legislative capital of South Africa.
3029	Cape Turnagain is a headland on the southeastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
3030	Cape Verde is an African country that consists of 10 main islands and 5 tiny islands.
3031	Cape weed is a plant that was introduced from South Africa to Australia in the early 1800's.
3032	Cape York Peninsula is the northern tip of Queensland, Australia.
3033	Capek, Karel (1890-1938), a Czech playwright and novelist, became famous for introducing the word robot into the modern vocabulary.
3034	Capella is the brightest star in the constellation Auriga and the sixth brightest in the heavens, excluding the sun.
3035	Caper is a flower bud used in a meat or fish sauce.
3036	Capetian dynasty is the name given to a long line of kings that ruled France from 987 to 1328.
3037	Capildeo, Rudranath (1920-1970), was a Trinidadian mathematician, barrister, and politician.
3038	Capillarity is the tendency of liquids to move into hairlike passageways.
3039	Capillary is the smallest blood vessel in the body.
3040	Capital is an economic term for wealth, other than land, that is used to produce more wealth.
3041	Capital gains tax is a tax on financial gains from the sale of property.
3042	Capital punishment is punishment by death.
3043	Capitalism is the political economic system based on private property and private profit.
3044	Capone, Al (1899-1947), was one of the most famous and powerful gangsters in United States history.
3045	Capote, Truman (1924-1984), was an American author known for his distinctive, polished style.
3046	Capra, Frank (1897-1991), was an American film director.
3047	Capri (pop. 12,400), is an Italian island in the Bay of Naples.
3048	Capricorn, the Sea-Goat, is a faint constellation in the Southern Hemisphere which contains no significantly bright stars.
3049	Capsicum is the name of a group of small, shrubby plants that grow in tropical America.
3050	Captain Cook's Cottage is in the Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne, Australia.
3051	Captain Jack (1837-1873) was a leader of the Modoc Indians of North America who fought the United States Army during the Modoc War (1872-1873).
3052	Capuchin, also called sapajou, is a type of monkey that lives in Central and South America.
3053	Capuchins are members of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin, a Roman Catholic religious order.
3054	Capybara is the largest of all rodents.
3055	Car. The story of the car is one of the most important and exciting chapters in the history of transport.
3056	Car, Model, is a small-scale copy of a car.
3057	Car racing is a thrilling sport that tests the speed and performance of cars and the skill and daring of drivers.
3058	Carabao is a water buffalo of the Philippine Islands.
3059	Caracal is a member of the cat family related to the lynxes.
3060	Caracara is the name given to several large birds of South and Central America and the Southern United States.
3061	Caracas (pop. 1,261,116; met. area pop. 3,310,236), is the capital, largest city, and economic centre of Venezuela.

3062	Caradon (pop. 75,800), is a local government area in southeast Cornwall, England, containing several seaside resorts.
3063	Caramanlis, Constantine (1907-1998), also spelled Karamanlis, was a Greek political leader.
3064	Carat is a measure used by jewellers in weighing precious stones.
3065	Caratacus was king of the Catuvellauni, a powerful British tribe at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in A.D. 43.
3066	Caravaggio, Michelangelo Merisi da (1573-1610), was an Italian painter known for the powerful realism of his religious pictures.
3067	Caravan is a wheeled vehicle that is pulled by a car or truck.
3068	Caravan is a long train of people and pack animals that travels through wild or barren country.
3069	Caravel was a type of ship used for trading on the Mediterranean Sea from the 1300's to the 1600's.
3070	Caraway, a herb of the parsley family, is famous for its spicy seeds.
3071	Carberry, John Joseph Cardinal (1904-...), served as the Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Louis, U.S.A. from 1968 until he resigned in 1979.
3072	Carbide is a chemical compound made up of carbon and a metal.
3073	Carbine is a short, light-weight version of a rifle.
3074	Carbohydrate is one of the three main classes of foods essential to the body.
3075	Carbon is one of the most important chemical elements.
3076	Carbon dioxide is a colourless, odourless gas.
3077	Carbon disulphide, also called carbon bisulphide, is a colourless, poisonous, and highly flammable liquid.
3078	Carbon monoxide is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, and extremely poisonous gas.
3079	Carbon tetrachloride is a clear, colourless liquid that does not burn.
3080	Carbonate is any compound that contains the carbonate ion.
3081	Carborundum is a trade name for silicon carbide, an abrasive.
3082	Carbuncle is a painful infection of the skin and tissues just under the skin.
3083	Carburettor is part of a petrol engine.
3084	Carcassonne (pop. 41,153), is a city in southern France that includes one of the finest examples in Europe of a medieval walled town.
3085	Card game is a game of chance or skill played with oblong pieces of thin cardboard.
3086	Cardamom is the fruit of several plants in the ginger family.
3087	Cardboard is a popular name for any stiff paper or paperboard.
3088	Cardenas, Lazaro (1895-1970), served as president of Mexico from 1934 to 1940.
3089	Cardiff (pop. 272,600), is the capital and largest city of Wales.
3090	Cardigan Welsh corgi is a breed of dog that was first bred in the area of Cardigan, Wales.
3091	Cardinal is a bird common throughout the eastern half of North America.
3092	Cardinal is one of a group of Roman Catholic clergymen who serve as counsellors to the pope and rank next to him within the church.
3093	Cardinal flower is a tall plant that grows in wet or moist soil along springs and in meadows, marshes, and roadside areas.
3094	Cardiology is a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart.
3095	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency first-aid procedure that is used to maintain respiration and blood circulation in a person whose breathing and heartbeat have stopped.
3096	Carducci, Giosue (1835-1907), an Italian poet and scholar, won the 1906 Nobel Prize for literature.
3097	Cardus, Sir Neville (1889-1975), became well known as a writer on cricket and music.
3098	Carew, Jan (1925-...), is a West Indian writer whose work concentrates on the Caribbean identity and the rights of individuals, especially colonized peoples.

3099	Carew, Thomas (1595?-1639?), an English writer, was one of the most distinguished of the Cavalier poets, a group of poets at the court of King Charles I. These writers became renowned for their wit and elegance of style and for their direct approach
3100	Carey, George (1935-...), became archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, in April 1991.
3101	Carey, James Barron (1911-1973), was an American trade union leader who gained wide recognition for his fight against Communist influence in unions.
3102	Carey, Peter (1943-...), an Australian writer, won international acclaim for his novels and short stories.
3103	Carey, William (1761-1834), was one of the first Baptist missionaries and a founder of the Baptist Missionary Society.
3104	Carey Street is a street in London, best known for its bankruptcy court.
3105	Cargill, William Walter (1784-1860), together with the other members of the Free Church of Scotland, formed the Otago Association in 1845 with the aim of establishing a church settlement in the southern part of New Zealand.
3106	Cargo cults is the name given to a large number of intense and short-lived religious cults in New Guinea and eastward through Melanesia to Fiji.
3107	Carib Indians were a group of warlike South American tribes who lived mainly in the Amazon River Valley and the Guiana lowlands.
3108	Caribbean Sea is a part of the Atlantic Ocean between the West Indies and Central and South America.
3109	Caribou is the French-Canadian name for a large deer of North America that is closely related to the reindeer.
3110	Caricature in art, is a picture that exaggerates or distorts the physical features or peculiarities of a person or object.
3111	CARICOM is an organization for political and economic cooperation of Caribbean states.
3112	Carillon is a set of 23 or more stationary bells arranged to play music.
3113	Carl XVI Gustaf (1946-...) became king of Sweden in 1973.
3114	Carleton, Sir Guy (1724-1808), was a British general and governor in Canada.
3115	Carleton, William (1794-1869), an Irish author, wrote many stories about peasant life in Ireland.
3116	Carlile, Forbes (1921-...), an Australian swimming coach, trained many swimmers who held world records.
3117	Carlile, Wilson (1847-1942), was the founder of the Church Army (see CHURCH ARMY).
3118	Carlisle (pop. 99,800), is a city and local government area in Cumbria, England.
3119	Carlow is an inland county in the province of Leinster in the southeast of the Republic of Ireland.
3120	Carlsbad Caverns National Park in southeastern New Mexico, U.S.A., is famous for its many caverns, or caves.
3121	Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881), was a Scottish essayist and historian.
3122	Carman, Bliss (1861-1929), was a Canadian poet whose verse praises the beauty and power he saw in nature.
3123	Carmarthen .
3124	Carmarthenshire is a local government area in South Wales, centred on the town of Carmarthen in Wales.
3125	Carmelites are members of several Roman Catholic orders of men and women.
3126	Carmichael, Hoagy (1899-1981), was an American composer of popular songs.
3127	Carnation is a tall, colourful flower with many blossoms.
3128	Carnauba wax is a vegetable wax.
3129	Carneades (213?-129 B.C.?) was a Greek philosopher who believed that no absolute standard of truth exists.
3130	Carnegie, Andrew (1835-1919), a Scottish-born American, was a leading steel manufacturer and one of the wealthiest individuals of his time.

3131	Carnegie, Dale (1888-1955), was an American pioneer in public speaking and personality development.
3132	Carnival is a festival involving singing, dancing and music-making, and colourful, noisy street processions.
3133	Carnivore is any animal that eats chiefly meat.
3134	Carnot, Nicolas Leonard Sadi (1796-1832), was a French engineer.
3135	Carnotite is a yellow ore.
3136	Carob is a dark evergreen tree that grows in countries along the Mediterranean Sea.
3137	Carol is a traditional song of joyful character, usually associated with a religious or seasonal festival such as Christmas, Easter, or the month of May.
3138	Carol I (1839-1914) ruled Romania from 1866 until his death.
3139	Carol II (1893-1953) was king of Romania from 1930 to 1940.
3140	Caroline Islands (pop. 92,600), are an archipelago of more than 930 islands in the Pacific Ocean.
3141	Carolingian art was a style of art created during the late 700's and the 800's in France and western Germany.
3142	Carp is a large, hardy fish.
3143	Carpal tunnel syndrome is a common disorder that causes pain, and interferes with the use of the hand.
3144	Carpathian Mountains are part of the great mountain system of central Europe.
3145	Carpenter, M. Scott (1925-...), one of the first United States astronauts, was the second American to circle the earth in a spacecraft.
3146	Carpenter bee is a type of bee that gets its name because it tunnels in timber or in the stems of plants.
3147	Carpentry is the building and repairing of wooden structures.
3148	Carpet beetle is a common insect pest.
3149	Carpet snake is the name of some of Australia's most common and widespread pythons.
3150	Carpetbaggers was an American term that Southerners scornfully applied to Northerners who moved South during the Reconstruction period after the American Civil War (1861-1865).
3151	Carr, Harvey (1873-1954), a leading American psychologist, made important contributions in the fields of animal and educational psychology.
3152	Carranza, Venustiano (1859-1920), a Mexican general, became president of Mexico in 1915.
3153	Carrel, Alexis (1873-1944), a French surgeon and biologist, proved that tissues could survive away from their organs if properly nourished.
3154	Carriage is a horse-drawn vehicle used for the transportation of people.
3155	Carrick (pop. 82,700), is a local government district in Cornwall, England, that includes Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro.
3156	Carrickfergus (pop. 32,299), is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
3157	Carrier pigeon is a bird originally bred from pigeons used to carry messages from one place to another.
3158	Carrington, Lord (1919-...), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, was secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from 1984 until 1988.
3159	Carroll, Sir James (1853-1926), was the first Maori to become a minister in the New Zealand Parliament.
3160	Carroll, Lewis, was the pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-1898), an English author.
3161	Carrot is a plant with an orange root that is eaten as a vegetable.
3162	Carruthers, Jimmy (1929-1990), was Australia's first universally recognized world boxing champion.
3163	Carson, Lord (1854-1935), Edward Henry Carson, an Irish barrister and politician, was the leader of the Ulster Unionists, who were violently opposed to any form of Home Rule for Ireland.
3164	Carson, Johnny (1925-...), a popular American entertainer, became famous as host of "The Tonight Show" on television.

3165	Carson, Kit (1809-1868), was an American frontiersman.
3166	Carson, Rachel (1907-1964), was an American marine biologist and science writer.
3167	Carstensz, Jan (?-...?), was a Dutch navigator who charted part of the northern coast of Australia and named the Gulf of Carpentaria.
3168	Cartagena (pop. 166,736), stands on a beautiful bay of the Mediterranean Sea in southeastern Spain.
3169	Cartel is an association formed among producers in a particular industry to control the market for their product.
3170	Carter, Angela (1940-1992), was a British novelist and short-story writer.
3171	Carter, Caroline (1862-1937), an American actress known professionally as Mrs. Leslie Carter, made one of her greatest hits as Maryland Calvert in the play The Heart of Maryland in 1895.
3172	Carter, Elliott (1908-...), is one of the leading American composers of the 1900's.
3173	Carter, Gerald Emmett Cardinal (1912-...), was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1979 by Pope John Paul II. He served as archbishop of Toronto, Canada, from 1978 until his retirement in 1990.
3174	Carter, Howard (1873-1939), an English archaeologist, specialized in excavating ancient Egyptian tombs.
3175	Carter, Jimmy (1924-...), was president of the United States from 1977 to 1981.
3176	Carthage was one of the greatest cities of ancient times.
3177	Carthusians are members of a Roman Catholic order of monks, nuns, and lay brothers and sisters.
3178	Cartier, Jacques (1491?-1557), was a French navigator.
3179	Cartier-Bresson, Henri (1908-...), is a French photographer.
3180	Cartilage, commonly called gristle, is a bluish-white rubbery tissue found in human beings and animals that have backbones.
3181	Cartland, Barbara (1901-...), a British novelist, became known as one of the most prolific writers of all time.
3182	Cartography is the making and study of maps.
3183	Cartoon is a drawing or series of drawings that tells a story or expresses a message.
3184	Cartouche, in architecture, is an ornament shaped like a scroll with rolled-up ends.
3185	Cartridge is a metal or paper case that holds a charge of explosive powder and a bullet or a charge of shot.
3186	Cartwright, Edmund (1743-1823), was an English inventor and clergyman.
3187	Cartwright, Peter (1785-1872), was a circuit rider (travelling preacher) on the American frontier, and a Methodist Church official.
3188	Cartwright, Sir Richard John (1835-1912), a Canadian statesman, gained a reputation as an authority on financial matters.
3189	Caruso, Enrico (1873-1921), an Italian tenor, was one of the greatest opera stars of the 1900's.
3190	Carver, George Washington (1864-1943), was a black American scientist who won international fame for his agricultural research.
3191	Carver, Raymond (1938-1988), was an American author known for his short stories.
3192	Carving is the art of cutting figures, ornaments, or decorative objects by hand from such materials as stone, marble, wood, ivory, bone, and shell.
3193	Cary, Joyce (1888-1957), ranks among the leading British novelists of the 1900's.
3194	Casaba is a type of muskmelon sometimes called winter melon.
3195	Casablanca (pop. 2,738,477), is the largest city in Morocco and a major port in North Africa.
3196	Casals, Pablo (1876-1973), a Spanish cellist, was one of the greatest musicians of his time.
3197	Casanova, Giacomo (1725-1798), was an Italian adventurer and author.
3198	Cascade Range is a chain of North American mountains that extends from northern California through western Oregon and Washington into southern British Columbia.
3199	Cascara sagrada is an important medicinal plant found in the northwestern United States.

3200	Case is a feature of nouns and pronouns that helps show their relation to other parts of speech in a sentence.
3201	Case, Clifford Philip (1904-1982), an American Republican politician, served in the United States Senate from 1955 to 1979.
3202	Case moth is the name of Australian insects that make cases of material from the plants on which they feed.
3203	Casein is the chief protein obtained from milk.
3204	Casement, Roger (1864-1916), was an official in the British consular service who later became an Irish revolutionary.
3205	Casey, Lord (1890-1976), Richard Gardiner Casey, served as governor general of Australia from 1965 to 1969.
3206	Cash, Johnny (1932-...), is an American country music singer and composer.
3207	Cash, Martin (1810-1877), was an Australian bushranger (bandit).
3208	Cash, Pat (1965-...), an Australian tennis player, won the men's singles title at Wimbledon in 1987.
3209	Cash register is a device that records and displays the amount of a sale.
3210	Cashel (pop. 2,455), is a town in southern Tipperary, in the Republic of Ireland.
3211	Cashew is a bean-shaped nut that grows on a tropical evergreen tree.
3212	Cashmere is a fibre made from the soft undercoat of Cashmere goats.
3213	Cashmere goat is a long-haired goat, known for its fine, silky wool.
3214	Caslon, William (1692-1766), was a British typeface founder.
3215	Caspian Sea, a great salt lake below sea level, is the largest inland body of water in the world.
3216	Cassandra was the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, king and queen of Troy in Greek mythology.
3217	Cassatt, Mary (1844-1926), was an American painter who spent most of her life in France.
3218	Cassava, also called manioc, is a small shrub native to South America.
3219	Cassia is any one of a group of plants that includes many trees, shrubs, and herbs.
3220	Cassino (pop. 26,300), is an Italian town about 120 kilometres southeast of Rome.
3221	Cassiopeia is an easily seen constellation of the Northern Hemisphere.
3222	Cassiterite is the only important mineral ore of tin.
3223	Cassius Longinus, Gaius (?-42 B.C.), was a Roman general who, with Marcus Junius Brutus, led the conspiracy against Julius Caesar.
3224	Casson, Sir Hugh (1910-...), one of Britain's leading architects, was the director of architecture for the 1951 Festival of Britain.
3225	Casson, Sir Lewis (1875-1969), a British actor and producer, was best known for his productions of the plays of George Bernard Shaw and William Shakespeare.
3226	Cassowary is a large, shy bird that lives in the thick forests of Australia, New Guinea, and nearby islands.
3227	Cast and casting. Casting is a method of shaping an object by pouring a liquid into a mould and letting it harden.
3228	Cast iron is a hard, brittle form of iron made by casting.
3229	Castanets are a small percussion instrument of indefinite pitch.
3230	Caste is a social group to which a person belongs by birth.
3231	Castiglione, Baldassare (1478-1529), was a writer of the Italian Renaissance.
3232	Castile and Aragon were two separate and powerful kingdoms of Spain.
3233	Castilla, Ramon (1797?-1867), one of Peru's great statesmen, served as president of Peru from 1845 to 1851 and from 1855 to 1862.
3234	Castle was the home and stronghold of a feudal lord during the Middle Ages.
3235	Castle, Barbara (1911-...), a British politician, became a leading member of the Labour Party.
3236	Castle Hill Rising began in Australia on March 4, 1804, when convicts from a New South Wales government farm at Castle Hill, near Sydney, broke out and seized firearms and ammunition.
3237	Castle Morpeth (pop. 49,700), is a local government district in Northumberland, England.

3238	Castle Point (pop. 84,200), is a local government district in Essex, England.
3239	Castlereagh (pop. 60,720), is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
3240	Castlereagh, Viscount (1769-1822), was a British statesman who played a large part in formulating the peace settlements in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars.
3241	Castor and Pollux were twin heroes in Greek mythology.
3242	Castor oil is a colourless oil that is used as a laxative.
3243	Castries (pop. 52,868), is the capital and largest city of St. Lucia, an island country in the Caribbean Sea.
3244	Castro, Fidel (1926-...), has ruled Cuba since 1959, when he overthrew the military dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista.
3245	Caswell, Hollis Leland (1901-1988), was an American educator who became an authority on curriculum planning in schools.
3246	Cat is a favourite pet of people around the world.
3247	Catacombs are systems of underground passages or rooms once used as burial places.
3248	Catalepsy is a condition in which a person temporarily loses the ability to move voluntarily.
3249	Catalpa, also called Indian bean, is the name of a group of trees native to eastern Asia, North America, and the West Indies.
3250	Catalysis is a process in which a substance increases the speed of a chemical reaction without being used up by the reaction.
3251	Catalytic converter is a device that reduces the exhaust pollutants produced by a motor engine.
3252	Catamaran is a raftlike boat that has two hulls.
3253	Cataplexy is a condition that involves a sudden, temporary loss of muscle tone.
3254	Catapult was a war machine that shot such objects as spears or stones or hurled large weights against an enemy's defences.
3255	Cataract is the clouding of the lens of the eye.
3256	Catbird is a North American songbird related to mockingbirds and thrashers.
3257	Catchpole, Margaret (1762-1819), acted as a nurse, overseer, and midwife (a person who delivers babies) in the early years of Australian settlement at Sydney.
3258	Catechism is a summary of basic Christian doctrine used for religious instruction.
3259	Catechu is a brown, sticky substance obtained chiefly from the wood of tropical trees called acacias.
3260	Caterpillar is a wormlike creature that is the second, or larval, stage in the life history of butterflies and moths.
3261	Catfish is the name of a large group of fish that have two to four pairs of whiskers.
3262	Catgut is a tough cord made from the intestines of certain animals and used mainly for the strings of musical instruments and for sewing up wounds.
3263	Catharsis is a term psychiatrists and psychoanalysts use to describe the way in which psychotherapy helps a person release pent-up emotions.
3264	Cathay is the name Europeans once gave to China, especially the part north of the Yangtze River.
3265	Cathedral is the church of a bishop of the Christian religion.
3266	Cather, Willa (1873-1947), was one of America's finest novelists.
3267	Catherine was the name of two rulers of Russia.
3268	Catherine de Medicis, or, in Italian, De' Medici (1519-1589), was the wife of King Henry II of France, and the mother of three French kings.
3269	Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536) was the first of the six wives of King Henry VIII of England.
3270	Catherine of Siena, Saint (1347-1380), was a Christian reformer and mystic.
3271	Cathode rays is the name of an invisible radiation emitted from the negative electrode (cathode) of Crookes tubes (see CROOKES TUBE).
3272	Catiline (?-62 B.C.) was a Roman who led an unsuccessful plot against his government in 63 B.C. Catiline was a member of a patrician (aristocratic) family.

3273	Catkin is a tassellike flower cluster that consists of numerous small flowers arranged around a long central axis.
3274	Catlin, George (1796-1872), was an American artist known for his paintings and drawings of American Indians.
3275	Catmint, also called catnip, is a strong-smelling plant of the mint family.
3276	Cato was the family name of two statesmen and soldiers of ancient Rome.
3277	Cato Street Conspiracy was a plot to murder the British Cabinet in 1820.
3278	Cat's-eye is a gem that produces a thin streak of white light across the top of the stone when the gem is cut a certain way.
3279	Catseye is a reflecting roadstud.
3280	Catskill Mountains form a semicircular chain of mountains west of the Hudson River in New York, U.S.A. They are one of the chief ranges in the Appalachian mountain system.
3281	Catspaw is a small, tufted plant commonly called kangaroo paw.
3282	Cattail, or reedmace, often wrongly called bulrush, is a wild plant that grows in swamps, marshes, river and lakeside banks, and other wet places in Asia, Europe, and North America.
3283	Cattell, James McKeen (1860-1944), an American scientist, professor, editor, and publisher, was a pioneer in the field of experimental psychology.
3284	Cattle are among the most important farm animals.
3285	Cattle tick, also called Texas fever tick, carries Texas fever, a disease of cattle.
3286	Catton, Bruce (1899-1978), an American historian and journalist, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1954 and the 1954 National Book Award for A Stillness at Appomattox.
3287	Catullus, Gaius Valerius (84? B.C.-54 B.C.), a Roman lyric poet, wrote personal and passionate poetry.
3288	Caucasia is a region that includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and a small portion of southern Russia.
3289	Caucasus Mountains are a large mountain range in Russia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.
3290	Cauchy, Augustin Louis (1789-1857), was a French mathematician who became famous for introducing logical and modern ideas into calculus.
3291	Caucus is a meeting of members of a political party to name candidates for office or to decide on policy.
3292	Caulfield Cup is one of Australia's major horse racing events.
3293	Cauliflower is a garden vegetable that is rich in vitamins and minerals.
3294	Caulking, also spelled calking, is a technique of sealing seams and joints to make them watertight.
3295	Caustic is the common term for certain chemicals that can burn or eat away substances, especially organic material.
3296	Cauthen, Steve (1960-...), is an American jockey.
3297	Cavalier King Charles spaniel is a breed of dog that descended from spaniels popular with the nobility in the 1600's.
3298	Cavalry was a unit of soldiers that fought on horseback.
3299	Cavan is one of the three counties of the province of Ulster which are in the Republic of Ireland.
3300	Cave, also called cavern, is a naturally hollow area in the earth that is large enough for a person to enter.
3301	Cave dwellers are people who live in caves or in the shelter provided by overhanging rocks at the bottom of cliffs.
3302	Caveat emptor is a Latin term meaning let the buyer beware.
3303	Cavefish refers to four species of small, slender, spindle-shaped fish of the southeastern United States.
3304	Cavell, Edith Louisa (1865-1915), was an English nurse.
3305	Cavendish, Henry (1731-1810), an English physicist and chemist, discovered many fundamental laws of electricity.

3306	Caviar is the salted eggs of sturgeons, a group of large fish.
3307	Cavour, Count di (1810-1861), Camillo Benso Cavour, an Italian statesman, helped unite the peoples of Italy under a single kingdom.
3308	Cavy is the general name for several related South American rodents.
3309	Cawley, Evonne (1951-...), a part-Aboriginal tennis player, became the second Australian to win a Wimbledon women's singles title.
3310	Caxton, William (1422?-1491), introduced printing into England.
3311	Cayenne (pop. 38,000), is the capital and largest city of French Guiana, a French possession on the northern coast of South America.
3312	Cayenne pepper is a hot-tasting red powder made from the fruit or pods of a kind of capsicum plant.
3313	Cayley, Sir George (1773-1857), is often called the father of modern aeronautics.
3314	Cayman Islands are an island dependency of the United Kingdom (UK) located in the West Indies.
3315	Cazabon, Michel (1813-1888), a Caribbean artist, is remembered for the clear picture his works give of life in the West Indies during the mid-1800's.
3316	Cazaly, Roy (1893-1963), was one of the most spectacular players of Australian Rules football.
3317	Ceausescu, Nicolae (1918-1989), ruled Romania from 1965 to 1989 as head of the country's Communist Party.
3318	Cebu (pop. 2,645,735), is an island province in the centre of the Visayan Islands in the Philippines.
3319	Cebu City (pop. 610,417), is the capital of Cebu province in the Philippines.
3320	Cecil is the name of one of Britain's most famous families.
3321	Cecil, Lord David (1902-1986), an English author and literary academic, wrote lively and scholarly biographies.
3322	Cecilia, Saint is a saint and martyr of the Roman Catholic Church.
3323	Cedar is a group of large evergreen trees that grow in many parts of the world.
3324	Celandine is the name of two unrelated plants of Europe and western Asia, both introduced into North America.
3325	Celery is a popular vegetable related to carrots and parsley.
3326	Celesta is a pianolike musical instrument played by means of a keyboard.
3327	Celibacy is the state of being unmarried.
3328	Celine, Louis-Ferdinand (1894-1961), was the pen name of Henri-Louis Destouches, a French novelist.
3329	Cell is the basic unit of all life.
3330	Celebrezze, Anthony Joseph (1910-...), was U.S. secretary of health, education, and welfare from 1962 to 1965.
3331	Cellini, Benvenuto (1500-1571), was an Italian goldsmith and sculptor.
3332	Cello is a stringed musical instrument of the violin family that is played with a bow.
3333	Cellophane is a thin, flexible, synthetic material.
3334	Cellular telephone is a movable telephone unit.
3335	Cellulose is a substance that forms a major part of the cell walls of trees, grasses, vegetables, and many other plants.
3336	Celsius scale is a scale for measuring temperature.
3337	Celtic art. The Celts expressed their artistic genius in such arts and crafts as metalwork, sculpture, and ceramics (pottery).
3338	Celts are a people--or their descendants--who are native speakers of a Celtic language.
3339	Cement and concrete are among the most important building materials.
3340	Cement-Roadstone Holdings (C.R.H.) is one of Ireland's largest companies.
3341	Cenozoic Era is the most recent era in the geological time scale of the earth's history.

3342	Censer is a vessel in which incense is burned on charcoal as a sign of honour and prayer during religious ceremonies.
3343	Censorship is the control of what people may say or hear, write or read, or see or do.
3344	Census is a survey conducted by a national government to gather information about the society that it governs.
3345	Centaur was a creature in Greek mythology.
3346	Centennial Park is a cultivated lawn park in Sydney, Australia.
3347	Centimetre is a measure of length in the metric system of measurement.
3348	Centipede is one of a group of animals that look like worms or caterpillars.
3349	Central African Republic is a thinly populated country in the centre of Africa.
3350	Central America is the narrow bridge of land connecting North and South America.
3351	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), a United States government agency, gathers political, economic, and military information about more than 150 nations and evaluates it for other U.S. government agencies.
3352	Central Region, as its name implies, lies between the Highlands and the Central Lowlands of Scotland.
3353	Centrifugal force is often incorrectly defined as the force that pulls an object outward when it moves in a circle.
3354	Centrifuge is an instrument used to separate two liquids mixed together, or solid particles that are mixed in a liquid.
3355	Centripetal force is the force that compels a body to move in a circular path.
3356	Centrosphere is the inner core of the earth.
3357	Century plant is the name of a group of American desert plants that belong to the agave family.
3358	Cephalosporin is any of a group of widely used antibiotics.
3359	Ceramics are one of the three most important types of engineering materials that are primarily synthetic.
3360	Cerberus was a monstrous three-headed dog who guarded the entrance to Hades, the Underworld of Greek and Roman mythology.
3361	Cereal is a food made from such cereal grains as wheat, oats, maize, rice, barley, and buckwheat.
3362	Cerebral haemorrhage is bleeding that results from a broken blood vessel in the brain.
3363	Cerebral palsy is a general term for a variety of disorders caused by damage to the brain.
3364	Cerebrospinal fluid is the liquid in the body that surrounds the entire surface of the brain and the spinal cord.
3365	Ceredigion (pop. 63,600) is a local government area in Wales.
3366	Ceres is one of thousands of asteroids (minor planets) that are located mostly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
3367	Ceres was the goddess of grain, the harvest, and agriculture in Roman mythology.
3368	Cerium is a soft, grey metal of the rare-earth group of chemical elements.
3369	Cermet is a hard material that can withstand high temperatures.
3370	CERN is the world's largest research centre for the study of subatomic particles.
3371	Cerutti, Percy (1895-1975), an Australian trainer of athletes and teacher in the techniques of all sports, coached nine world record breakers.
3372	Cervantes, Miguel de (1547-1616), ranks as the outstanding writer in Spanish literature.
3373	Cesaire, Aime (1913-...), is a French-speaking West Indian poet and playwright.
3374	Cessnock (pop. 43,854), is a city in the Hunter River Valley, about 190 kilometres north of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
3375	Cetacean is a member of the order of sea mammals made up of whales, dolphins, and porpoises.
3376	Cetshwayo (1826-1884), a Zulu leader, reestablished the Zulu as a strong military force in southern Africa.

3377	Cezanne, Paul (1839-1906), a French painter, was one of the most significant painters in modern art.
3378	Chad is a large, thinly populated country in north-central Africa.
3379	Chadwick, Sir Edwin (1800-1890), was a British social reformer concerned with public health and the welfare of the poor.
3380	Chadwick, Sir James (1891-1974), a British physicist, won the 1935 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of the neutron, one of the particles making up the nucleus of an atom.
3381	Chadwick, Lynn Russell (1914-...), a British sculptor, worked mainly with iron.
3382	Chaffey was the family name of two Canadian brothers who pioneered irrigation in Australia.
3383	Chaffinch is the name of a common European finch.
3384	Chagall, Marc (1887-1985), was a Russian-born artist.
3385	Chagres River is a chief source of water for the Panama Canal.
3386	Chain is a flexible length of links or rings joined together.
3387	Chain is the term for a unit of measurement in surveying, and for the measuring instrument itself.
3388	Chain, Sir Ernst Boris (1906-1979), a British biochemist, shared the 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Sir Alexander Fleming and Sir Howard Florey.
3389	Chain store, or multiple store, is a retail shop which has been multiplied until there is a chain of similar shops covering a particular area, all of a country, or even several countries.
3390	Chairil Anwar (1922-1949), an outstanding poet, was a leading member of the group known as "the 1945 generation of writers" in Indonesia.
3391	Chalcedony is a mineral that consists chiefly of tiny crystals of quartz with extremely small pores.
3392	Chalcocite is an important mineral ore of copper.
3393	Chalcopyrite is one of the most widespread copper ores and an important source of pure copper.
3394	Chaldea, also spelled Chaldaea, was a region of ancient Babylonia, in what is now southeastern Iraq.
3395	Chaliapin, Feodor Ivanovich (1873-1938), a Russian opera singer, became a leading interpreter of bass roles in Russian and Italian opera.
3396	Chalk is a soft, fine-grained, white limestone.
3397	Chalmers, James (1841-1901), was a missionary in New Guinea for 23 years.
3398	Chalmers, Thomas (1780-1847), a Scottish preacher and philanthropist, founded the Free Church of Scotland in 1843.
3399	Chamber music is a type of classical music written for small groups of musicians.
3400	Chamber of commerce is an association of business people that promotes the interests of its members and of business in general.
3401	Chamberlain was the family name of a father and two sons in British politics.
3402	Chamberlain, Wilt (1936-...), an American professional basketball player, was one of the greatest scorers in the history of the game.
3403	Chamberlain Case, involving the disappearance of a nine-week-old Australian girl, attracted worldwide attention in the 1980's.
3404	Chambers was the family name of two Scottish brothers who became publishers of dictionaries and encyclopedias.
3405	Chambers, Ephraim (1680?-1740), was an English encyclopedist.
3406	Chambers, George (1928-...), was prime minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago from 1981 to 1986.
3407	Chambers, James (1811-1862), was one of the sponsors of the expedition of the explorer John McDouall Stuart, who crossed the Australian continent from south to north.
3408	Chameleon is any of about 85 kinds of lizards.
3409	Chaminade, Cecile Louise Stephanie (1861-1944), was a French composer and pianist.
3410	Chamois is a shy animal noted for its swiftness and keen sense of smell.
3411	Chamorro, Violeta Barrios de (1929-...), was president of Nicaragua from 1990 until 1997.

3412	Champagne is a sparkling wine.
3413	Champlain, Samuel de (1570?-1635), was a French explorer who founded the Canadian city of Quebec.
3414	Chan, Sir Julius (1939-...), was prime minister of Papua New Guinea from 1980 to 1982.
3415	Chance, Frank (1877-1924), was a great American baseball player and manager.
3416	Chancellor is a title given to certain administrators in governments, universities, and churches.
3417	Chancellor, Richard (?-1556), an English explorer, opened up a trade route between England and Russia.
3418	Chandigarh is a union territory situated in northern India.
3419	Chandigarh (pop. 509,452), is a modern city in northern India.
3420	Chandler, Happy (1898-1991), a colourful politician, served as Democratic governor of Kentucky and as a United States senator.
3421	Chandler, Raymond (1888-1959), an American author, was one of the leading writers of the "hard-boiled" school of detective fiction.
3422	Chandor, Douglas Granville (1897-1953), a British artist, painted portraits of many famous and fashionable people.
3423	Chandragupta Maurya (?-298? B.C.), was the first great emperor of India.
3424	Chandrasekhar, Subrahmanyan (1910-1995), an American astrophysicist, shared the 1983 Nobel Prize for physics with William A. Fowler for research on the evolution and death of stars.
3425	Changi was the prisoner-of-war headquarters on Singapore Island for Allied prisoners of the Japanese during World War II (1939-1945).
3426	Changsha (pop. 1,066,030), is the capital of Hunan province in southeastern China.
3427	Channel Country consists of a depressed tract of land that stretches southwest from the central Queensland ranges to Lake Eyre, in South Australia.
3428	Channel Islands are a group of islands in the English Channel.
3429	Channel swimming generally refers to the swimming of the English Channel.
3430	Channel Tunnel is an undersea rail link connecting the United Kingdom with France.
3431	Channing, Edward (1856-1931), an American historian, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for his book The War for Southern Independence.
3432	Channing, William Ellery (1780-1842), an American clergyman, was a leader of the Unitarian Church, which emphasizes the Oneness of God rather than the Trinity.
3433	Chantries were small chapels in which priests offered masses for the souls of the dead.
3434	Chanute, Octave (1832-1910), an American civil engineer, became famous as a scientific student of gliding.
3435	Chaos is a field of science that studies the complex and irregular behaviour of many systems in nature.
3436	Chaparral is a region of shrubs and small trees that occurs in areas with mild, moist winters and hot, dry summers.
3437	Chapbook is a pamphlet, originally sold by chapmen (pedlars) from the 1500's to the 1700's.
3438	Chapel Royal is a royal church in the United Kingdom.
3439	Chaplain is a minister, a rabbi, or a priest attached to a unit in the armed forces.
3440	Chaplin, Charlie (1889-1977), a British actor, became one of the most famous stars in film history.
3441	Chapman, George (1559?-1634?), was an English poet, playwright, and scholar.
3442	Chappell is the name of three South Australian brothers who all became top class cricketers.
3443	Charcoal is a black, brittle substance that has many uses.
3444	Chardin, Jean Baptiste Simeon (1699-1779), is now regarded as one of the great French painters of the 1700's.
3445	Chardonnet, Hilaire (1839-1924), was a French chemist and physiologist.
3446	Chariot is a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle, usually drawn by a horse.

3447	Charlemagne (742-814), or Charles the Great, was the most famous ruler of the Middle Ages and a key figure in European history.
3448	Charleroi (pop. 216,144; met. area pop. 225,855), is a large commercial city in Belgium.
3449	Charles was the name of two English rulers of the House of Stuart (see STUART, HOUSE OF).
3450	Charles was the name of 10 kings of France.
3451	Charles was the name of seven rulers of the Holy Roman Empire (see HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE).
3452	Charles was the name of several Swedish kings.
3453	Charles I (1887-1922), Archduke Karl Franz Joseph, was the last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary.
3454	Charles III (1716-1788) reigned as king of Spain from 1759 until his death.
3455	Charles, Prince (1948-...), is the heir apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom.
3456	Charles, Ray (1930-...), is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist.
3457	Charles, Thomas (1755-1814), was a Welsh clergyman and the great organizer of early Welsh Methodism, carrying on the work of Howel Harris and Daniel Rowland.
3458	Charles Martel (688-741), ruled the Merovingian Franks from A.D. 719 to 741.
3459	Charleston (pop. 57,287; met. area pop. 250,454), is the capital and leading industrial, trade, and transportation centre of West Virginia in the United States.
3460	Charlot, Jean (1898-1979), was an illustrator, author, and painter.
3461	Charlotte Amalie (pop. 11,756), capital of the American Virgin Islands, is a harbour city on the Caribbean Sea.
3462	Charlton is the name of two brothers who became leading English soccer players.
3463	Charlton, Boy (1908-1975), was an outstanding Australian swimmer during the 1920's.
3464	Charlton, Eddie (1929-...), an Australian snooker player, set a world record running break of 272 in 1967.
3465	Charnwood (pop. 140,500), is a local government district in Leicestershire, England.
3466	Charon was the ragged old boatman of the Underworld in Greek mythology.
3467	Charoux, Siegfried Joseph (1896-1967), was an Austro-British sculptor best known for his works in terracotta.
3468	Chart is a diagram, drawing, graph, list, map, or table designed to make information easy to understand.
3469	Charter, called articles of incorporation in certain instances, is a written document granted by a monarch or a government.
3470	Charter Oak was a huge tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in the United States.
3471	Charterhouse was a Carthusian monastery.
3472	Charters Towers (pop. 9,017), is a city about 128 kilometres southwest of Townsville in northern Queensland, Australia.
3473	Chartism was a political movement of the British working classes during the early 1800's.
3474	Chartres (pop. 37,119), is a city in north-central France that is famous for its cathedral, which is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture.
3475	Chase, Mary Ellen (1887-1973), an American author and teacher, started writing verse and short stories at 16.
3476	Chase, Salmon Portland (1808-1873), was a prominent American statesman and chief justice of the United States.
3477	Chase, Samuel (1741-1811), an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was impeached in 1804 for malfeasance (illegal conduct) in presiding over two sedition trials.
3478	Chase, William Merritt (1849-1916), was an American painter and art teacher.
3479	Chase Manhattan Bank is one of the largest commercial banks in the United States.
3480	Chat is the name of several birds from different groups, named after their harsh, chattering calls.
3481	Chat room is a communications service available on computer networks.
3482	Chateau is the French word for a castle or a large country house.

3483	Chateaubriand, Francois-Rene de (1768-1848), was one of the most important figures in French romantic literature.
3484	Chatelet, Marquise du (1706-1749), was a French mathematician, physicist, and science writer.
3485	Chataway, Christopher (1931-...), became minister for industrial development in the United Kingdom in 1972.
3486	Chatham Islands lie 756 kilometres east of Lyttelton, in the South Island of New Zealand.
3487	Chattanooga, Tennessee (pop. 152,466; met. area pop. 433,210), is a chief industrial city of the Southern United States.
3488	Chatterjee, Bankim Chandra (1838-1894), was an Indian author who wrote the first modern novels in the Bengali language.
3489	Chatterton, Thomas (1752-1770), a brilliant young English poet, wrote a series of poems that he claimed were written in the 1400's by Thomas Rowley, a monk.
3490	Chaucer, Geoffrey, (1340?-1400), was the greatest English poet of the Middle Ages.
3491	Chauncy, Nan (1900-1970), was an Australian author.
3492	Chauvel, Charles (1897-1959), an Australian film producer, made the film Jedda about an Australian Aboriginal girl in 1954.
3493	Chauvel, Sir Harry (1865-1945), an Australian soldier, commanded the Australian Light Horse Brigade in Egypt and Gallipoli during World War I (1914-1918).
3494	Chavez, Carlos (1899-1978), a Mexican composer, was one of the most important influences on the musical life of Mexico in the 1900's.
3495	Chayote, also called chow chow or christophine, is a climbing vine grown chiefly for its fruit.
3496	Chechnya is a republic in southwestern Russia in the northern Caucasus Mountains.
3497	Cheddar is a village in the Mendip Hills in Somerset, England.
3498	Cheese is a healthy, tasty food made from milk.
3499	Cheetah is a large cat chiefly found on the grassy plains of Africa.
3500	Cheever, John (1912-1982), was an American short-story writer and novelist.
3501	Chekhov, Anton (1860-1904), was a Russian playwright and short-story writer.
3502	Chelation therapy is medical treatment that involves the use of drugs to remove metal ions from the body.
3503	Chelmsford (pop. 150,000), is market town in central Essex, England.
3504	Chelmsford, Lord (1868-1933), a British statesman, was an administrator in Queensland and New South Wales, Australia, and in India.
3505	Chelsea Pensioners are retired and, in many cases, disabled British soldiers who are cared for in Chelsea Royal Hospital in London.
3506	Cheltenham (pop. 85,900), is a residential town in Gloucestershire, England.
3507	Chemical is any of the many substances that make up the world's materials.
3508	Chemical, biological, radiological warfare (CBR) is war waged with chemicals, biological agents, or radioactive materials.
3509	Chemical industry is made up of the many industries that use chemistry in the manufacture of a wide variety of products.
3510	Chemical reaction is a process in which one substance is chemically converted to another.
3511	Chemistry is the scientific study of substances.
3512	Chemnitz (pop. 294,244), is a manufacturing centre on the Chemnitz River in Germany.
3513	Chemotherapy is the treatment of cancers or infections with drugs that have a toxic effect on the cause of the illness.
3514	Chemurgy is the use of farm and forest products as sources of raw materials for chemical manufacturing.
3515	Chen Rong (mid-1200's), was one of the greatest painters of Chinese dragons.
3516	Cheney, Richard Bruce (1941-...), served as United States secretary of defence under President George Bush from 1989 to 1993.

3517	Chengdu (pop. 3,483,834), also spelled Cheng-tu and Changtu, is a major industrial centre in southern China.
3518	Chenier, Andre (1762-1794), Andre Marie de Chenier, a French poet, wrote his greatest work, Les larmes, in prison during the last months of his life.
3519	Chenille is a fuzzy yarn made of cotton, silk, wool, or rayon.
3520	Chennault, Claire Lee (1890-1958), led the Flying Tigers, a small group of volunteer American aviators who supported China in its war against Japan before the United States entered World War II (1939-1945) in 1941.
3521	Cheque is a written order directing a bank to pay money to a person or organization, or to the bearer.
3522	Chequers is a nationally owned country estate in England used by the British prime ministers.
3523	Cherbourg (pop. 28,442), is an industrial city and seaport on the northern coast of France.
3524	Cherimoya is a small tropical tree that bears an edible fruit related to the custard apple (see CUSTARD APPLE).
3525	Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (1911-1985), served as general secretary, or head, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from February 1984 until his death in March 1985.
3526	Cherry is a small round fruit that grows on a tree.
3527	Cherry laurel is a shrub of eastern Europe and Asia that is closely related to the cherry.
3528	Cherubini, Luigi (1760-1842), was an Italian-born composer.
3529	Cherwell (pop. 115,900), is a local government district in northeast Oxfordshire, England.
3530	Cherwell, Lord (1886-1957), a British physicist, was an adviser on science and economic affairs to the British statesman Winston Churchill.
3531	Chesapeake Bay is a long, narrow arm of the Atlantic Ocean in the United States.
3532	Chesapeake Bay retriever is an American hunting dog which descended from two Newfoundland dogs.
3533	Cheshire is a county in the northwest of England.
3534	Cheshire, Leonard (1917-1992), was a leading British bomber pilot during World War II (1939-1945).
3535	Chesnutt, Charles Waddell (1858-1932), is generally considered to have been the first major black American writer of fiction.
3536	Chess is a game of skill in which two players move objects called men on a board divided into squares.
3537	Chest, also called thorax, is the part of the body between the base of the neck and the abdomen.
3538	Chester (pop. 115,000), is a local government area in the county of Cheshire, England.
3539	Chester-le-Street (pop. 51,600), is an English local government area in the county of Durham, centred on the ancient town of Chester-le-Street itself.
3540	Chesterfield (pop. 99,700), is a local government area in Derbyshire, England.
3541	Chesterfield, Earl of (1694-1773), was an English aristocrat, wit, and political figure.
3542	Chesterton, G. K. (1874-1936), was an English author known for his essays on almost every popular subject of his time.
3543	Chestnut is a hardy tree that grows in warm, light soils and tolerates drought well.
3544	Chevalier, Maurice (1888-1972), was an internationally popular French film and stage performer.
3545	Cheviot Hills are a range of hills situated on the border of England and Scotland.
3546	Chevrolet, Louis (1878-1941), an American engineer, helped organize the Chevrolet Motor Company in 1911, and designed its first car.
3547	Chevron consists of two lines joined together at one end to form an angle.
3548	Chevy Chase was a battle that took place on the English-Scottish border in 1388.
3549	Chewing gum is a type of sweet that people chew but do not swallow.
3550	Cheyenne (pop. 50,008; met. area pop. 73,142), one of the most historic towns of the American Old West, is the capital and second largest city of the state of Wyoming, U.S.A. Only Casper has more people.

3551	Cheyenne Indians are a group of American Indians separated geographically into two groups, the Northern Cheyenne and the Southern Cheyenne.
3552	Chiang Ching-kuo (1910-1988), was the most powerful leader of the Nationalist Chinese government of Taiwan from 1975 until his death in 1988.
3553	Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975), was the political and military leader of the Nationalist Chinese government of Taiwan from 1949 until his death in 1975.
3554	Chiang Mai (pop. 100,146), a spacious city in northern Thailand, is a cultural, educational, and tourist centre.
3555	Chiang Soong Mei-ling or Mayling (1897?-...), the wife of Chiang Kai-shek, is a Chinese social leader.
3556	Chicago (pop. 2,783,726; met. area pop. 6,069,974), is a large city in northeastern Illinois in the United States.
3557	Chichele, Henry (1362?-1443), an English churchman, was cofounder, with Henry VI, of All Souls College, University of Oxford, in 1438.
3558	Chichester (pop. 100,300), is a cathedral city in West Sussex, England.
3559	Chichester, Sir Francis (1901-1972), an English adventurer, made long-distance boat and aeroplane voyages.
3560	Chickadee is the name of seven species of small birds in the tit family.
3561	Chicken is a bird that is raised for its meat and eggs.
3562	Chickenpox also called varicella, is a common, generally mild, contagious disease of children.
3563	Chickpea, also called garbanzo, is a plant grown for its nutritious, edible seeds.
3564	Chicle is a gummy substance obtained from the latex of certain tropical trees.
3565	Chicory, also known as succory, is a plant grown for its leaves and roots.
3566	Chidambaram, Palaniappan (1945-...), became India's minister for finance in 1996.
3567	Chifley, Ben (1885-1951), served as prime minister of Australia from 1945 to 1949.
3568	Chigger, also called jigger, is the common name of two kinds of pests that attack human beings.
3569	Chihuahua (pop. 406,830), is an important city in northern Mexico and the capital of Chihuahua state.
3570	Chihuahua is the smallest breed of dogs.
3571	Chilblain is a condition in which the skin stings, itches, burns, and sometimes turns red.
3572	Child is a person between about 18 months and 10 to 13 years of age.
3573	Child, Joan (1926-...), an Australian Labor Party politician, became the first woman speaker of the House of Representatives in the Australian Parliament in 1986.
3574	Child abuse is a term that generally refers to mistreatment of a child by a parent or another adult.
3575	Child labour is the employment of children as wage earners.
3576	Childbirth is the process by which a woman gives birth to a baby.
3577	Childe, Gordon (1892-1957), an Australian-born archaeologist, made important discoveries of European prehistoric artifacts.
3578	Childers is the name of two Irish politicians, a father and son.
3579	Children in care are children looked after by the state or by any of several voluntary organizations.
3580	Children's home, also called an orphanage, is an institution that cares for homeless children.
3581	Children's laws protect children from cruelty, sexual offences, neglect, or exploitation, and assure them of some education.
3582	Chile is a long, narrow country on the west coast of South America.
3583	Chiltern (pop. 88,700), named after the Chiltern Hills, is a local government district in Buckinghamshire, England.
3584	Chiltern Hills is a range of chalk hills in southern England, about 72 kilometres long.
3585	Chiltern Hundreds is an area partly in Berkshire and partly in Buckinghamshire, England.
3586	Chimborazo is a volcanic mountain in the Andes of Ecuador, about 190 kilometres from the Pacific coast.
3587	Chimbus are a people who live among the high central ranges of Papua New Guinea.

3588	Chimera was a fire-breathing monster in Greek mythology.
3589	Chimes, also called tubular bells, are a percussion instrument that consists of 18 to 20 brass or steel tubes hung on a frame.
3590	Chimpanzee is an African ape.
3591	Chin Peng (1921?-...) was a Chinese Communist guerilla leader.
3592	China is a huge country in eastern Asia.
3593	China Sea is the name of two seas of the Pacific Ocean along the east coast of Asia.
3594	Chinch bug is a small insect that feeds on plants.
3595	Chinchilla is a small animal prized for its soft, thick fur.
3596	Chinese cabbage is a cabbagelike vegetable that has been grown in China since the A.D. 400's.
3597	Chinese crested dog is a small, graceful, finely-boned dog.
3598	Chinese-Japanese wars refers to two wars between China and Japan.
3599	Chinese language is one of the world's oldest languages.
3600	Chinese literature is one of the oldest and greatest of the world's literatures.
3601	Chipmunk is a small, striped animal that lives in burrows (tunnels) in Asia and North America.
3602	Chippendale, Thomas (1718-1779), was an English furniture manufacturer and designer.
3603	Chirac, Jacques (1932-...), a former French prime minister, became president of France in 1995.
3604	Chirico, Giorgio de (1888-1978), was an Italian painter.
3605	Chiropody, also called podiatry, is the branch of medicine concerned with the examination, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and ailments of the human foot, ankle, and lower leg.
3606	Chiropractic, also called chiropractice in some countries, is a method of treating illness, especially through manual manipulation of the patient's spine.
3607	Chisanbop is a method of calculation based on the use of the fingers.
3608	Chisholm, Caroline (1808-1877), devoted a great part of her life to the welfare of immigrants to Australia.
3609	Chisholm Trail was a North American route that Texas cattle ranchers used in driving their herds north to the railways in Kansas.
3610	Chisinau (pop. 676,000), is the capital and largest city of Moldova, formerly the Soviet republic of Moldavia.
3611	Chiton is a sea animal with a tough protective shell.
3612	Chittenden, Thomas (1730-1797), was the first governor of Vermont, then part of the British colonies in North America.
3613	Chive is a green vegetable that is closely related to the onion.
3614	Chlamydia is the name commonly given to a widespread sexually transmitted disease.
3615	Chloramphenicol is an antibiotic once used for the treatment of many kinds of infections, including most diseases caused by anaerobes (bacteria that can live without oxygen).
3616	Chloride is a chemical compound that contains the chlorine ion (an atom of chlorine that has gained an electron).
3617	Chlorine is a poisonous, yellowish-green gas with a strong, unpleasant odour.
3618	Chlorofluorocarbon is any of a group of synthetic organic compounds that contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon.
3619	Chloroform is a dense, colourless liquid used as a solvent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes, and pesticides.
3620	Chlorophyll is the green pigment in plants that absorbs light energy for use in photosynthesis.
3621	Chloroplast is a specialized structure within the cells of plants.
3622	Chlorpromazine is an antipsychotic drug, used to treat schizophrenia and other severe forms of mental illness.
3623	Chocolate is a food made from the seeds of a tropical tree called the cacao.
3624	Choir schools are establishments in the United Kingdom that concentrate on educating boys who sing daily religious services in choirs.

3625	Chola Empire was the most powerful empire in southern India for more than 200 years.
3626	Cholera is an infectious intestinal disease common in southern Asia.
3627	Cholesterol is a fatty substance found in all animal tissues.
3628	Chomsky, Noam (1928-...), an American linguist, originated transformational grammar.
3629	Chongqing (pop. 2,730,000), also spelled Chungking or Ch'ung-ch'ing, served as the capital of the Republic of China from 1937 to 1946.
3630	Choo Hoey (1934-...), a Chinese musician, popularly known as the Maestro, founded the Singapore Symphony Orchestra in 1979.
3631	Chopin, Frederic Francois (1810?-1849), a Polish-born composer, was one of the masters of piano composition.
3632	Chopsticks are utensils used in many Asian countries to eat and serve food.
3633	Chorale is the music for a hymn.
3634	Chordate is the name of a large phylum (group) of land, marine, and freshwater animals.
3635	Chorea is any of a number of conditions characterized by brief, rapid, uncoordinated movements.
3636	Chorley (pop. 96,500), is a local government district in Lancashire, England.
3637	Chow Chow is one of the oldest breeds of dog.
3638	Chretien, Jean (1934-...), became prime minister of Canada in 1993.
3639	Chretien de Troyes was a French poet who wrote from about 1160 to about 1190.
3640	Christ of the Andes is a bronze statue of Christ on the Argentina-Chile border in the Andes Mountains.
3641	Christchurch (pop. 40,500), is a town in Dorset, England.
3642	Christchurch (pop. 307,179), is the third largest city of New Zealand, and the largest city in the South Island.
3643	Christian IV (1577-1648), was king of Denmark from 1588 until his death.
3644	Christian IX (1818-1906), was king of Denmark from 1863 until his death in 1906.
3645	Christian X (1870-1947), was king of Denmark from 1912 until his death.
3646	Christian, Charlie (1916?-1942), an American musician, established the guitar as a solo instrument in jazz.
3647	Christian Brothers is a charitable educational organization founded in Ireland in 1802 by Edmund Ignatius Rice.
3648	Christian Era is the period from the birth of Christ to the present.
3649	Christian Scientists are members of a religious movement that stresses spiritual healing.
3650	Christianity is the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
3651	Christie, Dame Agatha (1890-1976), was an English writer of detective stories.
3652	Christie, Linford (1960-...), a British athlete, won the grand slam of international 100-metre sprint titles in 1993.
3653	Christmas is a Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ.
3654	Christmas bells is the name given to a genus (group) of tufted summer-flowering herbs that grow only in Australia.
3655	Christmas bush is a name given to several kinds of Australian plants.
3656	Christmas Island is an Australian territory in the Indian Ocean about 2,500 kilometres northwest of Perth.
3657	Christophe, Henri (1767-1820), was a black king in northern Haiti in the early 1800's.
3658	Christopher, Saint, is the patron saint of ferry workers and travellers.
3659	Christopher, Warren Minor (1925-...), served as United States secretary of state under President Bill Clinton from 1993 to 1997.
3660	Chromatography is a method of separating the substances that make up a mixture.
3661	Chrome is a name given to a number of substances used as pigments in paints.
3662	Chromic acid is the common name for chromium trioxide, an important industrial compound.
3663	Chromium, a chemical element, is a glossy, fairly soft, grey metal.
3664	Chromosome is a threadlike structure found in the cells of all organisms.

3665	Chronicles, Books of, are two books of the Bible that describe the history of the Hebrews from Adam to the 500's B.C. The books focus on the Hebrew monarchy, especially the reigns of King David (I Chron. 10-29) and King Solomon (II Chron. 1-9).
3666	Chronometer is an instrument that keeps time with extreme accuracy.
3667	Chrysalis is the third, or pupal, stage in the development of a butterfly.
3668	Chrysanthemum is any one of a group of strong-scented shrubby herbs that grow in many temperate regions.
3669	Chrysler, Walter Percy (1875-1940), an American car manufacturer, was a founder and the first president of the Chrysler Corporation.
3670	Chrysostom, Saint John (347?-407?), was one of the most beloved and celebrated of the fathers of the early Christian church.
3671	Chub is the name of several freshwater fish which live in Asia, Europe, and North America.
3672	Chuckwalla is the name of several kinds of large, harmless lizards found in rocky deserts of the United States and Mexico.
3673	Chulan bin Sultan Adullah, Raja (1869-1933), was a member of the Perak royal family.
3674	Church, in Christianity, has two basic meanings.
3675	Church, Frederick Edwin (1826-1900), was an American painter known for his huge, dramatic landscapes.
3676	Church and state is a term that refers to the relations between churches and governments.
3677	Church Army is a voluntary organization within the Church of England.
3678	Church in Wales is the Anglican Church in Wales.
3679	Church of England is the established or national Church in England.
3680	Church of Ireland is the ancient, reformed, and Protestant Church in Ireland.
3681	Church of Scotland is the established national Church in Scotland.
3682	Churches of Christ are a group of religious congregations that accept the New Testament as their sole rule of faith and practice.
3683	Churchill, Clive (1927-1985), was one of Australia's greatest Rugby League fullbacks.
3684	Churchill, Odette (1912-...), was a French-born British agent during World War II (1939-1945).
3685	Churchill, Lord Randolph (1849-1895), was a British Conservative politician and father of Sir Winston Churchill, prime minister of Great Britain during World War II (1939-1945).
3686	Churchill, Sir Winston (1874-1965), became one of the greatest statesmen in world history.
3687	Churchill, Winston (1871-1947), was an American author.
3688	Churn is a container in which cream or milk is stirred or beaten.
3689	Cibber, Colley (1671-1757), an English actor and playwright, won fame for his portrayal of eccentric characters.
3690	Cibola, Seven Cities of, were seven legendary cities in what is now the Southwestern United States.
3691	Cicada is a dark, heavy-bodied insect with four thin wings, which it can fold over its body like a roof.
3692	Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.), was a great Roman orator and statesman.
3693	Cid, The (1040?-1099), also called El Cid, is one of Spain's national heroes.
3694	Cider is an alcoholic beverage made from the juice pressed out of apples.
3695	Cigar is a tight roll of dried tobacco used for smoking.
3696	Cigarette is a roll of shredded tobacco wrapped in paper.
3697	Cilento is the family name of three distinguished Australians, father, mother, and daughter.
3698	Cilia are tiny, hairlike structures that project from certain kinds of cells.
3699	Cimabue, Giovanni (1240?-1302?), an Italian painter, was the first famous painter from the city of Florence.
3700	Cimmerians were nomads who lived in what is now southern Ukraine from about 1200 B.C. to 700 B.C. They inhabited an area north of the Caucasus Mountains, near the Black Sea.
3701	Cimon (507?-449 B.C.) was a military and political leader in ancient Athens.

3702	Cinchona, also spelled chinchona, is a group of valuable South American trees and shrubs.
3703	Cincinnati (pop. 364,040; met. area pop. 1,130,324), in Ohio, is a major industrial and commercial centre of the Midwestern region of the United States.
3704	Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctius (519?-439? B.C.), a Roman statesman and general, was a legendary model of patriotism.
3705	Cineraria is a group of small herbs that belong to the composite family.
3706	Cinnabar is the most important ore of mercury.
3707	Cinnamon is a popular spice used in cooking and for flavouring sweets and preserves.
3708	Cinque ports are towns along the southeastern coast of England where, in the past, the monarch was provided with free ships and crew for 15 days each year.
3709	Cinquefoil is any one of a group of plants that belong to the rose family.
3710	Circe a beautiful enchantress in Greek mythology, had the power to turn men into beasts.
3711	Circle is a closed curve on a plane.
3712	Circuit board is a small board containing electronic components that are connected to form a circuit.
3713	Circuit breaker is an automatic switch.
3714	Circulatory system is a network that carries blood throughout the body.
3715	Circumcision is the surgical removal of the skin that covers the tip of the penis.
3716	Circus is a variety show that features daring and graceful acts by trapeze artists, acrobats, horseback riders, animal trainers, and other performers.
3717	Cirrhosis is a condition of the liver in which scar tissue forms throughout the organ.
3718	Ciskei was a homeland, an area set aside for the southern Xhosa people by the South African government (see SOUTH AFRICAN HOMELANDS).
3719	Cistercians are monks and nuns who belong to two Roman Catholic religious orders throughout the world.
3720	Citibank is one of the largest banks in the world.
3721	Cities of refuge were six cities of ancient Palestine.
3722	Citizens' Advice Bureaux are offices in the United Kingdom that offer advice to the public on problems relating to citizens' rights and on the availability of social services.
3723	Citizens band radio is a method of short-distance communication used by private citizens.
3724	Citizenship is full membership of a nation or of some other unit of government.
3725	Citrangle is a hybrid plant derived from the sweet orange and the trifoliate orange.
3726	Citric acid is a common organic acid that gives lemons, oranges, and other citrus fruits their sour taste.
3727	Citrin is a chemical substance that belongs to a group of chemicals called flavonoids.
3728	Citrine, Lord (1887-1983), a British trade union leader, was general secretary of the Trades Union Congress from 1926 to 1946.
3729	Citron is a large, usually sour fruit much like the lemon.
3730	Citronella is a pale yellow oil that is made from citronella grass.
3731	Citrus is the name of a group of trees and shrubs which belong to the rue family.
3732	City is a community where thousands--or even millions--of people live and work.
3733	City of London (pop. 5,400), often known simply as The City, is the financial and business centre of the capital.
3734	City-state is an independent or nearly independent state in which political and cultural activities are concentrated in a single urban centre.
3735	Ciudad Bolivar (pop. 249,590), is a major port and commercial city on the Orinoco River in eastern Venezuela.
3736	Civet is a furry mammal that looks somewhat like a long, slender cat.
3737	Civil defence, also known as civil protection, is a government-sponsored programme designed to save lives and property if an enemy attacks a country in wartime.
3738	Civil disobedience is the deliberate and public refusal to obey a law.

3739	Civil law is a term with several meanings.
3740	Civil List is the state financial account that pays for the maintenance of the sovereign and the Royal Family in the United Kingdom.
3741	Civil rights are the freedoms and rights that a person may have as a member of a community, state, or nation.
3742	Civil service consists of people employed by the state to run the public services of a country.
3743	Civil War, English, was fought between the forces of King Charles I and those of the English Parliament.
3744	Civil War, Irish was fought between supporters and opponents of the Anglo-Irish treaty of December 1921.
3745	Civilization is a way of life that arose after people began to live in cities or in societies organized as states.
3746	Claim, in its general meaning, is a legal demand.
3747	Clair, Rene (1898-1981), was a French film director.
3748	Clairvoyance is an awareness of events, objects, or people without the use of the senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, or touch.
3749	Clam is an animal whose soft body is covered with a protective shell.
3750	Clan is a group of people who are related through a common ancestor.
3751	Clare is a county on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland, in the province of Munster.
3752	Clarence is the name of two rivers in Australasia.
3753	Clarendon, Earl of (1609-1674), played a leading part in restoring the monarchy in England in 1660.
3754	Clarendon Code was a series of four Acts of Parliament aimed at enforcing religious conformity with the Church of England.
3755	Clarinet is a woodwind instrument.
3756	Clark, Lord (1903-1983), was a British writer on art who won fame with such books as The Gothic Revival (1929), Leonardo da Vinci (1939), The Nude (1955), and Ruskin Today (1964).
3757	Clark, Ann Nolan (1898-1995), was an American author of children's books.
3758	Clark, Charles Joseph (1939-...), was prime minister of Canada from June 1979 to March 1980.
3759	Clark, Charles Manning Hope (1915-1991), an Australian historian, was professor of history at the Australian National University from 1949 to 1975.
3760	Clark, George Rogers (1752-1818), was an American frontiersman and soldier who won important victories in the Northwest Territory during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
3761	Clark, Jim (1936-1968), was a Scottish motor-racing driver.
3762	Clark, Mavis Thorpe (1924-...), is the pen name of Mavis Latham, an outstanding Australian children's novelist.
3763	Clark, William (1770-1838), was an American soldier and explorer.
3764	Clarke was the name of Australia's last bushranging gang.
3765	Clarke, Sir Andrew (1824-1902), a noted Australian administrator, became surveyor general of Victoria in 1853.
3766	Clarke, Arthur C. (1917-...), is a British-born author of science fiction and related nonfiction.
3767	Clarke, Austin (1896-1974), was a noted Irish poet.
3768	Clarke, Jeremiah (1669?-1707), was a British composer and organist.
3769	Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hislop (1846-1881), was a novelist and journalist who wrote the Australian classic For the Term of His Natural Life.
3770	Clarke, Ron (1937-...), an Australian athlete, established himself during the mid-1960's as one of the greatest long-distance runners in history.
3771	Class action is a type of judicial proceeding in which one or more individuals sue on behalf of a group having similar claims.
3772	Classical music is music written chiefly for concerts, for religious services, and for opera and ballet.

3773	Classicism is a philosophy of art and life that emphasizes order, balance, and simplicity.
3774	Classification, Scientific. Scientific Classification is a method scientists have developed to arrange all of the world's organisms in related groups.
3775	Claude (1600-1682) was a French painter who established a tradition of landscape painting that influenced artists in Europe and America for 200 years.
3776	Claudiel, Paul (1868-1955), was a French writer and diplomat.
3777	Claudius (10 B.C.-A.D. 54), was the emperor of Rome from A.D. 41 to 54.
3778	Clause is a group of words with a subject and a predicate.
3779	Clausewitz, Karl von (1780-1831), was a Prussian army officer and military theorist.
3780	Clausius, Rudolf Julius Emmanuel (1822-1888), a German physicist, helped establish thermodynamics as a science.
3781	Clavichord is a keyboard musical instrument that was a forerunner of the piano.
3782	Clay is a substance present in most kinds of soil.
3783	Clay, Henry (1777-1852), was a leading American statesman for nearly 50 years.
3784	Clay, Lucius Dubignon (1897-1978), served as commander in chief of the United States armed forces in Europe, and as military governor of the U.S. zone in Germany from 1947 to 1949.
3785	Clay pigeon shooting is a sport in which a person shoots at clay discs that are thrown into the air by a machine.
3786	Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, signed by the United States and Great Britain in 1850, gave both countries an equal share in the protection of a canal to be built through Central America.
3787	Clearing house is an institution where financial transactions such as bank payments are set against each other and the final balance for each bank or other institution is settled.
3788	Cleary, Beverly (1916-...), is an American author of books for children.
3789	Cleaver, Eldridge (1935-...), became known for preaching the doctrine of Black Power.
3790	Cleethorpes (pop. 67,500) is a popular seaside resort on the east coast of England, situated in north east Lincolnshire.
3791	Cleft palate is a birth defect in which there is a split in the roof of the mouth.
3792	Cleisthenes was a statesman in ancient Athens.
3793	Clematis is any one of a group of perennial herbs or woody vines that grow throughout Asia, Europe, and North America.
3794	Clemenceau, Georges (1841-1929), a French statesman, led France triumphantly through the last and most difficult period of World War (1914-1918).
3795	Clement I, Saint (?-about A.D. 101), was elected pope about A.D. 92.
3796	Clement VII (1342-1394), was an antipope--that is, a man determined to have improperly claimed to be or served as pope.
3797	Clement VII (1478-1534), was elected pope in 1523 and reigned during a stormy period in European religious and political affairs.
3798	Clement VIII (1536-1605), was elected pope in 1592, during the time of renewal and reform in the Roman Catholic Church known as the Counter Reformation.
3799	Clementi, Muzio (1752-1832), was an Italian composer best known for his piano music.
3800	Cleopatra (69-30 B.C.), was a queen of ancient Egypt and one of the most fascinating women in history.
3801	Cleopatra's Needles are two famous obelisks (tall pillars of stone) from ancient Egypt.
3802	Clerestory is an architectural term for the row of windows in a wall that rises above surrounding roofs.
3803	Clermont was the first commercially successful steamboat.
3804	Cleveland (pop. 505,616; met. area pop. 1,831,122), is the second largest city in the state of Ohio and a leading industrial centre of the United States.
3805	Cleveland was a small administrative county in northeastern England.
3806	Cleveland, Grover (1837-1908), was president of the United States for two separate terms.

3807	Cleveland Hills are a group of hills bordering on the counties of North Yorkshire and Cleveland in northern England.
3808	Cliburn, Van (1934-...), is an American concert pianist.
3809	Click beetle is the name used for any one of a group of beetles that spring and snap.
3810	Cliff is a steep face of rock.
3811	Clifford, Sir Hugh (1866-1941), was a pioneer British administrator in Malaya.
3812	Climate is the weather of a place averaged over a length of time.
3813	Clinical psychology is the scientific study, diagnosis, and treatment of people who have psychological problems adjusting to themselves and the environment.
3814	Clinton, Bill (1946-...), was elected president of the United States in 1992.
3815	Clipper ship was a fast, slender sailing vessel that was developed in the United States in the mid-1800's.
3816	Clive, Robert (1725-1774), was the British administrator and military leader who brought India into the British Empire.
3817	Clock is an instrument that shows the time.
3818	Cloister, in architecture, refers to a covered walk that encloses the courtyard of a monastery, convent, church, or college.
3819	Cloncurry River in western Queensland, Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.
3820	Cloncurry (pop. 3,375), is a town in northwestern Queensland, Australia, about 120 kilometres east of the mining centre of Mount Isa.
3821	Clone is a group of genetically identical cells.
3822	Closed shop is a workshop or an industry in which only members of a trade union may be employed.
3823	Clothing includes all the different garments, accessories, and ornaments worn by people throughout the world.
3824	Cloud is a mass of small water droplets or tiny ice crystals that floats in the air.
3825	Cloudburst is a sudden heavy rain falling for a short period of time in a small area.
3826	Clough, Arthur Hugh (1819-1861), was a British poet and scholar.
3827	Clove is the name given to the dried flower buds of a tropical tree belonging to the myrtle family.
3828	Clover is a valuable crop used to feed farm animals and to enrich the soil.
3829	Clovis I (466?-511), a Frankish king, became the first powerful ruler of the Merovingian dynasty, the founders of the French state.
3830	Clown is a type of comic performer who usually works in a circus.
3831	Clubs in the United Kingdom (UK).
3832	Club moss is any one of a group of plants that look somewhat like large mosses.
3833	Clubfoot is an abnormal condition of the foot, usually present at birth.
3834	Clumber spaniel is a short, heavy hunting dog.
3835	Clune, Frank (1893-1971), an Australian writer, became well known for his books of travel, adventure, history, and biography.
3836	Clunies-Ross is a family connected with the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean.
3837	Cluskey, Frank (1930-...), a Labour Party politician, was minister for trade and commerce in the Republic of Ireland's coalition government during the period 1982-1983.
3838	Clwyd was a county in northeast Wales.
3839	Clyde, River, is the chief commercial waterway in Scotland.
3840	Clytemnestra was a princess in Greek mythology.
3841	Cnidarian is the name of a group of soft-bodied water animals.
3842	Cnidus was an ancient Greek city located on the southwest coast of present-day Turkey.
3843	Coach was the name for a four-wheeled vehicle drawn by animals.
3844	Coagulant is any substance that causes a fluid to clot, or thicken.
3845	Coal is a black or brown rock that can be ignited and burned.
3846	Coal tar is a thick, black, sticky liquid.

3847	Coalition is a combination of political interest groups working toward a mutual goal.
3848	Coanda, Henri-Marie (1885-1972), a Romanian civil aeronautics engineer and inventor, designed an aeroplane based on a jet-propulsion system.
3849	Coast Ranges are a system of mountains that form the western coast of North America for about 4,020 kilometres.
3850	Coates, Eric (1886-1957), was an English composer, conductor, and viola player.
3851	Coati, also called coatimundi, is a member of the raccoon family.
3852	Coatsworth, Elizabeth (1893-1986), was an American author best known for her children's books.
3853	Coaxial cable is an electrical conductor consisting of a central, insulated conducting wire that is surrounded by a flexible, tube-shaped conducting shielding.
3854	Cobalt is a silver-white metallic chemical element used chiefly in alloys.
3855	Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury (1876-1944), was an American humorist.
3856	Cobb, John Rhodes (1899-1952), a British driver, once held both the world land speed record and the world water speed record.
3857	Cobb, Ty (1886-1961), was one of the greatest and most exciting players in American baseball history.
3858	Cobb and Co. organized the first reliable transport system in Australasia.
3859	Cobbett, William (1763?-1835), a British journalist and politician, became noted for his book Rural Rides (1830), in which he made strong comments on the state of agriculture and politics in Britain.
3860	Cobden, Richard (1804-1865), a British politician and economist, advocated free trade, particularly in corn.
3861	Cobh (pop. 6,372), is a port and holiday resort in County Cork in the Republic of Ireland.
3862	Cobham, Sir Alan John (1894-1973), a British aviator, pioneered refuelling in the air and introduced this system to the United States Air Force and Navy, and the British Royal Air Force, in 1951.
3863	Cobra is any one of a group of poisonous "hooded" snakes.
3864	Coca is one of a group of South American shrubs or small trees.
3865	Cocaine is a powerful drug made from leaves of the coca shrub of South America.
3866	Cochise (1800?-1874), was an American Indian chief who fought white settlers living in what are now Arizona and New Mexico.
3867	Cochran, Sir Charles Blake (1872-1951), was a British stage producer who became famous for his spectacular shows.
3868	Cochran, Jacqueline (1912-1980), was an American businesswoman and pioneer aeroplane pilot.
3869	Cochrane, Mickey (1903-1962), rose to baseball fame as a catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics and catcher-manager for the Detroit Tigers.
3870	Cock-of-the-rock is the name of two species of South American birds.
3871	Cockatiel, also spelled cockateel, is a grey bird related to the cockatoo.
3872	Cockatoo is the name of several large parrots.
3873	Cockburn Sound, a deepwater port, is the largest of three main anchorages within the outer harbour of the Port of Fremantle in Western Australia.
3874	Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas (1897-1967), a British nuclear physicist, won the 1951 Nobel Prize for physics with Ernest T. S. Walton for being the first to disintegrate atomic nuclei with artificially accelerated particles.
3875	Cocker spaniel is the name of two similar breeds of dogs, the English cocker spaniel and the American cocker spaniel.
3876	Cockerell, Sir Christopher (1910-...), a British electronics engineer, was a pioneer in the development of the hovercraft.
3877	Cockfield, Lord (1916-...), Francis Arthur Cockfield, a British politician and a Conservative life peer, was a vice president of the European Community Commission from 1985 to 1988.

3878	Cockfighting is a sport in which two gamecocks (fighting cockerels) battle each other in a fight to the death.
3879	Cockle is a sea animal with a tough, protective shell.
3880	Cocklebur, also known as clotbur, is the name of certain species of annual weeds belonging to the daisy family.
3881	Cockney is a nickname for a citizen of London, particularly one from the East End area.
3882	Cockroach is an insect best known as a household pest.
3883	Cockscomb is a flower with heads of red and yellow blossoms shaped like a cockerel's comb or like an ostrich plume.
3884	Coconut palm is the tall, graceful tree on which the coconut grows.
3885	Cocoon is a protective covering that encloses the pupa and sometimes the larva of many insects.
3886	Cocos (Keeling) Islands are in the Indian Ocean, 2,768 kilometres northwest of Perth, Australia.
3887	Cocteau, Jean (1889-1963), a French writer, often used his many talents to shock the public.
3888	Cod is a major food fish.
3889	Cod-liver oil is a yellow, fishy smelling oil obtained from the livers of codfish.
3890	Code in law, combines all the laws on a given subject in a single statute or ordinance.
3891	Code Napoleon is the name often given to the code that contains the civil, as distinguished from the criminal, law of France.
3892	Codeine, also called methylmorphine, is a drug used to relieve pain (thus an analgesic or pain-killer) and coughing (thus an antitussive).
3893	Codes and ciphers are methods of writing a message so that only people with a key can read it.
3894	Codling moth is a small brown and bronze-coloured moth.
3895	Coe, Sebastian (1956-...), one of the United Kingdom's outstanding athletes, won fame for his record-breaking triumphs in track events.
3896	Coeducation is the teaching of males and females together in the same class or school.
3897	Coelacanth is a primitive type of fish found in the western Indian Ocean.
3898	Coelom is the body cavity found in vertebrates and higher invertebrates.
3899	Coen, Jan Pieterszoon (1587-1629), served two terms as governor general of the Netherlands Indies.
3900	Coercion acts were laws passed by the British Parliament during the 1800's to strengthen the powers of the British administration in Ireland.
3901	Coertse, Mimi (1932-...), was the first South African opera singer to be ranked among the world's best.
3902	Coetzee, J. M. (1940-...), a highly acclaimed South African writer, won the British Booker-McConnell prize for his novel The Life and Times of Michael K in 1983.
3903	Coffee, the drink made from the roasted and ground beans of the coffee plant, is a favourite hot drink in almost every country in the world.
3904	Coffee house was a type of cafe that served as a centre of business, cultural, and political life in Great Britain.
3905	Cofferdam is a temporary walled enclosure used in construction.
3906	Coffs Harbour (pop. 18,074), is a port and tourist resort on the midnorth coast of New South Wales, Australia.
3907	Coggan, Lord (1909-...), Baron Coggan of Canterbury and Sissinghurst, was Archbishop of Canterbury, England, from 1974 to 1979.
3908	Cohan, George M. (1878-1942), was a leading figure in the American theatre during the early 1900's.
3909	Cohen, Harriet (1895-1967), was a British pianist of international repute.
3910	Cohen, Leonard (1934-...), is a Canadian poet and novelist.
3911	Cohesion is the force that holds a material together.
3912	Cohn, Ferdinand Julius (1828-1898), was a German botanist and pioneer in bacteriology.
3913	Coin collecting is one of the most popular hobbies in the world.

3914	Coke is a hard, greyish substance obtained when soft coal is heated in an airtight coke oven.
3915	Coke, Sir Edward (1552-1634), was an English barrister and judge.
3916	Coke, Thomas William (1752-1842), Earl of Leicester of Holkham, was one of the first British agriculturists to improve land and farm produce by the rotation of crops, and by the use of root crops to feed livestock.
3917	Coke oven gas, also called coal gas, is the gas obtained when coal is heated in an airtight place.
3918	Colac (pop. 9,170), is a city on the southern shore of Lake Colac in southwestern Victoria, Australia.
3919	Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619-1683), a French statesman, served King Louis XIV as superintendent of finance for 22 years.
3920	Colbung, Ken (1930-...), an Aboriginal organizer, became chairman of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies in 1984.
3921	Colchester (pop. 141,100), is a town in northeast Essex, England.
3922	Colchicum is a poisonous plant that grows wild in the moist meadowlands of England, Ireland, and of middle and southern Europe.
3923	Cold, Common. The common cold is any of a number of infections of the upper respiratory tract.
3924	Cold-blooded animal is an animal that has no built-in control over its body temperature.
3925	Cold frame is a boxlike structure built on the ground to protect plants during cold weather.
3926	Cold sore is a cluster of small blisters caused by a virus called herpes simplex virus.
3927	Cold storage is a method of storing foods and other perishable products by keeping them at low temperatures above freezing and in moist air.
3928	Cold War is the term used to describe the intense rivalry that developed after World War II (1939-1945) in 1945 between groups of Communist and non-Communist nations.
3929	Cole, G. D. H. (1889-1959), was a British economist, political writer, and novelist.
3930	Cole, Nat "King" (1917-1965), was an American singer and pianist.
3931	Cole, Thomas (1801-1848), was a leader of the first group of American landscape painters.
3932	Colebee was an Aborigine from Port Jackson, on the east coast of Australia.
3933	Coleman, John (1928-1973), an Australian Rules football player, kicked 537 goals in a little over five seasons playing for Essendon, a suburb of Melbourne.
3934	Colenso, William (1811-1899), was a missionary, scientist, explorer, printer, and politician.
3935	Coleraine (pop. 51,060), is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
3936	Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834), was a poet and philosopher-critic of the English romantic movement.
3937	Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel (1875-1912), a British composer, is best remembered for his choral and orchestral setting of Longfellow's poem Hiawatha.
3938	Colet, John (1467?-1519), was an English scholar, teacher, and priest who influenced the revival of learning and the reformation of the Church in England.
3939	Colette (1873-1954) was a French author.
3940	Coleus is the name for a group of plants native to tropical and nearly tropical areas of Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Pacific Islands.
3941	Colic is a severe cramping pain resulting from the contraction of any of the hollow, muscular abdominal organs, such as the stomach and intestines.
3942	Coligny, Gaspard de (1519-1572), was one of the ablest French statesmen during the troubled period of religious wars.
3943	Colitis is a disease involving inflammation of the colon or other parts of the large intestine.
3944	Collage is a picture or design made by gluing pieces of paper or other materials onto a canvas or another surface.
3945	Collagen is a protein found throughout the bodies of human beings and animals.
3946	Collamer, Jacob (1791-1865), an American statesman, was postmaster general in the administration of President Zachary Taylor, who held office from March 1849 to July 1850.

3947	Collarbone is a long, slender, curved bone that connects the breastbone with a hooklike projection on the shoulder blade.
3948	Collards are the leaves of the collard plant, a vegetable related to the cabbage.
3949	Collection agency is an organization that collects overdue payments.
3950	Collective behaviour is a term in sociology that refers to how people act in crowds and other large, relatively unorganized groups.
3951	Collective farm is a farm operated by a group cooperatively.
3952	Collectivism is a political and economic system in which the government or the people as a group own the land, factories, and other means of production.
3953	College of Arms is a body consisting of 13 members who act officially in matters concerning heraldry in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Commonwealth.
3954	Colles, Abraham (1773-1843), was an Irish surgeon of the early 1800's.
3955	Collie is a breed of dog that originated in Scotland, probably during the 1600's.
3956	Collie, Alexander (1793-1835), a Scottish-born naturalist and surgeon, arrived in Western Australia in 1829 on the warship Sulphur.
3957	Collier, Marie (1927-1971), an Australian singer, became a principal soprano at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in London, England, in 1956.
3958	Collier Bay lies at the mouth of the Charnley and Isdell rivers, on the northern coast of Western Australia.
3959	Collingwood, Lord (1750-1810), Cuthbert Collingwood, was a British admiral who played a prominent part in the wars against revolutionary and Napoleonic France.
3960	Collins, David (1756-1810), was the founder of Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, Australia, and the first lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).
3961	Collins, Gerard (1938-...), was minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of Ireland for the second time from 1989 to 1992.
3962	Collins, Michael (1930-...), an American astronaut, was a crewman on the Apollo 11 mission, which made the first manned landing on the moon.
3963	Collins, Michael (1890-1922), was one of the chief leaders in Ireland's struggle for independence.
3964	Collins, Wilkie (1824-1889), an English author, was one of the most successful writers of detective fiction in the 1800's.
3965	Collinsville (pop. 3,173), is a coal-mining centre in Queensland, Australia.
3966	Collodi, Carlo (1826-1890), an Italian author, wrote the famous children's story The Adventures of Pinocchio (1883).
3967	Colloid is a material composed of tiny particles of one substance that are dispersed (distributed), but not dissolved, in another substance.
3968	Colobus is a type of monkey that lives in Africa south of the Sahara to the Zambezi River.
3969	Cologne (pop. 916,153), is a city in western Germany.
3970	Colombia is a country in northwestern South America.
3971	Colombo (pop. 616,000), is the capital, seaport, and largest city of Sri Lanka.
3972	Colombo Plan provides assistance for economic development to countries of South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
3973	Colon is a part of the large intestine.
3974	Colon (pop. 59,840), is the third largest city in Panama.
3975	Colon is a mark of punctuation shown as :.
3976	Colonial life in America. The story of the American colonists is one of the great adventure tales of all time.
3977	Colonialism is the system by which one society or state (the colonial power) controls the people and resources of another place, the colony.
3978	Colony is a settlement established by people outside their native land, and ruled by the mother country.
3979	Colorado is a state in the Rocky Mountain region of the western United States.

3980	Colorado beetle, also called Colorado potato beetle, is a stout yellow beetle and the most destructive of the insect pests that attack the potato plant.
3981	Colosseum also called the Flavian Amphitheatre, was the largest outdoor theatre of ancient Rome.
3982	Colossians, Epistle to the, is the 12th book of the New Testament.
3983	Colour fills our world with beauty.
3984	Colour blindness, sometimes called daltonism, is the inability to tell all colours apart.
3985	Colster, Willem Joosten Van, a Dutch explorer, charted the west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Northern Australia.
3986	Colt, Samuel (1814-1862), an American gunsmith, developed the first successful repeating pistol.
3987	Colter, John (1770?-1813), an American trapper, discovered and explored the Yellowstone region, in the United States.
3988	Coltrane, John William (1926-1967), was a famous jazz saxophonist and composer.
3989	Coltsfoot is a wild plant of Europe and Asia.
3990	Colum, Pádraic (1881-1972), was an original member of the group of Irish writers that made Dublin's Abbey Theatre famous.
3991	Columba, Saint (521-597), founded several monasteries in Ireland and made the island of Iona, off western Scotland, a centre for missionary work.
3992	Columbanus, Saint (?-615), was an Irish missionary whose work greatly influenced the spread of Christian teaching in Europe.
3993	Columbia River is one of the chief rivers of the Western United States and Canada.
3994	Columbine, also called aquilegia, is a graceful plant, with about 100 species throughout the Northern Hemisphere.
3995	Columbite is a mineral ore.
3996	Columbus (pop. 632,910; met. area pop. 1,377,419), is the capital city and a leading industrial centre of Ohio, in the United States.
3997	Columbus, Christopher (1451-1506), was an outstanding navigator and organizer of expeditions.
3998	Column is a freestanding vertical architectural element.
3999	Colwyn (pop. 54,600), is a local government area in western Clwyd, Wales.
4000	Coma is a state of deep and complete loss of consciousness.
4001	Comaneci, Nadia, (1961-...), a Romanian gymnast, became the first gymnast to receive a perfect score of 10 in the Olympic Games.
4002	Combine harvester is a farm machine that cuts and threshes grain or other crops in one operation.
4003	Combustion is a chemical reaction that gives off heat and light.
4004	Comedy is a form of drama that deals with humorous or ridiculous aspects of human behaviour.
4005	Comenius, John Amos (1592-1670), was a Czech educational reformer and religious leader.
4006	Comet is an icy body that normally travels around the sun in a long, oval orbit.
4007	Comfrey is a bushy perennial plant found in Europe and Asia.
4008	Comics are a series of related cartoons that tell a story.
4009	Cominform, short for Communist Information Bureau, was established in 1947.
4010	Comintern, short for Communist International, often called the Third International, was founded in 1919.
4011	Comitia were assemblies of the people of ancient Rome.
4012	Comma is a mark of punctuation shown as , .
4013	Commander in chief has supreme command of a nation's armed services.
4014	Commander Islands, also called Komandorskiye Islands, are a Russian island group in the Bering Sea, east of the Kamchatka Peninsula.
4015	Commando is the British term for a soldier who is trained to take part in specialized hit-and-run or raiding operations.
4016	Commercial art includes many types of art used for business purposes.

4017	Commercial paper is a term used broadly to describe business documents that are either orders or promises to pay money.
4018	Commission, Military, is a written order giving an officer rank in the armed services.
4019	Committee of the whole is a committee composed of all the members of an organization.
4020	Commodity exchange is an organized market for almost any raw material or food that is produced in large quantities.
4021	Common carrier is a person or company who exercises the profession of carrying goods or passengers for a reasonable price, and is available to anyone who wishes to use him.
4022	Common law is a body of rulings made by judges on the basis of community customs and previous court decisions.
4023	Common market is an economic union of nations.
4024	Commons are tracts of open land that people may use in common.
4025	Commons, John Rogers (1862-1945), was an American pioneer in the development of many applied fields of economics.
4026	Commonwealth is a term sometimes used for a state, a country, or a group of states and countries.
4027	Commonwealth Day is celebrated in the United Kingdom (UK) on the second Monday in March.
4028	Commonwealth Games is the name given to a sporting competition open to individuals and teams representing countries from within the Commonwealth of Nations (see COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS).
4029	Commonwealth Institute is a building in London that houses exhibitions about the Commonwealth of Nations and its members.
4030	Commonwealth of Independent States is a loose association of independent nations that were formerly republics of the Soviet Union.
4031	Commonwealth of Nations is an association of independent countries and other political units that have lived under British law and government.
4032	Communal society is a community formed by people who believe that they can make a better life together than any of them could make alone.
4033	Commune is the smallest district of local government in France and some other countries.
4034	Communication is sharing information or providing entertainment by speaking, writing, or other methods.
4035	Communion, in Christian churches, is the sacrament (holy ceremony) of the Lord's Supper.
4036	Communism is a political and economic system that became one of the most powerful forces in the world.
4037	Community, in the social sciences, is a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs and who may live in the same area.
4038	Comoros is an archipelago (group of islands) in the Indian Ocean between the mainland of Africa and the island country of Madagascar.
4039	Compact disc, often called CD, is a round, flat platter on which information is stored in the form of digital (numerical) code.
4040	Company is a business enterprise in which people work together for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, or selling goods, or providing a service.
4041	Comparative psychology is the study of differences and similarities in the behaviour of animals of different species.
4042	Comparison, in grammar, is the inflection of some adjectives and adverbs to express a greater or smaller degree of the quality the word denotes.
4043	Compass is a device for determining direction.
4044	Compass plant is a coarse plant that grows in the Midwestern United States.
4045	Composer is a person who writes music.
4046	Composite family, also called Compositae or Asteraceae, is the largest and the most highly developed family of flowering plants.

4047	Compost is a kind of fertilizer made from partly decayed plant material.
4048	Compound is a substance that contains more than one kind of atom.
4049	Compound eye is a type of eye that has many tiny lenses close together.
4050	Compton, Denis (1918-1997), played cricket for Middlesex and England.
4051	Compton-Burnett, Dame Ivy (1892-1969), an English novelist, ranks among the most accomplished literary stylists of her time.
4052	Computer is a device that processes information with astonishing speed and accuracy.
4053	Computer, Personal is a desktop or handheld computer designed for general-purpose use.
4054	Computer file is a collection of electronic data, used to organize the storage and processing of data by computer.
4055	Computer graphics is a term that refers both to the use of computers to create or change images and to the images themselves.
4056	Computerized tomography (CT) is an X-ray system used to produce images of various parts of the body, such as the head, heart, and abdomen.
4057	Computer keyboard is the main device for entering information into a computer.
4058	Computer language is a set of symbols in which operating instructions for a computer are written.
4059	Computer modelling is the creation of electronic representations of objects or ideas.
4060	Computer monitor is the device that displays words and images when we work, play, communicate, or learn with a computer.
4061	Computer network is a collection of computers that are interconnected to share information and processing resources.
4062	Computer security is the protection of computer systems, and the data stored on them, against unauthorized access.
4063	Computer simulation is the creation of electronic representations of objects or ideas that respond to changing factors.
4064	Computer storage disk is the standard medium for storing data.
4065	Comte, Auguste (1798-1857), was a French social thinker and philosopher.
4066	Conakry (pop. 763,000), is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Guinea.
4067	Concentration camp is a place where political enemies, real or assumed, are imprisoned, usually without trial.
4068	Concertina is a musical instrument in which metal reeds are made to vibrate by air pressure produced by opening and closing a bellows.
4069	Concerto is a musical composition played by one or more solo instruments and an orchestra.
4070	Conch is a large sea snail with a heavy, spiral shell. There are many kinds of conch.
4071	Concord (pop. 36,006), is the capital and third largest city in the state of New Hampshire in the United States.
4072	Concord, Battle of on April 19, 1775, marked the second clash between the patriots and the British in the American Revolution.
4073	Concussion is a temporary disturbance of brain function caused by a sudden blow to the head.
4074	Condamine is a river in southeastern Queensland, Australia.
4075	Condensed milk is a pasteurized, concentrated form of milk.
4076	Condillac, Etienne Bonnot de (1715-1780), a French philosopher and psychologist, stressed the importance of the senses.
4077	Condon, Edward Uhler (1902-1974), an American physicist, became noted for his contributions to theoretical physics.
4078	Condor is either of two species of large vulture found in the Western Hemisphere.
4079	Condorcet, Marquis de (1743-1794), was a French philosopher.
4080	Cone, in geometry, is a solid figure whose base lies on a plane and is bounded by a closed curve called the directrix.
4081	Cone shell is one of several marine snails, named after their cone-shaped shells.

4082	Confederate States of America was the name taken by six southern states of the United States when they organized their own government at Montgomery, Alabama, in February 1861.
4083	Confederation of British Industry (CBI) is a non-party political body in the United Kingdom that represents more than 250,000 British businesses.
4084	Confederation of Irish Industry (CII) is an organization that represents industry in the Republic of Ireland.
4085	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is any of a series of conferences designed to increase cooperation between certain Eastern and Western European nations.
4086	Confession, in law, is a voluntary statement in which a person admits that he or she is guilty of a crime.
4087	Confirmation is a religious ceremony practised by several faiths.
4088	Conflict of interest occurs if an individual has a financial or other interest in a company doing business with his or her employer.
4089	Confucianism is a philosophy based on the ideas of the Chinese philosopher Confucius.
4090	Confucius (551?-479? B.C.), was the most influential and respected philosopher in Chinese history.
4091	Conga drum is a percussion instrument that is chiefly used in playing Latin-American music.
4092	Congleton (pop. 82,900), is a local government district in Cheshire, England.
4093	Conglomerate, in business, is a large corporation that controls or owns a number of companies that generally operate in unrelated markets.
4094	Congo (Brazzaville) is a hot, humid country in west-central Africa.
4095	Congo River, is the fifth longest river in the world.
4096	Congregationalists are members of a Protestant religious group.
4097	Congress comes from the Latin word congressus, which means a meeting.
4098	Congress of the United States makes the nation's laws.
4099	Congreve, Richard (1818-1899), was a British essayist.
4100	Congreve, William (1670-1729), was an English dramatist who wrote witty, sophisticated comedies.
4101	Congreve, Sir William (1772-1828), a British inventor, developed rockets that could carry explosives.
4102	Conifer is any one of a large group of trees or shrubs that bears its seeds in cones.
4103	Conjugation is a complete list of the forms of a verb by mood, number, person, tense, and voice.
4104	Conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.
4105	Conjunctivitis is an inflammation of the membrane that covers the white part of the eyeball and the inner lining of the eyelid.
4106	Conkers is a traditional autumn game for children in the United Kingdom.
4107	Connacht is one of the four provinces of Ireland.
4108	Connecticut is a state in the northeastern United States.
4109	Connective tissue connects body organs and tissues, holds organs in place, and supports the body.
4110	Connell, Desmond (1926-...), became the Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland in 1988.
4111	Connolly, James (1870-1916), was an Irish trade union leader and nationalist.
4112	Connolly, Patrick (1927-...), became the Republic of Ireland's attorney general in 1982.
4113	Connors, Jimmy (1952-...), an American tennis champion, was one of the best singles players in the world.
4114	Conquistadors were Spaniards who conquered Indian peoples in parts of Latin America mainly during the first half of the 1500's.
4115	Conrad, Joseph (1857-1924), was a Polish-born author who wrote in English.
4116	Conscientious objector is a person who, for religious or other reasons, refuses to serve in the military in defence of his or her country.

4117	Conscription, also called military draft or national service, is a method of selecting men, and very occasionally women, for compulsory military service.
4118	Conservation is the management, protection, and wise use of natural resources.
4119	Conservatism is an attitude or philosophy that places great emphasis on tradition.
4120	Conservative Party is one of the United Kingdom's (UK) two main political parties.
4121	Consonant is a letter or sound which in speech requires hindering of the breath by the tongue, teeth, or lips.
4122	Conspiracy is an agreement between two or more people to do something that is against the law.
4123	Constable is a police officer.
4124	Constable, John (1776-1837), ranks with J. M. W. Turner as the leading English landscape painter of the 1800's.
4125	Constantine (pop. 448,578), is a trading centre in Algeria about 80 kilometres from the Mediterranean Sea.
4126	Constantine I (1868-1923), of Greece was king from 1913 to 1917 and 1920 to 1922.
4127	Constantine II (1940-...) of Greece was king from 1964 to 1973.
4128	Constantine, Learie (1902-1971), was one of the most talented cricketers the game has produced.
4129	Constantine the Great was the first emperor of Rome to become a Christian.
4130	Constellation is a group of stars visible within a particular region of the night sky.
4131	Constipation is a condition in which the bowel does not rid itself of waste materials as readily as usual.
4132	Constitution is a statement outlining the agreed basic principles of formal organizations ranging from national governments to private clubs.
4133	Constitution is a famous frigate of the United States Navy.
4134	Constitutions of Clarendon were an early attempt, in England, to define the boundaries between the rights of the Church and the jurisdiction of the Crown.
4135	Construction equipment is machinery used to build and demolish bridges, buildings, and other structures.
4136	Consul is an official appointed by the government of one country to look after its commercial and cultural interests in a city of another country.
4137	Consumer Price Index is a statistical measurement usually used to describe changes in the retail price of goods and services in a particular area, region, city, or country.
4138	Consumerism is a movement that promotes the interests of buyers of goods and services.
4139	Consumption, in economics, is the amount of money that is spent on goods and services during a specified period, usually one year.
4140	Contact lens is a device used to correct an eye's nearsightedness or farsightedness.
4141	Containerization is a method of shipping freight by placing it inside large metal boxes called containers.
4142	Conteh, John (1951-...), is a British boxer who became the world champion in the light-heavyweight class.
4143	Contempt, in law, is wilful disregard or disobedience of public authority, such as a court or legislative assembly.
4144	Continent is a part of the earth's surface that forms one of the great dry-land masses of the world.
4145	Continental Congress was a convention of delegates from the American Colonies that first met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Sept. 5, 1774.
4146	Continental divide is the term used to designate the line of elevated land that separates areas drained to opposite sides of a continent.
4147	Continental drift is the name of the theory that says the continents have moved great distances on the earth's surface and are still moving today.
4148	Continental System sought to choke off the United Kingdom's (UK) trade with the rest of Europe in the early 1800's.

4149	Contraband, in commerce, means trade forbidden by law.
4150	Contract is an agreement made by two or more persons that is enforceable by law.
4151	Contrail is a thin line of cloud that forms behind aircraft at high altitudes.
4152	Contralto is the lowest voice a woman can sing, and falls in the lower register of an alto voice.
4153	Convent is a religious community, usually of women, who have taken religious vows and live under religious rule.
4154	Converter is a device used to convert electrical energy from alternating current to direct current.
4155	Convertibility describes a currency which may be freely exchanged for another country's currency or gold.
4156	Conveyancing is the legal procedure used for transferring real property from one owner to another.
4157	Conveyor belt is a device that conveys (carries) large quantities of material from place to place.
4158	Convicts in Australia and their jailers were the earliest European settlers.
4159	Convoy is a group of merchant ships travelling together for defence against enemy attack.
4160	Convulsions are involuntary contractions of groups of muscles often accompanied by loss of consciousness.
4161	Conway, William Cardinal (1913-1977), was Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh, in Northern Ireland, and primate of All Ireland from 1963 to 1977.
4162	Coober Pedy (pop. 2,880), is Australia's largest opal-mining centre.
4163	Cook, Frederick Albert (1865-1940), an American explorer, claimed he discovered the North Pole in April 1908.
4164	Cook, James (1728-1779), was a British navigator and one of the world's greatest explorers.
4165	Cook, Sir Joseph (1860-1947), was prime minister of Australia in 1913 and 1914.
4166	Cook, Robin (1946-...), a British politician, became foreign secretary following the Labour Party's victory in 1997.
4167	Cook, Thomas (1808-1892), a British businessman, founded the worldwide tourist service of Thomas Cook and Son.
4168	Cook Islands lie in the South Pacific Ocean, about 2,900 kilometres northeast of New Zealand.
4169	Cook Strait is the stretch of water that separates the North Island of New Zealand from the South Island.
4170	Cooker is an appliance that provides heat for cooking.
4171	Cooking is the preparation of food for eating.
4172	Cookstown (pop. 30,883), is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
4173	Cooktown is a coastal town in northeast Queensland, Australia, about 193 kilometres north of Cairns.
4174	Coolgardie (pop. 5,615), is an Australian mining town in the eastern goldfields district of Western Australia, about 560 kilometres east of Perth.
4175	Coolidge, Calvin (1872-1933), was the 30th president of the United States (1923-1929).
4176	Cooma (pop. 9,762), is an Australian town in the Monaro tablelands (plateaus) of southeastern New South Wales, located to the east of the Snowy Mountains.
4177	Coombs, H. C. (1906-...), was governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia and chairman of the Reserve Bank Board from 1960 to 1968.
4178	Coonalpyn Downs is part of the Ninety Mile Desert, 256 kilometres southeast of Adelaide, Australia.
4179	Cooney, Barbara (1917-...), is an American illustrator of children's books.
4180	Cooper, Sir Astley Paston (1768-1841), was a British surgeon who pioneered many operations.
4181	Cooper, Gary (1901-1961), was an American film actor who appeared in more than 90 films.
4182	Cooper, Henry (1934-...), a British professional boxer, was British heavyweight boxing champion for a total of 10 years.
4183	Cooper, James Fenimore (1789-1851), was an American novelist and social critic.
4184	Cooper, Peter (1791-1883), was an American inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist.

4185	Cooper, Susan (1935-...), a British author, won the 1976 Newbery Medal for her novel <i>The Grey King</i> (1975).
4186	Cooper, Dame Whina (1895?-1994), was a community leader and campaigner for the rights of the Maori people of New Zealand.
4187	Cooper Creek is the southern part of the Barcoo River, below the junction of the Thompson and Barcoo rivers near Windorah, in southwestern Queensland, Australia.
4188	Cooperative is a business owned by the people who use its services.
4189	Coorong is a narrow strip of water in the southeast of South Australia.
4190	Coot is the name of nine kinds of marsh birds in the rail family.
4191	Cootamundra (pop. 7,986), is a town in southern New South Wales, Australia, on the railway line from Sydney to Melbourne.
4192	Copeland (pop. 70,700), is a local government district in Cumbria, England.
4193	Copeland, William Taylor (1797-1868), was head of the Spode pottery works in central England.
4194	Copenhagen (pop. 464,566; met. area pop. 1,339,395), is the capital and largest city of Denmark.
4195	Copepod is a small crustacean of the class Crustacea.
4196	Copernicus, Nicolaus (1473-1543), was a Polish astronomer who developed the theory that the earth is a moving planet.
4197	Copland, Aaron (1900-1990), was an American composer who wrote in many styles and forms.
4198	Copley, John Singleton (1738-1815), is generally considered the greatest portrait painter in colonial America.
4199	Coppard, A. E. (1878-1957), a British poet and short-story writer, was noted for the vivid narrative style of his stories.
4200	Copper has been one of the most useful metals for over 7,000 years.
4201	Copperhead is the name of two different poisonous snakes, one North American, the other Australian.
4202	Coppola, Francis Ford (1939-...), is an American film director, producer, and writer.
4203	Copra is the dried meat of the coconut.
4204	Coprosma is a group of about 90 kinds of plants.
4205	Copts is a term first used to refer to certain native residents of ancient Egypt.
4206	Copyright refers to a body of exclusive rights that protect the works of authors and other creative people against copying or unauthorized public performance.
4207	Coral is a limestone formation formed in the sea by millions of tiny animals.
4208	Coral Sea is the part of the Pacific Ocean between the northeast coast of Australia, the Solomon Islands, and the Vanuatu island group.
4209	Coral Sea Islands stretch northeast from the Great Barrier Reef.
4210	Coral snake is the name given to several closely related poisonous snakes of the Western Hemisphere.
4211	Coral tree, also known as coralbean, is the name of more than 100 species of trees and shrubs that grow in tropical and nearly tropical regions throughout the world.
4212	Corby (pop. 52,300), is a local government area in Northamptonshire, England.
4213	Cord is a unit for measuring firewood.
4214	Corday, Charlotte (1768-1793), a French patriot, killed Jean Paul Marat, a radical leader of the French Revolution, during the Reign of Terror in 1793.
4215	Cordillera is a group of mountain ranges, usually the principal mountain group of a continent.
4216	Cordite is one of the original smokeless powders used to propel projectiles from guns.
4217	Cordoba (pop. 1,179,372), is Argentina's second largest city.
4218	Cordoba (pop. 300,229), is an ancient Moorish city in Spain, and the capital of Cordoba province.
4219	Corduroy is a cotton or cotton blend fabric with raised ribs of the cloth running lengthwise.
4220	Corelli, Arcangelo (1653-1713), was one of the earliest major violinists and composers of violin music.
4221	Corelli, Marie (1855-1924), an English writer, won fame as a romantic novelist.

4222	Coreopsis is a large group of plants related to the sunflower.
4223	Coriander is an annual herb that grows in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea.
4224	Corinth was one of the most important cities of ancient Greece.
4225	Corinth Canal provides a waterway between the Gulf of Corinth and the Saronic Gulf in east-central Greece.
4226	Corinthians, Epistles to the, are the seventh and eighth books of the New Testament of the Bible.
4227	Corio Bay is part of the western arm of Port Phillip Bay in Victoria, Australia.
4228	Coriolanus, Gaius Marcius, was a general of the early Roman Republic.
4229	Coriolis effect is the apparent effect of the earth's rotation on the motion of anything travelling across the face of the globe.
4230	Cork is a coastal county in the province of Munster in the southwest of the Republic of Ireland.
4231	Cork (pop. 127,024), is the second largest city of the Republic of Ireland.
4232	Cork is a lightweight, spongy substance obtained from the bark of the cork oak tree.
4233	Corm is a short, thick underground stem.
4234	Cormorant is a large, web-footed bird that catches fish by diving under water.
4235	Corn is a small, hard, shiny thickening of the epidermis (outer layer of the skin).
4236	Corn borer, also called the European corn borer, is a serious insect menace to maize crops.
4237	Corn Laws were measures passed in England between the 1400's and mid-1800's to control the price of small grains, called corn in England.
4238	Corn oil is a vegetable oil made from the kernel of the maize plant.
4239	Corn syrup is a thick, sweet liquid made from cornflour.
4240	Corneille, Pierre (1606-1684), was a French playwright.
4241	Cornelian is a red or reddish-brown quartz which can be cut and polished as a jewel.
4242	Cornell, Ezra (1807-1874), was an American businessman and philanthropist.
4243	Cornet is a brass musical instrument that resembles a shortened trumpet.
4244	Cornflour is a fine white flour made by grinding and refining grains of maize.
4245	Cornflower is a plant that bears small flowers shaped like buttons.
4246	Cornucopia is a horn of plenty, a symbol of nature's productivity.
4247	Cornwall is the most southwesterly county in England.
4248	Cornwall, Duchy of, consists of estates granted to the monarch's eldest son, who receives the revenue from the estates after he is 21.
4249	Cornwallis, Charles (1738-1805), the first Marquis Cornwallis, was a British general in the American Revolution.
4250	Cornwallis, Edward (1713-1776), a British soldier and colonial official, led 2,500 settlers to Nova Scotia, in Canada, in 1749 and founded the city of Halifax.
4251	Coromandel Peninsula is a hilly headland extending northward from the main part of the North Island of New Zealand.
4252	Corona is the outermost layer of the sun's atmosphere.
4253	Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (1510-1554), was a Spanish explorer.
4254	Coronary thrombosis, also called coronary occlusion, is a condition in which a clot blocks the passage of blood in an artery of the heart.
4255	Coronation is a ceremony at which a king, queen, or pope publicly receives a crown as a symbol of rule.
4256	Coroner is the official who makes enquiries into any unnatural or sudden death of which the cause is unknown.
4257	Corot, Camille (1796-1875), was a French landscape and figure painter.
4258	Corporation is a person or group of people who obtain a charter giving them certain legal rights and privileges.
4259	Corps is an army unit consisting of two or more divisions.
4260	Corpuscle, in physiology, is a term used for a small mass or body.
4261	Correggio (1489?-1534), was an important painter of the Italian Renaissance.

4262	Corregidor, a rocky fortified island, covers about 5 square kilometres at the entrance to Manila Bay on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines.
4263	Correspondence school is an educational institution that teaches by means of an interchange of letters between teachers and pupils.
4264	Corroboree is a name used by white Australians to describe Aboriginal dances.
4265	Corrosion is the destruction of a material caused by the chemical action of a gas or liquid.
4266	Corrupt practices are unethical techniques used by politicians to gain a political advantage in an election.
4267	Corsica (pop. 240,178), is a French island in the Mediterranean Sea.
4268	Corso is the popular name for the New Zealand Council of Organization for Relief Services Overseas.
4269	Cortes, Hernando (1485-1547), was a Spanish explorer who conquered what is now central and southern Mexico.
4270	Cortisone is one of an important group of hormones made in the cortex (outer part) of the adrenal glands.
4271	Cortot, Alfred (1877-1962), was a Swiss-born pianist, writer, and teacher.
4272	Corundum is the second hardest pure mineral.
4273	Cosby, Bill (1937-...), is a leading American entertainer, author, and TV producer.
4274	Cosgrave, Liam (1920-...), was Taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland from 1973 to 1977.
4275	Cosgrave, William Thomas (1880-1965), was president of the Irish Free State's Executive Council from 1922 to 1932.
4276	Cosmetics are substances applied to a person's body to cleanse, promote attractiveness, or alter the appearance.
4277	Cosmic rays are electrically charged, high-energy particles that travel through outer space.
4278	Cosmology, in astronomy and astrophysics, is the study of the structure, dynamics, and development of the universe.
4279	Cosmos are tall, late-summer flowers native to Mexico and the American tropics.
4280	Cosmos, in physics and astronomy, is a term used to refer to everything that exists, from the smallest atoms to the most distant celestial bodies.
4281	Cossacks were originally peasant soldiers who lived chiefly in the areas of the Dnepr and Don rivers, in what are now eastern Ukraine and western Russia.
4282	Cost-benefit analysis, also called benefit-cost analysis, is a type of economic study that measures the costs and benefits to society of existing projects or plans that have been proposed.
4283	Cost of living is the amount of money needed to buy a standard amount of consumer goods and services.
4284	Costa Rica is a small, mountainous country in Central America.
4285	Costain, Thomas Bertram (1885-1965), a Canadian-American novelist and historian, began writing books at the age of 54.
4286	Costello, John Aloysius (1891-1976), served as prime minister of Ireland from 1948 to 1951 and from 1954 to 1957.
4287	Costello, Peter Howard (1957-...), became federal treasurer of Australia in 1996, and deputy leader of the Liberal Party in 1994.
4288	Cotabato (pop. 3,030,256), is a region in the south-central part of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines.
4289	Cote d'Azur is the eastern end of the Mediterranean coast of France.
4290	Cote d'Ivoire, Republique de, is the official name of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, a country that lies along the Gulf of Guinea on the west coast of Africa.
4291	Cotillion is one of a family of ballroom dances for four couples in a square formation.

4292	Cotman, John Sell (1782-1842), a British landscape painter, was noted especially for his early watercolours.
4293	Cotopaxi, in the Andes Mountains of Ecuador, is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world.
4294	Cotswold (pop. 73,000), is a local government area in Gloucestershire, England.
4295	Cotswold Hills, in southwestern England, is a range of limestone hills famed for its beautiful scenery and attractive houses built in local Cotswold stone.
4296	Cottage industry was a home-based system of manufacturing widely used during the 1700's and 1800's.
4297	Cotton is the most widely used of all plant fibres.
4298	Cotton, Sir Henry (1907-1987), was one of the United Kingdom's leading professional golfers for more than 20 years.
4299	Cotton, John (1584-1652), was a Puritan minister and author.
4300	Cotton gin is a machine for removing the seeds from cotton fibres.
4301	Cottonseed oil is an edible oil made from the seeds of cotton plants.
4302	Cottonwood is a group of large, spreading, poplar trees that grow in the United States.
4303	Cotyledon is the leafy portion of a plant's embryo.
4304	Cough is a strong, sudden expelling of air from the lungs.
4305	Coulomb is a unit in the metric system measuring electric charge.
4306	Coulomb, Charles Augustin de (1736-1806), a French scientist, inventor, and army engineer, made fundamental contributions in the fields of friction, electricity, and magnetism.
4307	Coulton, G. G. (1858-1947), a British author and historian, wrote many important works on medieval history.
4308	Council, in local government, is the elected local authority of an administrative area.
4309	Counselling is the process of helping people to explore and understand personal problems and develop their potentialities.
4310	Count is a title of honour going back to the days of the Roman Empire.
4311	Counter Reformation is the name generally given to the renewal movement in the Roman Catholic Church during the 1500's and 1600's.
4312	Counterfeiting is the unauthorized duplication of any object, especially money, with the intent to defraud (cheat someone).
4313	Counterpoint is a musical term for two or more independent melodies performed at the same time.
4314	Country is a term that means any independent nation with a definite name and a geographic boundary.
4315	Country crafts, in Ireland or the United Kingdom (UK), include old, traditional activities, such as weaving, spinning, and thatching, and small country industries that have developed from them.
4316	Country music is a type of American popular music associated with rural culture and the Southern region of the United States.
4317	County is a territorial division of a country, state, or province established as a unit of local government.
4318	Coup d'etat is a sudden take-over of a country's government by a group of conspirators.
4319	Couperin, Francois (1668-1733), called "Le Grand" (The Great), was a French composer during the baroque period.
4320	Couplet is a rhyme of two lines.
4321	Courbet, Gustave (1819-1877), a French painter, helped found the realist movement in art.
4322	Courgette is a type of small marrow, or squash, that resembles a cucumber.
4323	Courser is the name for a group of desert birds found in Africa, India, and Australia.
4324	Coursing is a field sport, popular in many countries, in which two greyhounds compete in pursuing a hare.
4325	Court is a government institution that settles legal disputes and administers justice.

4326	Court, Sir Charles (1911-...), leader of the West Australian Liberal Party, was premier of Western Australia from 1974 to 1982.
4327	Court, Margaret Smith (1942-...), an Australian tennis star, was rated among the world's top 10 female tennis players from 1961 to 1975, ranking number one seven times.
4328	Court-martial decides legal cases relating to members of the armed services and civilians employed on military bases.
4329	Court of Saint James's is the title of the British royal court.
4330	Courtois, Bernard (1777-1838), was a French chemist who discovered the element iodine in 1811.
4331	Cousin is a person outside your immediate family related to you by blood and descended from the same ancestor.
4332	Cousins, Frank (1904-1986), a British trade union leader, became minister of technology in the Labour Government of 1964.
4333	Cousins, Samuel (1801-1887), an English engraver, engraved the paintings of famous artists such as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Sir John Millais.
4334	Cousteau, Jacques-Yves (1910-1997), was a French oceanographer, author, and film producer.
4335	Couzens, James Joseph (1872-1936), an American Republican politician, served as mayor of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. from 1919 to 1922, and as a United States senator from 1922 to 1936.
4336	Covarrubias, Miguel, (1904-1957), a Mexican painter, became internationally known for his caricatures of famous people.
4337	Covenanters were Scottish Protestants who opposed Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism, and supported a Presbyterian system of church government.
4338	Covent Garden, in London, is the home of the Royal Opera House, one of the world's great opera houses.
4339	Coventry (pop. 292,600), is a city and local government district in West Midlands, England.
4340	Coverdale, Miles (1488-1568), a bishop of Exeter, England, became famous for his English translation of the Bible in 1535.
4341	Cow is a female adult animal of the bovine group.
4342	Cow parsnip is a large, coarse North American plant, closely related to the hogweeds of Europe and Asia.
4343	Coward, Sir Noel (1899-1973), a British playwright, actor, and composer, became famous for his witty, sophisticated comedies.
4344	Cowbird is the name of a group of birds found in North America and South America.
4345	Cowboy is a person who helps take care of a large herd of cattle for a ranch owner.
4346	Cowen, Sir Zelman (1919-...), a distinguished Australian lawyer, was governor-general of Australia from 1977 to 1982.
4347	Cowes is a well-known yachting centre on the north coast of the Isle of Wight, England.
4348	Cowley, Abraham (1618-1667), was an English poet and essayist whose first volume of verse was published when he was 15.
4349	Cowpastures was the name given, in the early days of the settlement of New South Wales, to an area of land around Camden, south of Sydney, Australia.
4350	Cowpea, also known as black-eyed pea or black-eyed bean, is a popular plant that grows in warm climates.
4351	Cowper, William (1731-1800), was an English poet.
4352	Cowra (pop. 11,915), is a town in the Lachlan Valley in the central west of New South Wales, Australia.
4353	Cowrie, also spelled cowry, is a sea snail with a shiny, colourful shell.
4354	Cowslip is an attractive plant that blooms in the spring.
4355	Cox, John Edward (1791-1837), established the first coaching service in Australia to run between Hobart and Launceston, in 1832.
4356	Cox, William (1764-1837), was a pioneer settler in Australia.
4357	Coyote is a wild member of the dog family.

4358	Coysevox, Antoine (1640-1720), was the leading French sculptor during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. Coysevox produced much of the sculpture that decorated the gardens and palace of Versailles.
4359	Cozzens, James Gould (1903-1978), an American author, became best known for his novels of upper-class manners.
4360	Crab is an animal that is covered by a hard shell, and that has jointed legs.
4361	Crab apple is any of a wide variety of small trees that bear apples less than 5 centimetres in diameter.
4362	Crab plover is a wading bird found on the shores of the Indian Ocean, from East Africa to Burma, and on the Andaman Islands and Madagascar in the Indian Ocean.
4363	Crabbe, George (1754-1832), a British poet, brought a direct and often unromantic approach to his work.
4364	Cradle Mountain in Tasmania, Australia, rises to 1,545 metres and is located 64 kilometres southwest of Devonport in the Lake St. Clair National Park.
4365	Craig, Edward Gordon (1872-1966), a British stage designer, producer, and author, strongly influenced theatre production and the art of stage settings after 1910.
4366	Craigavon (pop. 74,350), is a local government district located to the south of Lough Neagh, in Northern Ireland.
4367	Craigavon, Lord (1871-1940), James Craig, was the first prime minister of Northern Ireland.
4368	Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (1826-1887), was an English novelist and poet.
4369	Crake is a type of bird which lives on the ground, often in swamps or marshes.
4370	Cramp is a painful, uncontrolled contraction of one or more muscles.
4371	Cranach, Lucas, the Elder (1472-1553), was one of the leading German painters of the Renaissance.
4372	Cranberry is a red, sour, round or oval berry that grows on an evergreen vine.
4373	Crane is the name of a family of large birds with long legs and a long neck.
4374	Crane is a hoisting machine used to lift and move heavy loads in shipyards and factories, and at construction sites.
4375	Crane, Hart (1899-1932), was an American poet best known for his complex work The Bridge (1930).
4376	Crane, Stephen (1871-1900), was an American novelist, short-story writer, and poet.
4377	Crane, Walter (1845-1915), was a British artist who became famous for his illustrations for children's books.
4378	Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556), was the first Protestant archbishop of Canterbury, the leader of the Church of England.
4379	Crapp, Lorraine (1938-...), an Australian swimmer, broke the 5-minute mark for 440 yards freestyle in 1956.
4380	Crashaw, Richard (1613-1649), an English poet, wrote poetry that is noted for its sensuous mysticism and for its extravagant imagery.
4381	Crassus, Marcus Licinius (112?-53 B.C.), was a Roman statesman, financier, and military leader.
4382	Crater is a funnel- or bowl-shaped depression on the surfaces of planets and other bodies in the solar system.
4383	Craven (pop. 49,700), is a local government district in North Yorkshire, England.
4384	Craven, Danie (1910-1993), became South Africa's leading Rugby Union football administrator.
4385	Crawford, Jack (1908-...), an Australian tennis player, was the winner of the men's singles title at Wimbledon in 1933.
4386	Crawford, Sir John (1910-1984), was a distinguished Australian economist, public servant, and academic.
4387	Crawford, Thomas (1813?-1857), was an American sculptor.
4388	Crawley (pop. 87,100), is a new town in West Sussex, England.
4389	Crayfish, also called crawfish, is a freshwater crustacean that is closely related to the lobster.

4390	Crayon is a piece of coloured wax shaped like a pencil.
4391	Crazy Horse (1844?-1877), was a chief of the Oglala Sioux American Indians.
4392	Creaghe, Caroline (1860-1944), participated in an exploration of territory at the base of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia in 1883.
4393	Cream of tartar, also called potassium bitartrate, or potassium hydrogen tartrate, is a white, crystalline substance with a slightly acid taste.
4394	Creasey, John (1908-1973), a British author, became one of the best-known writers of detective stories of the 1900's.
4395	Crecy, Battle of, was the first important battle of the Hundred Years' War.
4396	Credit enables people to obtain goods or services even if they do not have enough money to pay for them right away.
4397	Credit card is a plastic card which allows the holder to buy goods, services, and (sometimes) foreign currency on credit.
4398	Credit union is a cooperative banking association operated exclusively for the benefit of its members.
4399	Creel, George (1876-1953), a newspaperman and author, served as chairman of the Committee on Public Information, the United States information agency, in World War I (1914-1918).
4400	Creeper, also called treecreeper, is the name of many species of small, woodland birds that live in most parts of the world.
4401	Creeping thistle is one of the most troublesome of weeds.
4402	Cremation is burning a dead body to ashes.
4403	Cremer, Sir William Randal (1838-1908), a British politician, advocated a system of international arbitration that would enable countries to settle their differences peacefully.
4404	Creole, in North or South America, is a person whose ancestors were early French or Spanish settlers of the New World.
4405	Creosote is a heavy, oily liquid made by distilling wood or coal tar.
4406	Crerar, Henry Duncan Graham (1888-1965), was a Canadian soldier.
4407	Crescent is a symbol that resembles the moon in its first quarter.
4408	Cresol is the common name for a group of chemicals that scientists called hydroxytoluenes.
4409	Cress is any one of three green plants in the mustard family.
4410	Crested swift, or tree swift, is the only bird of the swift family that has feet adapted for perching.
4411	Cretaceous Period is a period in the geologic time scale of the earth's history.
4412	Crete (pop. 502,165), is a Greek island in the Mediterranean Sea.
4413	Cretinism is a condition in which babies are born with underdeveloped brains and poorly formed skeletons.
4414	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is a rare disease that destroys the brain.
4415	Crevecoeur, Michel-Guillaume Jean de (1735-1813), was a French-born essayist who portrayed rural life in colonial America.
4416	Crewe and Nantwich (pop. 101,800), is a local government district in south Cheshire, England.
4417	Crewel, also called crewelwork, is a form of embroidery done with woollen yarn.
4418	Cribbage, also called crib, is a card game for two, three, or four people.
4419	Crichton, James (1560-1582?), became known as the admirable Crichton because of his all-round learning.
4420	Crick, Francis H. C. (1916-...), is a British biologist.
4421	Cricket is a game played with a bat and a ball by two teams of 11 players each.
4422	Cricket is a type of jumping insect related to the grasshopper.
4423	Crime is a term that refers to misconduct forbidden by law.
4424	Crimea, a region of Ukraine, is a peninsula that juts from the southern part of Ukraine into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
4425	Crimean War (1853-1856), was fought between Russian forces and the allied armies of France, the Ottoman Empire (now Turkey), Sardinia-Piedmont, and the United Kingdom (UK).

4426	Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminals, criminal behaviour, and the criminal justice system.
4427	Cripps, Sir Stafford (1889-1952), a noted English statesman and diplomat, held several important governmental posts.
4428	Criticism is the analysis and judgment of works of art.
4429	Cro-Magnons were a type of prehistoric human being who lived in Europe, Asia, and North Africa from about 40,000 to 10,000 years ago.
4430	Croagh Patrick is an isolated mountain about 760 metres above sea level that rises in County Mayo, in the Republic of Ireland.
4431	Croatia is a country in southeastern Europe that declared its independence in June 1991.
4432	Croce, Benedetto (1866-1952), was probably the most distinguished Italian philosopher of the 1900's.
4433	Crocheting is a way of making lace by methods similar to knitting.
4434	Crockett, David (1786-1836), was one of the most famous frontiersmen in United States history.
4435	Crocodile is one of the largest living reptiles.
4436	Crocus is a flowering herblike plant that grows in southern Europe and Asia, and is cultivated in many regions of the world.
4437	Croesus (reigned 560-546 B.C.), was the last king of Lydia, a country in what is now western Turkey.
4438	Croft, William (1678-1728), was an English organist and composer.
4439	Crofter is the tenant or owner-occupier of a croft in northern Scotland.
4440	Crofters' war was a series of agrarian disturbances in Scotland in the years 1882 to 1886.
4441	Croly, Herbert (1869-1930), was an American political philosopher.
4442	Crome, John (1768-1821), was one of the great English landscape painters.
4443	Crompton, Richmal (1890-1969), a British author, created the comic character of William, a boy whose vivid imagination and thirst for adventure are always getting him into trouble with the adult world.
4444	Crompton, Samuel (1753-1827), a British inventor, developed an improved spinning machine that brought about a new era for the British textile industry.
4445	Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658), led the armed forces of Parliament to victory in the English Civil War during the 1640's, and ruled England from 1653 to 1658.
4446	Cromwell, Richard (1626-1712), ruled England as lord protector from September 1658 to May 1659.
4447	Cromwell, Thomas (1485?-1540), Earl of Essex, was chief minister to Henry VIII of England.
4448	Cronin, A. J. (1896-1981), was a popular British novelist.
4449	Cronkite, Walter (1916-...), an American television news reporter, was anchorman of the evening news for CBS, a major U.S. broadcasting company, from 1962 to 1981.
4450	Cronus was the youngest child of Gaea, the earth; and Uranus, the sky, in Greek mythology.
4451	Crookes, Sir William (1832-1919), was a British chemist and physicist.
4452	Crookes tube is a type of vacuum tube.
4453	Crop is a large number of plants of any given kind that are grown for human use.
4454	Cropping system is a method of growing crops and producing high yields without weakening the soil.
4455	Croquet is a popular outdoor lawn game in which the players use mallets to hit balls through narrow arches called hoops.
4456	Crosby, Bing (1903-1977), was a popular American singer and film star.
4457	Crosland, Anthony (1918-1977), a British Labour Party politician, was secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs from 1976 to 1977.
4458	Cross is the most common symbol of Christianity.
4459	Cross-country is a type of long-distance racing.

4460	Cross-reference is a method used in books, indexes, library catalogues, and filing systems to direct attention to additional information about a subject in another part of the book or index.
4461	Crossbill is a bird of the finch family.
4462	Crossbow was a popular weapon in the Middle Ages.
4463	Crossman, Richard (1907-1974), a British politician, was secretary of state for social services in the Labour Party government from 1968 to 1970.
4464	Crossword puzzle is a popular word game.
4465	Crotalaria is any one of a large group of plants of the pea family that grow in tropical countries.
4466	Croton is a group of evergreen, tropical shrubs belonging to the spurge family.
4467	Croup is an inflammation of the air passages of the throat and windpipe.
4468	Crouse, Russel (1893-1966), was an American playwright.
4469	Crow is the name of a group of large black birds.
4470	Crowe, Martin (1962-...), was made captain of the New Zealand cricket team in 1989.
4471	Crown is a British coin worth 25 new pence, or one-quarter of a pound sterling.
4472	Crown is a circular ornament worn on or around the head as a symbol of authority, merit, or distinction.
4473	Crown, The, is a term used to describe the power and property of the monarch as head of state.
4474	Crown jewels are precious ornaments owned by the kings and queens of England.
4475	Crown of thorns is a multiarmed starfish that eats the flesh of coral.
4476	Croydon (pop. 299,600), is a London borough on the borders of Surrey.
4477	Cruikshank, George (1792-1878), a British artist, became famous for his caricatures and illustrations.
4478	Cruiser is a large warship used to escort aircraft carriers and for independent operations with destroyers.
4479	Crumb, George (1929-...), is an American composer known for his innovative and highly individual works.
4480	Crump, Barry (1935-1996), a New Zealand writer and television personality, became well known when his book A Good Keen Man became a best-seller in 1960.
4481	Crusades were Christian military expeditions organized mainly to recapture Palestine during the Middle Ages.
4482	Crustacean is an invertebrate animal with many jointed legs.
4483	Cruyff, Johann (1947-...), is a Dutch soccer player and manager.
4484	Cryobiology is the study of how extremely low temperatures affect living things.
4485	Cryogenics is the study of extremely low temperatures.
4486	Cryotron is a tiny electronic device that can be used as a switch or an amplifier.
4487	Crypt is an underground room or vault.
4488	Crystal is a solid that is composed of atoms arranged in an orderly pattern.
4489	Crystal Palace was an iron and glass building designed by Joseph Paxton for the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851.
4490	CSIRO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, is Australia's largest scientific research body.
4491	CSR is one of the largest Australian public companies.
4492	Ctenophore is a small transparent sea animal that lives in all the oceans of the world.
4493	Cuauhtemoc (1495?-1525), was the last Aztec ruler of Mexico.
4494	Cuba is an island country in the West Indies, about 140 kilometres south of the United States.
4495	Cubberley, Ellwood Patterson (1868-1941), an American educator, helped develop the profession of school administration in the United States.
4496	Cube, in geometry, is a solid bounded by six equal squares, such as a child's alphabetical block.
4497	Cube root is one of three equal factors of a number (see FACTOR).
4498	Cubism was the most influential movement in the history of modern art.
4499	Cubit is a measure of length used by several early civilizations.

4500	Cuchulainn, also spelled Cuchulain, is a great hero of Irish mythology and folklore.
4501	Cuckoo is any one of a group of related birds found throughout most of the world.
4502	Cuckoo-shrike is the name of a family of about 70 species of songbirds.
4503	Cucumber is a common garden vegetable native to southern Asia, but cultivated as an annual in many parts of the world.
4504	Cud is a small mass of food that animals called ruminants bring up from their stomachs for a second chewing.
4505	Cuenca (pop. 152,406), is a city in the Andes Mountains of southern Ecuador.
4506	Cuillin Hills are a range of mountains on the Isle of Skye, in Highland Region, Scotland.
4507	Cuisenaire Method is a teaching system designed to help students discover basic mathematical principles by themselves.
4508	Cukor, George (1899-1983), was an American film director.
4509	Cullen, Paul Cardinal (1803-1878), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was active in reforming the Irish educational system to provide better education for Roman Catholics.
4510	Culloden is a moor in Highland Region, Scotland.
4511	Cult is a religious group devoted to a living leader, a new teaching, or an unusual practice.
4512	Cultural lag is the failure of certain parts of a culture to keep up with other, related parts.
4513	Culture is a term used by social scientists for a way of life.
4514	Culture, in biology, is a growth of microorganisms or cells produced under controlled conditions in a laboratory.
4515	Cumberland Mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountain system in North America.
4516	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (pop. 61,042) is a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
4517	Cumbria is a beautiful, mountainous county in the northwestern corner of England.
4518	Cumin is a small herb grown for its fruit.
4519	Cummings, E. E. (1894-1962), was one of the most innovative poets in American literature.
4520	Cumnock and Doon Valley (pop. 41,998), was a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
4521	Cunard, Sir Samuel (1787-1865), a British merchant, founded the Cunard line of steamships.
4522	Cuneiform was a system of writing used by the people of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations.
4523	Cunha, Euclides da (1866-1909), a Brazilian newspaper reporter, wrote perhaps the greatest work in Brazilian literature.
4524	Cunjevoi is a kind of sea squirt found along the rocky coasts of the Australian states of New South Wales and Western Australia.
4525	Cunningham, Allan (1791-1839), was an explorer and botanist who became famous for his pioneering expeditions in eastern Australia.
4526	Cunningham, Andrew Brown (1883-1963), Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, was first sea lord and chief of the British Naval Staff from 1943 to 1946.
4527	Cunningham, Merce (1919-...), is an American dancer and choreographer (dance creator).
4528	Cup moth is a small- to medium-sized, rather stout, furry moth of dark colour.
4529	Cupid was the Roman god of love.
4530	Cupola is a small dome that crowns a roof or tower.
4531	Cuquenán Falls, on the Cuquenán River in Venezuela, is one of the three highest waterfalls in the world.
4532	Curacao is the largest island of the Netherlands Antilles--two groups of islands in the West Indies that belong to the Netherlands.
4533	Curare is a poisonous extract from South American plants, mainly those of the Chondodendron and Strychnos species.
4534	Curassow is a large, handsome bird of tropical America.
4535	Curfew is the time of day which once brought with it evening and the end of work.
4536	Curia regis was a group that helped English kings govern during the Middle Ages.

4537	Curie is a unit used to measure radioactivity.
4538	Curie, Marie Sklodowska (1867-1934), was a French physicist who became famous for her research on radioactivity.
4539	Curie, Pierre (1859-1906), was a French physicist known for his work in radioactivity.
4540	Curium is an artificially created radioactive element.
4541	Curlew is a long-legged wading bird related to sandpipers and snipes.
4542	Curling is a game played on a level sheet of ice.
4543	Curly-coated retriever is a dog trained to bring back game that has been shot.
4544	Currant is a small berry that grows on a low, bushy shrub.
4545	Currawong is a large bird belonging to the Australian crow-shrike family.
4546	Currie, Sir Arthur William (1875-1933), a Canadian soldier, won fame as a courageous officer and successful field commander during World War I (1914-1918).
4547	Currier and Ives was a firm of American lithographers.
4548	Curry is a stewlike dish of eggs, fish, meat, or vegetables seasoned with a blend of spices.
4549	Curry, John Steuart (1897-1946), an American painter, became famous for his dramatic scenes of Midwestern rural life.
4550	Cursetjee, Ardaseer (1808-1877), was an Indian engineer who played an important part in introducing the steam engine to India.
4551	Curtin, John (1885-1945), served as prime minister of Australia from 1941 to 1945.
4552	Curtis, Dame Myra (1886-1971), a British academic, was principal of Newnham College, Cambridge University, England, from 1942 to 1954.
4553	Curtiss, Glenn Hammond (1878-1930), an American inventor, was a manufacturer of aeroplanes, and made thousands of planes during World War I (1914-1918).
4554	Curzon, Lord (1859-1925), Marquis of Kedleston, a British statesman, was a Conservative Party politician.
4555	Curzon, Sir Clifford (1907-1982), was a British pianist.
4556	Curzon Line was the eastern boundary of Poland proposed by the Allies in 1919, after World War I (1914-1918).
4557	Cusco (pop. 255,300), also spelled Cuzco, is a city in the Andes Mountains in southern Peru.
4558	Cuscus is a tree-dwelling mammal that lives on the northern tip of Australia and in New Guinea and the nearby islands of Sulawesi and the Solomon Islands.
4559	Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939), an American doctor and surgeon, was one of the world's greatest brain surgeons.
4560	Cushing, Richard Cardinal (1895-1970), was an American religious leader, made a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1958, by Pope John XXIII. He had gained wide recognition as a gifted writer and preacher.
4561	Cushman, Charlotte (1816-1875), an American actress, won fame for her roles as Lady Macbeth in Macbeth, Meg Merrilies in Guy Mannering, and Nancy Sykes in Oliver Twist.
4562	Custard apple is the fruit of a small tropical American tree.
4563	Custer, George Armstrong (1839-1876), was a United States Army officer who won fame as an American Civil War general and an Indian fighter.
4564	Custom is a practice or a way of doing things that has been handed down from one generation to the next.
4565	Customs are duties paid to a nation's government on items that people bring in from another country.
4566	Customs union is an association of two or more countries which agree to eliminate duties, quotas, and any other barriers to trade among themselves.
4567	Cuthbert, Betty (1938-...), an Australian sprinter, won four gold medals at Olympic Games.
4568	Cutler, Sir Roden (1916-...), was governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1966 to 1981.
4569	Cuttlefish is a mollusc (soft boneless animal) in the same class as the squid.
4570	Cutty Sark is a clipper ship preserved at Greenwich, in London.

4571	Cutworm is the caterpillar of certain dull-coloured, night-flying moths.
4572	Cuvier, Baron (1769-1832), was a French naturalist.
4573	Cyanide is the name given to metal salts containing the CN group (a carbon atom linked to a nitrogen atom).
4574	Cyanosis is a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes.
4575	Cybernetics is the study of control and communication in machines and animals.
4576	Cycad is a plant that grows in regions of the world with tropical and subtropical climates.
4577	Cyclamen is the name of a group of attractive plants that grow wild in the Mediterranean region of Europe.
4578	Cycling, or bicycle racing, is one of the most popular sports in the world.
4579	Cyclone is a low-pressure area in the atmosphere in which winds spiral inward.
4580	Cyclops, in Greek mythology, was any member of a race of giants with one eye in the middle of the forehead.
4581	Cyclops is a freshwater crustacean.
4582	Cyclosporin is a drug that fights the rejection of transplanted body tissues and organs.
4583	Cyclotron is a machine that accelerates electrically charged atomic particles to high energies.
4584	Cygnus is a constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.
4585	Cylinder, in geometry, is a solid figure with two identical bases that lie on parallel planes.
4586	Cymbal is a brass percussion instrument shaped like a broad-brimmed hat.
4587	Cymbeline (?-A.D. 43?), also called Cunobelinus, was a king of the Catuvellauni, who were the most powerful tribe of southern Britain during the period before the Roman invasion in A.D. 43.
4588	Cynic philosophy was established in the 300's B.C. by Antisthenes, a disciple of the Greek philosopher Socrates.
4589	Cynon Valley (pop. 63,600), is a local government area in Mid Glamorgan, Wales.
4590	Cypress is any one of a group of evergreen trees and shrubs that grow in Asia, Europe, and North America.
4591	Cyprus is an island country in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean Sea.
4592	Cyrano de Bergerac, Savinien de (1619-1655), was a French author and soldier.
4593	Cyril of Alexandria, Saint (378?-444), was the most outstanding Christian theologian of the early 400's.
4594	Cyrus the Great (?-530 B.C.), founded the Persian Empire about 550 B.C. He extended this empire to include most of southwestern Asia.
4595	Cyrus the Younger (424?-401 B.C.) a Persian prince, was a son of King Darius II, ruler of the Achaemenid Empire.
4596	Cyst is an abnormal sac in the body that contains fluid and has no outside opening.
4597	Cystic fibrosis, also called CF or mucoviscidosis, is a hereditary disease in which the mucous glands produce abnormally thick, sticky secretions, and the sweat glands secrete unusually salty sweat.
4598	Cytology is the study of the internal structure and organization of cells.
4599	Czar, also spelled tsar, was the title used by the emperors of Russia.
4600	Czech Republic is a country in central Europe that became independent on Jan. 1, 1993.
4601	Czechoslovakia was a country in central Europe from 1918 until 1992.
4602	Czechs are a Slavic people who make up most of the population of the Czech Republic.
4603	Czerny, Karl (1791-1857), was an Austrian composer, teacher, and pianist.
4604	D is the fourth letter of the English alphabet.
4605	D-day is the term for a secret date on which a military operation is to begin.
4606	Da Nang (pop. 492,194) is one of the largest cities in Vietnam.
4607	Dachau was one of the first concentration camps set up in Germany by the Nazis.
4608	Dachsbrake is a mountain hunting dog.
4609	Dachshund is a dog known for its long, low-slung body and short legs.

4610	Dacorum (pop. 129,200) is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England, on the lower slopes of the Chiltern Hills.
4611	Dadaism, a protest movement in the arts, was formed in 1916 by a group of artists and poets in Zurich, Switzerland.
4612	Daddy longlegs is the popular name for a long-legged insect also known as a crane fly.
4613	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (pop. 138,542) is one of the union territories of India.
4614	Dadswell, Lyndon (1908-1986), an Australian sculptor, became assistant to the sculptor Paul Montford when Montford was working on carvings for the war memorial in Melbourne, Australia.
4615	Daedalus, in Greek mythology, was a skilled Athenian craftsman and inventor.
4616	Daendels, Herman Willem (1762-1818), was governor general of the Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia) from 1808 to 1811.
4617	Daffodil is a yellow flower that blooms in the early spring.
4618	Da Gama, Vasco (1469?-1524), was a Portuguese sea captain and explorer.
4619	Dagger is a small, handheld weapon with a short, pointed blade.
4620	Daghestan also spelled Dagestan, is a state, or autonomous republic, in Russia.
4621	Dagohoy, Francisco (1704?-1774?), a Filipino patriot, led a revolt against Spanish colonial rulers of the Philippines in 1744.
4622	Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mande (1787-1851), a French stage designer and painter, introduced the first popular form of photography.
4623	Daguerreotype was the first popular method of photography.
4624	Dahl, Roald (1916-1990), was a famous British writer best known as an author of children's books.
4625	Dahlia is the name of a popular group of flowers cultivated from the original dahlia of Mexico.
4626	Dahlgren, John Adolphus Bernard (1809-1870), was an American naval officer.
4627	Daimler, Gottlieb (1834-1900), a German engineer, developed an internal-combustion engine light enough to power a car.
4628	Dairying is the branch of agriculture concerned with the production of milk, butter, evaporated milk, ice cream, cheese, and dried milk products.
4629	Daisy is a name given to many flowers.
4630	Dakar (pop. 978,523) is the capital and largest city of Senegal and the westernmost city on the mainland of Africa.
4631	Daladier, Edouard (1884-1970), served as French premier in 1933, 1934, and from 1938 to 1940.
4632	Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of the Tibetan people.
4633	Dalby (pop. 9,384), is a town located on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs, about 220 kilometres from Brisbane in Queensland, Australia.
4634	Dale, Robert (1810- ?), a British soldier, explored large areas of Western Australia.
4635	Dales are beautiful valleys, situated chiefly in North Yorkshire, England.
4636	Daley, Victor (1858-1905), was an Irish-born Australian poet.
4637	Dali, Salvador (1904-1989), was a surrealist painter.
4638	Dallapiccola, Luigi (1904-1975), was an Italian composer.
4639	Dallas is one of the largest cities in the United States.
4640	Dalles are deep gorges in which North American rivers flow rapidly over basaltic rocks or slabs.
4641	Dallin, Cyrus Edwin (1861-1944), an American sculptor, used American Indian life as the theme for many of his greatest works.
4642	Dalmatia, a region of Croatia, is a long, narrow strip of land extending over 320 kilometres along the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea.
4643	Dalmatian is a medium-sized dog.
4644	D'Almeida, Jose (1784-1850), was a doctor and pioneer businessman in Singapore.
4645	Dalton, John (1766-1844), an English chemist, formulated the law of partial pressures in gases in 1802.
4646	Daly is a river on the northwestern coast of the Northern Territory, Australia.

4647	Dam is a barrier placed across a river to stop the flow of water.
4648	Damages, in law, means money that a court orders one person to pay to another person for violating that person's rights or for breaking a contract.
4649	Daman and Diu (pop. 101,439) are two districts that form one of the Union Territories of India.
4650	Damascus (pop. 1,200,000) is the capital and largest city of Syria.
4651	Damask is a firm, lustrous fabric that may be woven from any fibre.
4652	D'Amboise, Jacques (1934-...), an American dancer, won fame as a featured performer with the New York City Ballet.
4653	Damien de Veuster, Joseph (1840-1889), was a Roman Catholic priest who gave his life to the care of lepers in a colony at Molokai, Hawaii.
4654	Damocles was a member of the court of Dionysius II, who ruled Syracuse, Sicily, from 367 to 344 B.C. Damocles was an excessive flatterer.
4655	Damon and Pythias were two noble youths in Greek legend.
4656	Damp is a dangerous gas found in mines.
4657	Dampier (pop. 2,201) is a deepwater port and township at King Bay on the northwest coast of Western Australia.
4658	Dampier, William (1651-1715), was the first Englishman to make a written description of the Australian mainland, its plants and animals, and its Aboriginal inhabitants.
4659	Damping-off is a plant disease caused by certain fungi that live near the surface of the soil (see FUNGI).
4660	Damrosch was the family name of a father and son who spent their lives educating Americans to serious music.
4661	Dana, Charles Anderson (1819-1897), editor and part owner of the New York Sun, built it into one of the most important newspapers of its time.
4662	Dana, James Dwight (1813-1895), was an American geologist, mineralogist, and zoologist.
4663	Dana, John Cotton (1856-1929), was an American librarian.
4664	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. (1815-1882), was an American author known for his sea adventure story Two Years Before the Mast (1840).
4665	Dancing is an act of moving the body in rhythm, usually in time to music.
4666	Dandelion is a bright-yellow wild flower that grows in lawns and meadows.
4667	Dandenong Ranges are low hills about 30 kilometres east of Melbourne, Australia.
4668	Dandi march was a walk undertaken by the Indian nationalist leader Mohandas Gandhi and his followers in 1930.
4669	Dandie Dinmont terrier is a dog that got its name from a book.
4670	Dandruff is a condition in which flakes of dead skin are shed from the scalp.
4671	Danegeld, meaning Dane money, was a land tax levied in England in the A.D. 900's and 1000's.
4672	Danelaw was the area of England that the Danes occupied during and after their invasion of the 800's.
4673	Daniel, Book of, is a book of the Bible.
4674	Daniel, Glyn (1914-1986), was a professor and historian of archaeology renowned as an expert on the prehistoric period of Britain and western Europe.
4675	Daniel-Rops, Henri (1901-1965), was the pen name of Henri-Jules Periot, a French author and religious historian.
4676	Daniels, Jonathan Worth (1902-1981), an American author, first became known for his book A Southerner Discovers the South (1938).
4677	Daniels, Josephus (1862-1948), was an American politician, diplomat, and newspaper editor.
4678	Danilova, Alexandra (1904?-...), was a great Russian ballerina.
4679	D'Annunzio, Gabriele (1863-1938), was an Italian author and political figure.
4680	Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), an Italian author, was one of the greatest poets of the Middle Ages.
4681	Danton, Georges Jacques (1759-1794), was a great leader of the French Revolution.
4682	Danube River is the second longest river in Europe.

4683	Daphne was a nymph in Greek mythology.
4684	Dar es Salaam (pop. 870,020) is the largest city of Tanzania, and a chief seaport in eastern Africa.
4685	Darby, Abraham (1677-1717), revolutionized the casting of iron.
4686	Darcy, Les (1895-1917), was an Australian boxer.
4687	Dardanelles is a strait that joins the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara.
4688	Dare, Virginia (1587-?), was the first English child born in America.
4689	Dargie, Sir William (1912-...), an Australian artist known especially for his realistic portraits, won the Archibald Prize for portraits eight times (see ARCHIBALD PRIZE).
4690	Dario, Ruben (1867-1916), was the pen name of Felix Ruben Garcia Sarmiento, one of the most important poets to write in Spanish.
4691	Darius I (550?-486 B.C.) ruled the Persian Empire from 522 B.C. until his death.
4692	Darius III (380?-330 B.C.) was the last of the Achaemenid kings of Persia.
4693	Darjeeling (pop. 57,603) is the summer capital of the state of West Bengal and the administrative centre of the Darjeeling district.
4694	Dark Ages is a term once used to describe the early centuries of the Middle Ages, from the A.D. 400's to the 900's.
4695	Dark matter is the invisible substance that makes up most of the mass of galaxies and clusters of galaxies.
4696	Darling is Australia's longest river.
4697	Darling, Ding (1876-1962), was an American editorial cartoonist.
4698	Darling, Grace Horsley (1815-1842), became a famous English heroine by helping save nine survivors of a shipwreck.
4699	Darling, John (1852-1914), a South Australian wheat merchant, was chairman of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company from 1907 to 1914.
4700	Darling, Sir Ralph (1775-1858), was governor of New South Wales from 1825 to 1831.
4701	Darling Downs, known as the granary of Queensland, is a fertile tableland situated about 160 kilometres west of Brisbane.
4702	Darling River is the longest river in Australia.
4703	Darling Scarp is a chain of mountains in Western Australia.
4704	Darlington (pop. 96,700), is a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries, and the largest town in the county of Durham, England.
4705	Darnley, Lord (1545-1567), Henry Stuart, a Scottish nobleman, was close in the line of succession to the throne of England.
4706	Darrow, Clarence Seward (1857-1938), was the most famous American lawyer of the early 1900's.
4707	Dart, Raymond (1893-1988), was an Australian-born South African anthropologist (person who studies human beings scientifically).
4708	Darter is any of about 140 species of small freshwater fish belonging to the perch family.
4709	Dartford (pop. 78,400) is a local government district in Kent, England, between the River Thames and the North Downs.
4710	Dartmoor is a rocky plateau in Devon in southwestern England.
4711	Dartmouth Dam is Australia's largest dam.
4712	Darts is a game in which the players throw darts at a target called a dartboard.
4713	Darwin (pop. 78,139) is the administrative centre and capital of Australia's Northern Territory.
4714	Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882), was a British naturalist who became famous for his theories on evolution.
4715	Data protection is the safeguarding of electronic information stored in computers.
4716	Data storage, in computer science, is the use of magnetic and optical devices to store information.

4717	Database is a body of information made up of individual items that are organized so that they can be reviewed in a variety of ways.
4718	Database management system (DBMS) is software that organizes, provides access to, and otherwise manages a body of information stored in a computer.
4719	Date palm is the tree that produces dates.
4720	Datura is a group of poisonous shrubs and trees, including jimson weed and angel's trumpet.
4721	Daudet, Alphonse (1840-1897), is sometimes called the French Dickens.
4722	Daugherty, James Henry (1889-1974), was an American artist and author of children's books.
4723	D'Aulaire is the family name of a husband and wife who wrote and illustrated children's books.
4724	Daumier, Honore (1808-1879), was a French artist and one of the most influential social critics of the 1800's.
4725	Dauphin was the official title of the oldest son of the king of France from 1349 to 1830.
4726	Davao (pop. 1,055,016) is a city in southern Mindanao in the Philippines.
4727	Davenant, Sir William (1606-1668), was an English playwright.
4728	Daventry (pop. 61,600) is a historic town in Northamptonshire, England.
4729	Davey, Jack (1910-1959), became one of Australia's most outstanding radio personalities.
4730	Davey, Thomas (1760?-1823), was lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) from 1813 to 1817.
4731	David (1030?-965? B.C.) was the second king of Israel and one of the greatest figures in the history of the Jews.
4732	David was the name of two kings of Scotland.
4733	David, Jacques Louis (1748-1825), was the leading French painter during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era.
4734	David, Saint (520?-589?), is the patron saint of Wales.
4735	David, Sir T. W. E. (1858-1934), an author, explorer, and geologist, became famous for his scientific expeditions in Australasia.
4736	Davidson, Alan (1929-...), one of Australia's finest all- round cricketers, played in 44 test matches between 1953 and 1963.
4737	Davidson, Jo (1883-1952), an American portrait sculptor, created heads of many famous people.
4738	Davidson, Philmore "Boots" (1927-1993), was a musician who introduced steel drums to the United Kingdom (UK).
4739	Davies, Clement (1884-1962), a Welsh politician, was leader of the United Kingdom Liberal Party from 1945 until 1956.
4740	Davies, Sir Henry Walford (1869-1941), a British composer, is best remembered for his church music.
4741	Davies, Sir Peter Maxwell (1934-...), is a British composer and conductor.
4742	Davies, Robertson (1913-1995), was a Canadian novelist, playwright, and journalist.
4743	Davies, Siobhan (1950-...), is a British dancer and choreographer.
4744	Davies, William Henry (1871-1940), a British poet and author, led a roving life as a tramp, pedlar, and street singer.
4745	Davis is the family name of two English brothers who became famous snooker and billiards players.
4746	Davis, Bette (1908-1989), was an American film actress known for her portrayals of strong-willed women.
4747	Davis, Sir Colin (1927-...), a British conductor, is remarkable for the originality and freshness of his interpretations.
4748	Davis, Dwight Filley (1879-1945), was an American statesman who established the Davis Cup in 1900.
4749	Davis, Edward Wilson (1888-1973), an American mining engineer, was known as the father of taconite, because he discovered how to get iron ore from taconite rocks.

4750	Davis, Jefferson (1808-1889), served as president of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War.
4751	Davis, John (1543-1605), also spelled Davys, an English mariner and explorer, was the first European to discover what is now Davis Strait, between Greenland and Canada.
4752	Davis, Miles (1926-1991), was one of the most influential American jazz trumpeters and bandleaders in jazz history.
4753	Davis, Owen (1874-1956), was an American playwright.
4754	Davis, Paulina Wright (1813-1876), was an American social reformer.
4755	Davis, Steve (1957-...), is an English snooker player.
4756	Davis, Stuart (1894-1964), was an American painter and illustrator.
4757	Davis, Thomas (1814-1845), was an Irish essayist, poet, and patriot.
4758	Davis Cup is a silver bowl trophy awarded each year to the nation that wins the world's men's tennis championship.
4759	Davison, Frank Dalby (1893-1970), an Australian writer, became known for novels and short stories that reflect his affection for country life and especially for animals.
4760	Davisson, Clinton Joseph (1881-1958), was an American physicist.
4761	Davitt, Michael (1846-1906), was one of the chief leaders in the movement to reform the land system in Ireland.
4762	Davy, Sir Humphry (1778-1829), an English chemist, rose to fame as inventor of the miner's safety lamp.
4763	Davy Jones, in sailors' folklore, is the wicked spirit who rules over the souls in the ocean deep.
4764	Dawe, Bruce (1930-...), an Australian poet, wrote a number of books of poetry from No Fixed Address (1962) to Towards Sunrise: Poems 1979-1986 (1986).
4765	Dawkins, Richard (1941-...), is one of the United Kingdom's best known popular scientists.
4766	Daws, Lawrence (1927-...), an Australian painter, studied at the National Gallery of Victoria Art School from 1949 to 1953.
4767	Dawson, George Mercer (1849-1901), was a Canadian geologist and the son of the geologist Sir John William Dawson.
4768	Dawson, Sir John William (1820-1899), was a Canadian geologist and educator.
4769	Dawson, Peter (1882-1961), an Australian baritone, featured on some of the earliest gramophone recordings.
4770	Day. While the earth travels through space around the sun, it also spins on its own axis.
4771	Day, Clarence (1874-1935), was an American writer.
4772	Day care is a service in which children or dependent adults are cared for while the person who normally cares for them cannot do so.
4773	Day-Lewis, Cecil (1904-1972), was an Irish-born English poet and novelist.
4774	Day-Lewis, Daniel (1957-...), is an Irish actor.
4775	Day lily is a lily plant whose beautiful blossoms, usually yellow or orange, live only from sunrise to sunset.
4776	Dayan, Moshe (1915-1981), was an Israeli military hero and political leader.
4777	Daylight saving is a plan in which clocks are set one hour ahead of standard time for a certain period.
4778	Dayton (pop. 182,044), is a leading manufacturing centre in the Midwestern state of Ohio in the United States.
4779	DDT is an insecticide that has been widely used on crops for pest control.
4780	Deacon is one of the classes or ranks of Christian clergy.
4781	Dead Sea is a saltwater lake in southwestern Asia.
4782	Dead Sea Scrolls are among the oldest known manuscripts of any Biblical books.
4783	Deadly nightshade is a bushy plant that supplies several drugs.
4784	Deafness is usually defined as the inability to hear and understand speech.

4785	Deakin, Alfred (1856-1919), an Australian politician and statesman, was prime minister of Australia three times--from 1903 to 1904, from 1905 to 1908, and from 1909 to 1910.
4786	Dean, Dixie (1908-1980), was one of the best centre-forwards in English soccer.
4787	Dean, James (1931-1955), was an American film actor.
4788	Dearborn (pop. 89,286) is a manufacturing centre near Detroit in the state of Michigan, part of the Great Lakes region of the United States.
4789	Dearden, John Francis Cardinal (1907-1988), an American cardinal, was archbishop of Detroit, Michigan.
4790	Death is the end of life.
4791	Death adder is among Australia's most dangerous snakes.
4792	Death Valley lies chiefly in east-central California, U.S.A. A small part of it extends into Nevada.
4793	Death's-head moth is a large moth with a thick, hairy body.
4794	Deathwatch is a name given to several kinds of small brownish beetles that have the strange habit of knocking their heads against wood.
4795	DeBakey, Michael Ellis (1908-...), an American surgeon, won fame for his work with the heart and for his contributions to techniques used to replace damaged blood vessels, including the coronary bypass operation.
4796	Debate is a series of formal spoken arguments for and against a definite proposal.
4797	De Boissiere, Ralph A. C. (1907-...) is a novelist, story-writer who was born of a wealthy French-Creole family in Trinidad.
4798	Deborah was a Biblical prophetess of Israel in the period of the Judges, the 1100's B.C. She was the wife of Lapidoth.
4799	Debrecen (pop. 211,823) is a commercial and industrial city in eastern Hungary.
4800	De Broglie, Louis Victor (1892-1987), was a French physicist who won the 1929 Nobel Prize for physics for his theory of the wave nature of electrons.
4801	Debre, Michel Jean Pierre (1912-1996), was prime minister of France from 1959 to 1962.
4802	Debs, Eugene Victor (1855-1926), was a colourful and eloquent spokesman for the American labour movement and for socialism.
4803	Debt is anything owed, especially a sum of money that one person owes to another.
4804	Debussy, Claude (1862-1918), was an important French composer.
4805	Debye, Peter Joseph William (1884-1966), a Dutch physicist and chemist, won the 1936 Nobel Prize for chemistry for studies of the physical properties of molecules.
4806	Decal is the process of transferring printed designs, letters, or pictures from specially prepared paper onto various surfaces.
4807	De Castella, Robert (1957-...), an Australian athlete, won the marathon at the Commonwealth Games in 1982 and 1986.
4808	Decathlon is a two-day contest in 10 events to determine an all-round athletics champion.
4809	Decatur, Stephen (1779-1820), was one of the most daring officers in the United States Navy during its early years.
4810	Decay is the process by which dead animal or dead plant matter is broken down to simple compounds.
4811	December is the twelfth and last month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
4812	Decibel is a unit used in comparing sound pressure, voltage, power, and some other related acoustic and electrical quantities.
4813	Deciduous tree is the name for any tree that loses its leaves at a certain time each year and later grows new leaves.
4814	Decimal system is a way of writing numbers.
4815	Declaration of Independence is the historic document in which the British colonies in America declared their freedom from British rule.
4816	Declension is a listing of the different case forms of a noun or pronoun.

4817	Decomposition, in chemistry, is the breaking down of a substance into simpler products, or into the elements of which it is composed.
4818	Decorations, medals, and orders are honours that are awarded to people for bravery or merit.
4819	Decorative arts is a term used to designate a variety of categories including furniture, woodwork, and glass.
4820	Decoupage is the art of using paper cutouts to decorate furniture and such accessories as boxes, lamps, plaques, and trays.
4821	Deductive method is the process of reasoning by which we draw conclusions by logical inference from given premises.
4822	Dee is the name of five rivers in either Britain or Ireland.
4823	Deed is a written document to transfer ownership of property.
4824	Deep refers to any ocean area that has a depth of more than 5,490 metres.
4825	Deeping, Warwick (1877-1950), an English novelist, wrote his most famous book, Sorrell and Son (1925), as a result of his experiences in World War I.
4826	Deer are the only animals with bones called antlers on their heads.
4827	Deer fly is an insect related to the horseflies.
4828	Deere, John (1804-1886), was an American inventor and manufacturer.
4829	Deerhound is a Scottish breed of dog, close to the Irish wolfhound in ancestry.
4830	Defender of the Faith is one of the titles used by British sovereigns.
4831	Defoe, Daniel (1660-1731), was an English novelist and journalist.
4832	De Forest, John William (1826-1906), was an American novelist.
4833	De Forest, Lee (1873-1961), an American inventor, pioneered in wireless telegraphy and radio broadcasting.
4834	Degas, Edgar (1834-1917), was a French impressionist painter.
4835	De Gasperi, Alcide (1881-1954), leader of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, was prime minister of Italy from 1945 to 1953.
4836	De Gaulle, Charles Andre Joseph Marie (1890-1970), became the outstanding French patriot, soldier, and statesman of the 1900's.
4837	Degree is a name given to various small units of measure.
4838	Degree, University and college. A university or college awards a degree to a person who has completed a required course of study.
4839	De Groot, Francis Edward (1888-1969), was a member of the Australian right-wing group called the New Guard.
4840	De Havilland, Sir Geoffrey (1882-1965), was a noted British aircraft designer and manufacturer.
4841	De Hooch, Pieter (1629-1684?), was a Dutch painter noted for his charming scenes of middle-class life.
4842	Dehumidifier is a device that removes moisture from the air.
4843	Dehydrated food is food that has been preserved by drying.
4844	Dehydration is a condition characterized by the excessive loss of water from the body.
4845	Deighton, Len (1929-...), is an English author known for espionage and war novels.
4846	Deism is a religious and philosophic belief.
4847	DeJong, Meindert (1906-...), is an author of children's books.
4848	Dekker, Thomas (1572?-1632?), an English writer, brought to Elizabethan popular literature a fresh emphasis on the life of his day.
4849	De Klerk, F. W. (1936-...) was state president of South Africa from 1989 to 1994.
4850	De Koven, Reginald (1859-1920), was an American composer who became known for his light operas.
4851	De Kooning, Willem (1904-1997), was a leading abstract expressionist artist.
4852	De Kruif, Paul (1890-1971), an American writer, specialized in scientific and medical subjects.
4853	Delacroix, Eugene (1798-1863), was the chief representative of the romantic style of painting in France.

4854	De la Cruz, Apolinario (1814-1841), was a Filipino religious leader who tried to provide native-born Filipinos with a means of entering a career in the Roman Catholic Church.
4855	De La Mare, Walter (1873-1956), was an English author noted for his romantic works for both adults and children.
4856	Delane, John Thaddeus (1817-1879), was a British journalist whose writings on political matters had much influence on government policy during his time.
4857	Delaware (pop. 668,696) is one of the smallest states in the United States.
4858	Delbruck, Max (1906-1981), a German-born American biologist, shared the 1969 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Alfred Hershey and Salvador Luria.
4859	De Lee, Joseph Bolivar (1869-1942), an American obstetrician and gynaecologist, was noted for his work in improving obstetrical methods.
4860	Delft is a type of earthenware that was made in the late 1500's and flourished into the mid-1700's.
4861	Delhi (pop. 9,370,475), sometimes called Dilli, is an Indian union territory.
4862	Delhi Sultanate was a Muslim empire that controlled much of what is now Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan from 1206 to 1526.
4863	Delibes, Leo (1836-1891), was a French composer.
4864	Delilah, in the Old Testament, was the Philistine mistress of Samson, the Israelite folk hero famed for his tremendous strength.
4865	Delirium tremens, often called the DT's, is a nervous and mental disturbance that results from acute alcoholism.
4866	Delius, Frederick (1862-1934), was an English composer.
4867	Della Robbia, Luca (1399?-1482), was an Italian sculptor of the early Renaissance.
4868	Deller, Alfred (1912-1979), was a leading English countertenor (a male singer in a voice that is higher than the tenor and lower than the soprano or treble).
4869	Delors, Jacques (1925-...), a French politician, was president of the European Commission from 1985 to 1994.
4870	De los Angeles, Victoria (1923-...), a Spanish lyric soprano, won international acclaim as an opera singer, a recitalist, and an orchestral soloist.
4871	Delphi was a town situated on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus.
4872	Del Rey, Lester (1915-1993), was an American author of science fiction.
4873	Del Sarto, Andrea (1486-1531), was an outstanding painter of the Italian Renaissance.
4874	Delta is a low plain composed of clay, gravel, sand, and other sediments deposited at the mouth of a river.
4875	Deluge, according to the Bible, was a great flood that covered the earth thousands of years ago.
4876	Delusion is a false belief.
4877	Delville Wood, Battle of, was a battle fought by South African soldiers against German soldiers in World War I (1914-1918).
4878	Delyn (pop. 66,200) is a local government district in Clwyd, Wales, administered from the town of Holywell.
4879	De Maupassant, Guy (1850-1893), a French author, was one of the world's great short-story writers.
4880	Demeter, in Greek mythology, was the goddess of the earth, agriculture, fertility, and grain.
4881	De Mille, Agnes (1909-1993), became a leading American choreographer (dance composer), dancer, and author.
4882	De Mille, Cecil Blount (1881-1959), an American film producer and director, became famous for his spectacular films based on the Bible.
4883	Democracy is a form of government, a way of life, a goal or ideal, and a political philosophy.
4884	Democratic Party is the older of the two major political parties of the United States.
4885	Democritus (460?-370? B.C.) was a Greek philosopher.
4886	Demography is the study of human populations.

4887	Demosthenes (384?-322 B.C.) was an Athenian statesman who is usually considered to have been the greatest Greek orator.
4888	Dempsey, Jack (1895-1983), an American boxer, became one of the most popular heavyweight champions of all time.
4889	Dempster, Arthur Jeffrey (1886-1950), was an American physicist.
4890	Denarius was a silver coin used by the Romans during the periods of the Republic and the Empire.
4891	Dench, Dame Judi (1934-...) is a British actress.
4892	Deneb is the brightest star in the constellation Cygnus, or the Swan.
4893	Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997), also spelled Teng Hsiao-p'ing, was China's most influential leader from the late 1970's, following the death of Mao Zedong, to the early 1990's.
4894	Dengue, also called breakbone fever, is a disease that causes fever, head and eye aches, and pain in the muscles and joints.
4895	Denilikoon, an Australian Aborigine, was the man after whom the town of Deniliquin in Australia was named.
4896	Denim is a sturdy fabric commonly used for jeans and other durable clothes.
4897	De Niro, Robert (1943-...), is an American film actor.
4898	Denis, Saint (A.D. 200's), is the patron saint of France.
4899	Denison, Sir William Thomas (1804-1871), a British statesman, was lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), Australia, from 1847 to 1855.
4900	Denmark is a small kingdom in northern Europe that is almost surrounded by water.
4901	Denning, Lord (1899-...), a distinguished British judge, was Master of the Rolls from 1962 to 1982.
4902	Dennis, C. J. (1876-1938), called the Laureate of the Larrikin, was considered one of the most humorous and witty of Australian poets.
4903	Denominate number tells the amount of a quantity by giving the number of units and the kind of units that make up the quantity.
4904	Density is the mass--that is, the amount of matter--in a unit volume of any substance.
4905	Dental hygiene is the science and practice of caring for the teeth, gums, and other parts of the mouth.
4906	Dentistry is the art and science of diagnosing, treating, and preventing diseases of the teeth, jaws, and surrounding soft tissues of the mouth.
4907	D'Entrecasteaux, Bruni (1739-1793), a French naval commander, explored much of southern Australia.
4908	Denver (pop. 467,610; metropolitan area pop. 1,622,980) is the capital of the Rocky Mountain state of Colorado in the United States.
4909	Deodorant is a consumer product or an ingredient designed to reduce, prevent, or cover up unpleasant body odours.
4910	Deodorizer is a substance or device that eliminates or reduces disagreeable odours.
4911	De Palma, Ralph (1883-1956), was a pioneering American racing driver.
4912	Department store is a large store that sells many kinds of goods in separate departments under one management.
4913	Deportation is the action a government takes when it forces an alien to leave the country and return to the place where the alien was born or had lived.
4914	Deposition, in law, is the testimony of a witness who does not appear in court.
4915	Depreciation is the loss of value.
4916	Depressant is a drug that slows the activity of the nervous system.
4917	Depression is a deep, extended slump in total business activity.
4918	Depression is a serious mental disorder in which a person suffers long periods of sadness and other negative feelings.
4919	De Quincey, Thomas (1785-1859), was an English essayist.

4920	Derain, Andre (1880-1954), was a French artist.
4921	Derby (pop. 7,727) is the administrative centre for the Kimberley region of Western Australia.
4922	Derby (pop. 214,000), is a city in Derbyshire, England.
4923	Derby is a famous horse race begun in 1780 by the Earl of Derby in Epsom, England.
4924	Derby, Earl of (1799-1869), Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, was British prime minister three times.
4925	Derbyshire, which lies in the centre of England, is a county of hills, valleys, moorland, and swift-flowing streams.
4926	Derbyshire Dales (pop. 67,700) is a local government district in Derbyshire, England.
4927	Dermatitis is an inflammation of the skin that itches or burns.
4928	Dermatology is the branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of skin diseases.
4929	Derry (pop. 94,721) is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
4930	Dervish is a member of one of the mystical religious orders of the Islamic religion.
4931	Derwent is a river in Tasmania in Australia that flows 195 kilometres from Lake St. Clair to Storm Bay.
4932	Derwentside (pop. 84,800), is a local government district in Durham.
4933	Derwentwater, Earl of (1689-1716), James Radcliffe, an English nobleman, supported James Stuart, "The Old Pretender," in the first Jacobite rising, in 1715.
4934	DES is a synthetic sex hormone used as a drug.
4935	Desai, Morarji (1896-1995), was India's prime minister from 1977 to 1979.
4936	Descartes, Rene (1596-1650), was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist.
4937	Deseret is a word meaning honeybee in the Book of Mormon.
4938	Desert is generally thought of as a hot, barren region that receives little rainfall.
4939	Desert Road in the North Island of New Zealand, stretches from Turangi, near Lake Taupo, to Taihape, about 100 kilometres away.
4940	De Seversky, Alexander Procofieff (1894-1974), was an American pilot, aircraft designer, and military authority.
4941	De Sica, Vittorio (1902-1974), an Italian film director and actor, became noted for his realistic portrayals of life among the poor.
4942	Design is the intended arrangement of materials to produce a certain result or effect.
4943	De Sitter, Willem (1872-1934), was a noted Dutch astronomer.
4944	Desktop publishing is the use of a personal computer to write, illustrate, and lay out high-quality documents.
4945	De Soto, Hernando (1500?-1542), a Spanish explorer, led the first European expedition to reach the Mississippi River in what is now the United States.
4946	Despotism is a form of government in which the ruler has unlimited power over the people.
4947	Dessalines, Jean Jacques (1758?-1806), is the national hero of Haiti.
4948	Destroyer is a warship.
4949	Detective story is a work of fiction about a puzzling crime, a number of clues, and a detective who eventually solves the mystery.
4950	Detergent and soap. A detergent is a substance that cleans soiled surfaces.
4951	Determinant, in mathematics, is a single number related to a square array (arrangement) of numbers called elements.
4952	Detonator is a small metal or plastic capsule that contains an easily explodable charge.
4953	Detroit is the largest city in the Midwestern state of Michigan in the United States of America.
4954	Dettori, "Frankie" (1970-...), is an Italian-born jockey who has settled in England.
4955	Deucalion was the "Noah" of Greek mythology.
4956	Deuterium, also called heavy hydrogen, is a stable isotope of hydrogen (see ISOTOPE).
4957	Deuteronomy is the name of the fifth book of the Bible, and the last book of the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses.

4958	Deutschland uber Alles, or Germany Over All, became Germany's national anthem in 1922.
4959	Deutzia is a shrub related to the hydrangea.
4960	Kapil Dev, (1959-...), an Indian cricketer, was the best fast bowler produced by India for many years.
4961	De Valera, Eamon (1882-1975), a leader in Ireland's fight to win independence, served three times as prime minister after 1937, and was elected president in 1959 and 1966.
4962	De Valois, Dame Ninette (1898-...), founded the United Kingdom's Royal Ballet and served as its director until her retirement in 1963.
4963	Devaluation is a measure that a government may take to reduce the value of its currency in terms of foreign currencies.
4964	Developing country is any of the world's poor, or "have-not," nations.
4965	Developmental psychology is the study of changes in behaviour during a lifetime.
4966	Devil, according to many religions, is an evil spirit that opposes God or good spirits.
4967	Devil worship is the practice of worshipping demons or other evil spirits.
4968	De Vlamingh, William (1640-?), was a skilful and daring Dutch navigator.
4969	Devolution is the transfer of certain powers from the central government to regional governments within a country.
4970	Devon, a county in the southwest of England, has scenery of great beauty and variety.
4971	Devonian Period, in geology, is a period of the earth's history.
4972	Devonport (pop. 24,622) is a major port in northwestern Tasmania, Australia.
4973	Devonshire, Duke of (1720-1764), William Cavendish, became Prime Minister of Great Britain in November 1756.
4974	De Voto, Bernard Augustine (1897-1955), an American editor and critic, became well known for his histories of the western frontier.
4975	Devoy, Susan (1964-...), a New Zealand squash champion, ranked as the world's top woman player in the mid-1980's.
4976	De Vries, Hugo (1848-1935), a Dutch botanist and student of organic evolution, was known primarily as the author of the mutation theory (see MUTATION).
4977	Dew is the name given to the glistening beads of water that often appear on blades of grass, leaves, and car tops early on clear mornings.
4978	DEW line, which stands for Distant Early Warning line, provides the United States and Canada with warning of an air attack from the north.
4979	Dew point is the temperature at which moisture in the air begins to condense.
4980	Dew pond is a shallow pool of water.
4981	Dewberry is a small, oval fruit that grows on a trailing blackberry plant.
4982	De Wet, Christiaan Rudolf (1854-1922), was a famous guerrilla leader and politician in South Africa.
4983	Dewey, George (1837-1917), an American naval officer, won fame as the hero of Manila during the Spanish-American War (1898).
4984	Dewey, John (1859-1952), was an American philosopher and educator.
4985	Dewey, Melvil (1851-1931), an American librarian, began the decimal library-classification system (see DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION).
4986	Dewey Decimal Classification is the most widely used method of classifying books in a library.
4987	Dextrin is a sticky substance formed during the chemical breakdown of starch.
4988	Dextrose is the name used in industry for pure, crystalline glucose sugar.
4989	Dhaka (pop. 3,637,892) is the capital, largest city, and commercial and industrial centre of Bangladesh.
4990	Dharma is the moral and religious law of Buddhism and Hinduism.
4991	Diabetes is the name of two diseases that have the same symptoms, excessive thirst and the production of large quantities of urine.

4992	Diacritical mark is a sign used with letters of the alphabet to show pronunciation or meaning of words.
4993	Diaghilev, Sergei Pavlovich (1872-1929), was one of the greatest producers and directors in ballet history.
4994	Dialect is a variation of a language used by a particular group of speakers.
4995	Diamantina is one of the rivers of the Lake Eyre system in Australia.
4996	Diameter, in geometry, is the length of any straight line segment that passes through the centre of a circle or a sphere and touches the figure's boundaries at opposite points.
4997	Diamond is the hardest naturally occurring substance, and also one of the most valuable natural substances.
4998	Diana was a goddess in Roman mythology.
4999	Diana, Princess of Wales (1961-1997), was a member of the royal family of the United Kingdom.
5000	Diaphragm, the large muscle attached to the lower ribs, separates the chest from the abdomen.
5001	Diarrhoea is a condition characterized by loose and frequent bowel movements.
5002	Diary is a written account of a person's experiences and thoughts, recorded each day or every few days.
5003	Dias, Bartolomeu (1450?-1500), also spelled Diaz, was a Portuguese sea captain and explorer.
5004	Diathermy is a method of treating muscle and joint disorders and other diseases by creating heat energy in tissues beneath the skin.
5005	Diatom is a microscopic, single-celled organism.
5006	Diaz, Porfirio (1830-1915), served two terms as president of Mexico from 1877 to 1880 and from 1884 to 1911.
5007	Diaz Ordaz, Gustavo, (1911-1979), served as president of Mexico from 1964 to 1970.
5008	Dice are small cubes used in such games of chance as craps.
5009	Dick, Sir William Reid (1879-1961), was a skilful British portrait painter and sculptor who was noted for his deep insight into character.
5010	Dickcissel is a bunting of the finch and sparrow family (see BUNTING).
5011	Dickens, Charles (1812-1870), was a great English novelist and one of the most popular writers of all time.
5012	Dickerson, Bob (1924-...), an Australian painter, became famous for his paint and charcoal works based on social themes.
5013	Dickey, James (1923-1997), was an American poet and novelist.
5014	Dickinson, Emily (1830-1886), was an American poet.
5015	Dickinson, Goldsworthy Lowes (1862-1932), a British humanist and author, wrote many works on historical and philosophical subjects.
5016	Dicotyledon is a type of flowering plant that has two cotyledons (leafy parts within each seed).
5017	Dictating machine is a business machine that records speech on a magnetic disc, tape, or other device.
5018	Dictatorship is a form of government in which an individual, a committee, or a group holds absolute power.
5019	Dictionary is a book that contains a selected list of words arranged in alphabetical order.
5020	Diderot, Denis (1713-1784), was a major French philosopher of an intellectual movement called the Age of Reason.
5021	Didgeridoo is a musical instrument that the Aborigines of northern Australia play in their religious ceremonies.
5022	Didion, Joan (1934-...), is an American essayist and novelist.
5023	Dido, also called Elissa, was the legendary founder and queen of Carthage.
5024	Die and diemaking. A die is a precision tool used to shape or cut metals or other materials.
5025	Dieback refers to the death of eucalyptus trees in Australia.
5026	Diefenbaker, John George (1895-1979), served as prime minister of Canada from 1957 to 1963.
5027	Diego Garcia is an island in the Indian Ocean.

5028	Diels, Otto (1876-1954), a German chemist, shared the 1950 Nobel prize for chemistry with his former pupil, Kurt Alder.
5029	Dien Bien Phu, Battle of, was fought between Vietnamese Communists, called Vietminh, and France in 1954.
5030	Diesel, Rudolf (1858-1913), a German mechanical engineer, developed an internal-combustion machine that used oil as fuel.
5031	Diesel engine is a type of internal-combustion engine used chiefly for heavy-duty work.
5032	Diet is the food and drink that a person takes regularly day after day.
5033	Dietrich, Marlene (1904-1992), a German-born actress and singer, became a famous Hollywood film star.
5034	Diffraction is the spreading out of waves--water, sound, light, or any other kind--as they pass by the edge of an obstacle or through an opening.
5035	Diffusion, in chemistry, is the mixing of the atoms or molecules of one substance with those of another.
5036	Digestive system is the group of organs that break down food into smaller particles, or molecules, for use in the human body.
5037	Digitalis is a powerful drug made from the dried leaves of the purple foxglove, a common woodland and garden plant.
5038	Dik-dik is one of the smallest antelopes.
5039	Dill is a plant used in making pickles and as a flavouring in other foods, including fish, sour cream, and vinegar.
5040	Dillinger, John Herbert (1903-1934), was one of the most notorious criminals in United States history.
5041	Dillon is the family name of three prominent Irish politicians.
5042	Dillon, George (1906-1968), was an American poet.
5043	DiMaggio, Joe (1914-...), was one of the greatest outfielders in baseball history.
5044	Dimboola (pop. 4,058), is an agricultural township on the Wimmera River, 360 kilometres northwest of Melbourne.
5045	D'Indy, Vincent (1851-1931), was a French composer, organist, and conductor.
5046	Dinefwr (pop. 38,000) is a local government district in Dyfed in southwest Wales.
5047	Dinesen, Isak (1885-1962), was the pen name of Baroness Karen Blixen-Finecke, a Danish author who wrote in English and Danish.
5048	Ding Ling (1904-1986), also spelled Ting Ling, the pen name of Jiang Bingzhi, or Chiang Wei-chi, one of modern China's most popular and controversial writers.
5049	Dingane (1795-1840) was king of the Zulu from 1828 to 1840.
5050	Dingo is the wild dog of Australia.
5051	Dinka are a cattle-herding people of central Africa.
5052	Dinkins, David Norman (1927-...), became the first African American mayor of New York City.
5053	Dinoflagellate is a kind of single-celled organism found throughout the oceans and in freshwater lakes and ponds.
5054	Dinosaur is the name of a group of prehistoric reptiles that ruled the earth for about 160 million years.
5055	Diocletian, a Roman emperor, was born about A.D. 245 and died in 313.
5056	Diogenes (412?-323 B.C.) belonged to the Cynic school of ancient Greek philosophy.
5057	Dionysius the Elder (430?-367 B.C.) was a Greek tyrant and military leader who ruled in ancient Sicily for almost 40 years.
5058	Dionysus was the god of wine in Greek mythology.
5059	Diopside is a widely occurring mineral with a glassy lustre.
5060	Dior, Christian (1905-1957), is considered one of the great French fashion designers of the 1900's.

5061	Dioxin is any of 75 related chemicals, all of which consist of carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, and oxygen.
5062	Diphtheria is a severe, contagious infection of the upper respiratory system or the skin.
5063	Diphthong is the sound produced by pronouncing two vowels as a single syllable.
5064	Diplodocus was an extremely long, slender, plant-eating dinosaur that lived about 150 million years ago in what is now the Western United States.
5065	Diplomacy is the means of conducting negotiations between nations.
5066	Diplomatic corps consists of all the heads of diplomatic missions, such as ambassadors and ministers, who represent their governments in a foreign nation.
5067	Diponegoro, Pangeran (1785-1855), was a Javanese prince who fought against the Dutch in the Java War (1825-1830).
5068	Dipper is a small thrushlike bird that dives and dips under water in search of insects.
5069	Diprotodon was the largest marsupial that ever lived (see MARSUPIAL).
5070	Dirac, Paul Adrien Maurice (1902-1984), a British theoretical physicist, became noted for his mathematical equation describing the behaviour of the electron.
5071	Direct Selling Association (DSA) is a trade organization of companies that sell products to consumers in their homes or work places.
5072	Disarmament is the elimination, reduction, or limitation of a nation's armed forces.
5073	Disaster is a sudden unfortunate event that affects many people.
5074	Discus throw is one of the oldest individual sports.
5075	Disease is a sickness of the body or the mind.
5076	Disinfectant is any substance that destroys germs on nonliving objects.
5077	Dislocation occurs when any part of the body moves from its normal position.
5078	Dismal Swamp is one of the largest swamps in the United States.
5079	Dismas, Saint, is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
5080	Disney, Walt (1901-1966), was one of the most famous film producers in history.
5081	Displacement behaviour refers to any of a variety of activities that seem inappropriate in the situation in which they occur.
5082	Disraeli, Benjamin (1804-1881), was one of the most important British political leaders of the 1800's.
5083	Distance is the space between two points.
5084	Distemper is a contagious disease of dogs and other animals.
5085	Distillation is a process that separates a substance or a mixture of substances from a solution through vaporization.
5086	Distilling is a process used in manufacturing various alcoholic beverages, including whisky, brandy, and rum.
5087	Distributed computing is the sharing of computing tasks among connected computers.
5088	District of Columbia (D.C.) is the seat of the United States government.
5089	Disulfiram is a drug used to treat alcoholism (see ALCOHOLISM).
5090	Ditmars, Raymond Lee (1876-1942), was a noted American authority on reptiles.
5091	Diuretic is a drug or other substance that increases the amount of urine discharged by the kidneys.
5092	Diverticulitis is a common disease of the colon (large intestine).
5093	Divide is a high place in the land, situated so that the streams on one side flow in the opposite direction to the streams on the other side.
5094	Divider is an instrument used to divide lines into equal parts.
5095	Divination is the practice of trying to learn about the unknown by magical or supernatural means.
5096	Divine Comedy is a beautiful, long epic poem by the Italian writer Dante Alighieri.
5097	Divine right of kings is the belief that monarchs get their right to rule directly from God, rather than from the consent or wish of their subjects.
5098	Diving is an exciting water sport.

5099	Diving, Underwater, is the way people reach the strange and beautiful world beneath the surface of oceans, lakes, and rivers.
5100	Division is a way of separating a group of things into equal parts.
5101	Divorce is the legal ending of a marriage.
5102	Dixie, also called Dixieland, is a name often given to the southern part of the United States.
5103	Dixie is the name of a famous song especially popular in the southern parts of the United States.
5104	Dixon, Joseph (1799-1869), was an American inventor and manufacturer.
5105	Dixon, Sir Owen (1886-1973), an Australian lawyer, was a justice of the High Court of Australia from 1929 to 1952, and chief justice from 1952 to 1964.
5106	Dizziness is a condition in which people feel that their surroundings are whirling about, or that they are falling.
5107	Djibouti is a small country in eastern Africa.
5108	Djibouti (pop. 317,000) is the capital of Djibouti, a country in eastern Africa.
5109	DNA fingerprinting, also known as DNA profiling, is a technique used to identify criminals through the analysis of genetic material.
5110	Dnepr River is one of the longest rivers in Europe.
5111	Dneproges Dam, a large concrete dam in Ukraine, is located 320 kilometres from the mouth of the Dnepr River.
5112	Dnepropetrovsk (pop. 1,140,000) is a major industrial city in Ukraine.
5113	Dnestr River, spelled Nistru in Moldova and Dnister in Ukraine, rises in the Carpathian Mountains in western Ukraine.
5114	Dobell, Sir William (1899-1970), an artist and Australia's greatest portrait painter, won the Archibald Prize three times--in 1943, in 1948, and in 1959.
5115	Doberman pinscher is a breed of dog that originated in Germany.
5116	Dobie, J. Frank (1888-1964), an American author and professor, became famous for his writings on the culture of Texas and the southwest of the United States.
5117	Dobson, Sir Arthur Dudley (1841-1934), was a British surveyor and explorer.
5118	Dobson, Frank (1888-1963), a British sculptor, became known for his sculptures of women.
5119	Dobson, Rosemary (1920-...), a leading Australian poet, won the Patrick White Literary Award in 1984.
5120	Dock is the water beside a wharf or pier (or between two wharves or piers) in which a ship floats.
5121	Dock is the name of several kinds of plants belonging to the buckwheat family.
5122	Doctorfish, one of the surgeonfishes, is a tropical marine fish, found in the East Indies.
5123	Dodd, Thomas Joseph (1907-1971), a Democratic politician, served in the United States Senate from 1959 to 1971.
5124	Dodder is a destructive weed found over most of the world.
5125	Dodecanese Islands include about 40 Greek islands and many small reefs in the Aegean Sea.
5126	Dodge, Mary Elizabeth Mapes (1831-1905), an American author, wrote Hans Brinker, or, The Silver Skates (1865), a famous children's book about the Netherlands.
5127	Dodge brothers were two pioneers in car manufacturing.
5128	Dodge City (pop. 21,129) is a commercial centre in the state of Kansas in the United States.
5129	Dodo is an extinct flightless bird related to the pigeon.
5130	Dodoma (pop. 45,703) is a city in central Tanzania.
5131	Doenitz, Karl (1891-1980), a German admiral, became commander in chief of the German fleet in January 1943, during World War II.
5132	Dog is a popular pet throughout the world.
5133	Dog, Guide is a dog specially trained to guide a blind person or to alert a hearing-impaired person to important sounds.
5134	Dog on the tucker box is a bronze statue of a dog sitting on a tucker box (food box) on the Hume Highway about 8 kilometres from Gundagai, in New South Wales, Australia.

5135	Dog-proof fences have been constructed in southern and eastern Australia to protect sheep from dingoes.
5136	Dogbane is the name of 11 closely related plants.
5137	Doge was the title of the rulers of Venice from 697 to 1797.
5138	Dogfish is a type of small shark that lives in the ocean.
5139	Dogger Bank is a large sandbank in the North Sea about 160 kilometres off the northeast coast of England.
5140	Dogs, Isle of is a small island on the north side of the River Thames in the East End of London.
5141	Dogtooth violet is any of a group of about 30 plants of the lily family that grow in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
5142	Dogwood is the common name for a group of herbs, shrubs, and small trees in Europe and North America.
5143	Doha, also called Ad Dawhah (pop. 217,294), is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Qatar, a country on the Persian Gulf.
5144	Doherty, Sean (1944-...), an Irish politician, was the Republic of Ireland's Minister for Justice from March 1982 to December 1982.
5145	Dohnanyi, Ernst von (1877-1960), a Hungarian composer and conductor, became one of the outstanding pianists of his time.
5146	Doisy, Edward Adelbert (1893-1986), an American chemist, determined the nature of vitamin K, which helps the liver produce prothrombin, one of the clotting factors in blood.
5147	Dolbear, Amos E. (1837-1910), an American inventor and physicist, was one of several people who claimed to have invented the telephone before Alexander Graham Bell did.
5148	Doldrums is a belt of calms, light breezes, or sudden squalls near the equator, mainly over the oceans.
5149	Dole, Robert Joseph (1923-...), a United States politician, was the Republican Party's leader in the United States Senate from 1985 to 1996.
5150	Dolin, Sir Anton (1904-1983), became the first internationally famous English male dancer.
5151	Doll is a child's toy made to look like a human being.
5152	Dollar is the unit of money in many countries.
5153	Dollfuss, Engelbert (1892-1934), was an Austrian politician.
5154	Dolls' house is a miniature house filled with tiny furniture and other home furnishings.
5155	Dolmetsch is the name of a British musical family who have led the way in making and playing old kinds of instruments.
5156	Dolomite is a mineral that serves as the chief source of magnesium obtained from the earth's crust.
5157	Dolphin is the name of a group of sea animals closely related to whales and porpoises.
5158	Dolphin is a large game fish that lives in warm salt waters.
5159	Domagk, Gerhard (1895-1964), a German doctor, identified the therapeutic ability of the chemical prontosil rubrum, the first of the sulpha drugs.
5160	Dome is a curved roof erected on a circular base, much like a bowl turned upside down.
5161	Domesday Book was the first official record of the property holders living in England and the amount of land they held.
5162	Domett, Alfred (1811-1887), a politician and poet, was premier of New Zealand in 1862 and 1863.
5163	Dominance is a form of behaviour among individual animals that shows their ability to win aggressive encounters with other animals.
5164	Domingo, Placido (1941-...), a Spanish tenor, became one of the most popular opera singers of the 1900's.
5165	Dominic, Saint (1170?-1221), was a Spanish religious leader.
5166	Dominica is an independent island country in the Caribbean Sea.
5167	Dominican Republic is an independent country in the West Indies, a region of the Caribbean Sea.

5168	Dominicans are members of a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Saint Dominic of Spain in the early 1200's.
5169	Dominion Day commemorates the United Kingdom's action on September 26, 1907, which granted dominion status to New Zealand.
5170	Dominoes is the name of several games played with small, flat, oblong pieces called dominoes.
5171	Domitian (A.D. 51-96) succeeded his brother Titus as Roman emperor in A.D. 81.
5172	Don Juan is the hero of one of the most famous legends in literature.
5173	Don Quixote is a novel by Miguel de Cervantes of Spain.
5174	Don River is an important waterway in southwestern Russia.
5175	Donahoe, Jack (1806-1830), an Australian bushranger, is known for the exploits recorded in the song "Bold Jack Donahoe" and later incorporated in the ballad "The Wild Colonial Boy." Born in Dublin, Ireland, he was convicted in 1823 of "intent to com
5176	Donatello (about 1386-1466), was a great Italian sculptor.
5177	Doncaster (pop. 71,595) is an industrial town in South Yorkshire, England.
5178	Donegal is a county on the northwest coast of Ireland.
5179	Donetsk (pop. 1,064,000) is the largest city in the Donets River Basin.
5180	Donizetti, Gaetano (1797-1848) was an Italian opera composer.
5181	Donkey is the name of the domesticated ass.
5182	Donne, John (1572-1631), was one of the greatest English poets and preachers of the 1600's.
5183	Donnelly, Ignatius (1831-1901), was an American politician, reformer, and author who helped form the Populist Party.
5184	Donoghue, Steve (1884-1945), was one of the United Kingdom's most successful and popular jockeys.
5185	Dooley, Thomas Anthony, III (1927-1961), an American doctor, became famous in the 1950's as the jungle doctor of Laos.
5186	Doolittle, Hilda (1886-1961), an American poet, was a leader of the imagism movement in poetry during the early 1900's.
5187	Doolittle, James Harold (1896-1993), a noted American pilot, led the first bombing raid on Tokyo in World War II.
5188	Doon, a river in Strathclyde Region, Scotland, was made famous by the poetry of Robert Burns.
5189	Doppler effect is the change in frequency of sound, light, or radio waves caused by the relative motion of the source of the waves and their observer.
5190	DORA, Defence of the Realm Acts, were passed in 1914 and 1915 to give the United Kingdom (UK) government special powers during World War I (1914-1918).
5191	Dore, Gustave (1832-1883), a French painter and sculptor, illustrated a large number of literary masterpieces.
5192	Dorians were a group of ancient Greeks.
5193	Dormouse is a tiny mammal that looks like a small squirrel.
5194	Dorset, a county in southern England, was once a shire of the Kingdom of Wessex.
5195	Dos Passos, John (1896-1970), was an American novelist whose work is dominated by social and political themes.
5196	Dostoevsky, Fyodor (1821-1881), was one of the greatest writers in Russian literature.
5197	Douala (pop. 1,029,731) is the largest city and chief seaport of Cameroon.
5198	Doubleday, Abner (1819-1893), was a United States Army officer who was once considered the inventor of baseball.
5199	Doubloon is a Spanish and Spanish-American gold coin that was widely used in America until the 1800's.
5200	Doubtful Sound is one of the largest and most beautiful fiords on the western coast of New Zealand's South Island.
5201	Doughnut is a round, fried cake with a hole in the centre.

5202	Doughty, Charles Montagu (1843-1926), a British author, travelled in western and southern Europe, and in Asia, writing on geology and collecting inscriptions.
5203	Douglas (pop. 20,368) is the capital of the Isle of Man in Britain.
5204	Douglas, Donald Wills (1892-1981), an American aircraft manufacturer, organized the Douglas Company in 1921.
5205	Douglas, Sir James (1803-1877), served as the first governor of the colony of British Columbia, in what is now Canada.
5206	Douglas, Lloyd Cassel (1877-1951), an American Protestant minister, wrote the best-selling novels Magnificent Obsession (1929), The Robe (1942), and The Big Fisherman (1948).
5207	Douglas, Norman (1868-1952), a British writer, is best known for his witty and satirical novel South Wind (1917).
5208	Douglas, Paul Howard (1892-1976), a noted American economist, served as a United States senator from Illinois.
5209	Douglas fir is one of the largest and most valuable timber trees in the world.
5210	Douglas of Kirtleside, Lord (1893-1969), William Sholto Douglas, one of Britain's air commanders during World War II (1939-1945), was chairman of British European Airways (now British Airways) from 1949 until 1964.
5211	Douglass, Frederick (1818?-1895), was the leading spokesman of American blacks in the 1800's.
5212	Doukhobors, also spelled Dukhobors, belong to a Christian sect in western Canada.
5213	Doulton, Sir Henry (1820-1897), was a British pottery maker who produced articles of both artistic and commercial value.
5214	Doum palm, also spelled doom palm, grows in Arabia, upper Egypt, and central Africa.
5215	Dove is a name that refers to the smaller members of the pigeon and dove family.
5216	Dove, Arthur Garfield (1880-1946), was one of the earliest abstract painters in the United States.
5217	Dover (pop. 102,600) is a local government district in eastern Kent, England.
5218	Dover, Strait of, is a narrow channel which connects the English Channel and the North Sea and separates England and France at their closest points.
5219	Dow Jones averages are statistics that show the trend of prices of stocks and bonds in the United States.
5220	Dowding, Lord (1882-1970), Hugh Caswall Tremeneheere Dowding, led the British Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force to victory in the Battle of Britain of World War II (1939-1945) in 1940.
5221	Dowell, Anthony (1943-...), is a British dancer and director.
5222	Dowie, John Alexander (1847-1907), a Scottish-born religious leader, founded a sect that stressed divine healing, the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion.
5223	Downer, Alexander John Gosse (1951-...), was appointed Australia's minister for foreign affairs in 1996.
5224	Dowland, John (1563-1626), was an English composer during the Renaissance.
5225	Down (pop. 57,503) is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
5226	Down, County is one of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
5227	Down syndrome, formerly called Mongolism, is a disorder that is present at birth.
5228	Downing Street, in Westminster, London, has the official homes of the United Kingdom's prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer.
5229	Downpatrick is a town in Down, in Northern Ireland.
5230	Downs are generally treeless ranges of gently sloping hills.
5231	Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan (1859-1930), a British writer, created Sherlock Holmes, the world's best-known detective.
5232	D'Oyly Carte, Richard (1844-1901), an English theatre manager, produced all but the first of the 14 operettas written by Sir William S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur S. Sullivan.
5233	Drabble, Margaret (1939-...), is an English novelist.

5234	Draco was a Greek lawmaker who introduced the first written code of law in ancient Athens in 621 B.C. The code was designed to reduce discontent caused by the unfairness of the Athenian justice system.
5235	Dracula, a novel by the English author Bram Stoker, is the most famous vampire story.
5236	Draft is a written order drawn by one party, directing a second party to pay a definite amount of money to a third party.
5237	Drago, Luis Maria (1859-1921), an Argentine statesman and jurist, supported the principle that became known as the Drago Doctrine.
5238	Dragon is a mythical beast in the folklore of many European and Asian cultures.
5239	Dragonfly is a beautiful flying insect.
5240	Drainage is the removal of excess water from the soil.
5241	Drake, Sir Francis (1540?-1596), an explorer and military commander, was the first Englishman to sail around the world.
5242	Drakensberg is the most important range of mountains in South Africa.
5243	Drama is an art form that tells a story through the speech and actions of the characters in the story.
5244	Draughts is a game played on a draughtboard by two people.
5245	Dravidians were among the earliest known inhabitants of India.
5246	Drawing is the act of making a design or image, using line or tone, on any suitable surface.
5247	Drayton, Michael (1563-1631), was an English poet who experimented with many literary forms.
5248	Dreadnought was a type of battleship first launched by the British Navy in 1906.
5249	Dream is a story that a person "watches" or appears to take part in during sleep.
5250	Dredging is the work of clearing out the bottom of rivers, harbours, and other bodies of water so that ships can use them.
5251	Dreiser, Theodore (1871-1945), ranks as the foremost American writer in the naturalism movement (a sombre and pessimistic form of realism).
5252	Dresden (pop. 490,571) is one of the largest cities in Germany and a major European art centre.
5253	Dresden china is a type of porcelain produced in Meissen, Germany, near the city of Dresden.
5254	Drew, Charles Richard (1904-1950), was an American doctor known for his research on blood plasma and for setting up blood banks.
5255	Drew, John (1853-1927), an American actor, became noted for his outstanding light comedy roles.
5256	Drexel, Anthony Joseph (1826-1893), was an American financier and philanthropist.
5257	Dreyfus, Alfred (1859-1935), was a Jewish French army officer who became the centre of a bitter quarrel as a result of political injustice.
5258	Drill, also called a seeder, is a tractor-drawn machine used to place seeds of small grains and grasses into soil.
5259	Drill is a tool used to bore holes into a variety of materials.
5260	Drinkwater, John (1882-1937), was a British playwright, poet, and biographer.
5261	Driscoll, Jim (1881-1925), was a British boxer who won fame as a master of the traditional scientific style of boxing, using the straight left as the principal punch.
5262	Driver, William (1803-1886), an American sea captain, gave the name Old Glory to the United States flag.
5263	Drogheda (pop. 24,068) is an important seaport and manufacturing centre in Louth, in the Republic of Ireland.
5264	Dromedary, also called Arabian camel, is a swift camel used mainly for transportation and food in dry parts of India, the Middle East, and Africa.
5265	Drought is a condition that results when the average rainfall for an area drops far below the normal amount for a long period of time.
5266	Droving is a term used for walking cattle over long distances.
5267	Drowning is death caused by suffocation in water or other liquid.

5268	Drug is one of the medical profession's most valuable tools.
5269	Drug abuse is the nonmedical use of a drug that interferes with a healthy and productive life.
5270	Druids were the priestly, learned class among the Celts, a people of ancient Europe.
5271	Drum is any member of about 200 species of fish.
5272	Drum is the oldest musical instrument.
5273	Drummond, Henry (1851-1897), was a Scottish evangelist and author.
5274	Drummond, Stanley (1885-1943), an Australian Methodist missionary, gained distinction for his social welfare work, especially for children.
5275	Drummond of Hawthornden, William (1585-1649), was one of the few Scottish poets of his time who chose to write in English, rather than in Gaelic.
5276	Drupe is a fleshy fruit that has a single seed surrounded by a hard covering or stone.
5277	Drury, Allen (1918-...), an American editor and writer, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1960 for his novel Advise and Consent.
5278	Drury Lane, in London, connects High Holborn with Aldwych.
5279	Druses are an Arabic-speaking people of the Middle East.
5280	Dry, Sir Richard (1815-1869), the first locally born premier of Tasmania, Australia, held office from 1866 to 1869.
5281	Dry cleaning is a process that removes dirt and stains from fabrics.
5282	Dry dock is a dock in which a vessel can lie out of the water while repairs are being made below its water line (see DOCK).
5283	Dry farming is a process of growing crops in semiarid regions without irrigation.
5284	Dry ice is solid carbon dioxide.
5285	Dryden, John (1631-1700), was the outstanding English writer of the Restoration period (about 1660 to 1700).
5286	
	Drysdale, Sir Russell (1912-1981), an Australian painter, became known for his outback landscapes.
5287	
	Duarte, Jose Napoleon (1926-1990), took office as the elected president of El Salvador on June 1, 1984.
5288	Du Barry, Madame (1746-1793), was the beautiful country girl who became the mistress of King Louis XV of France (see LOUIS [XV]).
5289	
	Dubbo (pop. 33,864) is a city in New South Wales, Australia, about 400 kilometres northwest of Sydney.
5290	Dubcek, Alexander (1921-1992), was first secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and 1969.
5291	Dublin is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland.
5292	Dublin is a county in the province of Leinster on the east coast of Ireland.
5293	Dublin, University of, more generally known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1592 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I. The financial support of this university came from funds and property given by James I. The university has facul
5294	Dubois, Eugene (1858-1941), was a Dutch anatomist and physical anthropologist.
5295	Du Bois, W. E. B. (1868-1963), was one of the most important leaders of black protest in the United States.
5296	Duboisias are small Australian trees that contain poisonous sap.
5297	Dubos, Rene Jules (1901-1982), a French-American microbiologist, pioneered in the development of antibiotics, a type of drug.
5298	Dubuffet, Jean (1901-1985), was a French artist known for the primitive style of his works.
5299	Ducat is a coin first issued by Roger II of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, in the mid-1100's.
5300	Duccio di Buoninsegna (1250?-1319?) was the first great painter from Siena, Italy.
5301	Duchamp, Marcel (1887-1968), was a French-born American artist and a leader of the modern movement in art.
5302	Duck is a bird with waterproof feathers and webbed feet.

5303	Duck is a lightweight canvas usually made of linen, cotton, or synthetic fibres in a plain weave.
5304	Ducking stool was a form of punishment usually given to "witches and nagging women" in England and the American Colonies from the 1600's to the early 1800's.
5305	Duckweed is the name of several species of tiny plants that float on pools and ponds.
5306	Ducted propeller is a propeller that turns within a cylinderlike device called a duct.
5307	Ductility is the ability of certain solids to undergo permanent changes in shape without breaking.
5308	Dude ranch is an American Western-style ranch which receives paying guests, called dudes.
5309	Dudley (pop. 300,400) is a local government area in the West Midlands, England.
5310	Duel is a form of combat between two armed persons.
5311	Duff, Roger Shepherd (1912-1978), a New Zealand ethnologist and archaeologist, excavated an early Maori site at Wairau Bar, near Blenheim in the South Island of New Zealand.
5312	Du Fresne, Marion (1726-1772), was a French explorer.
5313	Du Fu (712-770) was one of China's greatest poets.
5314	Dufy, Raoul (1877-1953), was a French artist best known for his lively, decorative paintings.
5315	Dugite is a large venomous snake from southwestern Australia.
5316	Dugong is a plant-eating mammal that lives in the shallow, warm coastal waters of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, as far south as Australia.
5317	Duigan, John (1882-1951), a pioneer Australian aviator, designed and built the first Australian-made aeroplane.
5318	Duisburg (pop. 535,447) is a trading and manufacturing city in the Ruhr region of Germany.
5319	Dukas, Paul Abraham (1865-1935), was a French composer, music teacher, critic, and editor.
5320	Duke is a European title.
5321	Duke, Geoffrey (1923-...), was six times World champion motorcyclist and five times winner of the Isle of Man Tourist Trophy (TT) race.
5322	Duke-Elder, Sir William Stewart (1898-1978), a Scottish ophthalmologist, became a leading authority on eye diseases and eye surgery.
5323	Duke of Edinburgh's Award is an international character-building scheme for young people first suggested in 1954 by the Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth II (see PHILIP, PRINCE).
5324	Dukes, Alan (1945-...), an Irish Fine Gael politician, was leader of his party from 1987 to 1990.
5325	Dulcimer is a stringed musical instrument played with wooden hammers.
5326	Duluth (pop. 85,493) is a city in northeastern Minnesota in the United States.
5327	Duluth, Sieur (1636-1710), was a French explorer after whom Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A., was named.
5328	Dulwich is a residential district in Southwark, in south London, England.
5329	Duma, officially called the State Duma, was the lower house of the Russian legislature in the early 1900's, during the reign of Czar Nicholas II. Nicholas wanted to rule Russia with supreme authority.
5330	Dumas, Alexandre, pere (1802-1870), was a French novelist and playwright.
5331	Dumas, Alexandre, fils (1824-1895), was a French writer.
5332	Du Maurier is the name of a family of English writers, artists, and actors.
5333	Dumbarton is an industrial town in southwestern Scotland.
5334	Dumbarton Oaks was the name of an international conference held in August-October 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks, an estate in Washington, D.C.
5335	Dumfries and Galloway makes up the most southerly part of Scotland.
5336	Dumont D'Urville, Jules (1790-1842), a French explorer and naval officer, made several voyages of exploration to Australia and New Zealand.
5337	Dun Laoghaire (pop. 54,715) is a town on the east coast of Ireland.
5338	Dunant, Jean Henri (1828-1910), a Swiss banker, was the founder of the International Red Cross.
5339	Dunbar, a sailing ship, was wrecked against the rocks on the outer South Head of Sydney Harbour in Australia, on Aug. 20, 1857.

5340	Dunbar, Battles of, were fought in Scotland in 1296 and 1650.
5341	Dunbar, William (1465?-1530?), a Scottish poet, was noted for his mastery of words and imagery.
5342	Dunbartonshire was formerly a county in western Scotland.
5343	Dunboys. Alex (1975-...), Andy (1974-...), Bevan (1975-...), Matt (1974-...), Paul (1974-...), and Thommo (1975-...), are all New Zealand legends.
5344	Duncan I (?-1040), succeeded his grandfather, Malcolm II, as king of Scotland in 1034.
5345	Duncan, Isadora (1877-1927), an American dancer, greatly influenced dancing in the 1900's.
5346	Duncan, Robert (1919-1988), was an American poet.
5347	Duncan-Sandys, Lord (1908-1987) was an English Conservative politician who held several Cabinet posts.
5348	Dundalk (pop. 26,581) is the county town and administrative centre of Louth, in the Republic of Ireland.
5349	Dundee (pop. 165,548) is a seaport on the Firth of Tay, eastern Scotland.
5350	Dune is a mound or ridge of loose sand that has been deposited by the wind.
5351	Dunedin (pop. 109,503) is the seventh largest city of New Zealand.
5352	Dunfermline (pop. 125,529) is a local government district in Fife Region, Scotland.
5353	Dungannon (pop. 45,408) is a local government area in the south of Northern Ireland.
5354	Dunham, Katherine (1912-...), a U.S. dancer and choreographer (dance composer), became noted for her interpretations of the dances of blacks of the West Indies and the United States.
5355	Dunhill, Thomas Frederick (1877-1946), an English composer, wrote chiefly piano pieces, songs, and chamber works.
5356	Dunk Island is a tourist resort off the coast of northern Queensland, Australia.
5357	Dunkerque (pop. 73,120; met. area pop. 200,000) is a French seaport and industrial centre and the site of a dramatic Allied evacuation during World War II.
5358	Dunlap, William (1766-1839), has been called the father of American drama.
5359	Dunlop, John Boyd (1840-1921), a Scottish veterinary surgeon, patented the first commercially successful pneumatic (air-filled) tyre in Britain in 1888.
5360	Dunnart is a mouselike marsupial that lives on the ground in deserts and other arid places.
5361	Duns Scotus, John (1265 or 1266-1308), was one of the greatest theologians and philosophers of the Middle Ages.
5362	Dunsany, Lord (1878-1957), an English author, wrote more than 50 books, including collections of stories, a novel, and an autobiography.
5363	Dunstan, Sir Donald (1923-...), a lieutenant general in the Australian Army, became governor of South Australia in 1982.
5364	Dunstan, Saint (909?-988), was an English religious reformer, statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury.
5365	Duntroon, in the Australian Capital Territory, is the site of the Royal Military College, which prepares cadets for careers as officers in the Australian Regular Army.
5366	Duodecimal numerals form a numeration system based on 12.
5367	Du Pont de Nemours is the name of a famous American family from Delaware that established the chemical firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.
5368	Dupre, Desmond John (1916-1974) was an outstanding performer on the guitar, lute, and viols.
5369	Du Pre, Jacqueline (1945-1987), was a brilliantly gifted British cellist.
5370	Durack is the name of an Australian family of pastoralists who pioneered cattle country in western Queensland and in the Kimberley district of Western Australia.
5371	Duralumin is a term for any one of a group of aluminium-copper alloys.
5372	Durante, Jimmy (1893-1980), was an American entertainer.
5373	Durban (pop. 715,669; met. area pop. 1,106,971) is the chief eastern seaport in South Africa.
5374	Durer, Albrecht (1471-1528), was the most famous painter and printmaker in the history of German art.

5375	Durham is the county in the northeast of England where, in 1825, George Stephenson opened the first public steam railway in the world.
5376	Durham (pop. 85,000) is a city in the county of Durham, England.
5377	Durham, Earl of (1792-1840), was a British political leader and governor general of Britain's Canadian colonies.
5378	Durian is a tree which bears edible fruit.
5379	Durkheim, Emile (1858-1917), was a French sociologist.
5380	Durrell, Gerald (1925-1995), was a British naturalist and author.
5381	Durrell, Lawrence (1912-1990), was a British novelist, travel writer, and poet.
5382	Durrenmatt, Friedrich (1921-1990), was a Swiss dramatist and novelist.
5383	D'Urville Island lies at the eastern end of Tasman Bay, near the northern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
5384	Duryea brothers were two American car manufacturing pioneers.
5385	Duse, Eleonora (1858-1924), an Italian actress, has been called "the greatest actress of her time." She seemed to live her parts instead of act them.
5386	Dushanbe (pop. 539,000) is the capital and largest city of Tajikistan.
5387	Dusky Sound is the largest, and one of the most beautiful of the many sounds in Fiordland, on the southwestern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
5388	Dusseldorf (pop. 561,686) is a commercial and industrial city in Germany.
5389	Dust is made up of small particles of all kinds of solid matter.
5390	Dust Bowl refers to a series of destructive wind and dust storms that struck the United States during the 1930's.
5391	Dust explosion occurs when a cloud of burnable dust is ignited, causing an intense release of energy.
5392	Dust storm is a strong, turbulent wind that carries fine particles of clay, silt, and other earthy material for long distances.
5393	Dusty, Slim (1927-...), is the stage name of David Gordon Kirkpatrick, an Australian country and western singer.
5394	Dutch East India Company was a powerful trading company that helped establish Dutch rule in what is now Indonesia.
5395	Dutch elm disease is a severe disease of the elm tree.
5396	Dutch explorers played a major part in the early European exploration of Australia.
5397	Dutch oven is a covered metal cooking pot.
5398	Dutch West India Company was formed by Dutch merchants and chartered by the government of the Netherlands in 1621.
5399	Du Toit, Alexander Logie (1878-1948), was an outstanding South African geologist.
5400	Dutton, Geoffrey (1922-...), an Australian writer, made a valuable contribution to literary criticism as editor of Literature of Australia (1964).
5401	Duvalier, Francois (1907-1971), was the president of Haiti from 1957 until his death in 1971.
5402	Dvina River is the name of two rivers in Eastern Europe.
5403	Dvorak, Antonin (1841-1904), was a Czech composer.
5404	Dwarf is an unusually small adult human being, animal, or plant.
5405	Dwight, John (1635?-1703), was an important early English potter.
5406	Dwyfor (pop. 28,600) is a local government district in Gwynedd, Wales.
5407	Dayaks are a group of people most of whom live in Sarawak, eastern Malaysia.
5408	Dye is a chemical compound used to produce long-lasting colours in materials.
5409	Dyer, Bob (1909-1984), began his long-running quiz show, "Pick-a-Box," on Australian radio in 1941.
5410	Dyfed was the largest county in Wales.
5411	Dylan, Bob (1941-...), an American composer, singer, and musician, was the most influential folk-song writer of the early 1960's.

5412	Dynamics, in physics, is the study of objects that change their speed or the direction of their motion because of forces acting upon them.
5413	Dynamite is one of the most important industrial explosives.
5414	Dynamotor is an electric machine that can be used as both a motor and a generator.
5415	Dyne is a unit of force.
5416	Dysentery is a disease involving inflammation of the lining of the large intestine.
5417	Dyslexia is a term that refers to many reading disabilities.
5418	Dyson, Edward George (1865-1931), was an Australian writer who wrote about the goldfields and bush where he grew up.
5419	Dyson, Sir George (1883-1964), was a British composer, teacher, and writer.
5420	Dyspepsia is a term which is loosely used to refer to a disorder in digestion.
5421	Dysprosium, a chemical element with symbol Dy, is one of the rare-earth metals.
5422	E is the fifth letter of the English alphabet.
5423	$E = mc^2$ is a formula developed by the physicist Albert Einstein that directly relates mass (matter) and energy.
5424	E Pluribus Unum is the Latin motto on the face of the Great Seal of the United States of America.
5425	Eads, James Buchanan (1820-1887), was an American engineer and inventor.
5426	Eagle is the name of some of the largest and most powerful birds in the world.
5427	Eakins, Thomas (1844-1916), was one of the greatest American realist painters of the 1800's.
5428	Ealing (pop. 263,600) is an English borough within the Greater London area.
5429	Eames, Charles (1907-1978), was an American designer who became internationally famous for creating some of the most imaginative furniture of the 1900's.
5430	Eames, Robert Henry Alexander (1937-...), was elected Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland and Metropolitan by the bishops of the Church of Ireland in 1986.
5431	Ear is the sense organ that makes it possible for us to hear.
5432	Earhart, Amelia (1897-1937?), was an American aviator.
5433	Earl is the oldest title of nobility in the British peerage.
5434	Earl, George (1813-1865), a British colonial official, became an expert on the Malay language.
5435	Earl Marshal is the head of the College of Arms, a body of heralds in Britain, who are responsible for matters concerning the peerage and heraldry.
5436	Early childhood education includes a wide variety of planned educational experiences for young children.
5437	Earp, Wyatt (1848-1929), was a frontiersman and peace officer in the American West.
5438	Earth, in electricity, is any electrical conductor that is connected to the earth.
5439	Earth means many things to the people who live on it.
5440	Earth science is the study of the earth and its origin and development.
5441	Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden breaking and shifting of large sections of the earth's rocky outer shell.
5442	Earthworm is a name for many kinds of common worms found in moist, warm soil throughout the world.
5443	Earwig is an insect that has a large pair of pincers at the rear of its body.
5444	Easement is the right to use another person's land for a specific purpose.
5445	Easington (pop. 96,300) is a local government district on the coast of Durham, England.
5446	East Anglia is a region in eastern England.
5447	East Cambridgeshire (pop. 59,300) is a local government district in Cambridgeshire, England.
5448	East Coast is a region of the North Island of New Zealand that includes the East Cape and Poverty Bay areas.
5449	East Devon (pop. 116,300) is a local government district in Devon, England.
5450	East Dorset (pop. 77,200) is a local government district in England.

5451	East Hampshire (pop. 101,100) is a local government district in Hampshire, England, centred on the towns of Alton and Petersfield.
5452	East Hertfordshire (pop. 114,200) is a local government district in the county of Hertfordshire, England.
5453	East India Company was the name of several European companies that controlled trade with India and the Far East during the 1600's.
5454	East Indies, in its widest sense, refers to southeastern Asia, including India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam; the islands around the Malay Archipelago; and the Philippines.
5455	East Kilbride (pop. 81,399) is a new town in the local government area of South Lanarkshire, Scotland, about 11 kilometres south of Glasgow.
5456	East Lindsey (pop. 115,600) is a local government district in Lincolnshire, England.
5457	East London (pop. 77,060, met area pop. 105,887) is a port and city on the eastern coast of South Africa in Eastern Cape province.
5458	East Lothian is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
5459	East Northamptonshire (pop. 66,600) is a local government district in Northamptonshire, England.
5460	East Staffordshire (pop. 96,200) is a local government district in Staffordshire, England.
5461	East Yorkshire (pop. 83,700) was a local government district in northern Humberside, England.
5462	Eastbourne (pop. 83,200) is a seaside resort in East Sussex, England.
5463	Easter is the most important Christian festival of the year.
5464	Easter Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, is famous as the site of enormous statues of people that were carved hundreds of years ago.
5465	Easter lily, a flower that has become a sign of Easter, is a tall plant with long, pointed leaves.
5466	Eastern Cape is the second largest of South Africa's nine provinces.
5467	Eastern Catholic Churches are a group of independent but related Christian churches in eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia that accept the pope as their head.
5468	Eastern Orthodox Churches are the major Christian churches in Greece, Russia, eastern Europe, and western Asia.
5469	Eastleigh (pop. 103,200) is a local government district in southwestern Hampshire, England.
5470	Eastland, James Oliver (1904-1986), an American Democratic politician, served in the United States Senate for more than 35 years, from 1943 to 1979.
5471	Eastman, George (1854-1932), was an American businessman and inventor.
5472	Eastman, Max Forrester (1883-1969), was an American writer whose <i>Enjoyment of Poetry</i> (1913) introduced many readers to poetry.
5473	Eastwood (pop. 58,322) is a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
5474	Eastwood, Clint (1930-...), is an American film actor and director.
5475	Ebejer, Francis (1925-1993), a Maltese writer, had his plays presented in many countries in Europe.
5476	Ebbinghaus, Hermann (1850-1909), was a German experimental psychologist who performed highly original work in the study of memory and association.
5477	Ebla was a kingdom that flourished during the 2000's B.C. in what is now northern Syria.
5478	Ebola virus is a virus that has caused several outbreaks of deadly disease in Africa.
5479	Ebony is a hard, black wood.
5480	Eccles, Sir John (1903-...), an Australian scientist, shared the 1963 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine with British professors Alan Hodgkin and Andrew Huxley for research into nerve impulses.
5481	Eccles, Marriner Stoddard (1890-1977), was an American financier.
5482	Ecclesiastes is the 21st book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible.
5483	Ecclesiastical court is a court set up to judge cases involving clerics.
5484	Echeverria Alvarez, Luis (1922-...), served as president of Mexico from 1970 to 1976.
5485	Echidna is a type of mammal that lays eggs.
5486	Echinoderm is the general name of certain spiny-skinned sea animals.

5487	Echo is a sound that we hear after it is reflected back to its source after striking some object.
5488	Echuca (pop. 9,437), is a city on the Murray River in northern Victoria, Australia.
5489	Eck, Johann (1486-1543), was a Catholic theologian who challenged Martin Luther at a debate in Leipzig, Germany in 1519.
5490	Eckhart, Johannes (1260?-1328?), was a German theologian.
5491	Eclipse is the darkening of a heavenly body.
5492	Eco, Umberto (1932-...), is an Italian philosopher, novelist and literary critic.
5493	Ecole des Beaux-Arts is a school of fine arts in Paris, sponsored by the French government.
5494	Ecology is the branch of science that deals with the relationships living things have to each other and to their environment.
5495	Econometrics is the branch of economics that applies mathematics and statistics to economic theory.
5496	Economic determinism is a theory for interpreting history which states that a society's economic system shapes its social, political, and religious institutions.
5497	Economics is the social science concerned with the analysis of commercial activities and with how goods and services are produced.
5498	Ectoplasm is a term with two meanings, one used by spiritualists and the other by biologists.
5499	Ecuador is one of the smallest countries of South America.
5500	Eczema is a skin disorder characterized by itching and inflammation.
5501	Edda is a term that refers to two separate works of medieval Icelandic literature.
5502	Eddington, Sir Arthur Stanley (1882-1944), a British astronomer, early became interested in the structure of the universe and in the motions and internal constitution of the stars.
5503	Eddy, Mary Baker (1821-1910), was the founder of Christian Science and the Church of Christ, Scientist.
5504	Edelweiss is a flower that grows in the mountain regions of Europe and Asia.
5505	Eden was a region described in the Bible as the place where God planted a garden for Adam and Eve.
5506	Eden (pop. 46,300) is a local government district in the east of Cumbria, England.
5507	Eden, Anthony (1897-1977), Earl of Avon, a British statesman, served as prime minister of Great Britain and leader of the Conservative Party from 1955 to 1957.
5508	Edentate is any one of a group of mammals that have incomplete sets of teeth or no teeth at all.
5509	Ederle, Gertrude Caroline (1906-...), a famous American swimmer, became the first woman to swim the English Channel.
5510	Edgeworth, Maria (1767-1849), was an Irish writer.
5511	Edinburgh (pop. 421,213) is the capital and second largest city of Scotland.
5512	Edinburgh, Treaty of (1560), ended the civil war in Scotland between Scottish Protestants and Scottish Roman Catholics backed by France.
5513	Edinburgh, University of, is one of the oldest universities in the United Kingdom.
5514	Edirne, formerly Adrianople (pop. 86,909), is an ancient Turkish city.
5515	Edison, Thomas Alva (1847-1931), was one of the greatest inventors and industrial leaders in history.
5516	Editorial is usually a brief newspaper or magazine article that gives the publication's position on current events.
5517	Edmondson, John Hurst (1914-1941), an Australian soldier, was awarded the Victoria Cross after his death.
5518	Edmonton (pop. 616,741; metropolitan area pop. 839,924) is the capital of the western Canadian province of Alberta.
5519	Edom was an ancient kingdom that is mentioned often in the Old Testament.
5520	Education, in its broadest sense, refers to the ways in which people learn skills and gain knowledge and understanding about the world, and about themselves.

5521	Educational psychology is a field of psychology in which psychological knowledge and methods are used to study the processes of teaching and learning.
5522	Edward (1330-1376), known as the Black Prince, is one of the most famous English warriors in history.
5523	Edward I (1239-1307), became king of England in 1272.
5524	Edward II (1284-1327), was one of the most unsuccessful kings in English history.
5525	Edward III (1312-1377), became king of England in 1327.
5526	Edward IV (1442-1483), became king of England in 1461.
5527	Edward V (1470-1483), succeeded his father, Edward IV, as king of England in April 1483 at the age of 12.
5528	Edward VI (1537-1553), was king of England and Ireland from 1547 until his death.
5529	Edward VII (1841-1910), became king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1901.
5530	Edward VIII (1894-1972), became king of the United Kingdom (UK) on Jan. 20, 1936, and gave up the throne December 11 that same year.
5531	Edward, Prince (1964-...), is the third son and youngest child of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom (UK).
5532	Edward the Confessor (1002?-1066), an Anglo-Saxon king descended from Alfred the Great, was crowned in 1042.
5533	Edwards, Gareth (1947-...), won fame as one of Wales's outstanding international rugby players.
5534	Edwards, Hilton (1903-1982), became well known as a director at the Gate Theatre in Dublin, Ireland.
5535	Edwards, Sir Hughie (1914-1982), an Australian airman, won the Victoria Cross while serving with the United Kingdom's Royal Air Force (RAF) during World War II (1939-1945).
5536	Edwards, Sir James Bevan (1834-1922), a British general, was commissioned to advise the separate Australian colonial administrations on the best use of their current military systems in 1889.
5537	Edwards, Sir Owen Morgan (1858-1920), was a Welsh writer, educationalist, and champion of Welsh culture.
5538	Eel is a long, slimy fish that looks like a snake.
5539	Eelgrass is either of two different underwater plants.
5540	Eelworm is a tiny, threadlike worm that lives as a parasite in plants.
5541	Efficiency, in engineering and physics, is the ratio of the work we get out of a machine to the amount of energy put into the machine.
5542	Egbert (775?-839), was king of the ancient kingdom of Wessex in England from 802 to his death.
5543	Egg. Nearly all animals produce eggs.
5544	Eggleston, Edward (1837-1902), an American writer, wrote The Hoosier Schoolmaster (1871), a delightful story of early Indiana.
5545	Eglantine is a wild rose, commonly called sweetbrier.
5546	Ego is a term used in psychoanalysis to describe one of the three parts of the mind.
5547	Egret is any of eight species of birds in the heron family.
5548	Egypt is a Middle Eastern country located in the northeast corner of Africa.
5549	Egypt, Ancient, was the birthplace of one of the world's first civilizations.
5550	Ehrlich, Paul (1854-1915), a German bacteriologist, founded chemotherapy and showed that certain dye injections cure certain tropical diseases.
5551	Eichmann, Adolf (1906-1962), a lieutenant colonel in Nazi Germany's secret police, was convicted and executed for his part in the killing of about 6 million Jews during World War II.
5552	Eider duck is the name of several ducks which live close to sea waters.
5553	Eiffel, Alexandre Gustave (1832-1923), was the French structural and aeronautical engineer who designed the 300-metre Eiffel Tower in Paris for the World's Fair of 1889.
5554	Eiffel Tower is a huge wrought-iron skeleton tower on the Champ de Mars in Paris.
5555	Eildon Dam forms a large storage reservoir on the Goulburn River in northern Victoria, Australia.

5556	Einstein, Albert (1879-1955), was one of the greatest scientists of all time.
5557	Einsteinium (chemical symbol, Es) is an artificially created radioactive element.
5558	Einthoven, Willem (1860-1927), a Dutch physiologist, was the founder of electrocardiography.
5559	Eisenhower, Dwight David (1890-1969), was president of the United States from 1953 to 1961.
5560	Eisenhower, Milton Stover (1899-1985), a brother of U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, won fame as an American educator and administrator who specialized in agriculture, public information, and governmental organization.
5561	Eisenstaedt, Alfred (1898-1995), was an American photographer known for his photographs of news events and famous people.
5562	Eisteddfod is a popular festival of music and the arts that takes place in Wales.
5563	El Aaiun (pop. 96,784), also called Laayoune, is the principal city of Western Sahara.
5564	El Alamein (pop. 980) is an Egyptian coastal village that lies about 105 kilometres west of Alexandria.
5565	Eland is the largest antelope in Africa.
5566	Elasticity is the ability of a solid to return to its original shape and size after it has been deformed by a force.
5567	Elat (pop. 33,300) is an Israeli port on the Gulf of Aqaba, an arm of the Red Sea.
5568	Elba is a mountainous island in the Mediterranean Sea, 10 kilometres southwest of the coast of Tuscany, in Italy.
5569	Elbe River is one of the most important commercial waterways of central Europe.
5570	Elbow is the joint that connects a person's upper arm with the forearm.
5571	Elder is the name of a group of 30 species of small trees or shrubs in the honeysuckle family.
5572	Elder, Sir Thomas (1818-1897), a pastoralist and benefactor, invested in sheep stations in northern South Australia and spent much money improving these properties, especially on water conservation.
5573	Eldershaw, Flora (1897-1956), an Australian author, combined with Marjorie Barnard to write under the pen name M. Barnard Eldershaw.
5574	El Dorado is the name of a fictitious kingdom of enormous wealth located on the Amazon River.
5575	Eleanor Crosses mark the places where, in 1290, the body of Eleanor of Castile, wife of King Edward I of England, rested on its journey from Harby, near Lincoln, to London.
5576	Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122-1204), was the wife of King Louis VII of France and later of King Henry II of England.
5577	Elecampane is a coarse perennial plant closely related to the asters.
5578	Election is the process by which people vote for the candidate or proposal of their choice.
5579	Electoral college is a system for the indirect election of a political candidate.
5580	Electra in Greek mythology was famous for her loyalty to her father, the Greek leader Agamemnon.
5581	Electric arc is a curve of intense heat and light formed when a strong electric current leaps across a gap between two electrodes.
5582	Electric bell. The most common type of electric bell is the doorbell found in homes.
5583	Electric car is a car powered by rechargeable batteries.
5584	Electric circuit is the path followed by an electric current.
5585	Electric current is the movement or flow of electric charges.
5586	Electric eel is a long, narrow fish that can produce a strong electric discharge.
5587	Electric eye, also known as photocell, is an electronic device that either produces a current or allows a current to flow when light shines on it.
5588	Electric field exists in the space around a charged body and can be detected by its effect on another charged body in the field.
5589	Electric fish is any of several fishes with special muscles that can generate an electric current.
5590	Electric furnace is a device for providing heat by electrical means.
5591	Electric generator is a machine that produces electricity.

5592	Electric light is a device that uses electric energy to produce visible light.
5593	Electric measurement. Electricity itself cannot be observed.
5594	Electric meter is a device that measures electric current.
5595	Electric motor is a machine that changes electric energy into mechanical power to do work.
5596	Electric power is the use of electric energy to do work.
5597	Electric railway is an electrically powered railway system.
5598	Electric switch is a device that controls the flow of electric current in a circuit.
5599	Electric wiring is the system of wires and cables that distributes electricity throughout a home, store, factory, or other building.
5600	Electrician is a person who repairs, installs, operates, or maintains electrical devices.
5601	Electricity is a basic feature of the matter that makes up everything in the universe.
5602	Electrocardiograph is an instrument used to diagnose heart disorders.
5603	Electrochemistry is a science that deals with chemical reactions that involve electricity.
5604	Electrocution is a means of causing death by the use of a strong electric shock.
5605	Electrode is a conductor through which current enters or leaves an electric or electronic device.
5606	Electroencephalograph is an instrument used to measure and record the electrical voltages produced by neurons (nerve cells) in the brain.
5607	Electrolysis is a process in which an electric current is passed through a liquid, causing a chemical reaction to take place.
5608	Electrolyte is a substance that conducts electricity.
5609	Electromagnet is a temporary magnet formed when electric current flows through a wire or other conductor.
5610	Electromagnetic waves are related patterns of electric and magnetic force.
5611	Electromagnetism is the branch of physics that studies the relationship between electricity and magnetism.
5612	Electromotive force is a measure of the amount of work required to carry a unit of electric charge through a circuit.
5613	Electromotive series, also called the electrochemical series or activity series, is a listing of metals and hydrogen with respect to their tendency to lose electrons during chemical reactions.
5614	Electron is a negatively charged subatomic particle.
5615	Electron gun is the heart of various electron devices.
5616	Electron microscope is a device that uses a beam of electrons to magnify an object's image.
5617	Electronic data processing (EDP) is the handling of information in electronic form by computers and similar machines.
5618	Electronic game is a game controlled by a tiny computer called a microprocessor.
5619	Electronic mail, also called e-mail, is a message sent from one computer to another over telephone lines.
5620	Electronic music is music in which sounds are produced electronically.
5621	Electronic publishing is the use of computers to design, edit, and distribute material that traditionally would have been produced on printing presses.
5622	Electronic tagging is a method of monitoring the whereabouts of a person, such as in the enforcement of house arrest.
5623	Electronics is a branch of physics and engineering that involves controlling the flow of electric charges in certain devices for a useful purpose.
5624	Electrophoresis is a method of separating and purifying large biological molecules, such as proteins and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), through the use of an electric field.
5625	Electroplating is the process of putting a metallic coating on a metal or other conducting surface by using an electric current.
5626	Electroscope is an instrument that detects the presence of an electric charge.
5627	Electrotyping is the process of making metal reproductions of type, engravings, or etchings.
5628	Elegy is a poem that usually reflects upon death--often the death of a friend.

5629	Element, Chemical, is any substance that contains only one kind of atom.
5630	Element 104 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5631	Element 105 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5632	Element 106 is an artificially created radioactive element.
5633	Element 107 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5634	Element 108 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5635	Element 109 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5636	Element 110 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5637	Element 111 is an artificially produced radioactive element.
5638	Elephant is the largest animal that lives on land.
5639	Elephant bird is any one of about seven species of giant extinct birds that once lived on the island of Madagascar.
5640	Elephantiasis is a skin disease that is most common in the tropics.
5641	Elephant's-ear is a plant with large leaves shaped like an elephant's ear or a shield.
5642	Eleusinian Mysteries were ancient Greek religious rituals performed annually at Eleusis, near Athens.
5643	Elevated railway is an electric railway that runs on tracks above other traffic.
5644	Eleven-Plus is an examination taken in a few parts of the United Kingdom (UK) by primary schoolchildren between the ages of 10½ and 11½.
5645	Elf is an imaginary creature in northern European folklore.
5646	Elgar, Sir Edward William (1857-1934), a British composer, became best known for his Pomp and Circumstance, a set of five marches.
5647	Elgin, Earl of (1811-1863), served as governor general of Canada from 1847 to 1854.
5648	Elgin Marbles are a group of ancient Greek sculptures that originally decorated the Acropolis in Athens.
5649	Elijah was a Hebrew prophet of the 800's B.C. He was born in Tishbe in what was then northern Israel.
5650	Elimination, also called excretion, is the process of removing water, waste matter, and harmful substances from the body.
5651	Eliot, George (1819-1880), was the pen name of Mary Ann (or Marian) Evans, a great English novelist.
5652	Eliot, T. S. (1888-1965), ranks among the most important poets of the 1900's.
5653	Elisha was the follower, servant, and later the successor of the Hebrew prophet Elijah.
5654	Elision, in poetry, means dropping or slurring the final vowel or syllable in a word to keep a strict rhythm.
5655	Elixir is a sweetened alcoholic preparation used to disguise the taste of medicines.
5656	Elizabeth (pop. 28,958), 27 kilometres north of Adelaide in South Australia, was once a satellite city.
5657	Elizabeth I (1533-1603), was queen of England from 1558 until her death in 1603.
5658	Elizabeth II (1926-...) is the queen of the United Kingdom and the head of the Commonwealth of Nations.
5659	Elizabeth, Saint, according to Luke 1, was the mother of John the Baptist and a kinswoman of Mary.
5660	Elizabeth Farm House is the oldest building still standing in Australia.
5661	Elk is the common name in Europe for the largest member of the deer family.
5662	Elkhorns are specialized kinds of ferns, found in rainforests in warm, coastal areas of Australia.
5663	Ell was a measure of length taken from the forearm.
5664	Ellesmere Island lies west of northern Greenland.
5665	Ellesmere Port and Neston (pop. 78,800) is an industrial centre and local government district in northern Cheshire, England.
5666	Ellington, Duke (1899-1974), was an American jazz composer, bandleader, and pianist.

5667	Elliott, Herb (1938-...), an Australian runner, set a world record by running a mile in less than 4 minutes 17 times before he retired in 1962.
5668	Ellipse is a geometric figure with the shape of a flattened hoop.
5669	Ellis, Havelock (1859-1939), was a British author and psychologist.
5670	Ellis Island was a United States immigration station for more than 60 years.
5671	Ellison, Ralph (1914-1994), a black American author, became famous for his novel Invisible Man (1952).
5672	Elm is a large attractive tree used for shade and for timber.
5673	Elman, Mischa, (1891-1967), a Russian-born violinist, made his first public appearance in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1904 with great success.
5674	Elmbridge (pop. 109,900) is a local government district in northern Surrey, England.
5675	El Misti is a beautiful cone-shaped volcano in southern Peru.
5676	El Nino is a warm current in the Pacific Ocean that flows southward along the west coast of South America.
5677	Elodea is a plant that grows submerged in water.
5678	Elohim is a Hebrew word that means gods, a god, or God, depending on the context in which it is used.
5679	Elorde, Cirilo Gabriel (1935-1985), a Filipino boxer, won world titles in 1956 and 1960.
5680	El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. (pop. 515,342, met. area pop. 591,610), lies on the border between the United States and Mexico and serves as a main gateway for travel between the two countries.
5681	El Salvador is the smallest Central American country in area.
5682	Elton, Charles Sutherland (1900-1991), was an English biologist.
5683	Elwyn-Jones, Lord (1909-1989), was lord chancellor in the British Labour government from 1974 to 1979.
5684	Ely is a city in East Cambridgeshire, England.
5685	Elysium in Greek and Roman mythology, was the place to which the souls of heroes were sent after death as a reward for their virtuous lives.
5686	Elzevir is the name of a famous family of Dutch printers.
5687	Embalming is the preservation of dead bodies by chemical means.
5688	Embargo is an order designed to stop the movement of goods to another country by land, sea, or air.
5689	Embezzlement is the crime committed when someone entrusted with another's money or property illegally takes it for personal use.
5690	Emblem is a symbol of an idea, or of things for which a person, a country, or an organization stands.
5691	Embolism is a condition in which a blood vessel is blocked by material that has been carried there by the bloodstream.
5692	Embossing is a process in which a raised design is stamped or pressed on such materials as leather, paper, wood, or metal.
5693	Embroidery is the art of stitching decorations on a fabric or similar material with a needle and thread.
5694	Embryo is an animal or plant in an early stage of its development.
5695	Embryology is the study of multicellular organisms during their early stages of development.
5696	Emden was a German cruiser that was stationed in the China Seas and the Indian Ocean at the outbreak of World War I.
5697	Emerald is a rich green gemstone that is a variety of the mineral beryl.
5698	Emerald Irrigation Scheme serves farms on more than 35,000 hectares around the town of Emerald in central Queensland, Australia.
5699	Emerald Isle is a poetic name for Ireland.
5700	Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803-1882), ranks as a leading figure in the thought and literature of American civilization.

5701	Emery is a hard black or grey rock used for grinding and polishing.
5702	Emetic is a medicine that is used to produce vomiting.
5703	Emigres were people who fled France because of the French Revolution.
5704	Emin Pasha (1840-1892), was a German colonial administrator and explorer in Africa.
5705	Eminent domain is the inherent right of a state to force property owners to sell their property when it is needed for public use.
5706	Emmer is a cereal grain similar to wheat.
5707	Emmet, Robert (1778-1803), an Irish patriot, became one of that country's best-remembered heroes.
5708	Emotion is usually considered to be a feeling about or reaction to certain important events or thoughts.
5709	Empedocles (495?-435? B.C.), was an early Greek philosopher.
5710	Emperor is the ruler of an empire, or group of nations or states.
5711	Emperor gum moth lives in eastern Australia from northern Queensland to Tasmania.
5712	Emperor moth is a European moth that lives in heathland areas.
5713	Emphysema is a lung disease in which victims have difficulty breathing, especially when they exhale.
5714	Empire is a domain made up of different countries or states, held together and ruled by the strongest nation in the group.
5715	Empire State Building is one of the tallest skyscrapers in the world.
5716	Empiricism is a philosophical approach that views experience as the most important source of knowledge.
5717	Empson, Sir William (1906-1984), a British poet and literary critic, became known for his technically complex poetry.
5718	Emu is a large, flightless bird that lives in Australia.
5719	Emulsion is a preparation of one liquid evenly distributed in another.
5720	Enamel is a glasslike substance used primarily to form a smooth, glossy surface on metal.
5721	Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain.
5722	Enclave is a territory belonging to one country but lying within the boundaries of another country.
5723	Enclosures of open fields and common land to form independent farms played an important part in the development of English farming in the late 1500's, and particularly in the late 1700's.
5724	Encounter Bay lies at the entrance of Lake Alexandrina, at the mouth of the Murray River, between the northern end of the Coorong and Cape Jervis in South Australia.
5725	Encumbrance, also spelled incumbrance, is a legal restriction on land and property.
5726	Encyclical is a letter from a Christian leader, particularly the pope, which is intended for general distribution among churches.
5727	Encyclopedia is a collection of information about people, places, events, and things.
5728	Endangered species are living things threatened with extinction--that is, the dying off of all individuals of their kind.
5729	Enderby Land is a region on the fringe of Antarctica.
5730	Enders, John Franklin (1897-1985), an American research bacteriologist, shared the 1954 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Frederick C. Robbins and Thomas H. Weller.
5731	Endive is a leafy vegetable closely related to chicory.
5732	Endometriosis is a disease of the female reproductive system in which clusters of cells from the lining of the uterus invade other areas of the body.
5733	Endorphin is any of a group of substances in the nervous system of human beings and animals.
5734	Endoscope is a medical instrument used to examine the interior of a hollow organ or cavity of the body.
5735	Endymion in Greek mythology, was a handsome youth loved by Selene, the goddess of the moon.
5736	Energy, in physics, is the ability to do work.

5737	Energy supply is the total quantity of usable energy available to people.
5738	Enewetak is an isolated atoll in the northwest corner of the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.
5739	Enfield (pop. 249,100) is a borough within Greater London, England.
5740	Engels, Friedrich (1820-1895), was a German social scientist, journalist, and professional revolutionary.
5741	Engine is a machine that converts energy into mechanical work.
5742	Engine analyser is an instrument used to determine the performance of parts of petrol and diesel engines.
5743	Engineering is the profession that puts scientific knowledge to practical use.
5744	England is the largest of the four political divisions that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
5745	English Channel is a body of water between England and France that connects the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.
5746	English foxhound is one of the oldest breeds of hounds.
5747	English horn is a woodwind instrument.
5748	English language is the most widely spoken language in the world.
5749	English literature consists of the poetry, prose, and drama written in the English language by authors in England, Scotland, and Wales.
5750	English setter is a popular dog because of its handsome face and sleek coat.
5751	English springer spaniel is a sporting dog that forces game to spring from hiding places.
5752	English toy terrier is a dog which was originally bred for ratting.
5753	Engraving is a process of cutting a design or picture into a flat metal plate.
5754	Ensor, James (1860-1949), was a Belgian painter and printmaker.
5755	Entail is an estate that descends to certain heirs, rather than to all the heirs.
5756	Entebbe (pop. 32,488) is a major city in Uganda, a nation in eastern Africa.
5757	Entomology is a major branch of zoology concerned with the study of insects.
5758	Entropy is a measure of the amount of disorder or randomness in a system.
5759	Envelope is a piece of folded, sealed paper.
5760	Environment is everything that is external to an organism.
5761	Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways that human activity harms the natural environment.
5762	Enzyme is a protein molecule that speeds up chemical reactions in all living things.
5763	Ephedrine is a drug used to treat asthma.
5764	Ephesians, Epistle to the, is the 10th book of the New Testament.
5765	Ephesus was an ancient Greek city that stood about 56 kilometres south of modern-day Izmir, Turkey.
5766	Epic is a long narrative poem.
5767	Epictetus (A.D. 50?-138?), was a Greek Stoic philosopher.
5768	Epicurus (342?-270 B.C.), was a Greek philosopher.
5769	Epidauros is the site of several ancient Greek ruins, including a famous outdoor theatre.
5770	Epidemic is an outbreak of disease which attacks many people at about the same time.
5771	Epigram is a short, witty poem or pointed saying.
5772	Epilepsy is any one of a group of disorders of brain function characterized by sudden, recurrent attacks.
5773	Epiphany is a Christian festival.
5774	Epiphyte, also called air plant, is any plant that grows on another plant but manufactures its own food.
5775	Episcopal Church is a Christian denomination in the United States.
5776	Episcopal Church, Scottish, is the Anglican church in Scotland, governed by bishops.
5777	Epistle can refer to any letter written to an individual or a group.

5778	Epitaph is a memorial inscription on a tombstone or other monument to the dead.
5779	Epithelioma is any tumour of the epithelium, the tissue that lines the body cavities and covers the body surface and the internal organs.
5780	Epithelium is one of the major kinds of tissue formed in the bodies of human beings and some animals.
5781	Epping Forest (pop. 113,100) is a residential area and local government district in southwestern Essex, England.
5782	Epsom and Ewell (pop. 66,000) is a residential area and local government district in Surrey, England.
5783	Epstein, Sir Jacob (1880-1959), was an American-born sculptor who spent most of his life in London.
5784	Epstein-Barr virus is a virus that causes several important diseases in human beings.
5785	Equator is the great circle of the earth that lies halfway between the North and South poles.
5786	Equatorial Guinea is a small country in western Africa.
5787	Equestrian order was a class of prominent citizens in ancient Rome.
5788	Equilibrium, Chemical, is a state of balance that is reached when chemical reactions have apparently stopped.
5789	Equinox is either of the two days of the year when the sun is directly above the earth's equator.
5790	Equity, in law, is a set of rules that was originally developed to overcome inflexibility in court decisions.
5791	Erasmus, Desiderius (1466?-1536), was a Dutch priest and scholar who sought to reform the church.
5792	Eratosthenes (276?-195? B.C.) was a Greek mathematician.
5793	Erbium (chemical symbol, Er), is one of the rare earth metals.
5794	Erewash (pop. 104,400) is a borough and local government district in Derbyshire, England.
5795	Ergot is a parasitic fungus that attacks wheat, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.
5796	Erhard, Ludwig (1897-1977), served as chancellor of West Germany (now Germany) from 1963 to 1966.
5797	Eri, Vincent (1936-1995), a leading public servant in Papua New Guinea, became the first Papua New Guinean to publish a novel in the English language.
5798	Eric the Red (A.D. 950?-1000?) was a Viking explorer who colonized Greenland.
5799	Ericson, Leif (A.D. 980?-1025?), was a Norse explorer who led what was probably the first European expedition to the mainland of North America.
5800	Ericsson, John (1803-1889), was a Swedish-born American engineer.
5801	Erie Canal was the first important national waterway built in the United States.
5802	Erigena, Johannes Scotus (810?-877?), an Irish philosopher and theologian, became famous for his great learning.
5803	Eritrea is a small country on the northeast coast of Africa.
5804	Ern Malley was the pen name used by two Australian poets, James McAuley and Harold Stewart, in a series of poems they wrote to test the literary value of a surrealist movement of the early 1940's.
5805	Ernst, Max (1891-1976), was a German artist associated with the development of the dada and surrealist movements.
5806	Eros is the name popularly given to the statue of a winged youth with a bow that stands in Piccadilly Circus, in London.
5807	Erosion is a natural process by which rock and soil are broken loose from the earth's surface at one location and moved to another.
5808	Erskine, John (1879-1951), an American graphic novelist, gained popularity in the 1920's as the author of comic novels about legendary characters.

5809	Ervine, St. John (1883-1971), an Irish novelist and dramatist, is best known for his novel, Mrs. Martin's Man (1914), and the plays Mixed Marriage (1911), Anthony and Anna (1926), and Robert's Wife (1937).
5810	Erysipelas is a skin infection that chiefly affects infants, young children, and elderly people.
5811	Erythema is an abnormal flushing or redness of the skin.
5812	Erythromycin is an antibiotic used in treating a variety of bacterial infections.
5813	Esau was the son of Isaac and Rebecca, and the elder twin brother of Jacob in the Bible.
5814	Escalator is a moving stairway that transports people from one floor or level to another.
5815	Escorial is an enormous building about 48 kilometres from Madrid, Spain.
5816	Escrow is cash, a document, or other property given to one person for delivery to someone else when a certain condition is met. The holder of the property is called the escrow agent or escrow holder.
5817	Esdraelon, Plain of, is a large fertile plain in northern Israel.
5818	Eshkol, Levi, (1895-1969), helped found the state of Israel and served as prime minister from 1963 until his death.
5819	Espalier is a method of training a fruit tree or shrub to grow into a definite pattern on a trellis, on a lattice, or against a wall.
5820	Esperance Bay is a large area of cultivated former heathland in the southeast plains of Western Australia.
5821	Esperanto is the most widely used international language.
5822	Espionage is the act of spying on a country, organization, movement, or person.
5823	Essay is a short, nonfictional composition that presents the writer's opinion or analysis of a particular subject.
5824	Essen (pop. 619,991) is a city in western Germany.
5825	Essenes were members of a Jewish sect living in Palestine from about 150 B.C. to A.D. 68.
5826	Essex is a county in southeastern England.
5827	Essex, Earl of, was the title held by two English noblemen who became famous as soldiers.
5828	Esson, Louis (1879-1943), did much to develop drama in Australia--both as a playwright and as a promoter of repertory theatre.
5829	Establishment refers to the relationship in the United Kingdom between the state and the Church of England and Church of Scotland.
5830	Estate is a legal term that refers to a person's total property.
5831	Estates-General, often called States-General, was the French representative assembly from 1302 to 1789.
5832	Ester is any of an important group of organic (carbon-containing) compounds.
5833	Estes, Eleanor (1906-1988), an American children's author, based most of her plots on her childhood experiences in a small town.
5834	Estevanico (1500?-1539), also called Esteban, was a black slave from Morocco who became one of the first explorers of the southwestern United States.
5835	Esther, Book of, a book of the Bible, tells the story of Esther, a young Jewish woman, during the reign of Persian King Ahasuerus.
5836	Estonia is a European nation that regained its independence in 1991, after more than 50 years of forced annexation to the Soviet Union.
5837	Estournelles de Constant, Paul Henri d' (1852-1924), Baron d'Estournelles, was a French diplomat, political leader, and author.
5838	Estrada, Joseph Ejercito (1937-...), became vice-president of the Philippines in 1992, and is also chairman of the presidential Anti-Crime Commission.
5839	Etching is a process of creating a design or picture on a metal plate with the use of acid.
5840	Ethane is an important industrial gas.
5841	Ether, in chemistry, is a colourless, highly flammable liquid with a strong, sweet smell.
5842	Ether, in physics, was once believed to be a substance that filled all space.

5843	Etherege, Sir George (1634?-1691), was an English playwright.
5844	Ethics, or moral philosophy, is the study of human actions in respect to their being right or wrong.
5845	Ethiopia is a country in northeastern Africa.
5846	Ethnic group is a group of people with characteristics in common that distinguish them from most other people of the same society.
5847	Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture is the best and most natural.
5848	Ethnography is a branch of anthropology that produces scientific descriptions of contemporary cultures.
5849	Ethology is the branch of zoology that deals with animal instincts.
5850	Ethylene, an organic gas, is one of the world's most important industrial chemicals.
5851	Etiquette is a code of behaviour that helps people get on with one another.
5852	Eton College is the largest and most famous of the group of English private secondary schools called public schools.
5853	Eton wall game is a ball game played only by boys at Eton College.
5854	Etruscans were a people who lived in Etruria (present-day Tuscany, Umbria, and Latium) in Italy.
5855	Ettrick and Lauderdale (pop. 33,939) was a local government district in Scotland until 1996, when Borders Region became the unitary authority of Borders.
5856	Etude is a short musical composition.
5857	Etymology is the study of the origin and development of words.
5858	Eucalypt forests make up the majority of the woodland and forest areas of the Australian continent.
5859	Eucalypts or eucalyptus are the most common type of trees in Australia.
5860	Eucalyptus oil is obtained from eucalyptus leaves.
5861	Euclid (330?-270? B.C.), a Greek mathematician, is often called the father of geometry.
5862	Eugene III (?-1153), was elected pope in 1145.
5863	Eugene IV (1383-1447), was elected pope in 1431.
5864	Eugenics is a method that aims at improving the human race by selection of parents based on their inherited characteristics.
5865	Eugenie Marie de Montijo (1826-1920), became empress of France as the wife of Napoleon III. She married Napoleon in 1853, soon after the Second Empire was proclaimed.
5866	Euglena is a genus (group) of microscopic, one-celled organisms.
5867	Eulenspiegel, Till, was a practical joker whose pranks became a favourite subject of writers and musicians.
5868	Euler, Leonhard (1707-1783), a Swiss mathematician, became famous for his great output of original mathematics, and for the wide range of subjects he covered.
5869	Euphrates River is the longest river in southwestern Asia.
5870	Eureka Stockade was the best-known incident in the quarrel in Australia between the government of Victoria and the gold miners of Ballarat.
5871	Euripides (about 480-406 B.C.), was the third of the three great writers of Greek tragedy.
5872	Eurodollar is a U.S. dollar held by individuals or banks outside of the United States.
5873	Europa, in Greek mythology, was the beautiful daughter of Agenor, king of the city of Tyre in Phoenicia.
5874	Europe is the birthplace of Western civilization.
5875	Europe, Council of, is an international organization of nations that seeks to promote closer unity among its members in order to achieve economic and social progress.
5876	European Community (EC) is the former name of a group of European nations now called the European Union.
5877	European Court of Human Rights is an organ of the Council of Europe.
5878	European Economic Area (EEA) agreement came into force on Jan. 1, 1994, creating the world's largest free trade area of 372 million consumers.

5879	European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a trade organization of four European nations.
5880	European Monetary System (EMS) is an organization set up by 10 European nations to stabilize their exchange rates.
5881	European Space Agency (ESA) promotes a cooperative space programme among the nations of Western Europe.
5882	European Union (EU), formerly known as the European Community (EC), is an organization of European countries that promotes economic and political cooperation among its members.
5883	Europium (chemical symbol, Eu) is one of the rare-earth metals.
5884	Eurydice, in Greek mythology, was a tree nymph loved by Orpheus, a legendary Greek musician.
5885	Eustachian tube, also called auditory tube, is a canal (passage) about 3.8 centimetres long, made of bone and cartilage, and lined with mucous membrane.
5886	Euthanasia is the practice of painlessly ending the lives of people who have incurable, painful, or distressing diseases or handicaps.
5887	Eutrophication is a process that affects lakes and other bodies of water.
5888	Evangeline is a long narrative poem by the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
5889	Evans, Sir Arthur John (1851-1941), a British archaeologist, became known for the excavations he began on the island of Crete in 1893.
5890	Evans, Dame Edith (1888-1976), was one of the most celebrated actresses of her time.
5891	Evans, George William (1780-1852), an explorer and surveyor, opened up many valuable areas of land in New South Wales, Australia, during the early 1800's.
5892	Evans, Sir Geraint (1922-1992), was a Welsh baritone whose fine voice and dramatic ability brought him international success as an opera singer.
5893	Evans, Godfrey (1920-...), one of the greatest wicketkeepers.
5894	Evans, Maurice (1901-1989), was an English-born actor and theatrical manager.
5895	Evans, Oliver (1755-1819), an American engineer, inventor, and manufacturer, built what was probably the first self-propelled land vehicle in the United States (see CAR [History of the car]).
5896	Evans, Robley Dunglison (1846-1912), was an American naval officer known as Fighting Bob.
5897	Evans, Walker (1903-1975), was an American photographer best known for his pictures of Southern sharecroppers of the 1930's.
5898	Evaporated milk is whole sweet milk from which about 60 per cent of the water has been removed.
5899	Evaporation is the conversion of a liquid or solid to a gas.
5900	Evatt, Herbert Vere (1894-1965), was an Australian statesman, politician, and lawyer who gained a worldwide reputation for his approach to world politics.
5901	Evelyn, John (1620-1706), an English writer, became famous for his diary, a private account of his life that he kept from 1641 until the year he died.
5902	Evening primrose is any one of 80 species of wild flowers native to the Americas, especially North America.
5903	Evening star is an informal name for the planet Venus when it is visible as a brilliant object in the western sky after sunset.
5904	Everglades is one of the most interesting and unusual swamp areas in the world.
5905	Evergreen is a plant that remains green throughout the year.
5906	Evert, Chris (1954-...), is an American tennis champion and one of the top women players in the world.
5907	Evesham, Battle of (1265), was fought between Simon de Montfort and Prince Edward, son of King Henry III of England.
5908	Eviction is a legal process that deprives a tenant of the use of leased or rented premises, such as a home or an office.
5909	Evidence is information that tends to prove or disprove a fact in question.
5910	Evil eye is the supposed power to harm people or their possessions by merely looking at them.
5911	Evolution is a process of change over a long period.

5912	Ex post facto is a Latin term meaning from what is done afterwards.
5913	Excalibur was the sword of King Arthur, a legendary British ruler of medieval times.
5914	Exchange rate is the price of one nation's currency expressed in terms of another country's currency.
5915	Exchequer is a department in the Treasury of the United Kingdom.
5916	Excise is a tax on the manufacture, sale, or use of goods or services levied by governments.
5917	Exclamation mark is a punctuation mark shown as ! at the end of a sentence.
5918	Excommunication is the most severe penalty that a religious body can impose on a member.
5919	Executor is a person who is named in a will to carry out the provisions of the will.
5920	Exeter (pop. 101,100) is a city in southern Devon, England.
5921	Exeter, Marquess of (1905-1981), David George Brownlow Cecil, became a famous British amateur athlete.
5922	Exile is banishment from one's own land.
5923	Existentialism is a philosophical movement that developed on the continent of Europe during the 1800's and 1900's.
5924	Exmoor is a large area of hilly moorland on the northern coast of Devon and Somerset in England.
5925	Exobiology is the branch of biology that specializes in the search for and study of life elsewhere in the universe.
5926	Exodus is the second book of the Bible.
5927	Exorcism is the act of breaking the power of the Devil or other evil spirits that influence or control a person.
5928	Expansion is an increase in the size of a body without the addition of material to the body.
5929	Exploration Exploration is one of the oldest and most widespread of human activities.
5930	Explosive is a material that produces a rapid, violent reaction when acted upon by heat or a strong blow.
5931	Exports and imports are the articles shipped out of and into a country.
5932	Expressionism was an art movement that flourished in the early 1900's.
5933	Extinct animal. A species of animal becomes extinct when every one of its kind has died.
5934	Extortion is the attempt to obtain money or property by threatening to physically harm a person, injure a person's property or reputation, or accuse a person of a crime.
5935	Extract is a concentrated preparation of certain substances obtained from plants, herbs, flowers, or animal tissues.
5936	Extradition is the handing over by one state or country to another of persons accused of crimes.
5937	Extrasensory perception, usually abbreviated to ESP, describes a way of communicating or of being aware of something without using the known senses.
5938	Extraterrestrial intelligence is intelligent life that developed somewhere other than the earth.
5939	Extraterritoriality is a legal term for the privilege granted to some people living in foreign countries.
5940	Extrovert, when used nontechnically, means a sociable person who makes friends easily.
5941	Extrusion is the process of shaping a piece of solid material, such as steel, by forcing it through an opening.
5942	Eye is the organ of sight.
5943	Eye bank is a nonprofit agency through which eyes removed shortly after death are distributed to specially trained surgeons.
5944	Eyre, Edward John (1815-1901), became famous for his exploration of Australia.
5945	Eyre Peninsula lies between the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf in South Australia.
5946	Eysenck, Hans (1916-1997), was a leading British psychologist.
5947	Ezekiel, Book of, is a book of the Bible named after a Hebrew prophet.
5948	Ezra, Book of, is a book of the Bible.
5949	F is the sixth letter of the English alphabet.

5950	Faber, Eberhard (1822-1879), a Bavarian-born American businessman, built the first mass-production pencil factory in the United States.
5951	Faberge, Peter Carl (1846-1920), was a Russian goldsmith and jeweller who won international fame for his design of decorative objects.
5952	Fabianism, a socialist movement, began in 1884 with the formation of the Fabian Society in London.
5953	Fable is a brief fictitious story that teaches a moral.
5954	Fabre, Jean Henri Casimir (1823-1915), a French naturalist, spent his life observing insects and spiders.
5955	Face is the front part of a person's head.
5956	Facey, Albert (1894-1982), an Australian, became a best-selling, prizewinning author when his autobiography, A Fortunate Life, was published in 1981.
5957	Facsimile, often called fax, is a way of transmitting text and pictures over telephone lines.
5958	Factor. The factors of a number are the numbers that when multiplied together give the original number.
5959	Factory is a building or group of buildings in which products are manufactured.
5960	Factory acts protect people who work in British factories.
5961	Fadden, Sir Arthur (1895-1973), an Australian politician, was prime minister of Australia from August to October 1941.
5962	Fadiman, Clifton (1904-...), became well known in the United States as master of ceremonies for several radio and television programmes.
5963	Fafnir, in Scandinavian mythology, was a man who turned himself into a dragon.
5964	Fahd (1923-...), became king and prime minister of Saudi Arabia in 1982, following the death of his half-brother King Khalid.
5965	Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel (1686-1736), a German physicist, developed the Fahrenheit temperature scale.
5966	Faience is a kind of earthenware.
5967	Fainting is a temporary loss of consciousness.
5968	Fair is an event held for the presenting or viewing of exhibits, or for recreation.
5969	Fair-trade laws were designed to allow manufacturers or distributors of goods to set a minimum resale price, preventing large retail stores from undercutting the price of other shops.
5970	Fairbanks, Douglas, Sr. (1883-1939), was an American film actor who became famous for his acrobatic acting in adventure films.
5971	Fairbanks, Douglas, Jr. (1909-...), is an American film actor.
5972	Fairbanks, Thaddeus (1796-1886), an American, invented the platform scale in 1831.
5973	Fairbridge, Kingsley (1885-1924), founded the Fairbridge farming schools in Australia.
5974	Fairchild, David Grandison (1869-1954), an American botanist and explorer, brought more than 200,000 species of plants to the United States.
5975	Fairchild, Sherman Mills (1896-1971), an American inventor and businessman, was called the "father of aerial mapping photography." He invented many cameras and an automatic photoengraver.
5976	Fairfax was the name of two leaders, father and son, of the Parliamentary army in the English Civil War.
5977	Fairfax, a well-known Sydney family, has contributed greatly to the Australian publishing industry.
5978	Fairweather, Ian (1891-1974), an Australian artist, was known as a wandering painter of subjects in Bali, India, China, and the islands of the South Pacific.
5979	Fairy is an imaginary creature that appears in the folklore of western Europe.
5980	Fairy penguin, also called little blue penguin, is the smallest species (kind) of penguin found off the southern coasts of Australia and New Zealand.
5981	Faisal, also spelled Feisal, is the name of two kings of Iraq, grandfather and grandson.

5982	Faisal, also spelled Feisal (1906?-1975), was king of Saudi Arabia from 1964 to 1975.
5983	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1911-1984), was the leading Pakistani Urdu poet of the 1900's.
5984	Fakir is a Muslim or Hindu man who practises extreme self-denial as part of his religion.
5985	Falange Espanola, also called Spanish Phalanx, was the only legal political party in Spain under dictator Francisco Franco.
5986	Falcon is a type of bird closely related to hawks.
5987	Falconry, once the "sport of kings," is the art of training falcons, hawks, or eagles to hunt game.
5988	Faldo, Nicholas Alexander (1957-...) is a British golfer.
5989	Falkirk (pop. 139,038) is a local government area in central Scotland.
5990	Falkland Islands are a dependency of the United Kingdom (UK) in the Commonwealth of Nations.
5991	Fall line is a line or zone where waterfalls occur on a series of roughly parallel rivers (see WATERFALL).
5992	Falla, Manuel de (1876-1946), was a Spanish composer who gained international recognition for his success in developing a modern Spanish style of music.
5993	Fallacy is an error in reasoning.
5994	Falling bodies, Law of. Several laws, or rules, tell what an object does when it is allowed to fall to the ground without anything stopping it.
5995	Fallopian tube, also called oviduct or uterine tube, is either of a pair of female reproductive organs through which eggs from the ovaries pass to the uterus.
5996	Fallout is radioactive material that settles over the earth's surface following a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere.
5997	Falstaff, one of the best-known characters in the plays of the English playwright William Shakespeare, appears in the two parts of Henry IV and in The Merry Wives of Windsor.
5998	Famechon, Johnny (1945-...), won the Australian featherweight boxing title in 1964 and the world featherweight title in 1969, when he outpointed (scored more points than) Jose Legra in London.
5999	Family, in biology, is a unit of scientific classification.
6000	Family is one of the oldest and most common human institutions.
6001	Famine is a prolonged food shortage that causes widespread hunger and death.
6002	Fan. Long ago, people learned they could make themselves feel cooler on hot days by waving a leaf through the air and creating an artificial breeze.
6003	Faneuil, Peter (1700-1743), a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., built Faneuil Hall for the city as a public market and meeting place.
6004	Fanon, Frantz Omar (1925-1961), was a political theorist who became a leader of Algeria's struggle to gain independence from France.
6005	Fantasia is an instrumental musical composition that has no fixed form or style.
6006	Far East is a term that is sometimes used for the easternmost part of Asia.
6007	Farad is a unit used to measure electrical capacitance.
6008	Faraday, Michael (1791-1867), one of the greatest English chemists and physicists, discovered the principle of electromagnetic induction in 1831 (see ELECTROMAGNETISM).
6009	Fareham (pop. 54,866), is a market town in Hampshire, England.
6010	Fargo, William George (1818-1881), was a partner in the American gold rush express company of Wells, Fargo & Company (see WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY).
6011	Farjeon, Eleanor (1881-1965), was a British author who became famous for her stories and poems for children.
6012	Farm Cove is a bay on the southern side of Sydney Harbour, near Sydney Opera House, in New South Wales, Australia.
6013	Farmer, Fannie Merritt (1857-1915), was an American cookery expert.
6014	Farnaby, Giles (1560?-1640), was an English composer.
6015	Farne Islands are a group of 25 to 30 small islands off the coast of Northumberland, northeastern England.
6016	Farnese Bull is a famous group sculpture that portrays an episode in Greek mythology.

6017	Farnsworth, Philo Taylor (1906-1971), an American inventor, was a pioneer in television technology.
6018	Faroe Islands, also spelled Faeroe and Foroyar, are a group of 18 islands and some reefs in the North Atlantic Ocean.
6019	Farquhar, George (1678-1707), is a transitional figure in the history of English drama.
6020	Farrar, Frederic William (1831-1903), an English clergyman and schoolmaster, is best remembered as the author of <i>Eric, or Little by Little</i> (1858), an edifying story of a boy's school life.
6021	Farrar, Geraldine (1882-1967), an American soprano, enjoyed a brilliant career in opera and on the concert stage.
6022	Farrell, James T. (1904-1979), was an American writer best known for his novels about lower middle-class life in a decaying neighbourhood of a large city.
6023	Farrer, William (1845-1906), became known as the father of the Australian wheat industry because of his pioneering work in breeding new varieties of wheat.
6024	Farthing was a coin of the lowest value in British currency.
6025	Faruk I (1920-1965), also spelled Farouk, was the last king of Egypt.
6026	Fasces were a symbol of power in the days of the Roman Republic, of the Roman Empire, and, later, of Benito Mussolini's Fascist government in Italy.
6027	Fascism is a form of government headed, in most cases, by a dictator.
6028	Fashion is a term commonly used to describe a style of clothing worn by most of the people of a country.
6029	Fast is abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, for a period of time.
6030	Fat is any of a group of chemical compounds found in both animals and plants.
6031	Fat hen is a tall weed related to beets and spinach.
6032	Fatalism is the belief that events are determined by forces that human beings cannot control.
6033	Fates were three goddesses who ruled people's lives.
6034	Father's Day is a day on which the people of many countries express gratitude and appreciation for their fathers by giving them gifts or greetings cards.
6035	Fathom is a unit of length used to measure ropes or cables and the depth of water.
6036	Fathometer is an instrument used on ships to measure the depth of water.
6037	Fatigue is another name for tiredness.
6038	Fatima (605?-633), was the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad and the wife of Ali.
6039	Fatima (pop. 3,464), is a town in west-central Portugal and the site of a famous religious shrine.
6040	Fatimah, Hajjah (?-...?), a Malay woman, built the Hajjah Fatimah Mosque in Singapore between 1845 and 1846.
6041	Fatimah Hashim (1924-...), was a leader of the women's section of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), the main political party of Malaysia.
6042	Fatimid dynasty was a line of Muslim caliphs (rulers) who held power from A.D. 909 to 1171.
6043	Faulkner, Brian (1921-1977), was prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1971 until the position was suspended in March 1972.
6044	Faulkner, William (1897-1962), ranks among the leading authors in American literature.
6045	Faun was a half-human and half-animal spirit of the woods and herds in Roman mythology.
6046	Fauna is the name given to the animal life of a certain part of the world or of a certain period of time.
6047	Faure, Gabriel Urbain (1845-1924), was a French composer.
6048	Faust, also called Faustus, was a German astrologer and magician who became an important figure in legend and literature.
6049	Fauves were a group of French artists who painted in a style that emphasized intense colour and rapid, vigorous brushstrokes.
6050	Favenc, Ernest (1846-1908), was a British-born Australian explorer and author.
6051	Fawcett, Percy Harrison (1867-1925?), was an Englishman who explored the jungles of Brazil.

6052	Fawkes, Guy (1570-1606), was a member of the group of conspirators who plotted to blow up King James I of Great Britain and his Protestant Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605.
6053	Fawkner, John Pascoe (1792-1869), an Australian pioneer, was a cofounder of Melbourne.
6054	Feasts and festivals are special times of celebration.
6055	Feather is one of the light, thin growths that cover a bird's body.
6056	Feather, Lord (1908-1976), Victor Grayson Hardie Feather, was General Secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) from 1969 until 1973.
6057	Feather-tail gliders, also known as pygmy gliders, are the smallest marsupials able to make gliding flights.
6058	February is the second month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all countries of the world today.
6059	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the chief investigating branch of the United States Department of Justice.
6060	Federal district is a tract of land that a country sets apart as the seat of its national capital.
6061	Federalism is a system in which political power is divided between a central (national) government and smaller governmental units.
6062	Federation of Australia dates from 1901, when the six Australian colonies became states of the Commonwealth of Australia.
6063	Federation wheat was a popular wheat variety bred in Australia between 1894 and 1901 by William Farrer.
6064	Feed is a term for food given to farm animals.
6065	Fegen, Fogarty (1891-1940), an Australian sailor, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross (see VICTORIA CROSS) during World War II (1939-1945).
6066	Feininger, Lyonel (1871-1956), was an American painter whose works combine qualities of cubism and expressionism.
6067	Feldspar is any of the most abundant group of minerals on the surface of the earth.
6068	Fellini, Federico (1920-1993), was a famous Italian film director.
6069	Fels, Samuel Simeon (1860-1950), was an American civic leader, industrialist, and philanthropist.
6070	Felt is a fabric made of wool fibres or animal hair matted together by steam and pressure.
6071	Feminism is the belief that women should have economic, political, and social equality with men.
6072	Fencing is the art and sport of swordsmanship using blunted weapons.
6073	Fenech, Jeffrey (1964-...), became the first Australian boxer to win three world titles.
6074	Fenech Adami, Eddie (1934-...), a leader of the Maltese Nationalist Party, became prime minister of Malta after his party won the general election of 1987.
6075	Fenelon, Francois de Salignac de la Mothe- (1651-1715), was a French author and a Roman Catholic archbishop, known for his advanced political, social, and educational ideas.
6076	Fenian movement was a struggle by Irish nationalists to free Ireland from English rule.
6077	Fenland (pop. 72,900), is a local government district in Cambridgeshire, England.
6078	Fennec is a small fox that lives in the deserts of North Africa and Arabia.
6079	Fennel is a herb related to parsley.
6080	Fens are a low-lying region of land in England, extending west and south of The Wash as far as Cambridge.
6081	Fenton, James (1820-1901), was an Irish-born pioneer and historian in Tasmania, Australia.
6082	Fer-de-lance is one of the largest and deadliest of the poisonous snakes.
6083	Ferber, Edna (1885-1968), an American novelist and playwright, wrote many books about the colourful life of America in the 1800's.
6084	Ferdinand II (1578-1637), ruled the Holy Roman Empire from 1619 until his death.
6085	Ferdinand III (1608-1657), ruled the Holy Roman Empire from 1637 until his death.
6086	Ferdinand V (1452-1516), ruled what is now Spain and helped unify the country.
6087	Ferguson, Harry (1884-1960), was an Irish engineer and inventor.

6088	Ferguson, Sir John (1881-1969), combined a distinguished legal career with a keen interest in bibliography.
6089	Fermanagh is the most westerly of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
6090	Fermat, Pierre de (1601-1665), a French mathematician, won fame for his work on the theory of numbers or integers.
6091	Fermentation is a chemical process that breaks down organic materials.
6092	Fermi, Enrico (1901-1954), an Italian-born American physicist, designed the first atomic pile and produced the first nuclear chain reaction in 1942.
6093	Fermion is any member of a certain class of atomic and subatomic particles.
6094	Fermium is an artificially created radioactive element.
6095	Fern is a green, nonflowering plant that grows in most parts of the world.
6096	Fernan, Marcelo Briones (1927-...), a distinguished Filipino lawyer, became chief justice of the Philippine Supreme Court in 1988.
6097	Ferret is a small, active mammal that belongs to the weasel family.
6098	Ferrier, Kathleen (1912-1953), was an English contralto who sang opera, oratorio, and lieder (German art songs) with equal distinction.
6099	Ferris wheel is an entertainment device used at fairs, carnivals, and amusement and theme parks.
6100	Ferrous sulphate is a substance that occurs in light-green crystals.
6101	Ferry is a boat used to carry persons, vehicles, and freight across narrow bodies of water.
6102	Fertile Crescent was a crescent-shaped region in southwest Asia.
6103	Fertilization is the process by which male and female sex cells unite to form a new individual.
6104	Fertilizer is a substance that is added to soil to help plants grow.
6105	Fescue is the name of a group of grasses that grow mostly in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
6106	Fetish is an object that supposedly has magic powers.
6107	Feud is a long and sometimes murderous conflict between individuals, families, or groups.
6108	Feudalism is the general term used to describe the political and military system of western Europe during the Middle Ages.
6109	Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas (1804-1872), was a German philosopher.
6110	Fever is a condition in which the body temperature is raised to a higher than normal level.
6111	Feverfew is a low, hardy plant that requires little attention.
6112	Feynman, Richard Phillips (1918-1988), of the United States, shared the 1965 Nobel Prize for physics with Julian S. Schwinger and Sin-itiro Tomonaga.
6113	Fez, also spelled Fes (pop. 769,014), is the religious centre of Morocco and one of its traditional capitals.
6114	Fez is a tall, red, brimless cap with a coloured tassel of silk or wool.
6115	Fianna Fail is the largest political party in the Republic of Ireland.
6116	Fiat, in government, is an executive order or decree that requires obedience but is not a law.
6117	Fibiger, Johannes Andreas Grib, (1867-1928), was a Danish bacteriologist.
6118	Fibonacci, Leonardo (1175?-1240?), was an Italian mathematician who helped introduce the Hindu-Arabic numerals (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) into western Europe.
6119	Fibre is a hairlike strand of a substance that is extremely long in relation to its width.
6120	Fibre optics is a branch of physics based on the transmission of light through transparent fibres of glass or plastic.
6121	Fibreboard is a building material made of wood or other plant fibres pressed into sheets.
6122	Fibreglass, also called fibrous glass, is glass in the form of fine fibres (threads).
6123	Fibrin is a white, fibrous protein substance that makes up the most important part of a blood clot.
6124	Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (1762-1814), was a German philosopher.
6125	Fiction is a story created from an author's imagination.
6126	Fiddleback spiders are venomous spiders native to the Mediterranean region.

6127	Fiddler crab is a burrowing animal that lives along sandy or muddy beaches and salt marshes in tropical and temperate regions.
6128	Fiedler, Arthur (1894-1979), conducted the Boston Pops Orchestra from 1930 to 1979.
6129	Field is the name of an American family that became prominent in merchandising, publishing, and philanthropy.
6130	Field, Barron (1786-1846), an English-born judge and critic, brought out the first book of poetry ever published in Australia, First Fruits of Australian Poetry, in 1819.
6131	Field, John (1782-1837), was an Irish-born composer and pianist who won international fame in Europe for his delicate romantic pieces known as nocturnes.
6132	Field names may describe the shape of fields, their quality, or their location.
6133	Field spaniel is a gundog.
6134	Fielding, Henry (1707-1754), an English author, wrote The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling (1749), one of the world's great novels.
6135	Fields, Dame Gracie (1898-1979), an English actress and singer, won fame as a stage and film star in the music hall tradition.
6136	Fields, W. C. (1879-1946), was an American film comedian.
6137	Fife is a small woodwind instrument that belongs to the flute family.
6138	Fife is a local government area lying on the east coast of central Scotland between the Firth of Tay and the Firth of Forth.
6139	Fifth column refers to undercover agents operating within the ranks of an enemy to undermine its cause.
6140	Fifty-Four Forty or Fight was a slogan used during a boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain.
6141	Fig is a fruit that has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years.
6142	Fightingfish is a small, quarrelsome fish that lives in the waters around the Malay Archipelago.
6143	Figure of speech is the use of words in certain conventional patterns of thought and expression.
6144	Figwort family, also called Scrophulariaceae, is a group of about 3,000 species of herbs, shrubs, and small trees.
6145	Fiji is a country in the South Pacific Ocean.
6146	Filaria is a long threadlike roundworm that lives as a parasite in the bodies of human beings and animals.
6147	Filene, Edward Albert (1860-1937), an American merchant, pioneered in improving retail distribution.
6148	Filbert is the name for both the nut and the plant of a group of trees and shrubs closely related to the birches.
6149	Filibustering is the practice by which a minority in a legislature uses extended debate to block or delay action on a proposed bill.
6150	Fillmore, Millard (1800-1874), was president of the United States from 1850 to 1853.
6151	Film industry is the art and business of making films, also known as movies, motion pictures, or cinema.
6152	Filmstrip is a related series of still pictures on 35 mm film.
6153	Filter is a device that removes unwanted quantities from the flow of liquids or gases, or from the transmission of electric currents, beams of light, or sound waves.
6154	Finance company is a firm that loans money to people who promise to repay the loan with interest over a specified period of time.
6155	Finch is a general term applied to any small seed-eating songbird.
6156	Finch, Peter (1916-1977), an Australian actor, won an Academy Award after his death in 1977 for the role he had played in Network.
6157	Finch, Robert Hutchison (1925-1995), was United States secretary of health, education, and welfare (HEW) under President Richard M. Nixon in 1969 and 1970.

6158	Fine is a payment of money ordered by a court from a person who has been found guilty of violating a law.
6159	Fine arts are concerned with making beautiful objects, or with producing or performing works that appeal to a person's aesthetic tastes.
6160	Fine Gael is one of the chief political parties in the Republic of Ireland.
6161	Finger painting is a method of painting pictures using the fingers, hands, and arms to apply the paint.
6162	Fingerprinting is a process of identification based on the impressions made by the ends of the fingers and thumbs.
6163	Fingleton, Jack (1908-1981), was a New South Wales cricketer and opening batsman for Australia.
6164	Finland is a country in northern Europe famous for its scenic beauty.
6165	Finlay, Carlos Juan (1833-1915), a Cuban doctor, was the first person to report evidence that yellow fever might be transmitted by the bite of the Stegomyia mosquito (Aedes aegypti).
6166	Finn MacCool was leader of the Fianna, an Irish band of warriors who appear in the Fenian cycle of ancient Irish tales.
6167	Finney, Albert (1936-...), a British actor and director of plays and films, achieved his first success in the realistic drama of the 1950's and 1960's.
6168	Finney, Charles Grandison (1792-1875), was a Presbyterian and Congregationalist revival preacher.
6169	Finnian of Clonard, Saint (?-549), helped develop the early Church in Ireland.
6170	Finnish spitz is a strong, sturdy dog related to the Siberian husky, the Samoyed, and other Arctic dogs.
6171	Fiord, also spelled fjord, is a long, narrow, winding inlet or arm of the sea.
6172	Fir is the common name for about 50 species (kinds) of evergreen trees that belong to the pine family.
6173	Firdausi, also called Firdusi (940?-1020?), means the Heavenly One.
6174	Fire. The earliest use people made of fire was to keep warm.
6175	Fire ant is any of several species of ants that inflict painful, burning stings.
6176	Fire extinguisher is a metal container filled with water or chemicals used to put out fires.
6177	Fire marks are metal plates that British insurance companies used to put on buildings that they insured against fire.
6178	Fire prevention is a term for the many safety measures used to keep harmful fires from starting.
6179	Fire worship is an ancient religious practice based on the idea that fire is sacred.
6180	Firearm is any weapon that uses gunpowder to fire a bullet or shell.
6181	Fireball is a meteor that burns brightly as it plunges through the earth's atmosphere.
6182	Firecracker flower is a perennial plant of the amaryllis family.
6183	Firefighting is one of the most important emergency services in a community.
6184	Firefly is any member of one particular family of soft-bodied beetles known for producing glowing or flashing light.
6185	Fireproofing is the popular name for the coatings and methods used to protect paper, plastic, textiles, wood, and other materials against fire.
6186	Fires of London destroyed large areas of London in 1666 and in 1940.
6187	Fireweed, also called willow herb, is an erect plant that thrives in the North Temperate Zone.
6188	Fireworks are combinations of gunpowder and other ingredients that explode with loud noises and colourful sparks and flames when they burn.
6189	First aid is the immediate care given to a victim of an accident, sudden illness, or other medical emergency.
6190	First Fleet brought the first convicts from Britain to Australia in 1788.
6191	Firth is a deep, narrow arm of the sea.
6192	Firth of Clyde is the broad, irregularly shaped mouth of the River Clyde in southwestern Scotland.

6193	Firth of Forth is the large mouth of the River Forth on the east coast of Scotland.
6194	Fischer, Emil (1852-1919), a German chemist, won the 1902 Nobel Prize for chemistry for his wide research.
6195	Fischer, Hans (1881-1945), a German biochemist, received the 1930 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work on the composition of the colouring matter in leaves and blood.
6196	Fischer, Timothy Andrew (1946-...), became Australia's deputy prime minister, and minister for trade, in 1996.
6197	Fischer-Dieskau, Dietrich (1925-...), a German baritone, is one of the finest singers of lieder (German art songs) of his time (see LIEDER).
6198	Fish are vertebrates (backboned animals) that live in water.
6199	Fisher, Andrew (1862-1928), was prime minister of Australia three times--in 1908 and 1909, from 1910 to 1913, and in 1914 and 1915.
6200	Fisher, Carl Graham (1874-1939), was an American financier and motor racing enthusiast.
6201	Fisher, Dorothy Canfield (1879-1958), an American novelist, became noted for her stories about the problems of normal married couples and of children.
6202	Fisher, Geoffrey Francis (1887-1972), Baron Fisher of Lambeth, was archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England from 1945 until 1961.
6203	Fisher, H. A. L. (1865-1940), was a British historian, politician, and educationist.
6204	Fisher, Irving (1867-1947), was an American mathematical economist and monetary reformer.
6205	Fisher, John Arbuthnot (1841-1920), was a British admiral.
6206	Fisher, Saint John (1469?-1535), was a Roman Catholic bishop of Rochester, England.
6207	Fisher, Sir Ronald (1890-1962), a British statistician and geneticist, developed statistical methods on which much modern research and experiment are based.
6208	Fisher, Sylvia (1910-...), an Australian soprano, became a principal singer at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in London.
6209	Fisher's ghost is the subject of an Australian legend dating from the 1820's.
6210	Fishery is an area which supplies abundant fish for commercial purposes.
6211	Fishing is one of the most popular forms of recreation.
6212	Fishing industry is an important economic activity that provides food and jobs for millions of people.
6213	Fisk, Sir Ernest (1896-1965), a radio engineer, received the first direct wireless message between England and Australia in 1918.
6214	Fission, in physics, is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into two nearly equal parts.
6215	Fistula is a deep, sometimes twisting, passage developing abnormally in the body.
6216	Fitch, John (1743-1798), was an American inventor and metal craftsman.
6217	Fitt, Gerard (1926-...), Lord Fitt of Bell's Hill, was an independent Socialist politician.
6218	FitzGerald, Edward (1809-1883), was an English writer famous for his translation of the Rubaiyat, a long poetic work by the Persian poet of the 1200's, Omar Khayyam.
6219	Fitzgerald, Ella (1918-1996), ranks among the best and most popular jazz singers of all time.
6220	Fitzgerald, F. Scott (1896-1940), was the leading writer of America's Jazz Age, the Roaring Twenties, and one of its glittering heroes.
6221	FitzGerald, Garret (1926-...), was Taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland from December 1982 until March 1987, when he lost an election.
6222	Fitzgerald, R. D. (1902-1987), a leading Australian poet, wrote poetry concerned mainly with the nature of human existence.
6223	Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (1853-1942), served as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada from 1906 to 1918.
6224	Fitzroy is the name of three Australian rivers.
6225	Fitzroy, Robert (1805-1865), was a British naval officer, meteorologist, and oceanographer.
6226	Fitzsimmons, Bob (1863-1917), held the world's heavyweight boxing championship from 1897 to 1899.

6227	Five Towns is an area in the county of Staffordshire, England, that forms the setting for many of the novels of Arnold Bennett (see BENNETT, ARNOLD).
6228	Five-year plan is a programme to increase the economic and social development of a country over a five-year period.
6229	Fives is a simple ball game for two players.
6230	Fixed star is an expression often used in referring to the stars, because their places in the sky relative to one another do not seem to change.
6231	Flag. A flag may represent a nation, person, or organization; it may symbolize a belief or idea; or it may transmit information.
6232	Flag of truce is a plain white flag used by opposing sides on a battlefield when they want to discuss peace terms.
6233	Flageolet is a small woodwind instrument that belongs to the flute family.
6234	Flagstad, Kirsten (1895-1962), a Norwegian operatic soprano, became famous as an interpreter of the heroines in the operas of Richard Wagner.
6235	Flaherty, Robert Joseph (1884-1951), was a pioneer American filmmaker.
6236	Flail is a hand implement used to thresh small grain crops such as wheat, barley, and oats.
6237	Flame test is a way of identifying a chemical element by the colour of the light it gives off when held in a flame.
6238	Flame thrower is a weapon of war that shoots a stream of burning fuel in much the same way that a fire hose squirts water.
6239	Flame tree is one of Australia's most colourful trees.
6240	Flamenco is a type of dance and music first performed by the Gypsies of southern Spain.
6241	Flamingo is a bird known for its long, stiltlike legs and curved bill and neck.
6242	Flammarion, Camille (1842-1925), a Frenchman, was one of the most imaginative and colourful writers of science books.
6243	Flanders is a part of northern Europe that was a separate political unit until modern times.
6244	Flanders, Ralph Edward (1880-1970), was an American politician, businessman, and author.
6245	Flannel is a soft, warm fabric.
6246	Flannel flowers grow in many parts of Australia and New Zealand.
6247	Flat-coated retriever is considered a gamekeeper's dog in Great Britain.
6248	Flatboat is a large, raftlike barge used to haul freight and passengers.
6249	Flatfish is a name given to several saltwater fish.
6250	Flatfoot is an inherited condition in which the long arch of the foot appears to be flat or collapsed.
6251	Flatley, Michael (1958-...), is an American dancer and concert flautist.
6252	Flatworm is a kind of worm.
6253	Flaubert, Gustave (1821-1880), was a French writer whose novels contain some of the most vivid and lifelike characters and descriptions in literature.
6254	Flax is a plant grown for its fibre and seed.
6255	Flaxman, John (1755-1826), a British designer and sculptor, is best known for his delicate and graceful designs for Wedgwood pottery.
6256	Flea is a small, wingless insect that lives on mammals and birds, and sucks blood for food.
6257	Fleabane, also known by its scientific name Erigeron, is the name of over 200 kinds of plants of the daisy family.
6258	Fleay, David (1907-...), an Australian zoologist, was the first person to breed a platypus in captivity, in 1943, and the first person to milk a taipan (see TAIPAN) to produce an antivenene (an antitoxin used to counteract snake venom) in 1950.
6259	Flecker, James Elroy (1884-1915), was a British poet and dramatist.
6260	Fleet Prison, an historic London jail, took its name from its location near Fleet stream.
6261	Fleet Street is the London street that is identified with the national press of the United Kingdom (UK).

6262	Fleming, Sir Alexander (1881-1955), was a British bacteriologist at St. Mary's Hospital, part of the University of London.
6263	Fleming, Ian Lancaster (1908-1964), an English novelist, became one of the most popular authors of the mid-1900's.
6264	Fleming, Sir John Ambrose (1849-1945), a British electrical engineer, won fame for his invention of the thermionic radio valve.
6265	Fleming, Sir Sandford (1827-1915), a Canadian civil engineer, built the Intercolonial Railway across Canada and made surveys for the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (now CP Rail).
6266	Flemings are a group of people who live in northern Belgium.
6267	Flemming, Arthur Sherwood (1905-1996), a United States politician, was secretary of health, education, and welfare under President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1958 to 1961.
6268	Flesh is the name given to the soft tissues or parts of the body of human beings and of most animals with backbones.
6269	Fletcher, Giles (1588?-1623), an English poet, wrote Christ's Victorie and Triumph (1610), an epic poem in the style of Edmund Spenser (see SPENSER, EDMUND).
6270	Fletcher, John (1579-1625), was an English playwright.
6271	Fleur-de-lis is a French name that literally means flower of the lily, but actually refers to the iris.
6272	Flinders, Matthew (1774-1814), was a British navigator who charted and explored large areas of the Australian coastline.
6273	Flinders Island is the largest of the Furneaux group, in Bass Strait, off the northeastern coast of Tasmania.
6274	Flinders Range, in South Australia, stretches northward from Port Augusta to beyond Leigh Creek.
6275	Flinders River is the longest river in Queensland, Australia.
6276	Flint is a hard mineral that ranges in colour from brown to dark grey to black.
6277	Flintlock was a firing mechanism used in pistols, muskets, and other firearms from about 1620 to the mid-1800's.
6278	Flintshire is a United Kingdom local government area in North Wales.
6279	Flood is a body of water that covers normally dry land.
6280	Flooring is the general name given to all materials used to cover floors.
6281	Flora is the name given to the plant life of a particular part of the world or period of time.
6282	Florence (pop. 403,294) is an Italian city that became famous as the birthplace of the Renaissance.
6283	Flores Island (pop. 4,367), famed for its abundant foliage, is the westernmost island of the Portuguese Azores.
6284	Florey, Lord (1898-1968), a British bacteriologist, helped develop with Ernst Chain the antibiotic penicillin (see ANTIBIOTIC; PENICILLIN).
6285	Floriculture is the art, science, and business of growing and caring for ornamental plants.
6286	Florida is the southernmost state on the mainland of the United States.
6287	Florida Keys are a group of small islands or reefs that are part of southern Florida, U.S.A. They stretch in a curved line about 240 kilometres long from Biscayne Bay southwest into the Gulf of Mexico.
6288	Florin is a type of coin first made in the Italian city of Florence in 1252.
6289	Florist is a merchant who sells cut flowers and pot plants.
6290	Flotation process is used to separate valuable minerals from each other or from other minerals with which they are mixed.
6291	Flotsam, jetsam, and lagan are terms used to describe goods in the sea.
6292	Flounder is the name of a group of saltwater flatfish.
6293	Flour is a powdery food made by grinding grain.

6294	Flour beetle is any of several small, reddish, flattened beetles that breed in flour, meal, and other grain products.
6295	Flower is a blossom, or an entire plant that is known for its blossoms.
6296	Flowering maple or abutilon is the common name for about 90 kinds of herbs and shrubs that grow in temperate regions of Africa, Asia, and North and South America.
6297	Flowering tobacco or nicotiana is the name of several annual and perennial plants in the nightshade family.
6298	Flowerpecker is a perching bird that lives from southern Asia to the Philippines and from Australia eastward to the Solomon Islands.
6299	Flugelhorn is a brass musical instrument that resembles a large cornet and has the same general range of about 2 1/2 octaves.
6300	Fluid is any substance that flows easily.
6301	Fluid mechanics is the study of how fluids--liquids and gases--behave at rest and in motion.
6302	Fluke is any one of a large group of parasitic flatworms (see FLATWORM).
6303	Fluorescence is a process by which a variety of substances give off light or another form of electromagnetic radiation when they absorb energy.
6304	Fluorescent lamp is a tube-shaped electric light that has widespread use in factories, offices, and schools.
6305	Fluoridation is the addition of chemicals called fluorides to water supplies to help teeth resist decay.
6306	Fluorine is a chemical element with symbol F. At ordinary temperatures, it is a pale yellow gas.
6307	Fluorocarbon is any of a group of synthetic organic compounds that contain fluorine and carbon.
6308	Fluoroscopy is a diagnostic medical procedure that uses X rays.
6309	Fluorspar, also called fluorite or fluor, is a common mineral composed of calcium and fluorine.
6310	Flute is a woodwind instrument that serves as a soprano voice in many bands, orchestras, and woodwind groups.
6311	Flux, in chemistry, is any substance that lowers the melting point of a substance to which it is added.
6312	Fly is an insect with one pair of well-developed wings.
6313	Fly is the largest river in New Guinea.
6314	Flycatcher is the name of four different groups of birds.
6315	Flying Doctor Service is an unusual medical service that originated in Australia.
6316	Flying dragon is the name commonly given to the so-called flying lizards of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.
6317	Flying Dutchman is a ghost ship in folklore.
6318	Flying fox is a kind of large bat, not a fox.
6319	Flying lemur, or colugo, is a common mammal of Southeast Asia.
6320	Flying Pieman was the nickname of William Francis King (1807-1874), a colourful character who lived in old Sydney.
6321	Flying squirrel is a squirrel that can glide through the air.
6322	Flyingfish is a type of fish that throws itself from the water with the motion of its strong tail.
6323	Flynn, Errol (1909-1959), an Australian-born American actor, became famous for his roles as a swashbuckling hero of adventure films.
6324	Flynn, John (1880-1951), was an Australian Presbyterian minister who gained worldwide fame for his work with the Australian Inland Mission and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.
6325	Flywheel is a heavy wheel attached to the shaft of an engine to keep its speed nearly constant.
6326	Foch, Ferdinand (1851-1929), a French military leader, was acclaimed by many as the greatest Allied general of World War I (1914-1918).
6327	Fodder is a coarse food fed to farm animals.
6328	Foehn is a warm, dry wind that blows down a mountainside.
6329	Fog is a collection of tiny water droplets that float in the air.

6330	Fokine, Michel (1880-1942), was a great Russian ballet dancer and choreographer (dance composer).
6331	Fokker, Anthony Herman Gerard (1890-1939), was a Dutch engineer, pilot, and aircraft manufacturer.
6332	Folger Shakespeare Library, in Washington, D.C., houses one of the most important collections of books on British civilization from about 1485 to 1715.
6333	Folio is the name printers and publishers use for a sheet of paper folded once, making four pages, front and back.
6334	Folk dancing is the traditional form of dancing of a nation or ethnic group.
6335	Folk music consists of people's traditional songs or tunes.
6336	Folklore is any of the beliefs, customs, and traditions that people pass on from generation to generation.
6337	Follies are buildings and monuments of various kinds, generally erected purely as decorations.
6338	Folsom point, a type of prehistoric spearhead, was the first evidence that human beings lived in North America during the Ice Age.
6339	Fonda, Henry (1905-1982), was an American stage and film actor.
6340	Fonda, Jane (1937-...), is an American film actress.
6341	Fontainebleau (pop. 15,679), a small city in northern France, is famous for a magnificent chateau (castle) that stands in a nearby forest.
6342	Fontane, Theodor (1819-1898), a German author, became known for his realistic and critical novels about Prussian society during the 1800's.
6343	Fontanne, Lynn (1887-1983), was an American actress.
6344	Fonteyn, Dame Margot (1919-1991), is generally considered to have been the greatest British ballerina of all time.
6345	Food is one of our most basic needs.
6346	Food, Frozen. Freezing is one of the best ways to preserve foods.
6347	Food additive is any chemical that food manufacturers intentionally add to one of their products.
6348	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
6349	Food poisoning results from eating food that has been contaminated by bacteria or chemicals or that is poisonous in itself.
6350	Food preservation is the term used to describe any process used to slow the normal decay of food.
6351	Food supply is the total amount of food available to all the people in the world.
6352	Foot is the name of three brothers who became British politicians.
6353	Foot is the structure at the end of the leg, on which humans and some animals stand.
6354	Foot is a unit of length in the inch-pound system of measurement customarily used in many English-speaking countries.
6355	Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious disease of animals.
6356	Foot-candle is a unit of measurement of illumination, the amount of light that falls on an object.
6357	Foot-pound is a unit of work and energy in the customary, or English, system of measurement.
6358	Football, American, is an exciting team sport played chiefly in the United States and Canada.
6359	Football, Association, is the world's most popular sport.
6360	Football pools are a popular form of gambling in the United Kingdom.
6361	Footnote is a note printed in small type at the bottom of a page.
6362	Footprinting is a system of identification similar to fingerprinting.
6363	Forbes (pop. 7,552), is a town on the Lachlan River in New South Wales, Australia.
6364	Forbes, Esther (1891-1967), was an American author.
6365	Forbes, Sir Francis (1784-1841), was the first chief justice of New South Wales, Australia, from 1823 to 1837, and therefore responsible for ensuring that any legislation was consistent with the principles of British law.

6366	Forbes, George (1869-1947), was the prime minister of New Zealand in 1930 as leader of the United Party and also in 1931 during the coalition administration that followed the election.
6367	Force is any cause that changes the motion or the shape of an object.
6368	Ford is a place where a stream or river can be crossed.
6369	Ford, Ford Madox (1873-1939), was an English author of complex and symbolic novels which show the influence of the psychological novels of Henry James.
6370	Ford, Gerald Rudolph (1913-...), was president of the United States from 1974 to 1977.
6371	Ford, Henry (1863-1947), was a leading American manufacturer of cars in the early 1900's.
6372	Ford, Henry, II (1917-1987), was an American car manufacturer who reorganized the Ford Motor Company during the 1940's and rescued it from near bankruptcy.
6373	Ford, John (1586-1639?), was an English dramatist.
6374	Ford, John (1895-1973), an American film director, was the first to win Academy Awards for four films.
6375	Ford, William (1852-1932), with Arthur Bayley, discovered 8,505 grams of alluvial gold at Coolgardie, Western Australia, in June 1892.
6376	Ford Motor Company ranks as one of the giants of world industry.
6377	Forde, Francis (1890-1983), an Australian politician, was prime minister of Australia from July 6 to July 12, 1945.
6378	Fordyce, Bruce (1955-...), a South African long distance runner, became one of his country's greatest athletes.
6379	Foreign Legion is one of the world's most colourful and gallant fighting forces.
6380	Foreign service is the main organization through which a country's international affairs are conducted.
6381	Foreordination is the belief that every event is foreordained, or decreed beforehand, by God.
6382	Forest is a large area of land covered with trees.
6383	Forest Heath (pop. 57,200), a local government district in Suffolk, England, includes the famous horse-racing town of Newmarket.
6384	Forest of Dean (pop. 74,200), is a local government district in western Gloucestershire, England, which includes the Forest of Dean National Forest Park.
6385	Forest products have long provided people with food, shelter, clothing, and fuel.
6386	Forester, Cecil Scott (1899-1966), was an English novelist who won fame for his fictional creation of Horatio Hornblower, a British naval hero of the 1800's.
6387	Forestry is the science of managing forest resources for human benefit.
6388	Forfeiture is a legal punishment or penalty by which a person who is guilty of wrongdoing or who has breached a contract or condition loses some right or possession.
6389	Forgery is deliberately tampering with a written paper for the purpose of deceit or fraud.
6390	Forget-me-not is a plant that belongs to the borage family.
6391	Forging is a process in which metal is shaped by being heated and then hammered or pressed.
6392	Formaldehyde is a colourless toxic gas.
6393	Formby, George (1904-1961), a British comedian, began his career in music hall and later won fame through films and radio.
6394	Formic acid is an important industrial chemical.
6395	Forrest is the family name of two brothers, born in Australia, who did much for Australian exploration and politics.
6396	Forssmann, Werner (1904-1979), a German surgeon and urologist, shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for medicine for his work on cardiac catheterization.
6397	Forster, E. M. (1879-1970), was an English novelist, essayist, and literary critic.
6398	Forster, William Edward (1818-1886), was a Liberal politician who did much to make education available to all in the United Kingdom.
6399	Forsythe, William (1949-...), is an American dancer and choreographer.
6400	Forsythia is one of several species of shrubs that belong to the olive family.

6401	Fort-de-France (pop. 99,844), is the capital of Martinique, an island in the West Indies that is an overseas department of France.
6402	Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River, close to the site of the present Michigan Avenue Bridge in Chicago.
6403	Fort Denison was built on an island in Sydney Harbour, Australia, between 1841 and 1857.
6404	Fort Knox, Kentucky, U.S.A., houses the United States Army Armor Center.
6405	Fort Sumter was the first Union fort captured by the Confederates during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
6406	Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain in New York, U.S.A., was an important stronghold during the American Revolution.
6407	Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A. (pop. 447,619; met. area pop. 1,332,053), is a major industrial city and one of America's chief aircraft producers.
6408	Fortaleza (pop. 648,815; met. area pop. 1,581,588), is a city on the northeast coast of Brazil.
6409	Forth is one of the main rivers of Scotland.
6410	Fortuna was the goddess of luck in Roman mythology.
6411	Fortunetelling is the practice of predicting future events by methods generally considered illogical and unscientific.
6412	Forty-Niner was a gold-seeker who rushed to California, U.S.A., after gold was discovered there in 1848.
6413	Forum, Roman, was the section of ancient Rome that served as the centre of government.
6414	Foscolo, Ugo (1778-1827), was an Italian author.
6415	Fossey, Dian (1932-1985), was an American zoologist who studied the mountain gorillas of the Virunga Mountains in east-central Africa.
6416	Fossil is the mark or remains of a plant or animal that lived thousands or millions of years ago.
6417	Foster, Stephen Collins (1826-1864), was one of America's best-loved songwriters.
6418	Foster parent is a person who provides a home for one or more children who are not legally members of his or her family.
6419	Foucault, Jean Bernard Leon (1819-1868), a French physicist, used a revolving mirror to measure the speed of light.
6420	Foundation Day is an annual public holiday in Western Australia.
6421	Foundry is a plant where workers make moulded metal products called castings.
6422	Fountain is a jet or stream of water that rises naturally or artificially as a result of pressure.
6423	Fountain of Youth was an imaginary spring.
6424	Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are beings mentioned in the sixth chapter of the last book of the New Testament of the Bible, The Revelation of St. John the Divine.
6425	Four Masters were four Irish scholars who, in the early 1600's, compiled manuscripts on Irish history.
6426	Four-o'clock, also called the marvel-of-Peru, is an attractive perennial (plant that lives for more than one year) from tropical America.
6427	Fourier, Charles (1772-1837), was an important French socialist.
6428	Fourth dimension. We usually think of space as having three dimensions: length, width, and height.
6429	Fourth estate is a name sometimes given to the newspaper profession in England.
6430	Foveaux Strait separates Stewart Island from South Island in New Zealand.
6431	Fowler is the family name of two brothers who became lexicographers (dictionary makers) and writers.
6432	Fowler, Henry Hamill (1908-...), served as United States (U.S.) secretary of the treasury from 1965 to 1968 under President Lyndon B. Johnson.
6433	Fowler, Sir John (1817-1898), a British engineer, built with Sir Benjamin Baker the Forth Rail Bridge, in Scotland.

6434	Fowler, Sir Norman (1938-...), an English politician, became chairman of the Conservative party in 1992.
6435	Fox is a bushy-tailed, sharp-snouted member of the dog family.
6436	Fox, Charles James (1749-1806), an English statesman and speaker, was a friend of the American Colonies in their fight for freedom from Britain.
6437	Fox, George (1624-1691), an English religious leader, founded the Society of Friends, or Quakers, in about 1647.
6438	Fox, John William, Jr. (1863-1919), was an American author who wrote novels about the Cumberland mountaineers of Kentucky.
6439	Fox, Sir William (1812-1893), was four times premier of New Zealand.
6440	Fox hunting, also called riding to hounds, is a sport that originated in England in about the middle 1700's.
6441	Fox Talbot, William Henry (1800-1877), was a British scientist who invented the negative-positive system in photography.
6442	Fox trot is a ballroom dance that first became popular in the United States in about 1914.
6443	Foxe, John (1516-1587), an English Puritan teacher, was the author of the Book of Martyrs (1563).
6444	Foxglove is the name for a group of plants native to Europe, northern Africa, and western and central Asia.
6445	Foxhound is a medium-sized hound.
6446	Fra Angelico (1400?-1455), was an Italian painter.
6447	Fractal is a complex geometric figure made up of patterns that repeat themselves at increasingly smaller scales.
6448	Fraction is a part of something.
6449	Fracture is a broken bone.
6450	Fragmentation is the breaking of any material into small pieces.
6451	Fragonard, Jean Honore (1732-1806), was a French artist who painted in the delicate, decorative style known as rococo.
6452	Frame, Janet (1924-...), a New Zealand writer, gained an international reputation as a novelist.
6453	Frampton, Sir George (1860-1928), was a British sculptor.
6454	Franc is the standard coin of France.
6455	France is the largest country of Western Europe in area.
6456	France, Anatole (1844-1924), was the pen name of Jacques Anatole Francois Thibault, a French novelist and critic.
6457	Francescatti, Zino (1905-1991), a French violinist, became noted for his concert performances in Europe and America.
6458	Franchise is a type of business agreement.
6459	Francis was the name of two kings who ruled France in the 1500's.
6460	Francis II (1768-1835), was the last Holy Roman emperor.
6461	Francis, Dick (1920-...), is a British author of mystery novels, most with horse-racing backgrounds.
6462	Francis de Sales, Saint (1567-1622), was a French nobleman.
6463	Francis Joseph (1830-1916), also spelled Franz Josef, was the aged ruler of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary at the beginning of World War I (1914-1918).
6464	Francis of Assisi, Saint (1181?-1226), founded the Franciscan religious order of the Roman Catholic Church.
6465	Franciscans are members of a variety of Roman Catholic religious orders that take their inspiration and rule (programme of life) from Saint Francis of Assisi.
6466	Francium is a radioactive element produced in certain nuclear reactions.
6467	Franck, Cesar (1822-1890), was a French composer, organist, and teacher.
6468	Franck, James (1882-1964), was a German scientist.

6469	Franco, Francisco (1892-1975), was dictator of Spain from 1939 until his death in 1975.
6470	Franco-Prussian War began in 1870 as a result of a dispute between France and Prussia, a German state.
6471	Frank, Anne (1929-1945), a German-Jewish girl, wrote a vivid, tender diary while hiding from the Nazis during World War II.
6472	Frank, Ilya M. (1908-1990), a Russian theoretical physicist, shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physics with P. A. Cherenkov and I. Y. Tamm.
6473	Frankenstein is a famous horror novel written by the English author Mary Shelley.
6474	Frankenthaler, Helen (1928-...), an American artist, is a leading abstract expressionist painter.
6475	Frankfurt (pop. 644,865), is the transportation hub of Germany.
6476	Frankincense is a fragrant gum resin obtained from certain trees that grow in Africa and Asia.
6477	Frankland, Sir Edward (1825-1899), was an English chemist.
6478	Frankland, George (1800-1838), a surveyor general, explored and mapped Tasmania's river systems and studied the island's plants and animals.
6479	Franklin, Lady (1792-1875), was the wife of the governor of Tasmania and Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (see FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN).
6480	Franklin, Aretha (1942-...), an American rhythm and blues singer, ranks among the best-selling female artists in the history of recorded music.
6481	Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790), was an American writer, publisher, public servant, scientist, philanthropist, and diplomat.
6482	Franklin, Sir John (1786-1847), pioneered English exploration in the Arctic area.
6483	Franklin, Miles (1879-1954), an Australian author, gained a major reputation as a novelist of the countryside.
6484	Franklin, Rosalind (1920-1958), was a British chemist and molecular biologist.
6485	Franklin River is a river in southwestern Tasmania, Australia.
6486	Franks were members of a confederation of Germanic peoples that attacked the Roman Empire beginning in the A.D. 200's.
6487	Franz Josef Land is a group of about 85 islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Novaya Zemlya.
6488	Fraser, Dawn (1937-...), an Australian swimmer, won three successive gold medals in the women's 100-metre free-style race at the Olympic Games.
6489	Fraser, Malcolm (1930-...), served as prime minister of Australia from 1975 to 1983.
6490	Fraser, Neale (1933-...), an outstanding Australian tennis player, won the United States Open in 1959 and 1960, and the Wimbledon singles title in 1960.
6491	Fraser, Peter (1884-1950), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1940 to 1948.
6492	Fraser Island, also called Great Sandy Island, is the largest sand island in the world.
6493	Fraser of the North Cape, Lord (1888-1981), Bruce Austin Fraser, commanded British fleets in World War II.
6494	Frater, William (1890-1974), was a pioneer of post-impressionist painting in Australia.
6495	Fraud is an intentional untruth or a dishonest scheme used to take deliberate and unfair advantage of another person or group of persons.
6496	Frazer, Sir James George (1854-1941), a Scottish anthropologist, wrote the famous Golden Bough.
6497	Frederick I (1121?-1190), called Barbarossa or Red Beard, succeeded his uncle Conrad III as king of Germany in 1152.
6498	Frederick II (1194-1250), called Stupor Mundi (The Amazement of the World), was one of the most brilliant rulers of the Middle Ages.
6499	Frederick II (1712-1786), the third king of Prussia, became known as Frederick the Great.
6500	Frederick III (1831-1888), the only son of Wilhelm I, became king of Prussia and German emperor in 1888.
6501	Frederick William (1620-1688), often called the Great Elector, ruled the German state of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688.

6502	Frederick William I (1688-1740), served as king of Prussia from 1713 until his death.
6503	Frederik, also spelled Frederick, is the name of two kings of Denmark who were members of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.
6504	Free Churches are Protestant Christian Churches in the United Kingdom and Ireland that are distinct from the established Anglican Churches.
6505	Free city is an independent or nearly independent city-state with its own government.
6506	Free-piston engine, sometimes called a gasifier, generates hot gases usually used to run a turbine.
6507	Free ports are ports or airports through which goods may pass without attracting customs duties and taxes.
6508	Free settlers were people who travelled to Australia of their own free will after 1793.
6509	Free State (FS) is a province in central South Africa.
6510	Free trade is the policy of permitting the people of a country to buy and sell where they please without restrictions.
6511	Free verse is a style of poetry that does not follow traditional rules of poetry composition.
6512	Free will is a term for the free choice most of us assume we have in making decisions.
6513	Freedmen's Bureau was an agency created by the United States Congress to help the slaves freed at the end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).
6514	Freedom is the ability to make choices and to carry them out.
6515	Freedom from Hunger is a worldwide information programme planned by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.
6516	Freedom of religion is the right of a person to believe in and practise whatever faith he or she chooses.
6517	Freedom of speech is the right to speak out publicly or privately.
6518	Freedom of the press is the right to publish facts, ideas, and opinions without interference from the government or from private groups.
6519	Freeling (pop. 827), is a town 60 kilometres northeast of Adelaide in South Australia, situated on the rail connection between Gawler and Kapunda.
6520	Freesia is a fragrant, attractive plant belonging to the iris family.
6521	Freethinker is a person who refuses to accept the authority of a church or religious doctrine.
6522	Freetown (pop. 469,776), is the seaport capital of the West African country of Sierra Leone.
6523	Freeze-drying is a method of preserving substances by removing water from them.
6524	Freezing point is the temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a solid.
6525	Freight is manufactured goods or raw materials transported from one place to another.
6526	Frejus Tunnels are two tunnels--one a railway tunnel and the other a road tunnel--that connect the Italian province of Turin with the French province of Savoy.
6527	Fremantle (pop. 23,838), is the third busiest port in Australia, after Sydney and Melbourne, and the chief port of Western Australia.
6528	Fremont, John Charles (1813-1890), an American, sometimes called "The Pathfinder," explored much of the area between the Rocky Mountains of North America and the Pacific Ocean.
6529	French, John Alexander (1914-1942), an Australian corporal, was awarded the Victoria Cross for heroic action in World War II (1939-1945).
6530	French, John Denton Pinkstone (1852-1925), Earl of Ypres, a British army officer, commanded the first units of British soldiers sent to France in World War I (1914-1918).
6531	French, Leonard (1928-...), an Australian painter and designer of stained glass, became widely recognised for his monumental stained-glass ceiling in the Great Hall of the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
6532	French, Percy (1854-1920), was an Irish singer and songwriter who created songs such as "Phil the Fluther's Ball" (1889).
6533	French Academy is a French organization of intellectuals.
6534	French bulldog is a strong, heavy little dog.

6535	French cricket is a simple game in which the players need only a bat and a soft ball.
6536	French Equatorial Africa was a federation of four territories in central Africa that was administered by France.
6537	French Guiana is an overseas department (administrative district) of France on the northeastern coast of South America.
6538	French horn is a brass musical instrument.
6539	French language is the official language of France, its overseas territories, and associated states.
6540	French literature is one of the world's richest and most influential national literatures.
6541	French Polynesia is an overseas territory of France.
6542	French Revolution brought about great changes in the society and government of France.
6543	French Southern and Antarctic Territories are overseas possessions of France.
6544	French West Africa was a federation of eight territories in western Africa.
6545	French West Indies consists of several small islands at the eastern end of the Caribbean Sea.
6546	Freneau, Philip (1752-1832), was an American poet and journalist.
6547	Frequency band, also called waveband, is a range of radio frequencies set aside for a single broadcasting station.
6548	Frequency modulation, usually called simply FM, is a method of sending sound signals on radio waves.
6549	Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (1815-1884), a British colonial official, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1834.
6550	Fresco is a painting made on fresh plaster, using pigments mixed with water.
6551	Freud, Anna (1895-1982), was an Austrian-born leader in the field of child psychoanalysis, the treatment of children's mental illnesses.
6552	Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939), was an Austrian doctor who revolutionized ideas on how the human mind works.
6553	Frey, also called Freyr, was the god of agriculture and fertility in Norse mythology.
6554	Freyberg, Bernard (1889-1963), Baron Freyberg, was a British military commander in World Wars I (1914-1918) and II (1939-1945).
6555	Freyja was the goddess of love and marriage in Norse mythology.
6556	Friar is the title applied to a member of one of the Roman Catholic religious orders of men who originally lived as mendicants (beggars).
6557	Frick, Ford (1894-1978), an American, was national commissioner of United States baseball from 1951 to 1965.
6558	Fricker, Peter Racine (1920-1990), an English composer, used counterpoint and serial techniques, but wrote music with a strong emotional impact.
6559	Friction is the property that objects have which makes them resist being moved across one another.
6560	Friday is the sixth day of the week.
6561	Friedan, Betty (1921-...), is considered the founder of the women's liberation movement in the United States.
6562	Friendly society is a British organization that exists to provide financial benefits for its members.
6563	Friese-Greene, William (1855-1921), was an outstanding British inventor of photographic devices.
6564	Frietchie, Barbara, is the heroine of the American writer John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Barbara Frietchie" (1864).
6565	Frigate is a warship used for escort and patrol duty.
6566	Frigatebird is a sea bird with a large wingspread and unusually great powers of flight.
6567	Friiled lizard is a lizard of tropical northern Australia that grows to about 1 metre long.
6568	Friml, Rudolf (1879-1972), a Czech-born U.S. pianist and composer, was one of the most popular composers of operettas of the early 1900's.
6569	Fringe tree is a small tree or large shrub named after its threadlike or fringelike white flower petals.

6570	Frink, Dame Elisabeth (1930-1993), was a British sculptor noted for the solidity and strength of her work in bronze.
6571	Frisbee is a plastic, saucer-shaped disc that skims through the air when flipped with the hand.
6572	Frisch, Karl von (1886-1982), an Austrian zoologist, was a pioneer in the field of animal behaviour.
6573	Frisch, Max (1911-1991), was a Swiss author who became one of the leading writers in the German-speaking world after World War II (1939-1945).
6574	Frisch, Ragnar (1895-1973), a Norwegian economist, shared the 1969 Nobel Prize for economics with Jan Tinbergen of the Netherlands.
6575	Fritillary is the name given to a group of medium-sized orange and brown coloured butterflies.
6576	Fritillary is the common name for a genus (group) of herbs that belong to the lily family.
6577	Frobel, Friedrich Wilhelm August (1782-1852), was a German educator who founded the kindergarten movement.
6578	Frobisher, Sir Martin (1535?-1594), was one of the first English navigators to search for a Northwest Passage to India and the East.
6579	Frog is a small, tailless animal with bulging eyes.
6580	Froissart, Jean (1337?-1410?), a French poet and historian, wrote The Chronicles of France, England, Scotland, and Spain.
6581	Fromm, Erich (1900-1980), was a German-born social psychoanalyst.
6582	Fronde was a revolt of nobles against the French monarchy.
6583	Frontenac, Comte de (1620-1698), was governor general of New France, the French empire in North America, in the late 1600's.
6584	Frost is a pattern of ice crystals formed from water vapour on grass, windowpanes, and other exposed surfaces near the ground.
6585	Frost, John (1784?-1877), a British radical, led the Chartist Movement in Wales.
6586	Frost, Robert Lee (1874-1963), became the most popular American poet of his time.
6587	Frostbite is an injury that results from exposure of the body to extreme cold.
6588	Fructose is a sugar produced by nearly all fruits and by many vegetables.
6589	Fruit is the part of a flowering plant that contains the plant's seeds.
6590	Fruit fly is any of several kinds of flies whose larvae eat their way through different fruits.
6591	Fry, Charles Burgess (1872-1956), was one of Britain's best all-round sportsmen.
6592	Fry, Christopher (1907-...), is an English playwright.
6593	Fry, Elizabeth Gurney (1780-1845), a British reformer, was among the first to insist that prisoners need help rather than punishment in order to become good citizens.
6594	Fry, Franklin Clark (1900-1968), was one of America's most prominent Lutheran clergymen.
6595	Fry, Joseph (1728-1787), was a British doctor and businessman.
6596	Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest (1908-...), is a British geologist and Antarctic expert.
6597	Fuchsia is a widely cultivated house and garden plant.
6598	Fuel is a material that provides useful energy.
6599	Fuel cell is a device that produces electricity from a fuel and an oxidizer, a substance that combines with the fuel.
6600	Fuel injection is a system for squirting fuel into the cylinders of petrol and diesel engines.
6601	Fuentes, Carlos (1928-...), is Mexico's best-known fiction writer and an important figure in Spanish-American literature.
6602	Fugard, Athol (1932-...), is a South African playwright.
6603	Fugitive slave laws were laws that provided for the return of runaway slaves who escaped from one American state to another.
6604	Fugue is a musical composition in which several voices or instruments repeat a number of melodies with slight variations.
6605	Fukuoka (pop. 1,157,111), is an important commercial centre of the island of Kyushu, in Japan.
6606	Fulani are a people of the grassy regions of western Africa.

6607	Fulbright, J. William (1905-1995), a United States Senator, served as a Democrat in the U.S. Senate from 1945 to 1974.
6608	Fulbright Scholarship is an award made by the United States government for research, teaching, or graduate study.
6609	Fuller, Alfred Carl (1885-1973), founded the Fuller Brush Company.
6610	Fuller, Buckminster (1895-1983), was an American designer who sought to express the technology and needs of modern life in buildings and enclosures of space.
6611	Fuller, Roy (1912-1991), was an English poet and author.
6612	Fuller's earth is a claylike material that bleaches and purifies fats and oils.
6613	Fulmar, an ocean bird, is one of the petrels.
6614	Fulton, Robert (1765-1815), an American inventor, civil engineer, and artist, is best known for designing and building the first commercially successful steamboat.
6615	Fumarole is a hole or vent in the ground that gives off volcanic gases.
6616	Fumigation is a method of killing pests that involves the use of toxic gases.
6617	Funafuti (pop. 2,800), is the capital of Tuvalu, a small island country in the South Pacific Ocean.
6618	Funchal (pop. 99,244), is the capital, largest city, and chief port of the Madeira Islands.
6619	Fundamentalism is a broad movement within many religions.
6620	Funeral customs are special ceremonies performed after a person dies.
6621	Fungal disease. Many kinds of fungi live and feed on the tissues of living plants and animals (see FUNGI).
6622	Fungi are organisms that lack chlorophyll, the green colouring matter that many plants use to make food.
6623	Fungicide is a chemical substance used to kill growths called fungi that are harmful to human beings and plants.
6624	Funj Sultanate was a Muslim empire in what is now Sudan, in northeastern Africa.
6625	Funnel web spider is a type of venomous Australian spider whose bite can cause death to human beings.
6626	Funny bone is not a bone, but a sensitive place at the bend of the elbow.
6627	Fur is the thick growth of hair that covers the skin of many kinds of animals.
6628	Furfural is a liquid chemical that is used in many industries.
6629	Furies were the terrible goddesses of vengeance in Roman mythology.
6630	Furlong is an English unit of measurement of length equal to 40 rods (220 yards), or about 200 metres.
6631	Furneaux, Tobias (1735-1781), a British naval officer and explorer, sailed around the world with the explorer Samuel Wallis between 1766 and 1768.
6632	Furneaux Islands are a group of islands that lie at the eastern end of Bass Strait, between Tasmania and the mainland of Australia.
6633	Furniture consists of chairs, tables, beds, and other pieces that provide comfort and convenience in our homes, schools, and offices.
6634	Furphy, Joseph (1843-1912), was one of the most original novelists in Australia at a time when strongly nationalistic themes were prevalent in literature.
6635	Furtseva, Ekaterina (1910-1974), was the first woman to serve on the Presidium of the Soviet Union's Communist Party Central Committee.
6636	Furtwangler, Wilhelm (1886-1954), was a noted German musical conductor.
6637	Furze, a spiny shrub of the pea family, grows wild in Europe and is sometimes called gorse, or whin.
6638	Fuse is a device that protects an electric circuit against damage from excessive current.
6639	Fuse is a device used to cause an explosion.
6640	Fuseli, Henry (1741-1825), was a Swiss painter and art critic.
6641	Fusion, in physics, is the joining of the nuclei of two atoms to form the nucleus of a heavier element.

6642	Futurism was an Italian art movement that flourished from 1909 to about 1916.
6643	Fuzhou (pop. 1,395,739), also spelled Foo-chow or Fu-chou, is the capital of Fujian Province in China.
6644	Fylde (pop. 70,100), is a local government district in western Lancashire, England.
6645	Fynbos is a general name given to a large group of shrubs and other plants that grow in the southwestern and southern coastal areas of South Africa.
6646	Fyrd, in Anglo-Saxon England, was the body of fighting men recruited by each king to protect his kingdom against invaders.
6647	Fysh, Sir Hudson (1895-1974), a leading Australian airman, helped found the Australian airline Qantas in Winton, Queensland, in 1920.
6648	G is the seventh letter of the English alphabet.
6649	G is a symbol used to rate the forces that act on riders in any kind of vehicle, whether an aeroplane, a spacecraft, or even a Ferris wheel.
6650	Gabardine is a fabric woven in such a way that it has diagonal lines of the yarn raised on one side of the cloth.
6651	Gable, Clark (1901-1960), was a popular romantic star of American films.
6652	Gabo, Naum (1890-1977), was a Russian-born sculptor who created constructions of metals, plastics, glass, and wire.
6653	Gabon is a small, heavily forested country that lies on the west coast of Africa, straddling the equator.
6654	Gabor, Dennis (1900-1979), a Hungarian-born engineer, invented holography, a method of making three-dimensional photographs.
6655	Gaborone (pop. 96,000), is the capital and largest city of Botswana.
6656	Gabriel was one of the archangels and a messenger of God.
6657	Gades, Antonio (1936-...), is a Spanish dancer and choreographer.
6658	Gadolinium is a silver-white metal of the rare-earth group of chemical elements (see RARE EARTH).
6659	Gadwall is a duck found in much of the Northern Hemisphere.
6660	Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)--in Irish, Cumann Luthchleas Gael--organizes and promotes traditional Irish games and pastimes.
6661	Gaelic games are a group of physically demanding, skilful sports that are popular in Ireland and in many other parts of the world, wherever there is a large population of Irish people.
6662	Gaelic language belongs to the Celtic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.
6663	Gaelic literature includes all the writings in the Gaelic language.
6664	Gaels are members of the Goidelic (Gadhelic) branch of the Celtic-speaking peoples.
6665	Gagarin, Yuri Alekseyevich (1934-1968), a Soviet air force pilot, was the first human to travel in space.
6666	Gage, Thomas (1721-1787), a British general, gave the orders that resulted in the first battle of the American Revolution (1775-1783).
6667	Gaia is the idea that the earth is a living organism which functions as a unified whole to regulate conditions in the air, land, and water.
6668	Gaillardia is a type of flower that looks like a daisy with a dark-coloured disc and yellow or red rays.
6669	Gainsborough, Thomas (1727-1788), was one of the greatest British painters.
6670	Gair, Vincent (1902-1980), was parliamentary leader of the Democratic Labor Party in Australia from 1965 to 1973.
6671	Gairy, Sir Eric (1922-1997), was prime minister of Grenada from 1974 to 1979.
6672	Gaitskell, Hugh Todd Naylor (1906-1963), a British politician, became the leader of the United Kingdom's Labour Party when Clement Attlee resigned in 1955.
6673	Gaius was a great Roman teacher and organizer of law who lived in the A.D. 100's.

6674	Gajah Mada (1300?-1364), a Javanese statesman, was the most outstanding chief minister of the empire of Majapahit, based in eastern Java.
6675	Galago is a tree-dwelling African animal known for its ability to leap great distances among the branches.
6676	Galah is a common pink and grey cockatoo of Australia.
6677	Galahad, Sir, was the noblest and most virtuous knight in the legends of King Arthur's Round Table in medieval Britain.
6678	Galapagos Islands lie in the Pacific Ocean about 970 kilometres west of Ecuador, and belong to Ecuador.
6679	Galatea was a beautiful sea nymph in Greek mythology.
6680	Galatia was a region in central Asia Minor, a region that is now central Turkey.
6681	Galatians, Epistle to the, is the ninth book of the New Testament of the Bible.
6682	Galaxy is a system of stars, dust, and gas held together by gravity.
6683	Galbraith, John Kenneth (1908-...), is an American economist whose books sparked widespread interest in economic issues.
6684	Galen (A.D. 129-about 210), became one of the most famous and influential doctors in the history of medicine.
6685	Galena is the chief ore of lead.
6686	Galicja is a region that lies on the north slope of the Carpathian Mountains in southeastern Poland and the western part of Ukraine.
6687	Galilee was the northernmost part of Palestine in Roman times.
6688	Galilee, Sea of, is a small freshwater lake in northern Israel (formerly Palestine).
6689	Galileo (1564-1642), an Italian astronomer and physicist, has been called the founder of modern experimental science.
6690	Gall is an abnormal growth on plants, often seen as a rounded swelling.
6691	Gall bladder is a small pouch that stores bile.
6692	Galleon was at first an Italian armed merchant ship.
6693	Galley was a long, narrow, wooden warship.
6694	Gallienus (A.D. 218?-268), was a Roman emperor.
6695	Gallinule is the name of several species of small waterbirds that are related to coots and rails.
6696	Gallium is a chemical element with symbol Ga.
6697	Gallon is a unit of measurement used for liquids.
6698	Gallowglass was a type of Scottish foot soldier.
6699	Gallup, George Horace (1901-1984), an American statistician, specialized in public opinion and business surveys.
6700	Galsworthy, John (1867-1933), a British novelist and playwright, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1932.
6701	Galton, Sir Francis (1822-1911), a British scientist and cousin of Charles Darwin, became known for his researches in meteorology, heredity, and anthropology.
6702	Galvani, Luigi (1737-1798), an Italian doctor and anatomist, discovered that electrical currents could cause contractions in muscles and nerves.
6703	Galvanizing is the process of coating such metals as iron and steel with a thin protective layer of zinc or zinc alloy.
6704	Galvanometer is a delicate instrument used chiefly to detect and measure small electric currents.
6705	Galway is the second-largest county in area in the Republic of Ireland.
6706	Galway (pop. 50,842), is the capital and administrative centre of the county of Galway, in the Republic of Ireland.
6707	Galway, James (1939-...), is an Irish musician who has become one of the most famous flautists of his time.
6708	Gamaliel was the name of six great ancient Jewish scholars who lived in Palestine.

6709	Gambetta, Leon Michel (1838-1882), was one of the founders of the Third Republic of France, and served briefly as his country's premier.
6710	Gambia is one of the smallest independent countries in Africa.
6711	Gambling is betting on the outcome of a game, event, or chance happening.
6712	Game is the name given to most wild animals, especially those sought for the sport of hunting or fishing.
6713	Game is a mental or physical contest played according to rules.
6714	Game laws protect wild animals by regulating the conditions under which people are allowed to hunt them.
6715	Game theory is a method of studying decision-making situations in which the choices of two or more individuals or groups influence one another.
6716	Gamelan is a traditional Indonesian orchestra, mainly comprising percussion instruments, which are played by striking them.
6717	Gamio, Manuel (1883-1960), was a Mexican anthropologist and archaeologist.
6718	Gamma globulin is one of the classes of proteins found in blood plasma.
6719	Gamma rays Gamma rays are a form of electromagnetic radiation similar to X rays.
6720	Gamow, George (1904-1968), was a Russian-born physicist known for his contributions to many fields of science.
6721	Ganda are the largest ethnic group in the African nation of Uganda.
6722	Gandhi, Indira (1917-1984), was the first woman prime minister of India.
6723	Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand (1869-1948), was one of the foremost political leaders of the 1900's.
6724	Gandhi, Rajiv (1944-1991), was prime minister of India from 1984 to 1989.
6725	Gandon, James (1743?-1823), was a British architect who designed several important buildings in England and Ireland.
6726	Ganges River is the greatest waterway in India and one of the largest in the world.
6727	Gangrene is the death of body tissues from lack of oxygen.
6728	Gannet is the name of three species of large seabirds.
6729	Ganymede was a handsome Trojan prince in Greek mythology.
6730	Ganz, Rudolph (1877-1972), was a Swiss-American pianist, composer, and conductor.
6731	Gap is a narrow valley or gorge cut by a stream across a ridge.
6732	Gar is a fierce, hungry fish that lives chiefly in freshwater lakes and large rivers.
6733	Garand rifle, also called the M1 rifle, is a .30-calibre, eight-shot semiautomatic weapon.
6734	Garbo, Greta (1905-1990), became one of the most famous actresses in film history.
6735	Garcia Lorca, Federico (1898-1936), was one of the greatest Spanish poets and dramatists.
6736	Garcia Marquez, Gabriel Jose (1928-...), is a Colombian novelist.
6737	Garcia Y Iniguez, Calixto (1839-1898), was a Cuban lawyer and revolutionary general.
6738	Garden cities are urban centres deliberately designed to include large areas of gardens and trees.
6739	Garden Island is the name given to two Australian islands, one in Sydney and one near Perth.
6740	Garden, Mary (1874-1967), an American soprano, was considered one of the best singing actresses of her time.
6741	Gardenia is an evergreen shrub or small tree that bears a fragrant, waxy, white flower.
6742	Gardening is the cultivation of plants, usually in or near the home as a hobby.
6743	Gardiner, Lord (1900-1990), Gerald Austin Gardiner, was British Lord Chancellor from 1964 to 1970.
6744	Gardiner, Frank (1831-1890?), was an Australian bushranger.
6745	Gardner, Erle Stanley (1889-1970), was an American author.
6746	Garfield, James Abram (1831-1881), became president of the United States in 1881.
6747	Gargantua and Pantagruel, by Francois Rabelais, is a comic narrative on French society of the 1500's.

6748	Gargle is a liquid used to soothe sore throats and help prevent the spread of germs.
6749	Gargoyle is a decorated waterspout that projects from the upper part of a building or tower.
6750	Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807-1882), was a military hero who fought to unite Italy into a single kingdom.
6751	Garland, Hamlin (1860-1940), was an American author.
6752	Garland, Judy (1922-1969), was an American singer and film actress.
6753	Garlic is a plant grown for its pungently flavoured bulb, which is used to season foods.
6754	Garnet is any of a group of hard, glassy minerals.
6755	Garnishment, also called garnishee proceedings, is a process in law whereby a creditor (A) can demand direct payment of a debt due to his debtor (B) by a third person (C).
6756	Garran, Sir Robert (1867-1957), an Australian lawyer, was secretary of the committee that produced a draft federal Constitution for Australia in 1897.
6757	Garret, Leslie (1955-...), is a British opera singer.
6758	Garrick, David (1717-1779), ranks among the greatest British actors.
6759	Garrote is an iron collar.
6760	Garter, Order of the, is the highest and oldest order of knighthood in the United Kingdom.
6761	Garter snake is one of a group of harmless snakes found in many parts of North and Central America.
6762	Garuda, in the Hindu religion, is an eagle-like being who serves as the vahana (mount) and emblem of the god Vishnu.
6763	Garvey, Marcus (1887-1940), was a black leader from Jamaica who worked to improve the position of black people throughout the world from 1908 until his death.
6764	Garvin, James Louis (1868-1947), a leading British journalist, was editor of the Sunday newspaper The Observer from 1908 to 1942.
6765	Gas (fuel) is one of our most important resources.
6766	Gas is one of the three main states of matter.
6767	Gas chamber is a legal means of execution in some states of the United States.
6768	Gas mask protects the wearer from breathing harmful gases into the lungs.
6769	Gas meter is a device for measuring the volume of gas used.
6770	Gas oil is one of the fractions (parts) into which petroleum is divided by distillation.
6771	Gascoigne, George (1525?-1577), was an English author of the Elizabethan era who was a pioneer in many literary forms.
6772	Gascony, an old French province, lies between the Pyrenees Mountains and the Garonne River in southwest France (see FRANCE).
6773	Gascoyne River rises to the north of the Robinson Ranges in Western Australia and flows westward for 680 kilometres.
6774	Gaskell, Elizabeth (1810-1865), an English writer, is best known for her novel Cranford (1853).
6775	Gasnier, Reginald (1939-...), is known as one of the greatest centres in the history of Australian Rugby League football.
6776	Gaston, William (1778-1844), was an American lawyer and advocate of political rights for blacks and Roman Catholics.
6777	Gastritis is an inflammation of the lining of the stomach.
6778	Gastroenteritis is an infection of the digestive system.
6779	Gates, Arthur Irving (1890-1972), an American educator, became well known for his contributions to the improvement of reading.
6780	Gates, Bill (1955-...), is the cofounder, chairman, and chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation.
6781	Gateshead (pop. 196,500) is an industrial centre and metropolitan district in Tyne and Wear, England.
6782	Gatling gun was the first practical, rapid-firing machine gun.

6783	Gatti-Casazza, Giulio (1868-1940), directed the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City from 1908 to 1935, leading it to artistic and financial success.
6784	Gaucher's disease is a severe hereditary disorder that affects the spleen, liver, bones, and, in some forms of the disease, the brain and nerves.
6785	Gaucha is the cowboy of the South American pampas, or plains.
6786	Gaudi, Antonio (1852-1926), was a major Spanish architect.
6787	Gaudier-Brzeska, Henri (1891-1915), was a French sculptor and artist.
6788	Gauge, also called gage, is an instrument used for measurement.
6789	Gauguin, Paul (1848-1903), was a French painter.
6790	Gaul is the English name for the region called Gallia by the Romans.
6791	Gauntlet was a leather glove covered with steel plates that medieval knights wore as part of their armour.
6792	Gaur is a wild ox of India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula.
6793	Gauss is a unit used to measure the strength of a magnetic field.
6794	Gauss, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855), was a German mathematician who became one of the greatest mathematicians of all time.
6795	Gauteng is a province in the northern region of South Africa.
6796	Gautier, Theophile (1811-1872), was a French poet, novelist, and critic.
6797	Gauze is a thin, open cloth made of cotton, silk, rayon, or synthetic fibres.
6798	Gavaskar, Sunil (1949-...), is an Indian cricketer.
6799	Gavial is a reptile much like a crocodile, except that it has an extremely long and narrow snout.
6800	Gawler, George (1795-1869), was governor of South Australia from 1838 to 1841.
6801	Gawler Range is a series of hills in South Australia that separate the Eyre Peninsula from the semidesert lands surrounding Lake Gairdner and Lake Torrens.
6802	Gay, John (1685-1732), an English playwright and poet, is best known for The Beggar's Opera (1728).
6803	Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis (1778-1850), was a French chemist and physicist.
6804	Gayndah (pop. 2,848), is a small town situated in the Central Burnett district of southeast Queensland, Australia.
6805	Gaza Strip is a piece of land that was formerly administered by Egypt.
6806	Gazankulu was a homeland, an area set aside for Tsonga and Shangane people by the South African government (see SOUTH AFRICAN HOMELANDS).
6807	Gazelle is a slender antelope that is noted for its beauty, grace, and gentleness.
6808	Gdansk or, in German, Danzig (pop. 466,500), is a Polish port city 6 kilometres from the Baltic Sea.
6809	Gear is a mechanical device that transfers rotating motion and power from one part of a machine to another.
6810	Geber (721?-815?) had a reputation as a great Arab alchemist.
6811	Gecko is the name of certain small lizards that live in warm climates.
6812	Ged, William (1690-1749), a British jeweller, developed stereotyping.
6813	Geddes, Norman Bel (1893-1958), was an American designer and producer.
6814	Gedling (pop. 107,600) is a local government district in Nottinghamshire, England.
6815	Geebung is the common name given to a range of small trees and shrubs belonging to the Australian genus Persoonia.
6816	Geelong (pop. 145,323) is a city and port in Victoria, Australia.
6817	Geiger, Abraham (1810-1874), was a Jewish theologian and a leader of Reform Judaism.
6818	Geiger, Hans (1882-1945), was a German physicist who became famous for his work in nuclear physics.
6819	Geiger counter, also called Geiger-Muller counter, is an instrument that detects forms of ionizing radiation.
6820	Geikie, Sir Archibald (1835-1924), was a Scottish geologist.

6821	Geissler tube is a gaseous-discharge tube similar to a neon lamp.
6822	Gelasius I, Saint (?-496), was elected pope in 492.
6823	Gelatin is a protein substance that comes from the skins and bones of animals.
6824	Gelsemium is a climbing shrub that grows in the Southern United States and Southeast Asia.
6825	Gem is a mineral or other material used in jewellery and other ornaments.
6826	Gemini, the Twins, is the third sign of the zodiac.
6827	Gemsbok, also called gemsbuck, is a large antelope related to the roan and sable antelopes.
6828	Gender. In English, living things are classed as male or female, and things without life as neuter, or sexless.
6829	Gene is the part of a cell that determines the characteristics living things inherit from their parents.
6830	Gene mapping is a method of identifying and locating genes on the chromosomes within cells.
6831	Gene therapy is a technique for treating diseases by providing the cells of a patient's body with a normal gene (unit of heredity) to make up for a defective or missing gene.
6832	Genealogy is the study of family origins based on records of important events in the lives of individuals and their ancestors and families.
6833	General is one of the highest ranks in the major armies of the world and in some air forces.
6834	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty that aims to promote trade among its members.
6835	General Certificate of Education (GCE), in England and Wales, is awarded to students who have passed a special examination.
6836	General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) is an examination designed for pupils who have completed a five-year course of study in a secondary school in England, Northern Ireland, or Wales.
6837	General Electric Company is the name of two large electrical companies, one in the United Kingdom and the other in the United States.
6838	General Motors Corporation is one of the biggest manufacturers, and the largest producer of motor cars, in the world.
6839	General Santos (pop. 250,389) is a port city in the Southern Mindanao region of the Philippines.
6840	General Strike was held in 1926 by most of Britain's major trade unions in support of the Mineworkers' Union.
6841	Generation is a term that refers to a particular group of animals or plants in a line of descent.
6842	Genesis is the first book of the Bible.
6843	Genet, Jean (1910-1986), a French author, became known for his violent, complex plays.
6844	Genetic counselling is the technique of determining the possibilities of a baby being born with birth defects.
6845	Genetic engineering is the term applied to techniques that alter the genes (hereditary material) or combination of genes in an organism.
6846	Genetics is the scientific study of heredity, the passing on of characteristics of living organisms from one generation to the next.
6847	Geneva (pop. 159,895; met. area pop. 378,274) is a historic city in southwestern Switzerland.
6848	Geneva Accords were a series of four international agreements made on July 20 and 21, 1954.
6849	Geneva Conventions provide for the humane treatment of civilians, prisoners, and wounded persons in wartime.
6850	Genghis Khan (1162-1227) was a Mongol conqueror who founded the largest land empire in history.
6851	Genie is a word often used in English for jinni (plural, jinn), a type of demon in Arabian mythology.
6852	Genius was a guardian spirit worshipped by the ancient Romans.
6853	Genoa (pop. 678,771) is Italy's busiest and largest port and a major industrial centre.
6854	Genocide is the extermination of national or religious groups.

6855	Gentian is the name of a group of plants that consists of about 1,000 species.
6856	Gentile, in ancient times, referred to the people of all nations other than the Jews.
6857	Gentileschi, Artemisia (1593-1652?), was an Italian painter.
6858	Geochemistry is a science that applies chemistry to the study of the earth.
6859	Geode is a hollow, stonelike formation often lined with crystals.
6860	Geodesy is a science that deals with determining the size, shape, and gravitational field of the earth.
6861	Geoduck, also spelled goeduck or gweduc, is a huge edible clam found along the Pacific coast of the United States.
6862	Geoffrey of Monmouth (1100?-1154?) was a Welsh historian.
6863	Geoghegan-Quinn, Maire (1950-...), became the Republic of Ireland's first woman Cabinet minister, as minister for the Gaeltacht, in 1979.
6864	Geography is the study of the location and distribution of living things and the earth features among which they live.
6865	Geology is the study of the earth.
6866	Geometric style is a term for a number of ancient and modern styles in art.
6867	Geometry is a branch of mathematics.
6868	Geomorphology is the science that studies the surface of the earth and the changes that take place on it.
6869	Geophysics is the study of the earth and its atmosphere and waters by means of the science of physics.
6870	Geopolitics attempts to explain world political developments in terms of geographic space.
6871	George was the name of six kings of Great Britain.
6872	George was the name of two kings of Greece.
6873	George, Saint, is the patron saint of England.
6874	George, Stefan (1868-1933), was a major German representative of the European symbolism movement in poetry.
6875	George, Walter Franklin (1878-1957), served as a Democratic United States senator from Georgia from 1922 to 1957.
6876	George Town (pop. 248,241) is the third-largest city in Malaysia.
6877	Georges River, in Australia, flows 81 kilometres from the Illawarra Ranges southwest of Sydney to Botany Bay.
6878	Georgetown (pop. 72,049; met. area pop. 188,000) is the capital and chief city of Guyana.
6879	Georgia is a country in the Caucasus Mountains that became independent in 1991 after nearly 200 years of Russian and Soviet rule.
6880	Georgia (pop. 6,508,419) is a state in southeastern United States.
6881	Georgian architecture was the chief architectural style of England during the reigns of Kings George I, II, III, and IV. The kings reigned from 1714 to 1830.
6882	Geothermal power. See ELECTRIC POWER (Other sources of electric power); ENERGY SUPPLY (Geothermal power); NEW ZEALAND (Natural resources); VOLCANO (Benefits of volcanoes).
6883	Geraldton (pop. 20,590) is a port and holiday resort in Western Australia.
6884	Geranium is a plant native to temperate regions throughout the world.
6885	Gerbil is any of a group of furry, ratlike rodents, most of which have long hind legs and a long, hairy tail.
6886	Geriatrics is the branch of medicine that deals with old age and its diseases.
6887	Gericault, Theodore (1791-1824), a French artist, was one of the first romantic painters.
6888	German, Sir Edward (1862-1936), was a British composer who is best remembered for his tuneful operettas Merrie England and Tom Jones.
6889	German language is the official language of Germany, Austria, and Liechtenstein, and an official language of Switzerland and Luxembourg.

6890	German literature is the literature of the German-speaking peoples of central Europe.
6891	German pinscher is a breed of dog that originated in Germany.
6892	German shepherd dog is often called the German police dog, because many of such dogs are trained for police work.
6893	German shorthaired pointer is a dog often used to hunt game birds.
6894	German spitz, also called the great spitz, is a very old breed of dog.
6895	German wirehaired pointer is a hunting dog that was developed in Germany in the 1800's by crossing German shorthaired pointers with terriers, bloodhounds, and poodles.
6896	Germanium is a chemical element with the symbol Ge.
6897	Germany is a large country in central Europe.
6898	Germination is the sprouting of a seed.
6899	Germiston (pop. 186,426), South Africa, lies 13 kilometres east of Johannesburg in the great gold field of the PWV Province.
6900	Geronimo (1829-1909) was a warrior of the Chiricahua Apache Indians.
6901	Gerrymander is the practice of dividing a city, state, or country into voting districts to favour the party in power.
6902	Gershwin, George (1898-1937), an American composer, became famous for his musical comedies, popular songs, symphonic works, and the opera Porgy and Bess.
6903	Gerund is a term for a present participle used as a noun.
6904	Gesell, Arnold Lucius (1880-1961), an American psychologist, became known for his studies of the behaviour of infants and children.
6905	Gesso is a plasterlike coating used to cover the grain of wooden surfaces.
6906	Gestalt psychology is a school of psychology that emphasizes the study of experience as a unified whole.
6907	Gestapo was the secret police force of Nazi Germany.
6908	Gesualdo, Carlo (1560-1613), Prince of Venosa, was an Italian composer.
6909	Gethsemane is a garden spoken of in the New Testament of the Bible.
6910	Getty, J. Paul (1892-1976), an American business executive, became one of the richest people in the world.
6911	Gettysburg, Battle of, fought from July 1 to July 3, 1863, marked a turning point in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
6912	Gettysburg Address is a short speech that Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, delivered on Nov. 19, 1863, at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.
6913	Getz, Stan (1927-1991), was an American jazz tenor saxophonist known for his light, smooth tone and lyrical approach to improvisation.
6914	Geyser is a spring that throws up hot water with explosive force from time to time.
6915	Ghan was a train that operated from Marree in South Australia to Alice Springs in the Northern Territory between 1929 and 1980.
6916	Ghana is a tropical country in western Africa.
6917	Ghana Empire was an important black trading state in West Africa from about the A.D. 300's to the mid-1000's.
6918	Ghent (pop. 236,540) is a Belgian city 50 kilometres northwest of Brussels.
6919	Ghent, Treaty of, ended the War of 1812 between the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States.
6920	Ghetto is a section of a city settled by a minority ethnic, religious, or nationality group.
6921	Ghiberti, Lorenzo (1378-1455), was an Italian sculptor and goldsmith.
6922	Ghirlandajo, Domenico (1449-1494), also spelled Ghirlandaio, was the most successful Italian painter of his time in Florence.
6923	Ghost, according to tradition, is a spirit of a dead person that visits the living.
6924	Ghost town. In the 1800's, many towns, particularly in the United States and Australia, grew up near mines.

6925	Giacometti, Alberto (1901-1966), was a Swiss sculptor whose long, thin human figures express a feeling of anonymity and helplessness.
6926	Giannini, Amadeo Peter (1870-1949), was an American businessman.
6927	Giant is a person who grows abnormally tall because of a disorder in the pituitary gland.
6928	Giant, in Greek and Roman mythology, belonged to a race of beings that looked like people, but were much bigger.
6929	Giant schnauzer is the largest of the three schnauzer dog breeds.
6930	Giant's Causeway is an unusual formation of rock columns along the north coast of Northern Ireland.
6931	Giardiasis is a common intestinal disease.
6932	Giauque, William Francis (1895-1982), was an American chemist.
6933	Gibberellin, also called GA, is any of a group of hormones that regulate plant growth.
6934	Gibbon is the smallest of the apes.
6935	Gibbon, Edward (1737-1794), was a British scholar who wrote the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a masterpiece of historical writing.
6936	Gibbons, Grinling (1648-1720), a sculptor and wood carver, became famous for his delicate work.
6937	Gibbons, James Cardinal (1834-1921), was one of the leading American religious figures of his time.
6938	Gibbons, Orlando (1583-1625), was an English composer and musician.
6939	Gibbs, Josiah Willard (1839-1903), one of the greatest American mathematical physicists, might be called the father of modern physical chemistry.
6940	Gibbs, May (1875?-1969), an Australian writer and illustrator, published The Gumnut Babies in 1916 and Snugglepot and Cuddlepie in 1918.
6941	Giblin, Lyndhurst Falkiner (1872-1951), was an Australian economist who frequently advised the federal government on economic affairs.
6942	Gibraltar is a United Kingdom (UK) dependency in the Commonwealth of Nations.
6943	Gibraltar, Strait of, is a narrow body of water that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
6944	Gibran, Kahlil (1883-1931), was a Lebanese writer.
6945	Gibson, Althea (1927-...), an American sportswoman, became the first important black tennis player.
6946	Gibson, Charles Dana (1867-1944), an American illustrator, drew the famous "Gibson Girl." She was intended to represent a typical society woman and to be the image of ideal American femininity.
6947	Gibson, Mel (1956-...), an Australian actor, first became well known for his starring roles in three Mad Max films between 1979 and 1985.
6948	Gibson Desert forms part of the plateau of Western Australia.
6949	Gide, Andre (1869-1951), a French author, won the 1947 Nobel Prize for literature.
6950	Gideon in the Old Testament of the Bible, was a hero of Israel who saved his people from the Midianites.
6951	Gideons International is an association of Christian business and professional men.
6952	Gielgud, Sir John (1904-...), is a leading British actor and director.
6953	Gierek, Edward (1913-...), was first secretary of the Communist Party of Poland from 1970 to 1980.
6954	Giesecking, Walter (1895-1956), was a German pianist.
6955	Giftblaar is an extremely poisonous shrub which grows on the high veld (open grassland) of South Africa.
6956	Gifted children are young people who have extremely high intelligence or exceptional creative ability--or both--in one or more areas.
6957	Gigli, Beniamino (1890-1957), was an Italian tenor singer of outstanding quality.
6958	Gila monster is a large, poisonous lizard.

6959	Gilbert, Sir Alfred (1854-1934), was a British sculptor and goldsmith noted for the simplicity and delicate symmetry of his work.
6960	Gilbert, Sir Humphrey (1539?-1583), an English scholar and soldier, became famous as a navigator and explorer.
6961	Gilbert, Johnny (^? ^-1865), was an Australian bushranger (outlaw).
6962	Gilbert, Kevin (1933-1993), an Aboriginal poet, artist, and author, wrote the first Aboriginal play, The Cherry Pickers, in 1970.
6963	Gilbert, William (1540-1603), an English doctor and scientist, was the first person to use the word electricity.
6964	Gilbert and Sullivan wrote the most popular operettas in the history of the British theatre.
6965	Gilbert Islands are a group of 16 small coral islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
6966	Gilbreth was the family name of two American industrial engineers, husband and wife.
6967	Gilding is the art of applying gold leaf or gold dust to glass, metal, paper, porcelain, or other material.
6968	Giles, Ernest (1835-1897), was an explorer who led four expeditions into the unmapped wilderness of central and western Australia.
6969	Gilgamesh, Epic of, a Babylonian poem, is one of the oldest epics in world literature.
6970	Gill is the breathing organ of many animals that live in the water.
6971	Gill, Eric (1882-1940), was a leading British sculptor, engraver, and typographic designer.
6972	Gill, Samuel Thomas (1818-1880), was an early Australian artist.
6973	Gillespie, Dizzy (1917-1993), was an American trumpet player, composer, and bandleader.
6974	Gillingham (pop. 93,300) is a town and local government district in Kent, England.
6975	Gillray, James (1757-1815), was a great British caricaturist.
6976	Gilmore, Dame Mary (1865-1962), was an Australian poet.
6977	Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield (1829-1892), was the best-known American bandmaster of the 1800's.
6978	Gilroy, Sir Norman Thomas Cardinal (1896-1977), was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, from 1940 to 1971.
6979	Gilt Dragon, also called Vergulde Draeck, was a Dutch vessel belonging to the Dutch East India Company.
6980	Ginastera, Alberto (1916-1983), was an Argentinian composer.
6981	Ginger is a tangy spice most commonly used in baking and in flavouring beverages.
6982	Gingham is a cloth used to make dresses, curtains, and furniture covers.
6983	Ginkgo, also called the maidenhair tree, is the only surviving member of a group of plants that lived millions of years ago.
6984	Ginsberg, Allen (1926-1997), was an American poet.
6985	Ginseng is a perennial herb of eastern Asia and eastern North America.
6986	Giorgione (1478?-1510) was an Italian artist who helped make Venice a centre of painting during the Italian Renaissance.
6987	Giotto (1267?-1337) was the most important painter of the 1300's.
6988	Gipps, Sir George (1791-1847), was governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1838 to 1846.
6989	Gippsland is a district in eastern Victoria, Australia.
6990	Gippsland giant earthworm is an extraordinary worm found in the Gippsland area of Victoria, Australia.
6991	Giraffe is the tallest of all animals.
6992	Girard, Stephen (1750-1831), was an American businessman and philanthropist.
6993	Giraud, Henri Honore (1879-1949), a French professional soldier, served as high commissioner of North Africa in 1942 and 1943, and as chief of the French armed forces from 1942 to 1944.
6994	Giraudoux, Jean (1882-1944), was the most prominent French playwright between the two world wars.
6995	Girl Guides and Girl Scouts movement is a worldwide organization that encourages girls to develop their interests and abilities and to learn new skills.

6996	Giro is a system of banking by which holders of accounts can make payments to each other.
6997	Girona, a ship of the Spanish Armada, provided the richest treasure in the history of Irish archaeology.
6998	Girondists were members of a French political party that began during the French Revolution.
6999	Girtin, Thomas (1775-1802), was a British watercolour painter.
7000	Gisborne (pop. 31,484), is a city in northern New Zealand, on the eastern coast of the North Island.
7001	Giscard d'Estaing, Valery (1926-...), served as president of France from 1974 until 1981.
7002	Gish, Dorothy (1898-1968), was an American star of silent films.
7003	Gish, Lillian (1893-1993), an American film actress, was one of the leading stars of silent films.
7004	Gissing, George Robert (1857-1903), was a British novelist.
7005	Giza (pop. 2,144,000) is a suburb of Cairo and Egypt's third largest city.
7006	Gizzard is a special organ of the digestive system of birds and a few other animals.
7007	Glacier is a huge mass of ice that flows slowly over land.
7008	Gladiator was a trained warrior who fought bloody battles to entertain the ancient Romans.
7009	Gladiolus is a garden plant with spikes of large silky blossoms that are popular as cut flowers.
7010	Gladstone (pop. 24,205) is a city on the north-central coast of Queensland, Australia.
7011	Gladstone, William Ewart (1809-1898), was one of the most famous British political leaders of the 1800's.
7012	Glaisher, James (1809-1903), was a British meteorologist and aeronaut.
7013	Glamorgan, the leading industrial area in Wales, has been a gateway to South Wales since prehistoric times.
7014	Gland is a tissue or organ that produces and releases a useful chemical substance.
7015	Glanders is a severe disease of horses and donkeys.
7016	Glandular fever, also called infectious mononucleosis, is a mild infectious disease.
7017	Glanville, Ranulf de (?-1190), wrote one of the earliest commentaries on medieval law.
7018	Glaser, Donald Arthur (1926-...), an American physicist, won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1960 for inventing the bubble chamber.
7019	Glasgow (pop. 654,542) is Scotland's largest city and the third largest city in the United Kingdom.
7020	Glasgow, University of, is the second oldest university in Scotland.
7021	Glass is one of the most useful materials in the world.
7022	Glass, Philip (1937-...), is an American composer.
7023	Glass lizard is the name of certain legless lizards.
7024	Glasses are a pair of lenses held in place in front of the eyes by a frame.
7025	Glasshouse Mountains rise east of the Blackall Range in southeastern Queensland, Australia.
7026	Glasswort is one of several species of plants that grow in salt marshes around the world.
7027	Glastonbury, an English town, is famous in history and in the legends of King Arthur.
7028	Glauber's salt is a chemical compound of sodium sulphate and water.
7029	Glaucoma is an eye disease characterized by increased pressure of the fluid within the eye.
7030	Glauconite is a bright green mineral that looks like tiny flakes of the mineral mica, or small lumps of clay.
7031	Glen Coe is a mountain pass in Highland Region, Scotland.
7032	Glen Mor, sometimes called the Great Glen or the Great Glen of Alban, is a valley in Scotland that extends for about 97 kilometres northeast from Fort William to Inverness.
7033	Glen of Imaal terrier is a breed of dog which originated in County Wicklow, Ireland.
7034	Glenbawn Dam is a part of the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme in New South Wales, Australia.
7035	Glendower, Owen (1359?-1416?), was a Welsh prince who led his country against English domination.

7036	Gleneagles agreement was a pledge made by leaders of the Commonwealth of Nations in 1977 to discourage sporting contact with South Africa.
7037	Glenn, John Herschel, Jr. (1921-...), was the first American to orbit the earth.
7038	Glenrowan, a small town 290 kilometres north of Melbourne, Australia, is the place where Ned Kelly made his last stand on July 28, 1880.
7039	Glidden, Carlos (1834-1877), an American inventor, is best known for his share in the invention of the Remington typewriter.
7040	Glider is an aircraft that resembles an aeroplane but has no engine.
7041	Glider is a type of possum that lives in forests in New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia.
7042	Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich (1804-1857), was the first important Russian composer of the 1800's.
7043	Global Positioning System, or GPS, is a worldwide navigation system that uses radio signals broadcast by satellites.
7044	Globe is a map that has been pasted or printed on a hollow sphere.
7045	Globe Theatre in Southwark, London, was the scene of the first productions of many of the plays of William Shakespeare in the 1600's.
7046	Globulin is a protein component of the plasma, which is the watery part of the blood.
7047	Glockenspiel is a percussion instrument that consists of two rows of metal bars on a frame.
7048	Glorious Revolution of 1688 ended the rule of King James II of England and brought William III and Mary II to the throne.
7049	Gloucester (pop. 91,800) is an industrial and shipping city near the mouth of the River Severn in west-central England.
7050	Gloucestershire is one of the most beautiful counties in England.
7051	Glove is a protective or decorative covering for the hand.
7052	Glover, John (1767-1849), was an early painter of Australian landscapes.
7053	Gloxinia is a plant remarkable for its richly coloured velvety leaves and large bell-shaped flowers.
7054	Glubb, Sir John Bagot (1897-1986), known as Glubb Pasha, was a British Army officer who became Chief of General Staff of the Arab Legion, the Jordanian army.
7055	Gluck, Christoph Willibald (1714-1787), a German composer, reformed opera in the 1700's.
7056	Glucose is a type of sugar.
7057	Glue is an adhesive made from the skins, connective tissues, or bones of animals.
7058	Gluon is a subatomic particle that carries a powerful force which holds together the components of protons and neutrons.
7059	Gluten is an elastic, sticky substance that helps make dough rise.
7060	Glycerol, also called glycerin or glycerine, is a thick, sweet-tasting liquid used in the manufacture of many products for homes and industry.
7061	Glycogen is a tasteless, odourless white powder.
7062	Glycol is a type of organic compound.
7063	Glyndwr (pop. 41,500) is a local government district in Clwyd, Wales.
7064	Gnat is a general name given to a wide variety of small flies.
7065	Gnatcatcher is the name of several small songbirds native to the Western Hemisphere.
7066	Gneiss is a banded, coarse-grained rock.
7067	Gnome is a dwarflike creature in European folklore.
7068	Gnosticism was a religious and philosophical movement in Europe and the Middle East that flourished from about the A.D. 100's to the 700's.
7069	Gnotobiotics is the scientific study of animals or other organisms reared in environments that are free of germs or that contain only specifically known germs.
7070	Gnu, also called wildebeest, is a large African antelope.
7071	Goa is the smallest state of the republic of India.
7072	Goanna is an Australian name for a large lizard known in other parts of the world as a monitor or monitor lizard.
7073	Goat is an animal that has provided people with milk, meat, and wool since prehistoric times.

7074	Gobi is a windswept, nearly treeless desert that stretches across part of southern Mongolia and part of northern China.
7075	Gobind Singh (1666-1708) was an Indian spiritual leader.
7076	Goble, Paul (1933-...), is a British author and illustrator of children's books.
7077	Goby is the name of about 2,000 kinds of fish that live in the shallow parts of warm oceans.
7078	God is a religious term for the "supreme reality." In many religions, God is the creator of the universe and the ultimate source of knowledge, power, and love.
7079	God Save the Queen, or "God Save the King," is the national anthem of the United Kingdom.
7080	Godard, Jean-Luc (1930-...), is a controversial French film director.
7081	Goddard, Robert Hutchings (1882-1945), was an American pioneer of rocket science.
7082	Goderich, Viscount (1782-1859), Frederick John Robinson, was a minister in successive British governments for more than 30 years.
7083	Godetia is a popular annual garden flower.
7084	Godey, Louis Antoine (1804-1878), in 1830 founded Godey's Lady's Book, the first women's magazine in the United States.
7085	Godiva, Lady, the wife of Earl Leofric of Chester, England, lived during the 1000's.
7086	Godley, John Robert (1814-1861), helped to establish the Anglican settlement at Canterbury, New Zealand.
7087	Godthab (pop. 11,957) is the capital of Greenland.
7088	Godwin, William (1756-1836), was a British author and philosopher.
7089	Godwit is a wading bird of the snipe and sandpiper family.
7090	Goebbels, Joseph (1897-1945), was the official propagandist of Nazi Germany.
7091	Goering, Hermann Wilhelm (1893-1946), was second to Adolf Hitler as a leader of Nazi Germany.
7092	Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832), was a German poet, novelist, and playwright.
7093	Gogarty, Oliver St. John Joseph (1878-1957), was an Irish poet, wit, and literary personality.
7094	Gogol, Nikolai (1809-1852), was a major Russian playwright, novelist, and short story writer.
7095	Goh Chok Tong (1941-...) became prime minister of Singapore in 1990.
7096	Goh Choo San (1948-1987), a Singapore choreographer, created 26 ballets before his early death at the age of 39.
7097	Goitre is a condition in which the thyroid gland becomes enlarged.
7098	Gokhale, Gopal Krishna (1866-1915), was a moderate, Indian nationalist politician.
7099	Golan Heights is a hilly area in the southwestern corner of Syria.
7100	Gold is a metallic element with the chemical symbol Au.
7101	Gold Coast (pop. 163,332) is a city located on the extreme southeast corner of Queensland, Australia.
7102	Gold leaf is gold metal that has been beaten into very thin sheets or leaves.
7103	Gold rush is a rapid movement of people to a site where gold has been discovered.
7104	Gold standard is the use of gold as the standard of value for the money of a country.
7105	Goldberg, Arthur Joseph (1908-1990), an American lawyer and diplomat, was secretary of labour, Supreme Court justice, and United States ambassador to the United Nations.
7106	Goldberger, Joseph (1874-1929), an American doctor, is remembered chiefly for his work on pellagra.
7107	Golden Age is a term used by the Greek poet Homer to describe a remote period of the past that he considered more civilized and enlightened than his own.
7108	Golden Fleece, in Greek mythology, was the golden wool of a flying ram.
7109	Golden Gate Bridge is one of the largest and most spectacular suspension bridges in the world.
7110	Golden Mile is a rich gold-mining area near Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia.
7111	Golden retriever is a medium-sized hunting dog.
7112	Golden rule is the principle that people should treat others as they would like to be treated themselves.

7113	Golden section, also called the divine proportion, is the division of a line segment in such a way that the ratio of the whole segment to the larger part is equal to the ratio of the larger part to the smaller part.
7114	Goldenrod is a common wild flower.
7115	Goldenseal, also called orangeroot, is a perennial flowering plant of the eastern United States.
7116	Goldfinch is the name of species of finch with a lot of yellow in its plumage.
7117	Goldfish is a variety of carp also called golden carp.
7118	Golding, Sir William (1911-1993), a British novelist, wrote about the conflict between mind and instinct.
7119	Goldman, Edwin Franko (1878-1956), was a leading American bandmaster.
7120	Goldman, Emma (1869-1940), was a revolutionary who left Russia to live in the United States in 1885.
7121	Goldoni, Carlo (1707-1793), was an Italian playwright.
7122	Goldsmith, Oliver (1730?-1774), was an Irish-born writer who produced a variety of works marked by a charming, lively style.
7123	Goldsmithing is the art of making jewellery and other objects from gold.
7124	Goldstone, Richard (1938-...), is a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.
7125	Goldwater, Barry Morris (1909-1998), an American politician, was the Republican candidate for U.S. president in 1964.
7126	Goldwyn, Samuel (1882-1974), was one of the first and most successful American film producers.
7127	Golf is an outdoor sport in which a player attempts to hit a small, hard ball into a hole in as few hits as possible.
7128	Golgi, Camillo (1844-1926), an Italian anatomist and pathologist, shared the 1906 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his studies on the structure of the nervous system.
7129	Goliath, in the Old Testament of the Bible, was a Philistine warrior almost 3 metres tall.
7130	Golschmann, Vladimir (1893-1972), a French-born conductor, conducted the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1931 to 1957.
7131	Goncourt was the family name of two French brothers who had an important influence on literature.
7132	Gondola is a long, slender boat used on the canals of Venice, Italy.
7133	Gong is a metal percussion instrument shaped like a circular plate.
7134	Gongora, Luis de (1561-1627), was the greatest poet of the Spanish baroque period.
7135	Gonne, Maude (1866-1953), was an Irish nationalist who also won fame for her association with the poet William Butler Yeats, in one of whose plays she acted.
7136	Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterium found only in human beings.
7137	Gonzaga, Saint Aloysius (1568-1591), was an Italian Roman Catholic saint.
7138	Gonzalez, Pancho (1928-1995), also spelled Gonzales, was an American who became one of the greatest players in tennis history.
7139	Gonzalo de Cordoba, Hernandez (1453?-1515), was a Spanish general.
7140	Good Friday is the Friday before Easter Sunday, the central festival of the Christian year.
7141	Goodall, Jane (1934-...), is an English zoologist who studies the behaviour of animals.
7142	Goodman, Benny (1909-1986), was an American clarinet player and bandleader.
7143	Goodspeed, Edgar Johnson (1871-1962), was a United States Bible scholar.
7144	Goodwin Sands are a group of sandbanks off the east coast of Kent, England.
7145	Goodyear, Charles (1800-1860), was an American inventor.
7146	Googol is the number written as 1 followed by a hundred zeros.
7147	Goolwa (pop. 2,359), is a tourist town in South Australia.
7148	Goonyella is a rich opencast coal mine in the Bowen basin, central Queensland, Australia.
7149	Goose is a water bird closely related to the duck and swan.

7150	Gooseberry is an oval, tart fruit or berry that is closely related to the currant.
7151	Goossens is the family name of four famous British musicians, brothers and sisters.
7152	Gopher is a small animal that lives in long, complex, underground tunnels.
7153	Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich (1931-...), was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991.
7154	Gordian knot, in Greek mythology, was a skilfully tied knot.
7155	Gordimer, Nadine (1923-...), a South African writer, won the 1991 Nobel Prize for literature, the first South African author to receive the award.
7156	Gordon (pop. 73,968) is a local government district in central Grampian Region, Scotland, administered from the town of Inverurie.
7157	Gordon, Adam Lindsay (1833-1870), one of the best-known Australian poets, is often referred to as the father of the bush ballad.
7158	Gordon, Charles George (1833-1885), a British soldier, was called Chinese Gordon and Gordon Pasha because of his distinguished service in China and Egypt.
7159	Gordon, Richard (1921-...), is a British author who became famous for a series of novels he wrote about the life of a doctor.
7160	Gordon Riots (1780) followed the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1778 by the British Parliament.
7161	Gordon River Dam provides water for hydroelectricity in southwestern Tasmania, Australia.
7162	Gordon setter is a black and tan hunting dog that was well known as early as 1620.
7163	Gore, Al (1948-...) was elected vice president of the United States in 1992.
7164	Gorgonian is a type of soft coral with a treelike branching form.
7165	Gorgons were three sisters in Greek mythology.
7166	Gorilla is the largest of the anthropoid (humanlike) apes.
7167	Gorki, Maxim (1868-1936), was a Russian novelist, playwright, and short-story writer.
7168	Gorky, Arshile (1904-1948), an American artist, was a leading member of the abstract expressionist movement.
7169	Gormanston (pop. 341), used to be an important mining town in Tasmania, Australia.
7170	Goroka (pop. 18,797) is the administrative and commercial centre of the eastern highlands province of Papua New Guinea.
7171	Gorse, also known as furze, is a spiny evergreen shrub native to Europe and Africa.
7172	Gorton, Sir John (1911-...), a member of the Australian Liberal Party, was prime minister of Australia from 1968 to 1971.
7173	Gosford (pop. 128,931) is a city on the coast of New South Wales, Australia.
7174	Gosnold, Bartholomew (?-1607), was an English navigator.
7175	Gospels are the first four books of the New Testament of the Bible.
7176	Gosport (pop. 72,800) is a local government district in Hampshire, England, situated on the west side of Portsmouth harbour.
7177	Gosse, Sir Edmund (1849-1928), was a British poet, critic, and student of northern European languages.
7178	Gosse, William Christie (1842-1881), an Australian explorer and surveyor, visited Ayers Rock in 1873 and named it in honour of Sir Henry Ayers, who was then premier of South Australia.
7179	Goteborg, or Gothenburg (pop. 424,085; met. area pop. 698,794), is Sweden's second largest city.
7180	Gothic art is the name given to the art of the later Middle Ages, especially from the mid-1100's to about 1400.
7181	Gothic novel was a type of fiction that became popular in England during the late 1700's and early 1800's.
7182	Goths were a confederation of Germanic tribes that invaded the Roman Empire during the A.D. 200's.
7183	Gottfried von Strassburg (1170?-1220?) was a medieval German poet.
7184	Gottlieb, Adolph (1903-1974), was a leading American abstract expressionist artist.

7185	Goudy, Frederic William (1865-1947), was an American type designer and printer.
7186	Goujon, Jean (1510?-1568?), was a French sculptor of the Renaissance period.
7187	Goulburn (pop. 21,453) is an important market city of New South Wales, Australia.
7188	Goulburn is the name of two rivers in Australia.
7189	Gould, Glenn (1932-1982), was a famous Canadian pianist.
7190	Gould, John (1804-1881), a British ornithologist, produced illustrated books on birds from every part of the world.
7191	Gould, Shane (1956-...), an Australian swimmer, broke every women's world free-style record in 1971 and 1972.
7192	Gounod, Charles (1818-1893), was a French composer whose reputation rests on his opera Faust (1859, revised and expanded 1869).
7193	Gourd is the name of a group of ornamental trailing or climbing plants.
7194	Gout is a chronic disease that can produce severe swelling of the joints.
7195	Gove Peninsula lies at the eastern end of the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve in the Northern Territory, Australia.
7196	Government is one of humanity's oldest and most important institutions.
7197	Government ownership, also called public, or state, ownership, is the ownership and operation of a service, business, or industry by a government.
7198	Government regulation is the supervision of privately owned businesses or private activities by government or government agencies.
7199	Governor is an instrument that keeps machines running at desired speeds.
7200	Governor general is an executive official who directs the activities of deputy or lieutenant governors.
7201	Gowda, Deve (1933-...) became prime minister of India in 1996, as head of a coalition of parties called the United Front.
7202	Gower, David (1957-...), a left-handed English batsman, was captain of the Leicestershire and England cricket teams.
7203	Gower, John (1325?-1408), an English poet, is remembered for three principal poetic works.
7204	Gower Peninsula is a peninsula that forms part of the county of West Glamorgan, in Wales.
7205	Goya, Francisco (1746-1828), a Spanish painter, was one of the first masters of modern art.
7206	Goyder's Line is an imaginary line marking off a huge area of inland South Australia that gets an average of 254 millimetres of rainfall a year or less.
7207	Goyen, Jan Van (1596-1656), was a Dutch artist who specialized in painting landscapes.
7208	Gracchus family was a family of high nobility in ancient Rome.
7209	Grace, in Christianity, is the term for God's action in forgiving, sanctifying, or strengthening people.
7210	Grace, W. G. (1848-1915), a British cricketer, was one of the greatest cricketers of all time.
7211	Grace and favour apartments are accommodation made available by the British sovereign.
7212	Graces, in Greek mythology, were daughters of Zeus, king of the gods, and the nymph Eurynome.
7213	Grackle is the name of several species of medium-sized birds that live in North and South America.
7214	Graduation. Universities and colleges usually give a diploma or certificate in recognition of achievement to students who satisfactorily complete a course.
7215	Graf, Steffi (1969-...), is a German tennis champion who became the dominant player in women's professional tennis in the late 1980's and 1990's.
7216	Graf, Urs (1485?-1529), was a Swiss printmaker and professional soldier who became known for his woodcuts and etchings.
7217	Graf Spee was one of three German pocket battleships (swift, heavily armed cruisers) which preyed on British (United Kingdom) merchant ships in the Atlantic Ocean early in World War II (1939-1945).

7218	Grafting is the process of uniting parts of two plants to form a single plant.
7219	Grafton (pop. 17,123), is a commercial city in New South Wales, Australia.
7220	Grafton, Duke of (1735-1811), Augustus Henry Fitzroy, was prime minister of Britain from 1768 to 1770.
7221	Graham, Billy (1918-...), of the United States, became a world-famous evangelist.
7222	Graham, Katharine (1917-...), is chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company.
7223	Graham, Martha (1894-1991), became a leading American dancer and choreographer (dance composer).
7224	Graham, Thomas (1805-1869), a British chemist, is recognized as the founder of colloid chemistry (see COLLOID).
7225	Grahame, Kenneth (1859-1932), a British author, wrote The Wind in the Willows (1908), a children's classic.
7226	Grahame-White, Claude (1879-1959), was a British pioneer aviator and aeronautical engineer.
7227	Grahamstown (pop. 25,120; met. area pop. 60,700) is a town in the Eastern Cape region of South Africa.
7228	Grain is any of several cereal plants that rank among the most important food crops.
7229	Grain store is a building equipped for storing, loading, and unloading grain before the grain is sold or used.
7230	Grain sorghum is a cereal plant grown mainly as food for livestock.
7231	Grain weevil is a small, dark beetle that destroys grain.
7232	Grainger, Percy Aldridge (1882-1961), an Australian-born pianist and composer, became a leading interpreter of Edvard Grieg's piano music.
7233	Gram is a unit of mass (quantity of matter) in the metric system.
7234	Grammar is a set of principles by which a language functions.
7235	Grampian Region, in northeastern Scotland, is a prosperous area with strong agricultural and fishing industries.
7236	Grampians are a system of mountain ranges in western Victoria, Australia.
7237	Gran Chaco is a great, low-lying plain in South America.
7238	Granada (pop. 58,108), a port on Lake Nicaragua, is an important commercial centre in Nicaragua.
7239	Granada (pop. 254,034), in southeastern Spain, is the site of the Alhambra palace and fortress (see ALHAMBRA).
7240	Granada was once a Moorish kingdom in southern Spain.
7241	Granados, Enrique (1867-1916), was a Spanish pianist and composer, known for his charming piano works, Goyescas, inspired by the famous painter Francisco Goya.
7242	Grand Alliance was the name of three unions of European countries formed to curb the military power of France under King Louis XIV. Each checked French expansion and maintained a balance of power in Europe.
7243	Grand Banks is one of the world's richest fishing grounds.
7244	Grand bleu de Gascogne is one of the oldest breeds of French hounds.
7245	Grand Canyon National Park, in the United States, consists almost entirely of the Grand Canyon, one of the most spectacular canyons in the world.
7246	Grand Coulee Dam is the largest concrete dam and the greatest single source of water power in the United States.
7247	Grand jury is a group of citizens who decide whether there is sufficient evidence of a crime to try a person in court.
7248	Grand Metropolitan plc is one of the United Kingdom's largest and most diversified companies.
7249	Grand National is the most famous steeplechase horse race in the world.
7250	Grand unified theories, also called GUT's, attempt to unite three of the four fundamental forces that are thought to govern the universe.
7251	Granite is a hard, coarse-grained rock that makes up a large part of every continent.

7252	Granny Smith is the name of an apple originally cultivated by Maria Ann Smith (?-1870).
7253	Grant, Cary (1904-1986), was an American film actor.
7254	Grant, Ulysses S. (1822-1885), was president of the United States from 1869 to 1877.
7255	Granville-Barker, Harley (1877-1946), was a British playwright, actor, and producer-director.
7256	Grape is a juicy, smooth-skinned berry that grows on a woody vine.
7257	Grapefruit is a large, round citrus fruit.
7258	Graph is a drawing that shows the relative sizes of numerical quantities.
7259	Graphic arts is a general term for drawing and other techniques used to reproduce words and pictures.
7260	Graphical user interface (GUI) is a way of interacting with a computer using pictures and other visual elements displayed on a computer screen.
7261	Graphite is a soft black mineral that is greasy to the touch.
7262	Graphology is the study of a person's handwriting to obtain information about his or her personality.
7263	Grass is one of the largest and most varied families in the plant kingdom.
7264	Grass, Gunter (1927-...), is a German novelist, poet, playwright, artist, and essayist.
7265	Grasse, Francois Joseph Paul (1722-1788), Comte de Grasse, a French admiral, aided General George Washington at the siege of Yorktown in the American Revolution.
7266	Grasshopper is an insect that can leap about 20 times as far as the length of its body.
7267	Grassland is one of the four chief kinds of natural vegetation.
7268	Grattan, Henry (1746-1820), an Irish orator, worked to free the Irish Parliament from British control, to free Irish commerce from heavy restrictions, and to give voting rights to Roman Catholics.
7269	Gravel is a mixture of loose pieces of rock and particles of sand and clay.
7270	Graves, Morris (1910-...), is an American artist who became known for his paintings and watercolours that show the influence of oriental mysticism.
7271	Graves, Robert James (1796-1853) was an Irish doctor.
7272	Graves, Robert (1895-1985), was an English author.
7273	Gravesham (pop. 90,000) is a local government district in north Kent, England.
7274	Graves's disease is a disorder that causes the thyroid gland to become overactive.
7275	Gravitation is the force of attraction that acts between all objects because of their mass--that is, the amount of matter they are made of.
7276	Gravity, Centre of, is the point in an object where the force of gravity appears to act.
7277	Gray, Asa (1810-1888), became the leading authority of his time on the plant life of the United States.
7278	Gray, Elisha (1835-1901), an American inventor, disputed Alexander Graham Bell's claims as inventor of the telephone.
7279	Gray, Robert (1755-1806), was the first person to sail around the world under the American flag.
7280	Gray, Simon (1936-...), is a British dramatist.
7281	Gray, Thomas (1716-1771), was a British poet.
7282	Grayling is a game fish, once called "the flower of fishes" by Saint Ambrose.
7283	Graz (pop. 243,405), Austria's second largest city, is the capital of the province of Styria.
7284	Greasewood, also called black, or true, greasewood, is a scraggly thorny bush 0.5 to 1.8 metres high with stiff, grey-barked branches and narrow fleshy leaves.
7285	Great Artesian Basin is the largest artesian basin in Australia.
7286	Great Barrier Reef is the largest group of coral reefs in the world.
7287	Great Barrier Island, the largest island near the coast of the North Island of New Zealand, lies northeast of Auckland and the Coromandel Peninsula.
7288	Great Basin is a large desert region in the Western United States.
7289	Great Bear Lake is the largest lake in Canada and the fourth largest in the Americas.

7290	Great Britain is the name often used for the country officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
7291	Great-circle route is the shortest, most direct route between two points on the earth's surface.
7292	Great Dane is a breed of large working dog.
7293	Great Depression was a worldwide business slump of the 1930's.
7294	Great Divide, also called Continental Divide, is the highland in North America that separates the waters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from those flowing into the Pacific.
7295	Great Dividing Range runs along the eastern and southern coasts of Australia.
7296	Great Famine took place in Ireland from 1845 to 1847.
7297	Great Lakes are five lakes in North America that form the largest group of fresh-water lakes in the world.
7298	Great Plague was an outbreak of bubonic plague that struck London in 1665, and was particularly violent during August and September (see BUBONIC PLAGUE).
7299	Great Plains is a vast, dry grassland in North America.
7300	Great Pyrenees is a large dog from the Pyrenees Mountains, where it is used as a sheepdog, guard, and rescue dog.
7301	Great Rift Valley is a series of valleys that cuts through much of eastern Africa and part of southwestern Asia.
7302	Great Salt Lake, an inland sea in northwestern Utah, United States, is one of the natural wonders of the world.
7303	Great Salt Lake Desert is a low, flat, arid region in northwestern Utah, United States, just west of Salt Lake City.
7304	Great Sandy Desert occupies part of the desert basin in northern Western Australia.
7305	Great Seal, in the United Kingdom, is used to indicate the monarch's approval on many state documents.
7306	Great Slave Lake, one of the largest lakes in the Americas, covers 28,438 square kilometres in Canada's Northwest Territories.
7307	Great Smoky Mountains are so named because they are usually covered by a smoky mist or haze.
7308	Great Trek was the historic journey made into the interior of South Africa by Dutch-speaking farmers.
7309	Great Victoria Desert, an area of shifting sand dunes, stretches for about 1,300 kilometres across southwestern Australia (see AUSTRALIA).
7310	Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built.
7311	Great Yarmouth (pop. 85,900) is a local government district on the coast of Norfolk, England.
7312	Greaves, Captain, also called Red Legs, was a Scots-Irish pirate in the 1670's.
7313	Grebe is a kind of diving bird.
7314	Grechko, Andrei Antonovich (1903-1976), was a Soviet military leader.
7315	Greco, El (1541?-1614), was one of the world's great painters.
7316	Greco, Jose (1918-...), one of the world's best Spanish dancers, learned his art in New York City.
7317	Greece is a small country in southern Europe where Western civilization started about 2,500 years ago.
7318	Greece, Ancient, was the birthplace of Western civilization about 2,500 years ago.
7319	Greek fire is a chemical mixture that ignites and burns furiously when it comes in contact with water.
7320	Greek language is one of the oldest surviving branches of the Indo-European family of languages.
7321	Greek literature is the oldest and most influential national literature in the Western world.
7322	Greely, Adolphus Washington (1844-1935), was an American soldier and Arctic explorer.
7323	Green, Henry (1905-1973), was the pen name of Henry Vincent Yorke, a British novelist.
7324	Green, J. R. (1837-1883), a British historian, became known for his work A Short History of the English People.

7325	Green belts, in the United Kingdom, are areas of land, near a town, on which buildings may not be constructed, except in special circumstances.
7326	Green party is any of a number of political parties that are most widely known for promoting environmental issues.
7327	Green tree ant of tropical Australia is one of the most remarkable members of the ant family.
7328	Greenaway, Kate (1846-1901), was a British illustrator of children's books.
7329	Greene, Graham (1904-1991), a British author, won fame for both serious novels and for lighter books he called "entertainments." His entertainments include the detective story This Gun for Hire (1936) and the adventure mystery The Third Man (1950).
7330	Greene, Robert (1558?-1592), was an English writer.
7331	Greenhood is a small orchid that grows in Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and New Zealand.
7332	Greenhouse is a building in which people can grow plants throughout the year.
7333	Greenhouse effect is a warming of the lower atmosphere and surface of a planet by a complex process involving sunlight, gases, and particles in the atmosphere.
7334	Greenland is the largest island in the world.
7335	Greenpeace is an international environmental organization.
7336	Greenvale is the site of a nickel mine, 224 kilometres west of Townsville in northern Queensland, Australia.
7337	Greenway, Francis (1777-1837), a convict, was Australia's first fully qualified architect.
7338	Greenwich (pop. 200,800) is a borough in Greater London.
7339	Greenwich Meridian is a north-south line that passes through Greenwich, a borough of London, on a map of the earth.
7340	Greenwich Observatory, Royal, was founded in 1675 by Charles II of England.
7341	Greer, Germaine (1939-...), is an Australian writer and intellectual.
7342	Greeting cards mark special occasions or provide friendly greetings to persons receiving them.
7343	Greevy, Bernadette (1939-...), is an Irish contralto singer of outstanding quality.
7344	Gregg, John Robert (1867-1948), invented the Gregg system of shorthand, in which lines and curves represent letters and syllables.
7345	Gregorian calendar is the calendar that is used in almost all of the world today.
7346	Gregory I, Saint (540?-604), was elected pope in 590.
7347	Gregory VII, Saint (1020?-1085), was elected pope in 1073.
7348	Gregory IX (about 1155-1241) was elected pope in 1227.
7349	Gregory X (1210-1276) was elected pope in 1271, after the office had been vacant for almost three years.
7350	Gregory XIII (1502-1585) was elected pope in 1572 and devoted his reign to Catholic reform.
7351	Gregory, Lady (1852-1932), an Irish playwright, helped launch the renaissance in Irish drama associated with Dublin's Abbey Theatre.
7352	Gregory, Augustus (1819-1905), led four major expeditions of exploration in Australia.
7353	Gregory, Dick (1932-...), is a black American entertainer who gained fame for his satirical views on American racial attitudes.
7354	Gregory, Francis Thomas (1821-1888), brother of Sir Augustus Gregory, led two expeditions into Western Australia.
7355	Gregory, Jack (1895-1973), came from a great Australian cricketing family.
7356	Greiner, Nick (1947-...), was elected premier of New South Wales in 1988--the first Liberal premier in twelve years.
7357	Gregory Range is a mountain range offshooting the Great Dividing Range in northern Queensland, Australia.
7358	Gremlin is a small imaginary creature that supposedly causes mechanical problems in aeroplanes.
7359	Grenada is an independent country in the Caribbean Sea.

7360	Grenade is a small explosive bomb that may be thrown, or may be fired from a rifle.
7361	Grenadines make up a chain of about 600 small and mostly uninhabited islands in the West Indies.
7362	Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason (1865-1940), a British medical missionary, became known as Grenfell of Labrador.
7363	Grenoble (pop. 153,973; met. area pop. 400,141) is a city in southeastern France.
7364	Grenville was the family name of two British Prime Ministers, a father and son.
7365	Grenville, Sir Richard (1541-1591), an English naval commander, led Sir Walter Raleigh's first colonizing expedition to America.
7366	Gresham, Sir Thomas (1519?-1579), an English merchant and financier, founded the Royal Exchange in London.
7367	Gresham's law is an economic principle dealing with the circulation of money.
7368	Gretna Green is a village in Scotland noted for the runaway marriages that were performed there.
7369	Greuze, Jean Baptiste (1725-1805), was a French painter known for his scenes of moral family life.
7370	Grevillea is a genus (group) of about 250 trees and shrubs, almost all of which are Australian.
7371	Grew, Joseph Clark (1880-1965), served as the United States ambassador to Japan before the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which brought America into World War II (1939-1945).
7372	Grey, Earl (1764-1845), Charles Grey, was a British Whig Prime Minister from 1830 to 1834.
7373	Grey, Beryl (1927-...), is a British ballet dancer.
7374	Grey, Edward (1862-1933), Viscount Grey of Fallodon, was a British diplomat and statesman.
7375	Grey, Sir George (1812-1898), was a British colonial governor.
7376	Grey, Lady Jane (1537-1554), became known as the nine days' queen of England.
7377	Grey, Zane (1872-1939), ranks as one of the most popular authors in American literature of novels about the Wild West.
7378	Grey nurse shark is a dangerous enemy to people because of its speed and ferocity.
7379	Grey Owl (1888-1938) was the name used by Archibald Stansfeld Belaney in writing and lecturing about wildlife.
7380	Grey Range is a line of hills in southwest Queensland and northwest New South Wales, Australia.
7381	Greyhound is one of the fastest of all dogs.
7382	Greyhound racing, also called dog racing, is a sport in which greyhounds compete on an oval track.
7383	Grid is a network of straight lines drawn on a map.
7384	Grieg, Edvard (1843-1907), was a Norwegian composer.
7385	Grierson, John (1898-1972), was a British director and producer of documentary films that influenced the techniques of modern film production.
7386	Griffin was a strange creature of Greek mythology, with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion.
7387	Griffin, Robert Paul (1923-...), a United States politician, served as assistant minority leader of the U.S. Senate from 1969 to 1977, a leading role in the Republican Party, which he represented in Michigan.
7388	Griffin, Walter Burley (1876-1937), an American architect, gained worldwide recognition as a town planner with his design for Canberra, the capital of Australia.
7389	Griffith (pop. 20,536), is an Australian city in central southern New South Wales.
7390	Griffith, Arthur (1872-1922), was an Irish journalist and politician who, in 1905, founded an organization called Sinn Fein, meaning We Ourselves.
7391	Griffith, D. W. (1875-1948), was a pioneer American film director and producer.
7392	Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker (1845-1920), was premier of Queensland, Australia, twice between 1883 and 1893.
7393	Grignard, Francois Auguste Victor (1871-1935), was a French organic chemist.

7394	Grillparzer, Franz (1791-1872), was an Austrian playwright.
7395	Grimaldi, Joseph (1779-1837), was one of the greatest British clowns, and had an important influence on the development of the pantomime.
7396	Grimes, Martha (1931-...), is an American author famous for detective novels with an English background.
7397	Grimm is the family name of two German brothers, Jakob Ludwig Grimm (1785-1863) and Wilhelm Karl Grimm (1786-1859).
7398	Grimmelshausen, Hans Jakob Christoffel von (1622?-1676), was a German author.
7399	Grimmett, Clarrie (1891-1980), a New Zealand-born cricketer, was one of the best spin bowlers to represent Australia.
7400	Grimm's Fairy Tales is a famous collection of German folk tales.
7401	Grimond, Lord (1913-1993), was a British politician.
7402	Grimsby, Great (pop. 88,900), is a town on Humberside, England.
7403	Grinding and polishing are two important manufacturing processes.
7404	Gris, Juan (1887-1927), a Spanish-born painter, made important contributions to the modern style of painting called cubism.
7405	Grison is the name of two species of furry, weasel-like animals that live in Central and South America.
7406	Grizzly bear is a large, powerful bear of western North America.
7407	Groat was a British silver coin worth 4 old pennies (11/2 pence).
7408	Grofe, Ferde (1892-1972), was an American composer and arranger.
7409	Gromyko, Andrei Andreyevich (1909-1989), was an important official of the former Soviet Union for many years.
7410	Groote Eylandt is an island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in northern Australia.
7411	Gropius, Walter (1883-1969), was a German architect.
7412	Grosbeak is any one of several handsome perching birds that belong to the finch family.
7413	Grose, Francis (1758?-1814), a British soldier, was appointed lieutenant governor of New South Wales, in Australia, and commandant of the New South Wales Corps in 1789.
7414	Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of all goods and services produced in a country during a given period.
7415	Grosseteste, Robert (1175?-1253) was an English scholar, teacher, and bishop.
7416	Grossmith, George (1847-1912), was a British entertainer famous for his songs and sketches at the piano.
7417	Grosz, George (1893-1959), a German painter, became famous in the 1920's for his biting satires of the military and wealthy classes, and for drawings criticizing the moral collapse of society after World War I (1914-1918).
7418	Grote, George (1794-1871), an English historian and politician, wrote his famous 12-volume History of Greece (1846-1856) after he had retired as a London bank manager.
7419	Grotius, Hugo (1583-1645), a Dutch lawyer, theologian, statesman, and poet, is considered the founder of international law.
7420	Ground sloth is a huge, extinct animal of the sloth family.
7421	Ground squirrel is any member of the squirrel family that burrows underground to build its nest.
7422	Ground water is water beneath the surface of the earth.
7423	Grounds, Sir Roy (1905-1981), a prominent Australian architect, was awarded the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal in 1968.
7424	Groundsel, or common groundsel, is a common weed of the daisy family.
7425	Group dynamics includes the forces that work on any group of people and determine what it does.
7426	Group of Seven was a group of seven Canadian artists who painted in the early 1900's.
7427	Grouper, also known as groper, is a type of ocean fish that lives in warm and temperate seas, mostly around rocky shores and coral reefs.

7428	Grouse is a bird that lives in the Northern Hemisphere.
7429	Grout, Wally (1927-1968), was a record-setting Australian wicketkeeper (see CRICKET).
7430	Grove, Sir George (1820-1900), was a distinguished British writer on music.
7431	Groves, Sir Charles (1915-1992), was an internationally acclaimed British conductor.
7432	Growth is an increase in the number or size of a living thing's cells.
7433	Grub is the name given to the larva (immature form) of certain insects.
7434	Gruenther, Alfred Maximilian (1899-1983), an American Army officer, won fame for his work with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
7435	Grunewald, Matthias (1470's-1528), was a German painter of dramatic religious scenes.
7436	Grunion is a small, silvery fish that lives along the coast of southern California and northwestern Mexico.
7437	Grunt is an ocean fish that makes a grunting sound both in and out of the water.
7438	Gu Kaizhi (A.D. 345?-406?), also spelled Ku K'ai-chih, was the first Chinese painter recognized as a great master.
7439	Guadalajara (pop. 1,650,205; met. area pop. 2,846,720) is the second largest city in Mexico.
7440	Guadalcanal Island lies in the Coral Sea, east of the southern tip of New Guinea.
7441	Guadalupe Day commemorates the day that the Virgin Mary is believed to have appeared to Juan Diego, a poor Indian.
7442	Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of. The United States and Mexico signed an agreement on Feb. 2, 1848, that officially ended the Mexican War (1846-1848), which was fought over the status of Texas and other territorial disputes.
7443	Guadeloupe is an island territory in the Caribbean Sea, located about 600 kilometres north of Venezuela and lying between the islands of Montserrat and Dominica.
7444	Guam is a territory of the United States located in the Mariana Island group.
7445	Guan is a game bird of tropical America.
7446	Guanaco is an animal that looks like a small camel without a hump.
7447	Guangzhou (pop. 3,918,010) is the largest city in southern China and a major centre of international trade.
7448	Guano is the waste matter of sea birds and bats.
7449	Guantanamo (pop. 167,405) is a city in southern Cuba, about 15 kilometres inland from Guantanamo Bay, the site of a United States naval base.
7450	Guar is a hardy, drought-resistant legume grown for its seeds, as forage, and as a green manure crop to improve the soil.
7451	Guarantee is an agreement, usually in writing, whereby one person promises to pay another's debt if the latter fails to pay.
7452	Guardian, in law, is a person appointed by a court to care for another person called a ward, or for another person's property, or both.
7453	Guards are the regiments of the British Army that form the Household Division.
7454	Guarneri is the name of a famous family of violinmakers who lived in Cremona, Italy.
7455	Guatemala is a Central American republic bounded by Mexico to the north and west, Honduras and Belize to the east and El Salvador to the south.
7456	Guatemala City is the capital and largest city of Guatemala.
7457	Guava is a tropical fruit.
7458	Guayaquil (pop. 1,199,344) is the largest city and chief seaport in Ecuador.
7459	Guayule is a rubber-producing shrub that is native to the desert of southwestern Texas and north-central Mexico.
7460	Guelder-rose is a handsome shrub of the honeysuckle family.
7461	Guelphs and Ghibellines were two political groups in Italy during the late Middle Ages.
7462	Guenon is any of a group of monkeys that live throughout Africa south of the Sahara.
7463	Guernsey is the westernmost of the Channel Islands in the English Channel.

7464	Guerrilla warfare is warfare by roving bands of fighters who torment the enemy with ambushes, sudden raids, and other small-scale attacks.
7465	Guest, Edgar Albert (1881-1959), a British-born American poet, wrote about friendship, family affection, the home, and similar subjects.
7466	Guevara, Che (1928-1967), was perhaps the second most powerful member of the Cuban government under Fidel Castro.
7467	Guggenheim, Meyer (1828?-1905), was a Swiss-born industrialist who made a fortune in the United States in the mining and smelting business.
7468	Guggenheim Museum houses an important collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art created in the late 1800's and 1900's.
7469	Guided missile is a bomblike flying weapon that is steered to its target.
7470	Guido D'Arezzo (995?-1050?), a Benedictine monk, was an Italian music teacher.
7471	Guildford (pop. 121,500) is a local government district in Surrey, England, centred on the town of Guildford.
7472	Guilds, in the Middle Ages, were associations of people who had common interests, or who were engaged in the same work.
7473	Guilfoyle, Dame Margaret (1926-...), a leading Australian politician, was Liberal senator for Victoria in the Australian Federal Parliament and served as a Cabinet minister from 1975 to 1983.
7474	Guillemot is a sea bird in the auk family.
7475	Guillotine was a beheading machine.
7476	Guinea is a region on the west coast of Africa.
7477	Guinea is a country on the west coast of Africa.
7478	Guinea was an old English coin, equal to 21 shillings.
7479	Guinea-Bissau is a small, independent country on the bulge of Africa's west coast.
7480	Guinea pig is a small South American mammal.
7481	Guineafowl is a close relative of the pheasant.
7482	Guinness is the name of an Irish family of brewers and philanthropists.
7483	Guinness, Sir Alec (1914-...), is a famous English stage and film actor.
7484	Guitar is a popular stringed instrument.
7485	Guizot, Francois Pierre Guillaume (1787-1874), was a French historian and statesman.
7486	Gujarat is a state in northwestern India, on the border with Pakistan.
7487	Gujral, Shri Inder Kumar (1919-...), became India's prime minister, as leader of the Janata Dal Party, in 1997.
7488	Gulbenkian is the family name of two financiers and oil industrialists, father and son.
7489	Gulf is a large body of salt water that is partially enclosed by land.
7490	Gulf Cooperation Council is an organization of Arab states that work together in such matters as military defence and economic policy.
7491	Gulf of California is an arm of the Pacific Ocean that lies between the Lower California peninsula and the mainland of Mexico.
7492	Gulf of Carpentaria, an arm of the Arafura Sea, stretches into northern Australia.
7493	Gulf of Mexico is a great curved arm of the Atlantic Ocean.
7494	Gulf of Saint Lawrence is a deep arm of the Atlantic Ocean, and the largest gulf on the North American coast, except for the Gulf of Mexico.
7495	Gulf Saint Vincent is an inlet of the Indian Ocean that stretches 144 kilometres into South Australia.
7496	Gulf Stream is a major ocean current.
7497	Gulgong (pop. 1,988), is a former gold-rush town on the central tablelands of New South Wales, Australia.
7498	Gull is a type of long-winged bird about the size of a pigeon or larger.
7499	Gulliver's Travels is a great satire in English literature, and a favourite children's story.

7500	Gullstrand, Allvar (1862-1930), a Swedish ophthalmologist, won the 1911 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his work on the refraction of light through the eye.
7501	Gum is any of many sticky substances that have a number of uses in industry.
7502	Gum arabic is a brittle kind of gum used chiefly in making perfumes, medicine, sweets, and mucilage (adhesive).
7503	Gum resin is a group of vegetable substances that are obtained from the leaves, bark, and roots of plants.
7504	Gum tree is the name of many trees that produce gum.
7505	Gun is a weapon that fires a bullet, a shell, or some other missile.
7506	Guncotton is an explosive.
7507	Gundagai (pop. 3,892), a town in southeastern New South Wales, Australia, stands beside the Murrumbidgee River, midway between Sydney and Melbourne.
7508	Gunn, Mrs. Aeneas (1870-1961), was an Australian writer who became famous for her novels based on her life and experience in the Northern Territory in the early 1900's.
7509	Gunn, Neil Miller (1891-1973), was a Scottish writer who was closely involved in Scottish nationalism.
7510	Gunn, Thom (1929-...), gained fame as a leading British poet in the 1950's and 1960's.
7511	Gunnell, Sally (1966-...) is an outstanding British hurdler in the 400 metres event (see HURDLING).
7512	Gunpowder is an explosive material that burns rapidly to form high-pressure gas.
7513	Gunpowder Plot was a plan to blow up the English Houses of Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605, when King James I and a council of government officials were to be present.
7514	Gunsynd, known as the Goondiwindi Grey, was one of the most popular race horses in Australia.
7515	Gunther, John (1901-1970), an American journalist, became famous for a series of books that drew on his observations as a foreign correspondent.
7516	Gunya is an Australian Aboriginal word for a temporary hut or windbreak.
7517	Guo Moruo (1892-1978), a Chinese scholar, was a leading historian and writer in China in the 1900's.
7518	Guppy is a small tropical fish.
7519	Gupta dynasty was a series of rulers of one family who reigned in northern India from about A.D. 320 to 500.
7520	Gurindji is the name of an Aboriginal tribe in the Northern Territory, Australia.
7521	Gurnard is the name of some marine fishes that live in warm coastal seas.
7522	Gustavus I (1496-1560) was the first king of independent Sweden.
7523	Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632) was king of Sweden from 1611 to 1632.
7524	Guston, Philip (1913-1980), was an American painter who gained recognition in the 1940's, largely for his melancholy city scenes.
7525	Gutenberg, Johannes (1395?-1468?), invented the type mould, which made printing from movable metallic type practical for the first time.
7526	Guthrie, A. B., Jr. (1901-1991), was an American author known for his novels about the Oregon Trail and frontier life in the Rocky Mountains.
7527	Guthrie, Alexander (1796-1865), a British merchant in Singapore, founded the trading house Guthrie and Company Limited.
7528	Guthrie, Sir Tyrone (1900-1971), was a British theatrical director and producer noted for his imaginative staging techniques.
7529	Guthrie, Woody (1912-1967), was an American folk singer and composer.
7530	Gutierrez Alea, Tomas (1928-1996), was a leading Latin-American filmmaker and one of the founders of modern Cuban cinema.
7531	Gutta-percha is a milky juice obtained chiefly from the Palaquium gutta trees of Malaysia.
7532	Guy, Thomas (1645?-1724), was a great English public benefactor.
7533	Guy of Warwick was the legendary hero of an English romance.

7534	Guyana is a country on the northeast coast of South America.
7535	Gwardar, also called western brown snake, is a dangerous snake found in northwestern and central Australia.
7536	Gwent was a county in southeastern Wales.
7537	Gwyn, Nell (1650-1687), was one of England's first actresses.
7538	Gwynedd is a United Kingdom local government area in North Wales.
7539	Gymnasium is a special room or building for instruction and practice in physical training.
7540	Gymnastics is a competitive sport for both men and women in which participants demonstrate body control over a wide range of acrobatic exercises and other movements.
7541	Gymnosperm is the name of one of the two large groups of seed plants.
7542	Gympie (pop. 10,786), is a town in Queensland, Australia, that lies 185 kilometres north of Brisbane by road.
7543	Gyor (pop. 129,116) is a major commercial and industrial city in northwestern Hungary.
7544	Gypsies, also spelled Gipsies, are a group of wandering people whose ancestors originally lived in India.
7545	Gypsophila is a plant that has masses of tiny starlike flowers.
7546	Gypsum is a white to yellowish-white mineral used to make plaster of Paris.
7547	Gypsy moth is a member of the tussock moth family that is destructive to forest and fruit trees, particularly in North America.
7548	Gyrocompass is a mechanical device that determines direction.
7549	Gyroscope, also called a gyro, is a device that uses rotation to produce a stable direction in space.
7550	Gyrostabilizer is a large gyroscope that reduces the rolling of a ship at sea and makes travel more comfortable.
7551	H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet.
7552	Haakon VII, (1872-1957), was chosen King of Norway by the Norwegian people and parliament, after the separation of Norway from Sweden in 1905 .
7553	Haast Pass is the lowest and most southerly of the passes that cross the Southern Alps in the South Island of New Zealand.
7554	Habakkuk, Book of, is a book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible.
7555	Habeas corpus is a legal term which, in its original Latin, means you are ordered to have the body.
7556	Haber process is a commercial method of producing ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen.
7557	Habgood, John Stapylton (1927-...), became archbishop of York, in England, in July 1983.
7558	Habit is something a person learns to do over and over again without thinking about how to do it.
7559	Habitat is the kind of place in which a plant or an animal usually lives in nature.
7560	Habsburg, House of, was a famous European royal family.
7561	Hacienda is a large farm or country estate in Spanish America.
7562	Hackberry is the name of several species of trees of the elm family that are valued for their wood, have edible fruits and are planted as ornamental trees.
7563	Hackney (pop. 164,200) is a borough in Greater London.
7564	Hackney carriage is a vehicle that stands or plies for hire.
7565	Haddock is an important food fish that belongs to the cod family.
7566	Hades was the god of the dead in Greek mythology.
7567	Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott (1859-1940), an English metallurgist, discovered a nonmagnetic manganese steel.
7568	Hadlee, Sir Richard (1951-...), a New Zealand cricketer, became one of the world's top bowlers in the 1980's.
7569	Hadow, Sir William Henry (1859-1937), an English educationist, helped originate the Eleven-Plus examination (see ELEVEN-PLUS).

7570	Hadrian (A.D. 76-138), a Roman emperor, stabilized Roman law into a single, uniform code, and made government more efficient.
7571	Hadrian's Wall was built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in the A.D. 120's across northern Britain between Solway Firth and the mouth of the River Tyne.
7572	Hadron is a major group of subatomic particles.
7573	Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (1834-1919), a German zoologist, became known for his theory of recapitulation.
7574	Haematite is an ore that supplies most of the world's iron.
7575	Haemoglobin is the pigment that transports oxygen in the blood.
7576	Haemolysis is the breakdown of red blood cells.
7577	Haemophilia is a hereditary disease in which the blood does not clot normally.
7578	Haemorrhage is bleeding, either within the body (internal) or through a break in the skin (external).
7579	Haemorrhoids are enlargements of the veins of the rectum.
7580	Hafiz (?-1389?), also spelled Hafez, is the poetic name of the Persian poet Mohammed Shams ud-Din Hafez.
7581	Hafnium, a chemical element, is a silver-coloured metal.
7582	Hagen, Walter (1892-1969), was a great American golfer and the player most responsible for elevating professional golf into a major sport.
7583	Hagenbeck, Carl (1844-1913), organized the type of trained wild animal acts that are sometimes presented today.
7584	Hagfish is an eellike fish related to the lampreys.
7585	Haggai, Book of, is a book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible, named after an ancient Hebrew prophet.
7586	Haggard, Sir Henry Rider (1856-1925), was one of the most successful English writers of popular fiction in the late 1800's.
7587	Hagia Sophia is the finest and most famous example of Byzantine architecture in the world.
7588	Hague, The (pop. 449,338; met. area pop. 677,962), is the seat of the Netherlands government and the official residence of the country's monarch.
7589	Hahn, Kurt (1886-1974), an educationist, founded Gordonstoun School, in Grampian Region, Scotland, in 1934.
7590	Hahn, Otto (1879-1968), was a German chemist who won the 1944 Nobel Prize for chemistry for splitting the atom.
7591	Hahnemann, Samuel (1755-1843), a German doctor, founded the homeopathic method of treating disease.
7592	Haifa (pop. 246,500) is Israel's chief port and an important manufacturing and cultural centre.
7593	Haig, Douglas (1861-1928), commanded the British forces in France during most of World War I.
7594	Hail is a precipitation in the form of round or irregularly shaped lumps of ice.
7595	Haile Selassie I (1892-1975) became emperor of Ethiopia in 1930.
7596	Hailsham, Lord (1907-...), Quintin McGarel Hogg, served as lord chancellor in Great Britain from 1970 to 1974, and from 1979 to 1987.
7597	Haines, Janine (1945-...), was the first woman in Australian history to head a political party.
7598	Haiphong (pop. 1,190,900) is a manufacturing centre and seaport in northern Vietnam.
7599	Hair is a threadlike structure that grows from the skin of mammals.
7600	Hairdressing is the art of cutting, setting, arranging, and otherwise caring for the hair.
7601	Haiti is an independent country in the Caribbean Sea.
7602	Hajj, also spelled hadj, is a holy pilgrimage to Mecca, the holy city of the Islamic religion.
7603	Hake is the name of a group of food fish closely related to the cod.
7604	Hakea is a genus (group) of 130 to 140 trees and shrubs that grow naturally only in Australia.
7605	Hakluyt, Richard (1552?-1616), was a British clergyman and geographer.

7606	Halberg, Murray (1933-...), a New Zealand athlete, established several world track records in the 1960's.
7607	Halcyon days, according to sea tradition, is the two-week period of calm weather before and after the shortest day of the year, about December 21.
7608	Haldane, J. B. S. (1892-1964), was a British scientist who made many contributions in the fields of mathematics, physiology, biochemistry, and biology.
7609	Hale, George Ellery (1868-1938), was an American astronomer who pioneered the development of instruments for studying the sun.
7610	Hale, Nathan (1755-1776), was an American patriot of the American Revolution.
7611	Halevi, Judah (1085-1141?), was one of the greatest Hebrew poets of the Middle Ages.
7612	Haley, Alex (1921-1992), was an American author who became famous for his book Roots: The Saga of an American Family (1976).
7613	Haley, Gail E. (1939-...), an American children's book author and illustrator, won the 1971 Caldecott medal for her pictures for A Story--A Story.
7614	Halibut is one of the largest and most important of the flatfishes.
7615	Halifax (pop. 330,846) is the capital of Nova Scotia, Canada.
7616	Halifax is a town in the Calderdale local government district of West Yorkshire, England.
7617	Hall, Ben (1837-1865), was an Australian bushranger.
7618	Hall, Charles Martin (1863-1914), was an American chemist.
7619	Hall, James (1811-1898), was an American palaeontologist, and one of the most influential scientists of his time.
7620	Hall, Sir Peter (1930-...), an English theatrical director, won fame with his production of contemporary plays, such as Waiting for Godot by Samuel Beckett, The Waltz of the Toreadors by Jean Anouilh, and Camino Real by Tennessee Williams.
7621	Hall effect is an electrical phenomenon that occurs when a current flows through a material in a magnetic field.
7622	Hallam, Henry (1777-1859), was an English historian who is best remembered for three main works.
7623	Halle, Sir Charles (1819-1895), an internationally admired conductor and pianist, founded the Halle Orchestra in 1857 and was influential in founding the Royal Manchester College of Music.
7624	Hallett Cove is a coastal area 22 kilometres southwest of Adelaide, South Australia, that is of archaeological and geological significance.
7625	Halley, Edmond (1656-1742), also spelled Edmund, was an English astronomer noted for his work on comets.
7626	Halley's Comet is a brilliant comet named after the English astronomer Edmond Halley.
7627	Halliburton, Richard (1900-1939), was an American adventurer, author, and lecturer.
7628	Hallmark is an official mark used in many countries to stamp gold, silver, or platinum articles in order to guarantee their standard.
7629	Halloween is a festival that takes place on October 31.
7630	Hallucination is a mental state in which a person sees, hears, tastes, smells, or feels something that is not present.
7631	Hallucinogen is any of several substances that distort a person's understanding of himself and his surroundings.
7632	Halo is a luminous ring or a disc of light that surrounds an object.
7633	Halogen. The halogens are the chemical elements astatine (chemical symbol, At), fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), and iodine (I).
7634	Halothane is a general anaesthetic--that is, it produces unconsciousness and loss of feeling throughout the entire body.
7635	Halpern, Bernard Naftali (1904-1978), a French research biologist and physician, discovered and studied antihistamine drugs.
7636	Hals, Frans (1580?-1666), was one of the finest Dutch portrait painters of the 1600's.

7637	Halsey, William Frederick, Jr. (1882-1959), was one of the leading United States naval commanders in World War II.
7638	Halton (pop. 121,400) in Cheshire, England, was created a unitary authority in 1998, with all local government powers within its boundaries.
7639	Ham is the meat taken from the hind leg of a pig.
7640	Haman, in the Old Testament, is the villain of the book of Esther.
7641	Hambleton (pop. 77,600) is a local government district in North Yorkshire, England.
7642	Hamburg (pop. 1,652,363) is Germany's second-largest city and its most important industrial centre.
7643	Hamengku Buwono IX (1912-1988) was sultan of Yogyakarta, Java, from 1939 to 1988.
7644	Hamersley Range, now known as Karijini, in the northwestern part of Western Australia, is one of the richest mineral areas in the world.
7645	Hamilcar Barca (?-229 B.C.) was a great general of Carthage and the father of Hannibal, Carthage's most famous general.
7646	Hamilton (pop. 9,756) is a city in Victoria, Australia.
7647	Hamilton (pop. 1,669) is the capital and chief port of Bermuda.
7648	Hamilton (pop. 306,278, met. area pop. 557,029), Ontario, is the centre of the Canadian steel industry.
7649	Hamilton (pop. 148,625) is a city in the North Island of New Zealand.
7650	Hamilton (pop. 103,139) is a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
7651	Hamilton, Alexander (1755 or 1757-1804), was a noted statesman and political leader during the early years of the United States.
7652	Hamilton Island is located off the coast of northern Queensland, Australia, in the Cumberland group of islands in the Great Barrier Reef.
7653	Hamites are certain African peoples who live mainly in eastern, northern, and northeastern Africa, including parts of Ethiopia, the Sahara, and the Sudan.
7654	Hamka (1908-1981) is the name by which one of Indonesia's religious leaders and writers on Islamic subjects is known.
7655	Hammaraskjold, Dag (1905-1961), served as secretary-general of the United Nations from 1953 until his death in a plane crash in Africa.
7656	Hammer is a tool used to drive nails and to work metals and other materials.
7657	Hammer throw is a sports contest in which an athlete throws a hammer (metal ball) as far as he can.
7658	Hammerhead is the name of sharks with broad-flattened heads.
7659	Hammersmith and Fulham is a borough within the Greater London area.
7660	Hammerstein, Oscar, II (1895-1960), wrote the lyrics and scripts for many of the most famous shows in the history of American musical theatre.
7661	Hammett, Dashiell (1894-1961), was an American novelist regarded by some as the leader of the "hard-boiled" school of detective fiction.
7662	Hammond is a ghost town in South Australia, 230 kilometres north of Adelaide.
7663	Hammond, Dame Joan (1912-1996), a New Zealand-born soprano, became famous as an opera singer and concert artist.
7664	Hammond, John Hays, Jr. (1888-1965), was an American inventor.
7665	Hammond, Walter Reginald (1903-1965), an outstanding English cricketer, captained England and Gloucestershire cricket teams.
7666	Hammurabi, also spelled Hammurapi, was one of the greatest kings of Babylon.
7667	Hampden, John (1594-1643), was one of the Parliamentary leaders in the English Civil War (1642-1646 and 1648).
7668	Hampden, Walter (1879-1955), was an American actor.
7669	Hampshire is a county in southern England.
7670	Hampton, John Stephen (1809-1869), was governor of Western Australia from 1862 to 1868.

7671	Hampton, Lionel (1913-...), an American jazz musician, became the first major jazz stylist on the vibraphone.
7672	Hampton Court is a royal palace on the bank of the Thames in southwest London, opposite Kingston upon Thames.
7673	Hampton Court Conference was a meeting called in 1604 by King James I of England.
7674	Hamster is any of several kinds of small, chunky, furry rodents that live in Europe and Asia.
7675	Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952), was a Norwegian author who wrote about nature and the land.
7676	Han dynasty was a series of emperors of the same family who ruled ancient China for over 400 years.
7677	Han Wudi (156-87 BC), a Chinese ruler of great talent and bold vision, was the fifth emperor of the Han dynasty.
7678	Hancock, Lang (1909-1992), an Australian prospector and farmer, pioneered aerial prospecting in Australia.
7679	Hand is the end of a forelimb, or arm.
7680	Hand organ is the general name given to several kinds of musical instruments that produce music when the player cranks a handle.
7681	Handball is a fast and exciting sport for men and women in which players try to score goals by throwing a ball into their opponents' goal.
7682	Handcuffs are used by police officers to prevent a suspect or prisoner from having full use of the hands.
7683	Handel, George Frideric (1685-1759), was a German-born composer who is known today mainly through his musical compositions called oratorios.
7684	Handforth, Thomas (1897-1948), was an American printmaker, illustrator, and author of children's books.
7685	Handgun is a firearm that is operated with one hand.
7686	Handicap is a way to equalize sports competition between opponents who are unequal in ability.
7687	Handicapped is a term used to describe people who have a physical or mental disability that interferes with their leading a happy, productive life.
7688	Handicraft, also called handcraft or craft, refers to a particular skill or art of making objects by hand.
7689	Handkerchief is a small piece of cloth people carry to wipe their face, nose, or eyes.
7690	Handley, Tommy (1894-1949), was an English comedian who became famous during World War II for his weekly radio programme "ITMA (It's That Man Again)." This comedy programme ran from 1939 to 1949 and introduced many characters whose catch-phrases were
7691	Handley Page, Sir Frederick (1885-1962), was a pioneer English aircraft designer and engineer.
7692	Handwriting is an important and immediate way of recording and communicating ideas.
7693	Handwriting-recognition software is a computer program that translates handwritten letters, numbers, and other characters into individual computer codes.
7694	Handwriting on the wall, also known as the writing on the wall.
7695	Handy, W. C. (1873-1958), was an American composer of blues songs.
7696	Hang Tuah (1450?-1500?) is the most famous Malay folk hero.
7697	Hanging is a means of execution.
7698	Hanging valley is a valley whose mouth lies high on the side of a larger valley.
7699	Hangzhou (pop. 2,589,504), is a Chinese tourist centre and the capital of Zhejiang Province.
7700	Hannan, Paddy (1843-1925), discovered some gold nuggets 80 kilometres northeast of Coolgardie, Australia, in 1893.
7701	Hannibal (247-183 B.C.) was the greatest general and statesman of Carthage, an ancient North African city.
7702	Hanoi (pop. 3,058,855), is the capital and second largest city of Vietnam.
7703	Hanover, also spelled Hannover, is a historic area in what is now northern Germany.
7704	Hanover (pop. 513,010), also spelled Hannover, is one of the largest cities in Germany.

7705	Hansard is the name of the official reports of the proceedings of the British Parliament.
7706	Hanseatic League was a confederation of north German cities, founded in the late 1200's.
7707	Hansen, Alvin Harvey (1887-1975), an American economist, believed that an economic depression like that of the 1930's could be prevented by government planning for full employment.
7708	Hansom, Joseph Aloysius (1803-1882), an English inventor and architect, developed the Patent Safety Cab, commonly called the Hansom Cab, in 1834.
7709	Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights or Feast of Dedication.
7710	Hanuman is the monkey general in the Indian epic poem, the Ramayana.
7711	Hara-kiri is a method of suicide used by members of the Japanese warrior class, or samurai.
7712	Harare (pop. 1,200,000) is the capital and largest city of Zimbabwe.
7713	Harbin (pop. 3,597,404) is one of the largest cities in China.
7714	Harborough (pop. 66,200) is an extensive rural local government district in Leicestershire, England.
7715	Harbour is any sheltered body of water where ships may moor or anchor.
7716	Hard drive is a device that stores information in virtually all desktop and laptop computers.
7717	Hardie, Keir (1856-1915), was a pioneer of the British Labour Party.
7718	Harding, Warren Gamaliel (1865-1923), was president of the United States from 1921 until his death on Aug. 2, 1923.
7719	Hardness is the ability of a material to scratch a mark on other substances, or to resist being scratched by them.
7720	Hardy, Frank (1917-...), an Australian author, became known for the social themes that characterized such books as The Unlucky Australians.
7721	Hardy, Thomas (1840-1928), was an English novelist and poet.
7722	Hare is a long-eared mammal with powerful hind legs and a short, fluffy tail.
7723	Hare, David (1947-...), is a British playwright and director.
7724	Harem is the women's section of a household in some Middle Eastern and Asian countries.
7725	Hargrave, Lawrence (1850-1915), an Australian pioneer in aviation, conducted many experiments involving the principles of flight.
7726	Hargraves, Edward Hammond (1816-1891), an Australian goldminer, discovered gold near Bathurst in New South Wales, Australia, in 1851.
7727	Hargreaves, James (1722?-1778), invented the spinning jenny, the first commercially successful machine to spin many threads at a time.
7728	Haringey (pop. 187,300) is a borough in Greater London.
7729	Harington, Sir Charles Robert (1897-1972), a British chemist, made important discoveries in biochemistry.
7730	Harkins, William Draper (1873-1951), an American chemist, helped to clarify thinking on the nature of the atom.
7731	Harkness, Edward Stephen (1874-1940), was an American philanthropist.
7732	Harlech is a village in Gwynedd, Wales.
7733	Harley Street is in Westminster, in London, and runs southwards from Marylebone Road to Cavendish Square.
7734	Harlow (pop. 73,500) is a local government district and a new town in Essex, England.
7735	Harlow, Harry Frederick (1905-1981), was an American psychologist.
7736	Harmattan is a cool, extremely dry wind that forms over the Sahara and blows westward or southwestward to the African coast.
7737	Harmonica is the name given to two simple musical instruments.
7738	Harmonics are the components of a musical tone.
7739	Harmonium is a reed organ.
7740	Harmony is the study of musical chords and their relationships.
7741	Harmsworth is the name of a British family of newspaper owners and politicians.
7742	Harnack, Adolf von (1851-1930), was a German scholar of the New Testament.

7743	Harness is the equipment placed on a horse or other animal that enables it to pull a vehicle with its shoulders.
7744	Harold was the name of two early English kings.
7745	Harold I (860?-940?), also spelled Harald, was the first king of Norway.
7746	Harold III (1015-1066) was king of Norway.
7747	Harp is one of the oldest known stringed instruments.
7748	Harpoon is an arrow-shaped weapon that is used to spear large fish and whales.
7749	Harpsichord is a musical instrument that resembles a small piano.
7750	Harpur, Charles (1813-1868), was one of the first Australian poets to realistically portray Australian life and landscape.
7751	Harpy, in Greek and Roman mythology, was a frightful monster that was half woman and half bird.
7752	Harpy eagle is a large bird of prey that lives in lowland tropical forests.
7753	Harquebus, also called arquebus, was an early handgun.
7754	Harrier is the name of ten species of slim-bodied birds of prey.
7755	Harrier is a breed of dog that was developed for the sport of hunting hares.
7756	Harriman, W. Averell (1891-1986), an American statesman and businessman, was one of the leading diplomats of the mid-1900's.
7757	Harris, Sir Arthur (1892-1984), was an English commander in chief of the Royal Air Force's Bomber Command from 1942 until 1945.
7758	Harris, Benjamin (1660?-1720), published the first newspaper in America.
7759	Harris, Howel (1714-1773), was one of the founders of Welsh Methodism.
7760	Harris, Joel Chandler (1848-1908), an American author and journalist, became famous for his Uncle Remus stories.
7761	Harris, John (1754-1838), a surgeon, served with the New South Wales Corps in Australia.
7762	Harris, Reg (1920-1992), became the first Englishman to win the world professional sprint cycling championship.
7763	Harris, Rolf (1930-...), an Australian entertainer and singer, first became well known when his song "Tie Me Kangaroo Down, Sport" was a great success in 1960.
7764	Harris, Roy (1898-1979), was an American composer.
7765	Harris, William Torrey (1835-1909), an American educator, helped establish the first public school kindergarten in the United States in St. Louis in 1873.
7766	Harrison, Benjamin (1726-1791), was a delegate from what became the U.S. state of Virginia to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777.
7767	Harrison, Frederic (1831-1923), a lawyer and author, was a leading exponent of the Positivist philosophy (see COMTE, AUGUSTE).
7768	Harrison, George (1943-...), is an English singer, guitarist, and composer who gained international fame as a member of the pop group, the Beatles, from 1962 to 1970.
7769	Harrison, John (1693-1776), was a skilful maker of scientific instruments.
7770	Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841), a president of the United States, served the shortest time in office of any U.S. president.
7771	Harrod, Sir Roy (1900-1978), an English economist and writer, became known as an outspoken Liberal critic of restrictive government policies.
7772	Harrogate (pop. 141,000) is a local government district and town in North Yorkshire, England.
7773	Harrow. After farmers plough the ground, they must break the clods of earth into smaller pieces with a harrow before they plant seeds.
7774	Harrow (pop. 194,300) is a borough within the Greater London area.
7775	Harsha (A.D. 590?-647) was an Indian king who ruled most of northern India from A.D. 606 to 647.
7776	Hart (pop. 78,700), a local government district in Hampshire, England, is an agricultural area with some rich farmland.

7777	Hart, Albert Bushnell (1854-1943), a United States historian, encouraged the study of history by investigating original sources.
7778	Hart, Lorenz (1895-1943), was an American writer of lyrics of popular songs.
7779	Hart, Moss (1904-1961), was an American playwright and director.
7780	Hart, W. E. (1885-1943), an Australian aviator, was the first person to be awarded a pilot's certificate in Australia.
7781	Harte, Bret (1836-1902), was an American author who became famous for his colourful stories about the West.
7782	Hartebeest is a large African antelope.
7783	Hartford (pop. 139,739; met. area pop. 767,841), is the capital and second largest city of Connecticut, U.S.A. Only Bridgeport has more people.
7784	Hartlepool (pop. 87,310), is a unitary authority (local government area) and industrial town in northeast England.
7785	Hartley, L. P. (1895-1972), an English novelist and short-story writer, wrote Eustace and Hilda (1947), a novel that was awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize.
7786	Hartley, Marsden (1877-1943), was one of the first American painters to experiment with cubism and abstract art.
7787	Hartmann von Aue (1170?-1210?) was a German poet.
7788	Hartog, Dirk, a Dutch navigator born in the 1500's, was the first European to land on the western coast of Australia.
7789	Harty, Sir Hamilton (1879-1941), was an Irish composer and conductor.
7790	Harun al-Rashid (766-806) was an important ruler of the Abbasid Dynasty, which governed the Islamic empire during the Middle Ages.
7791	Harunobu (1725-1770) was a Japanese printmaker.
7792	Harvard University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.
7793	Harvest moon is the name given to the full moon that occurs nearest the autumnal equinox of the sun, about September 23.
7794	Harvestman is a spider-like animal.
7795	Harvey, Neil (1928-...), one of Australia's greatest test batsmen, stands fourth in Australian batting averages for test matches.
7796	Harvey, William (1578-1657), was an English doctor who discovered how blood circulates in the human body.
7797	Harvey, William Henry (1811-1866), an Irish botanist, was a leading authority on algae and seaweeds.
7798	Haryana is a state in northern India.
7799	Hashish is a drug that acts on the central nervous system.
7800	Hasidism is a movement in modern Judaism.
7801	Haskalah was a movement that tried to modernize traditional Jewish beliefs and practices.
7802	Hasluck, Sir Paul (1905-1993), was governor general of Australia from 1969 to 1974.
7803	Hassan II (1929-...) became king of Morocco in 1961.
7804	Hassanali, Noor (1918-...), a lawyer, became president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in 1987.
7805	Hassett, Lindsay (1913-1993), captained the Australian cricket team from 1948 to 1953.
7806	Hastings (pop. 78,100) is a seaside resort and local government district in East Sussex, England.
7807	Hastings (pop. 57,748) is a city on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
7808	Hastings, Battle of (Oct. 14, 1066), resulted in the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy.
7809	Hastings, Sir Patrick Gardiner (1880-1952), was an English barrister, writer, and politician.
7810	Hastings, Warren (1732-1818), was the first governor general of India.
7811	Hat is the name of any of several kinds of coverings for the head.

7812	Hathaway, Anne (1556?-1623), was the maiden name of the wife of William Shakespeare.
7813	Hathor, sometimes called Athyr, was an ancient Egyptian goddess of the sky.
7814	Hatoun, Mona (1952-...), is a Lebanese artist.
7815	Hatshepsut (? 1503-1482? B.C.), was the fourth female pharaoh, or monarch, in Egyptian history.
7816	Hatta, Mohammad (1902-1980), an Indonesian nationalist leader, proclaimed his country's independence in 1945, together with Sukarno, who became Indonesia's first president.
7817	Hattersley, Roy (1932-...), a Labour politician, was deputy leader of the British Labour Party from 1983 to 1992.
7818	Haughey, Charles James (1925-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, served as taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic for three terms.
7819	Hauptmann, Gerhart (1862-1946), a German dramatist, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1912.
7820	Hauraki Plains cover a large area of low-lying land in the lower basin of the Waihou and Piako rivers in the North Island of New Zealand.
7821	Haus Tambaran. A sacred house in Papua New Guinea.
7822	Hausa are a black people of West Africa.
7823	Havana (pop. 2,119,059) is the capital, chief port, and largest city of Cuba.
7824	Havant (pop. 117,400) is a local government district on the coast of Hampshire in southern England.
7825	Havel, Vaclav (1936-...), became president of the Czech Republic in 1993.
7826	Havelok the Dane was the hero of several English stories which appeared about 1290.
7827	Havering (pop. 224,400) is a borough within the Greater London area.
7828	Havers, Lord (1923-1992), an English politician was the United Kingdom's lord chancellor from June to October 1987.
7829	Haversian canals are tiny channels within compact bone tissue, the hard, outer layers of bone.
7830	Hawaii is the only state in the United States that does not lie on the mainland of North America.
7831	Hawaiian honeycreeper is any member of a family of about 20 species of sparrow-sized birds that live only in Hawaii.
7832	Hawdon, Joseph (1812-1871), a farmer, explorer, and politician, pioneered the first overland cattle route to South Australia in 1838.
7833	Hawes, Charles Boardman (1889-1923), was an American author of sea-adventure books for boys.
7834	Hawfinch is a large finch, up to 18 centimetres long with a big head and a very thick heavy bill.
7835	Hawk refers to a type of bird of prey.
7836	Hawk moth is a member of a worldwide family of large, brightly coloured moths that are also called sphinx moths.
7837	Hawke, Baron (1705-1781), Edward Hawke, United Kingdom admiral of the fleet, distinguished himself in several sea battles against the French during the mid-1700's.
7838	Hawke, Bob (1929-...), served as prime minister of Australia from 1983 to 1991.
7839	Hawke Bay is a bay on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
7840	Hawker, George Charles (1818-1895), a farmer, pioneer, and politician, established a Merino stud, known as Bungaree, near Clare in South Australia in 1841.
7841	Hawker, Harry George (1889-1921), an Australian pioneer in aviation, won fame as a pilot and aircraft engineer during World War I (1914-1918).
7842	Hawkes, Jacquetta (1910-1996), an English archaeologist and author, carried out excavations in the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, and Palestine.
7843	Hawkes Bay is a province on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
7844	Hawkesbury River is in New South Wales, Australia.
7845	Hawking, Stephen William (1942-...), is a British theoretical physicist.
7846	Hawkins, Coleman (1904-1969), was the first important tenor saxophonist in jazz.

7847	Hawkins, Sir John (1532-1595), also spelled Hawkyms, was an English sea captain during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. He was a fearless adventurer but also the first English slave trader.
7848	Hawks, Howard (1896-1977), was an American film director known for his action films.
7849	Hawkesbury sandstone soil. There are several types of soils associated with the Hawkesbury sandstone of the Sydney region in Australia.
7850	Hawksmoor, Nicholas (1661-1736), an English architect, designed many of the churches that replaced those destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666.
7851	Hawkweed is a hairy perennial plant with dandelion-like flowers that may be yellow or orange-red.
7852	Haworth, Sir Walter Norman (1883-1950), a British chemist, discovered many general principles concerning the structures of sugars and starches.
7853	Hawthorn is a thorny shrub or tree with fragrant white, pink, or red flowers.
7854	Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), ranks among America's major authors.
7855	Hay consists of the dried stems and leaves of plants, and serves as feed for cattle, horses, and other animals.
7856	Hay, Ian (1876-1952), was the pen name of the Scottish novelist, playwright, and soldier Major-General John Hay Beith.
7857	Hay fever is an allergy that occurs most frequently during the spring, summer, and autumn.
7858	Hay-Pauncefote Treaty enabled the United States to build the Panama Canal.
7859	Hay Point is an Australian port 17 kilometres south of Mackay in Queensland.
7860	Hayam Wuruk (1334?-1389), also known as Rajasanagara, ruled the Javanese state of Majapahit from 1350 to 1389.
7861	Hayden, Melissa (1923-...), is a Canadian-born ballerina.
7862	Hayden, William George (1933-...), became governor general of Australia in 1988.
7863	Haydn, Joseph (1732-1809), an Austrian composer, ranks among the most important persons in the development of instrumental music.
7864	Hayek, Friedrich August von (1899-1992), an Austrian-born economist, won the 1974 Nobel Prize in economic science.
7865	Hayes, Helen (1900-1993), was an American actress.
7866	Hayes, Sir Henry Brown (1762-1832), was a colourful and wealthy Irishman who bought the Vacluse estate in Sydney in 1803.
7867	Hayes, Patrick Joseph Cardinal (1867-1938), an American cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, became archbishop of New York City in 1919.
7868	Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-1893), was president of the United States from 1877 to 1881.
7869	Hayman Island is a popular Australian tourist resort.
7870	Haynes, Elwood (1857-1925), a pioneer American car inventor and manufacturer, designed one of the first successful cars.
7871	Hays, Will (1879-1954), was an American politician who became known as the czar of the American film making industry.
7872	Haywood, William Dudley (1869-1928), an American socialist, was a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a labour organization formed in 1905 that wanted to replace the American economic system with a society run by workers.
7873	Hazardous wastes are unwanted chemicals and their by-products produced by society which may endanger human health, or pollute the environment.
7874	Hazel is any one of about 15 trees and shrubs that grow in the temperate climates of Asia, Europe, and North America.
7875	Hazlitt, William (1778-1830), was one of the best essayists and critics in English literature.
7876	Head is the part of the body that contains the brain, the mouth, and the chief sense organs--the eyes, ears, and nose.
7877	Head, Bessie (1937-1986), was a South African writer.
7878	Headache is one of the most common ailments among human beings.
7879	Headhunter is a person who cuts off the head of a dead enemy to keep as a trophy.

7880	Headphones are a device used for listening in private to various types of equipment that reproduce sound.
7881	Healey, Denis (1917-...), was deputy leader of Britain's Labour Party from 1980 to 1983.
7882	Health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being.
7883	Health insurance, National, is a government programme that finances extensive health services for the majority of the people in a country.
7884	Heaney, Seamus (1939-...), an Irish poet, won the 1995 Nobel Prize for literature.
7885	Heard Island is an Australian territory in the far southern Indian Ocean.
7886	Hearing aid is a device that improves hearing.
7887	Hearn, Lafcadio (1850-1904), was an American author.
7888	Hearne, Samuel (1745-1792), was an English explorer and fur trader.
7889	Hearst, William Randolph (1863-1951), was an American publisher of newspapers and magazines.
7890	Heart is the wondrous pump that powers the human body.
7891	Heart murmur is an abnormal sound in a person's heartbeat.
7892	Heartburn, also known as pyrosis, is a painful, burning sensation in the oesophagus.
7893	Heat is one of the most important forms of energy.
7894	Heat pipe is a device that transfers large amounts of heat from one place to another at a fairly constant temperature.
7895	Heat pump is a device that takes heat from one area and delivers the heat to another area at a higher temperature.
7896	Heat shield is a covering on a spacecraft or a rocket nose cone.
7897	Heath is the name given to a habitat where the main plants are shrubs belonging to the heather family.
7898	Heath, Sir Edward (1916-...), was prime minister of Great Britain from 1970 to 1974.
7899	Heather is a common shrub of heathland areas.
7900	Heating. The development of efficient indoor heating systems has made it possible for people to live and work in places far from the warm parts of the world.
7901	Heaven, in the teachings of many religions, is the place or spiritual state in which God, gods, or spirits abide.
7902	Heaves, also known as broken wind, is a lung disease of horses.
7903	Heaviside, Oliver (1850-1925), an English mathematical physicist, suggested the existence of the upper atmosphere layer that reflects radio waves.
7904	Heavy water is water that contains the heavy isotope of hydrogen called deuterium (chemical symbol D) in place of ordinary hydrogen.
7905	Hebbel, Friedrich (1813-1863), was a German playwright.
7906	Hebe was a goddess in Greek mythology who served nectar to the gods and goddesses on Mount Olympus.
7907	Hebe is the name of about 75 species of evergreen flowering shrubs of the Southern Hemisphere.
7908	Heber, Reginald (1783-1826), an Anglican bishop, was a distinguished writer of sermons and hymns.
7909	Hebrew language and literature. Hebrew is one of the world's oldest living languages.
7910	Hebrews, Epistle to the, is the 19th book of the New Testament in the Bible.
7911	Hebrides are a group of Scottish islands that lie northwest of the country's mainland.
7912	Hebron (pop. 50,000) is a city in the West Bank region of Jordan.
7913	Hecate was a goddess of witchcraft and black magic in Greek mythology.
7914	Hecht, Ben (1894-1964), was an American playwright, novelist, and screenwriter.
7915	Hector, in Greek mythology, was the greatest hero of the ancient city of Troy.
7916	Hecuba was the second wife of Priam, the king of Troy, in Greek mythology.
7917	Hederman, Anthony James (1921-...), was the Republic of Ireland's attorney general from 1977 to 1981.

7918	Hedge is a continuous strip of shrubs or small trees planted close together to make a boundary.
7919	Hedge sparrow is a bird that lives in Asia and Europe.
7920	Hedgehog is the name of a dozen species of small, mainly nocturnal mammals that have a thick prickly coat.
7921	Hedin, Sven Anders, (1865-1952), a Swedish explorer, provided the first maps and information about areas in central Asia.
7922	Hedonism is the belief that pleasure is the highest good of life.
7923	Heenan, John Carmel Cardinal (1905-1975), became Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, London, in 1963.
7924	Hegel, G. W. F. (1770-1831), was one of the most influential German philosophers.
7925	Hegira is the name of Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina on Friday, July 16, 622.
7926	Heidegger, Martin (1889-1976), was a German philosopher who exercised a tremendous influence on the philosophers of continental Europe, South America, and Japan.
7927	Heidelberg (pop. 134,724), is a city in southern Germany.
7928	Heidelberg, University of, is the oldest university in Germany.
7929	Heidelberg man was a prehistoric human being who lived in Europe about 450,000 years ago.
7930	Heidelberg School was a group of young painters who worked on the tree-covered hills overlooking the Yarra River in the Melbourne suburb of Heidelberg, Australia.
7931	Heiden, Eric (1958-...), an American athlete, ranks among the greatest speed skaters in the history of the sport.
7932	Heifetz, Jascha (1901-1987), was a Lithuanian-born violinist.
7933	Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris (1886-1959), was a British chemist who carried out important research into vitamins A and D, steroids, and penicillin.
7934	Heilbron, Dame Rose (1914-...), a British barrister, was the first woman to lead the defence in a murder trial, the first woman to plead in the House of Lords, and the first woman to be appointed a recorder (see RECORDER).
7935	Heine, Heinrich (1797-1856), ranks among the most popular writers in German literature.
7936	Heinlein, Robert A. (1907-1988), was a popular and influential American author of science fiction.
7937	Heinz, Henry John, II (1908-1987), was an American industrialist.
7938	Heinze, Sir Bernard (1894-1982), an Australian conductor and musical scholar, made a major contribution to the development of orchestral concerts in Australia.
7939	Gall, Franz Joseph (1758-1828), a German anatomist, founded the pseudoscience of phrenology.
7940	Heir. Technically, an heir is a person who receives money or property left by someone who died intestate (without making a will).
7941	Heisenberg, Werner (1901-1976), a German physicist, is best known for his contributions to atomic theory.
7942	Heisman Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the outstanding college American football player in the United States.
7943	Hekla is a volcanic mountain in southwestern Iceland.
7944	Helen of Troy, in Greek mythology, was the most beautiful woman in the world.
7945	Helgoland is an island in the North Sea.
7946	Helichrysum is the name of daisylike flowers also known as everlasting or straw flowers because the flowerheads dry out, retain their colour and are used for flower decoration.
7947	Helicopter is an aircraft that is lifted into the air and kept aloft by one or two powerful whirling rotors.
7948	Helidon is the site of a mineral-water spa about 14 kilometres from Toowoomba in Queensland, Australia.
7949	Heliograph was an instrument used to send signals by reflecting sunlight with a mirror or mirrors.
7950	Helios was the sun and god of the sun in Greek mythology.
7951	Heliotrope is a popular plant with beautiful, fragrant flowers.
7952	Helium, a chemical element with the symbol He.

7953	Hell, according to many religions, is a place or state inhabited by demons, where wicked people are punished after death.
7954	Hellebore is the common name of a genus of plants in the buttercup family.
7955	Hellenistic Age was a period in ancient history when Greek culture dominated much of what was then the civilized world.
7956	Heller, Joseph (1923-...), is an American novelist who established his reputation with the comic novel Catch-22 (1961).
7957	Hellespont is the former name of the strait between the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea.
7958	Hellgrammite is the larva of a four-winged insect known as the dobsonfly.
7959	Hellman, Lillian (1905-1984), was an American playwright.
7960	Hellyer, Henry (1792-1832), an Australian explorer, investigated the Mersey River area of Tasmania, Australia, in 1826.
7961	Helmet is a covering of metal or other sturdy material designed to protect the head.
7962	Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von (1821-1894), a German physicist, helped prove the law of the conservation of energy (see ENERGY [The conservation of energy]).
7963	Helpmann, Sir Robert (1909-1986), an Australian actor, ballet dancer, and choreographer, was a principal dancer with the Vic-Wells Ballet from 1935 to 1950.
7964	Helsinki (pop. 508,588; met. area pop. 888,871) is the capital and largest city of Finland.
7965	Helsinki Accords are several international agreements reached by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) during the 1970's and 1980's.
7966	Helvetians were members of a tribe that lived in what is now northwestern Switzerland.
7967	Hemel Hempstead is a new town in Hertfordshire, England, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 47 kilometres northwest of London.
7968	Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961), was one of the most well-known and influential American writers of the 1900's.
7969	Hemisphere is the name given to any half of the globe.
7970	Hemlock is a poisonous herb.
7971	Hemlock, also called hemlock spruce, is the common name of stately evergreen trees belonging to the pine family.
7972	Hemp is a plant sometimes grown for its strong fibre.
7973	Henbane is a poisonous herb that is especially fatal to fowls.
7974	Hench, Philip Showalter (1896-1965), an American physician, shared the 1950 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with E. C. Kendall and Tadeus Reichstein.
7975	Henderson, Arthur (1863-1935), a British statesman, served as president of the World Disarmament Conference from 1932 to 1935.
7976	Henderson, Fletcher (1898-1952), was the first American jazz artist to introduce the concept of the "big band" divided into brass, reed, and rhythm sections.
7977	Hendrix, Jimi (1942-1970), was a famous American rock music guitarist.
7978	Hendry, Stephen (1969-...), a Scottish snooker player, became the youngest world professional snooker champion in 1990.
7979	Henequen, also spelt henequin or heniquen, is a yellow fibre made from the leaves of the henequen plant.
7980	Hengest and Horsa, according to Bede and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, were two Jutish leaders invited to England by a local king named Vortigern to help to repel invaders from northern Britain.
7981	Henie, Sonja (1912-1969), was a Norwegian figure skater who won three Olympic titles and transformed the sport into a display of ballet on ice.
7982	Henley, William Ernest (1849-1903), was an English poet, editor, and critic.
7983	Henley-on-Thames is a town on the River Thames in South Oxfordshire local government district.
7984	Henna is an orange-red dye that varies in colour with the article on which it is used.
7985	Hennepin, Louis (1626?-1705?), was a Belgian missionary and explorer who became famous for his journey to the Mississippi River Valley in North America.

7986	Henricks, Jon (1935-...), an Australian swimmer, won the Olympic 100-metre freestyle event in record time at Melbourne in 1956.
7987	Henry was the name of eight kings of England.
7988	Henry was the name of four French kings.
7989	Henry was the name of seven German rulers.
7990	Henry is the unit used to measure inductance, the reaction of an electric current against the magnetic field that surrounds it.
7991	Henry, John, a black labourer, is a hero in American folklore.
7992	Henry, Joseph (1797-1878), an American physicist, became famous for his discoveries in electromagnetism.
7993	Henry, Marguerite Breithaupt (1902-...), an American author of children's books, won the Newbery Medal in 1949 for the King of the Wind, a story about an Arabian horse.
7994	Henry, O. (1862-1910), was the pen name of an American story writer, William Sydney Porter.
7995	Henry, Patrick (1736-1799), was a distinguished American statesman, lawyer, and orator at the time of the American Revolution.
7996	Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) was a Portuguese prince who promoted explorations of the west African coast during the 1400's.
7997	Henson, Matthew Alexander (1867-1955), was the only American who accompanied Robert E. Peary on the last leg of the explorer's journey to the North Pole in 1909.
7998	Henty was the name of a pioneering family in Australia.
7999	Henty, G. A. (1832-1902), wrote lively and popular adventure books for boys.
8000	Henze, Hans Werner (1926-...), is a German composer.
8001	Hepatica is a sturdy but dainty woodland plant that grows in almost all countries of the Northern Hemisphere.
8002	Hepatitis is a disease characterized by inflammation of and injury to the liver.
8003	Hepburn, Katharine (1909-...), is an American actress.
8004	Hephaestus was the Greek god of fire and the forge.
8005	Hepplewhite, George (?-1786), was an English furniture maker and designer.
8006	Heptagon is a plane figure with seven sides.
8007	Heptarchy was the name given to the seven most important English kingdoms that were established after the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Roman Britain.
8008	Hepworth, Dame Barbara (1903-1975), was a leading English sculptor.
8009	Hera was the sister and wife of Zeus, the king of the gods in Greek mythology.
8010	Heraclitus was a Greek philosopher who was active about 500 B.C. He said that everything is made of fire.
8011	Herald. In ancient times, direct communication between a ruler and the people was often impossible.
8012	Heraldry is the study of a system of symbols used to represent individuals, families, countries, and such institutions as churches and universities.
8013	Herb is a low-growing plant that has a fleshy or juicy stem when it is young.
8014	Herbarium is an organized collection of dried plants.
8015	Herbart, Johann Friedrich (1776-1841), was a German philosopher and educator who greatly influenced educational theory of the late 1800's.
8016	Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick (1890-1971), a British author, poet, and politician, made legal history with his campaign to reform Britain's divorce laws.
8017	Herbert, George (1593-1633), was a leading English poet of the 1600's.
8018	Herbert, Victor (1859-1924), an American composer and conductor, is often called "the prince of operetta." One of his operettas is Babes in Toyland (1903), which was based on the nursery rhymes of Mother Goose and fairyland characters.
8019	Herbert, Xavier (1901-1984), an Australian author, gained a major reputation when his novel Capricornia was published in 1937.

8020	Herbicide is a chemical compound used to control or destroy unwanted plants.
8021	Herbivore is any animal that chiefly eats plants.
8022	Herculaneum was an ancient Roman city in Italy.
8023	Hercules is a constellation of the Northern Hemisphere between Corona Borealis and Lyra.
8024	Hercules was one of the greatest heroes of Greek mythology.
8025	Hercules beetle is the name of several species of large beetles whose males have long horns that project from the head and upper parts of the body.
8026	Herder, Johann Gottfried von (1744-1803), was one of the most original and versatile German writers, critics, and philosophers.
8027	Heredity is the passing on of biological characteristics from one generation to the next.
8028	Hereford (pop. 50,200) is a city in the county of Herefordshire, England.
8029	Hereford and Worcester was a county in the English Midlands, lying just east of the Welsh border.
8030	Heresy is an opinion or idea that contradicts the beliefs of a religious group or closely knit organization.
8031	Hereward the Wake (1032?-1072?) was a Lincolnshire landowner who became a leader of English resistance to William the Conqueror in 1070 (see WILLIAM [I]).
8032	Herman, Sali (1898-...), an Australian artist, won the Wynne Prize for landscape painting in 1944, 1963, and 1965.
8033	Herman, Woody (1913-1987), was an American bandleader and musician.
8034	Hermaphrodite is an animal with both male and female organs of reproduction.
8035	Hermes was the messenger of the gods in Greek mythology.
8036	Hermes of Praxiteles is an ancient Greek statue of Hermes, the messenger of the gods in Greek mythology.
8037	Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus and Helen of Troy.
8038	Hermit is a person who lives a solitary life, removed from social contact with others.
8039	Hermit crab is an animal best known for its habit of occupying the empty shell of a snail.
8040	Hernia, also called rupture, is the protrusion of an organ or tissue through cavity walls within the body.
8041	Hero, also called Heron, a scientist of Alexandria, Egypt, lived during the first century A.D. He wrote many works on mathematics, physics, and mechanics.
8042	Hero and Leander were legendary Greek lovers.
8043	Herod was the name of a ruling family in Palestine during the 100's B.C. and the first 100 years after Christ's birth, while Palestine was part of the Roman Empire.
8044	Herodotus (484?-425? B.C.) was the first Greek historian.
8045	Heroin is a drug made from morphine, an active chemical in opium.
8046	Heron is any of about 60 species of wading birds, including egrets and bitterns.
8047	Herpes, Genital, is the name of a widespread sexually transmitted disease.
8048	Herpesvirus is the name of a group of viruses that cause a wide variety of diseases.
8049	Herpetology is the branch of zoology concerned with the study of reptiles and amphibians.
8050	Herrera, Tomas (1804-1854), was a soldier and statesman of Panama.
8051	Herrick, Robert (1591-1674), was one of England's finest lyric poets.
8052	Herring is one of the most important food fish in the world.
8053	Herriot, Edouard (1872-1957), was a French statesman and leader of the Radical Socialist Party.
8054	Herriot, James (1916-1995), was the pen name of James Alfred Wight, a British veterinarian and author.
8055	Herschel is the family name of three British astronomers.
8056	Herter, Christian Archibald (1895-1966), became United States secretary of state in April 1959, after illness forced his predecessor, John Foster Dulles, to resign.
8057	Hertfordshire is a county in southern England that is known for its fine scenery, its beautiful old houses, its new towns, and its high technology and aerospace industries.

8058	Hertsmere (pop. 86,100), a local government district in southern Hertfordshire, includes Borehamwood (the district's administrative centre), Bushey, Elstree, Potters Bar, and Radlett.
8059	Hertz is the unit used to measure the frequency of waves and vibrations.
8060	Hertz, Gustav (1887-1975), a German physicist, shared the 1925 Nobel Prize for physics for proving the validity of Niels Bohr's theory of the atom (see BOHR, NIELS).
8061	Hertz, Heinrich Rudolph (1857-1894), was a German physicist.
8062	Hertzog, Barry (1866-1942), was a South African soldier and political leader.
8063	Herzberg, Gerhard (1904-...), is a Canadian physicist who won the 1971 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
8064	Herzen, Alexander Ivanovich (1812-1870), was a Russian journalist and one of the best-known revolutionaries of his day.
8065	Herzl, Theodor (1860-1904), was an Austrian journalist and playwright who founded the Zionist movement.
8066	Heseltine, Michael Ray Dibdin (1933-...), was the United Kingdom's deputy prime minister from 1995 to 1997.
8067	Hesiod was a Greek epic poet who probably lived during the 700's B.C. Scholars attribute two major poems, the Theogony and the Works and Days, to Hesiod.
8068	Hesperides, in Greek mythology, were the daughters of Hesperis (Evening) and Atlas, a member of a race of gods called Titans.
8069	Hesperornis was a bird that lived during the Upper Cretaceous period.
8070	Hess, Dame Myra (1890-1965), an English concert pianist, won fame for her playing of works by classical composers, such as Scarlatti, J. S. Bach, and Mozart.
8071	Hess, Rudolf (1894-1987), served as secretary and deputy to Adolf Hitler.
8072	Hesse, officially Hessen, became a state of the German Federal Republic (West Germany) in 1949.
8073	Hesse, Hermann (1877-1962), a German novelist and poet, won the 1946 Nobel Prize for literature.
8074	Hessian fly is a tiny, two-winged insect.
8075	Hessians were German soldiers hired by the British to fight the colonists during the American Revolution.
8076	Hestia was the Greek goddess of the hearth and its fire.
8077	Heteronym is a word which has the same spelling as another word or words but with a completely different pronunciation and meaning.
8078	Hevesy, Georg von (1885-1966), won the 1943 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
8079	Hewson, John (1946-...), was leader of the Australian Liberal Party from 1990 to 1994.
8080	Hexagon is a plane figure that has six sides.
8081	Hexahedron, in geometry, is a solid figure that has six faces.
8082	Heydrich, Reinhard (1904-1942), called the Hangman, was one of the most feared men in Nazi Germany.
8083	Heyer, Georgette (1902-1974), a prolific English novelist, became well-known for her light romantic novels set in the early 1800's.
8084	Heyerdahl, Thor (1914-...), is a Norwegian anthropologist and author.
8085	Heyrovsky, Jaroslav, (1890-1967), a Czechoslovak scientist, won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1959.
8086	Heyson, Sir Hans (1877-1968), an Australian artist, became famous for his paintings of the Australian countryside, especially in the northern part of the Flinders Ranges, in South Australia.
8087	Heyson Trail is a walking and riding trail proposed in the 1970's by the South Australian State Planning Authority.
8088	Heywood, Thomas (1574?-1641), was a popular and productive English playwright of the Elizabethan Age.

8089	Hezekiah was the king of Judah from about 727 to 698 B.C. His name means "God strengthens" in Hebrew.
8090	Hiawatha was an Iroquois Indian leader in precolonial America.
8091	Hibernation is an inactive, sleeplike state that some animals enter during the winter.
8092	Hibernia is an old name for Ireland.
8093	Hibiscus is the name of a group of plants that belong to the mallow family.
8094	Hiccup, also spelled hiccough, is an abrupt, involuntary intake of air caused by a spasm of the diaphragm.
8095	Hickok, Wild Bill (1837-1876), was an American frontier scout and marshal in the West.
8096	Hickory is any one of a group of about 15 tree species.
8097	Hicks, Edward (1780-1849), was an untrained American folk painter whose works reflect his Quaker religious beliefs.
8098	Hicks, Sir John Richard (1904-1989), an English economist and taxation expert, gained great influence through his economic writings and teaching.
8099	Hicks, Zachary (1738-1771), a lieutenant on James Cook's Endeavour, was the first European to sight the Australian eastern coast.
8100	Hidalgo, Felix (1853-1913), a Filipino painter, won many prizes in Europe for his work.
8101	Hidalgo y Costilla, Miguel (1753-1811), a Mexican priest, is called "The Father of Mexican Independence." He led his Indian followers in a revolt against their Spanish rulers.
8102	Hides, Jack (1906-1939), an Australian patrol officer, made many important discoveries in the rugged interior of New Guinea.
8103	Hideyoshi (1536-1598) was a Japanese military and political leader.
8104	Hieroglyphics is a form of writing in which picture symbols are used to represent ideas and sounds.
8105	Higgins, Andrew Jackson (1886-1952), an American shipbuilder, was one of the largest builders of small craft during World War II.
8106	Higgins, Henry Bournes (1851-1929), became famous in Australia for his Harvester industrial award of 1907.
8107	High Commission, The Court of, was the most important of the English ecclesiastical courts.
8108	High-fidelity system is electronic equipment that reproduces sound with a high degree of accuracy.
8109	High jump is an athletics event in which an athlete tries to jump over a bar supported by two posts at least 4 metres apart.
8110	High kings reigned in Ireland between the A.D. 200's and the 1100's.
8111	High Peak (pop. 83,800) is a local government district in Derbyshire, England.
8112	High priest was the head of the Jewish priesthood in later Biblical times until the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem in A.D. 70.
8113	High school is a school in the United States and Canada that provides several years of education for young people between the ages of 14 and 17 beyond the junior level.
8114	High seas are the areas of the oceans that lie outside the authority of any nation.
8115	Highland games are athletic, piping, and dancing competitions held in Scotland every summer.
8116	Highland (pop. 206,900) is a region that covers a vast area of northern Scotland.
8117	Highwayman was a person who robbed travellers during the 1600's and the early 1700's.
8118	Hijacking is the seizure of a commercial vehicle by force or the threat of force.
8119	Hiking is a healthy, relaxing form of exercise.
8120	Hilbert, David (1862-1943), was a German mathematician.
8121	Hill is an elevation of the earth's surface that has a distinct summit.
8122	Hill, Alfred (1870-1960), one of Australia's best-known composers, developed themes from Maori chants and used them in many of his compositions.
8123	Hill, Archibald V. (1886-1977), an English physiologist, shared the 1922 Nobel Prize for medicine with the German physiologist Otto Meyerhoff.

8124	Hill, David Octavius (1802-1870), a Scottish painter of landscapes and portraits, was the first to apply photography to portraiture.
8125	Hill, Ernestine (1899-1972), an Australian author, wrote the historical novel <i>My Love Must Wait</i> (1941).
8126	Hill, Graham (1929-1975), became a leading motor racing driver.
8127	Hill, Joe (1879-1915), was a Swedish-born songwriter who popularized the goals of the American labour movement through his music.
8128	Hill, Octavia (1838-1912), a British housing reformer, was equally interested in painting and social work when young.
8129	Hill, Sir Rowland (1795-1879), is best known as the originator of the Penny Post.
8130	Hill End is a historic gold town 84 kilometres from Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia.
8131	Hill forts are earthworks that are found in many parts of Britain and Ireland.
8132	Hill of Luton, Lord (1904-1989), Charles Hill, won renown as a physician, radio broadcaster, politician and administrator.
8133	Hillary, Sir Edmund Percival (1919-...), a New Zealand mountain climber, became one of the first two men to reach the top of Mount Everest and return.
8134	Hillel I (70 B.C.?-A.D. 10?) was the most prominent spiritual leader among the Jews of Palestine from 30 B.C. until his death.
8135	Hillery, Patrick (1923-...), was president of the Republic of Ireland from 1976 to 1990.
8136	Hilliard, Nicholas (1547-1619), was the first of the great English miniature portrait painters.
8137	Hillingdon (pop. 225,800) is an English borough within the Greater London area.
8138	Hilton, Conrad (1887-1979), an American businessman, was sometimes called the biggest hotel man in the world.
8139	Hilton, James (1900-1954), an English novelist, sprang to fame with <i>Goodbye, Mr. Chips</i> (1934).
8140	Himachal Pradesh is a wholly mountainous state in the Himalaya in the far north of India.
8141	Himalaya, also called Himalayas, is the highest mountain system in the world.
8142	Himalayan balsam is a tall attractive plant with thick reddish, succulent stems and pinkish purple flowers spotted with crimson.
8143	Himmler, Heinrich (1900-1945), was one of the most powerful leaders of Nazi Germany.
8144	Hinckley and Bosworth (pop. 93,600) is a local government district in western Leicestershire, England.
8145	Hindemith, Paul (1895-1963), was a leading German composer and music theorist.
8146	Hindenburg, Paul von (1847-1934), was a German soldier and statesman.
8147	Hindi is one of the official languages of India.
8148	Hindmarsh, Sir John (1785-1860), a British naval officer, was the first governor of South Australia, from 1836 to 1838.
8149	Hindu Kush is a chain of mountains in Central Asia.
8150	Hinduism, the major religion of India, is one of the oldest living religions in the world.
8151	Hines, Duncan (1880-1959), an American businessman and author, became an authority on eating and lodging establishments.
8152	Hines, Earl (1905-1983), was an American jazz pianist.
8153	Hinkler, Bert (1892-1933), an Australian aviator, made the first solo flight from Britain to Australia in 1928.
8154	Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril (1897-1967), a British chemist, teacher, and author, shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for chemistry with Nikolai Semenov.
8155	Hinton, S. E. (1948-...), is an American writer of novels for young adults.
8156	Hip is the region of the body between the trunk and the thigh.
8157	Hipparchus (180 B.C.?-125 B.C.), an ancient Greek astronomer, discovered the precession (movement) of the equinoxes.
8158	Hipparchus (?-514 B.C.), was a son of Pisistratus, a ruler of Athens in the 500's B.C. Hipparchus came to power with his brother Hippias in 527 B.C., after the death of their father.

8159	Hippies were members of a youth movement of the 1960's and 1970's that started in the United States and spread to Canada, Great Britain, and many other countries.
8160	Hippocrates (460?-380? B.C.) was a well-known ancient doctor who practised medicine on the Greek island of Cos.
8161	Hippodrome is a place for horse and chariot races.
8162	Hippopotamus is the third largest animal that lives on land.
8163	Hire purchase is a method of buying on credit.
8164	Hirohito (1901-1989) was emperor of Japan from 1926 until his death in 1989.
8165	Hiroshige (1797-1858), was a master painter and designer of Japanese colour prints.
8166	Hiroshima (pop. 1,044,129) is the Japanese city on which the first atomic bomb used in warfare was dropped.
8167	Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., houses one of the world's largest collections of modern art.
8168	Hirst, Damien (1965-...), is a British artist.
8169	Hispaniola is the second largest island in the West Indies.
8170	Hiss, Alger (1904-...), became the centre of a national controversy over Communist infiltration in the U.S. government during the administration of President Harry S. Truman in the 1940's and 1950's.
8171	Histology is the biological science that studies the structure of the tissues of organisms.
8172	Histoplasmosis is a fungal infection that attacks the lungs, mouth, throat, ears, spleen, liver, and lymphatic system.
8173	History is the study of the human past.
8174	Hitchcock, Sir Alfred (1899-1980), was an English film director and producer.
8175	Hitler, Adolf (1889-1945), ruled Germany as dictator from 1933 to 1945.
8176	Hittites were the earliest known inhabitants of what is now Turkey.
8177	Hives are a form of skin rash that appears suddenly and disappears without leaving a trace.
8178	Hluhluwe is a South African game reserve located in Kwazulu-Natal, 280 kilometres north of Durban.
8179	Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969), a Vietnamese revolutionary leader, served as president of North Vietnam from 1954 until his death.
8180	Ho Chi Minh City (pop. 3,934,395), formerly called Saigon, is the largest city in Vietnam.
8181	Hoad, Lew (1934-1994), an Australian tennis player, won the Wimbledon men's singles title in 1956 and 1957.
8182	Hoatzin is an unusual bird that lives in marshy areas by waterways in northern South America.
8183	Hobart (pop. 47,109; met. area pop. 181,838) is the capital of the state of Tasmania, Australia.
8184	Hobart, Lord (1760-1816), a British politician and statesman, was secretary for war and for the colonies in the British government from 1801 to 1804.
8185	Hobbema, Meindert (1638-1709), was a Dutch landscape painter.
8186	Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679), was an English philosopher.
8187	Hobbs, Sir John (1882-1963), was one of the greatest English batsmen in cricket.
8188	Hobby can be any type of activity people do during their leisure time.
8189	Hobson, John Atkinson (1858-1940), was an English economist and journalist.
8190	Hobson, William (1793-1842), was the first governor of New Zealand from 1841, when it became a separate colony, until his death a year later in 1842.
8191	Hochhuth, Rolf (1931-...), is a German playwright.
8192	Hochstetter, Ferdinand von (1829-1884), a German geologist, carried out the first major geological survey of New Zealand.
8193	Hockey is a fast and exciting team sport in which players use sticks to try to hit a ball into their opponents' goal.
8194	Hockney, David (1937-...), an English artist, became famous in the 1960's for his bold, unconventional pictures.

8195	Hoddinott, Alun (1929-...), a Welsh composer, became professor of music at University College, Cardiff, in 1967.
8196	Hoddle, Robert (1794-1881), was a pioneer surveyor in Australia.
8197	Hodgkin, Sir Alan (1914-...), a British physiologist, shared the 1963 Nobel Prize for medicine for his research into nerve impulses.
8198	Hodgkin, Dorothy Crowfoot (1910-1994), a British chemist, won the 1964 Nobel Prize for chemistry for determining the highly complex structure of the vitamin B-12 molecule.
8199	Hodgkin, Howard (1932-...), is a leading British painter.
8200	Hodgkin's disease is a type of cancer in which the lymph nodes become enlarged (see LYMPHATIC SYSTEM).
8201	Hoffman, Dustin (1937-...), is an American actor best known for his offbeat character roles in unusual and demanding films.
8202	Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus (1776-1822), was a German writer.
8203	Hoffnung, Gerard (1925-1959), was a British humorist, artist, musician, and public speaker.
8204	Hofmann, Hans (1880-1966), a German-born American artist, became famous for his abstract painting.
8205	Hofmannsthal, Hugo von (1874-1929), an Austrian poet and playwright, is best known for librettos (texts) for the operas of German composer Richard Strauss.
8206	Hogan, Ben (1912-1997), an American golfer, was one of the greatest players in the history of the sport.
8207	Hogan, Hector (1932-1960), was an Australian sprinter.
8208	Hogan, Paul (1940-...), an Australian comedian and actor, gained international attention when his film Crocodile Dundee was released in 1986.
8209	Hogarth, William (1697-1764), was the leading English satirical painter of the 1700's.
8210	Hogben, Lancelot (1895-1975), a gifted English physiologist, also interested himself in language and communication and in making scientific subjects understandable to laypeople.
8211	Hogg, Helen Sawyer (1905-...), an American-born astronomer, became known for her research on variable stars.
8212	Hogg, James (1770-1835), was a Scottish poet and novelist.
8213	Hogmanay is the word used to describe New Year's Eve celebrations in Scotland.
8214	Hogrogian, Nonny (1932-...), is an American illustrator and designer of children's books.
8215	Hogweed is a large plant of the cow parsley family.
8216	Hohenstaufen was the name of a princely family of medieval Germany which held the imperial throne from 1138 to 1254.
8217	Hohenzollern is the name of the famous royal family that ruled Brandenburg, Prussia, and the German Empire.
8218	Hokusai (1760-1849) was a Japanese painter and designer of woodcut prints.
8219	Holbein, Hans, the Elder (1465?-1534?), was a painter who worked in southern Germany and the region of Alsace in what is now France.
8220	Holbein, Hans, the Younger (1497?-1543), ranks among the world's greatest portrait painters.
8221	Holberg, Ludvig (1684-1754), was Scandinavia's first important playwright.
8222	Holden, Sir Edward (1885-1947), an Australian motorcar manufacturer, was a member of the family after whom the first mass-produced Australian motorcar was named.
8223	Holderness (pop. 49,900) is an English local government district on the coast of Humberside, administered from Skirlaugh, near Hull.
8224	Holding company is any company which holds a majority or a large enough minority of the stock or voting power in another company to control its policies.
8225	Holey dollar, a silver coin used in Australia in the 1800's, was a Spanish dollar with a dump (a small piece of silver) removed from its centre.
8226	Holford, Lord (1907-1975), an architect and town planner, is best known for his imaginative schemes for rebuilding Piccadilly Circus and the area around St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

8227	Holi is a Hindu festival that takes place in late February or March.
8228	Holiday is any day on which people lay aside their ordinary duties and cares.
8229	Holiday, Billie (1915-1959), won recognition as the most moving jazz singer of her day.
8230	Holinshed's Chronicles is a book of English, Scottish, and Irish history and geography that was first published in 1578.
8231	Holistic medicine is an approach to health care based on the belief that many factors may affect a person's health.
8232	Holland (pop. 30,745) is a city in the state of Michigan, U.S.A., that was named after the homeland of its Dutch settlers.
8233	Holland, John Philip (1841-1914), an Irish-American inventor, was mainly responsible for the development of the submarine.
8234	Holland, Sir Sidney (1893-1961), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1949 to 1957.
8235	Holly is the common name for a group of shrubs and small trees.
8236	Holly, Buddy (1936-1959), was an American singer, composer, and electric guitarist.
8237	Hollyhock is a tall, hardy plant grown for its large spikes of colourful flowers.
8238	Hollywood, California, U.S.A., is generally considered the film capital of the world.
8239	Holmes, Burton (1870-1958), was an American photographer and lecturer, who made travel his profession.
8240	Holmes a Court, Robert (1937-...), was one of the wealthiest men in Australia in the 1980's.
8241	Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894), was an American writer who won fame for his essays and poems.
8242	Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr. (1841-1935), was one of the best-known American judges of the 1900's.
8243	Holmes, Sherlock, is the most famous detective in fiction.
8244	Holmium, a chemical element with symbol Ho, is one of the rare-earth metals.
8245	Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored murder of Jews and others by the Nazis during World War II (1939-1945).
8246	Holography is a method of making three-dimensional images on a photographic plate or film.
8247	Holst, Gustav (1874-1934), was an English composer and teacher.
8248	Holt, Harold (1908-1967), was prime minister of Australia for less than two years.
8249	Holtermann, Bernard Otto (1838-1885), was one of the discoverers of the largest nugget of gold found anywhere in the world.
8250	Holy Alliance was an agreement signed in Paris in September 1815, after the fall of Napoleon.
8251	Holy Grail, in medieval legend, was the cup that Jesus Christ used at the Last Supper.
8252	Holy Island is the name given to a number of small islands in Britain and Ireland.
8253	Holy Roman Empire was a German-based empire in western and central Europe that began in A.D. 962 and lasted until 1806.
8254	Holy Week is the period between Palm Sunday and Easter when Christians remember the final events in the life of Jesus.
8255	Holyoake, Sir Keith Jacka (1904-1983), served as prime minister of New Zealand from 1960 to 1972.
8256	Holyroodhouse, Palace of, is a historic house in Edinburgh, Scotland.
8257	Homage, during the Middle Ages, was a feudal ceremony by which one man became the vassal or follower of a lord.
8258	Home, Lord (1903-...), was prime minister of Great Britain from October 1963 to October 1964.
8259	Home Guard was a force raised in Britain in 1940 to supplement the regular armed forces during World War II.
8260	Home rule, in Great Britain, refers to political movements in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
8261	Homelessness is the condition of someone who has no permanent address.

8262	Homeopathy is a system of medical practice based on the attempt to "let like cure like." According to homeopathic doctors, a substance that produces certain symptoms in a healthy individual will cure those symptoms in a sick individual.
8263	Homeostasis is a term that refers to the ability of a living organism to maintain a stable set of conditions inside its body.
8264	Homer is traditionally considered the ancient Greek poet who composed the great epics the Iliad and the Odyssey.
8265	Homer, Winslow (1836-1910), was an American artist.
8266	Homestead Act was passed by the United States Congress in May 1862.
8267	Homicide is the killing of one person by another.
8268	Homing pigeon is a special breed of pigeon developed for racing and carrying messages.
8269	Hominy is a food made from hulled maize.
8270	Homo erectus is regarded by most anthropologists as a species of human being that lived from about 1 1/2 million to 300,000 years ago.
8271	Homo habilis is considered by most anthropologists to be the oldest type of human being.
8272	Homogenization is the breaking up of particles in an emulsion so that they are small enough not to separate.
8273	Homologous structures are structures that have an essential similarity and develop in the same general way.
8274	Homonym is a word having the same spelling and pronunciation as another word or words, but a different meaning.
8275	Homosexuality is the condition of being sexually attracted to individuals of the same sex.
8276	Hon Sui Sen (1916-1983) was a Singapore public servant and politician.
8277	Honduras is a small Central American country that is known for the production of bananas.
8278	Hone is the name of an Irish family that has been associated with the arts since the 1700's.
8279	Hone Heke Pokai (1810?-1850) was a famous Maori chief whose dislike of British (United Kingdom) rule led to the first of the New Zealand Wars.
8280	Honecker, Erich (1912-1994), was the leader of East Germany from 1971 until 1989.
8281	Honegger, Arthur (1892-1955), was a Swiss-French composer.
8282	Honey is the sweet, thick fluid made by bees from flower nectar.
8283	Honey buzzard is a European bird of prey.
8284	Honey locust is a medium-sized tree with spreading branches and handsome, finely divided leaves.
8285	Honeyeater is the name of a family of about 170 species of land birds.
8286	Honeysuckle is any one of a family of ornamental shrubs and climbers.
8287	Hong Kong (pop. 5,729,000) is a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.
8288	Hongi Hika (1777-1828), a famous Maori chief and warrior, was head of the Ngapuhi tribe in the early 1800's.
8289	Honiara (pop. 30,499), is the capital and largest community of Solomon Islands, an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.
8290	Honolulu is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Hawaii.
8291	Honorius I (?-638) was elected pope in 625.
8292	Honorius III (?-1227) was elected pope in 1216.
8293	Honours and awards in the United Kingdom are formal tokens of the respect that the state feels is due to people who have earned public recognition for their brave deeds, their long service, or their valuable work.
8294	Hood, Clifford Firoved (1894-1978), was president of the United States Steel Corporation from 1953 until 1959.
8295	Hood, John Bell (1831-1879), was an American Confederate general.
8296	Hood, Raymond Mathewson (1881-1934), was the architect of some of America's largest and most striking skyscrapers.

8297	Hood, Samuel (1724-1816), Viscount Hood, was a British admiral.
8298	Hood, Thomas (1799-1845), was a British poet and humorist.
8299	Hoof is a hard growth on the feet of mammals called ungulates.
8300	Hooghly River, in West Bengal, India, is one of the channels through which the Ganges River flows into the Bay of Bengal.
8301	Hooke, Robert (1635-1703), an English experimental scientist, stated the currently accepted theory of elasticity in Hooke's law.
8302	Hooker, Richard (1554-1600), was an English scholar, theologian, and clergyman.
8303	Hookworm is a small roundworm that enters the bodies of human beings and some animals through the skin.
8304	Hoop pine, also called colonial pine or Moreton Bay pine, is among the largest of the few species of Australian pines, reaching up to 60 metres.
8305	Hoopoe is a bird with a showy crest of feathers on its head and black and white bars on its wings and tail.
8306	Hoover, Herbert Clark (1874-1964), was president of the United States from 1929 to 1933.
8307	Hoover, J. Edgar (1895-1972), served as director of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for 48 years.
8308	Hoover Dam is one of the highest concrete dams in the world.
8309	Hop is a vine grown for its papery, yellowish-green flowers, which are used in brewing beer.
8310	Hope, Alec Derwent (1907-...), one of Australia's most distinguished writers, published several books of poetry, including The Wandering Islands (1955), Collected Poems (1966), and the satirical Dunciad Minor (1970).
8311	Hope, Anthony (1863-1933), was an English novelist.
8312	Hope, Bob (1903-...), is a popular American comedian and actor.
8313	Hope, John Adrian Louis (1860-1908), Earl of Hopetoun, was the first governor general of Australia.
8314	Hope, Louis (1817-1894), founded the sugar industry in Queensland, Australia.
8315	Hopkins, Sir Anthony (1937-...), is a British actor.
8316	Hopkins, Esek (1718-1802), an American sea captain, commanded the tiny continental American Navy from 1775 to 1778.
8317	Hopkins, Sir Frederick G. (1861-1947), an English biochemist, discovered the existence of vitamins.
8318	Hopkins, Gerard Manley (1844-1889), ranks as a major poet of Victorian England, though his work remained almost unknown until 1918, when it was first published.
8319	Hopkins, Mark (1802-1887), was a famous American college teacher.
8320	Hopkinson, John (1849-1898), a British electrical engineer, developed the theory and improved the construction of dynamos.
8321	Hopman, Harry (1906-1985), was captain of the Australian Davis Cup tennis team in 1938 and 1939 and was nonplaying captain from 1950 to 1959.
8322	Hopper, De Wolf (1858-1935), was an American actor and singer.
8323	Hopper, Edward (1882-1967), was an American painter.
8324	Horace (65-8 B.C.) was one of the greatest poets of ancient Rome.
8325	Horatius was a legendary Roman hero.
8326	Hore-Belisha, Lord (1893-1957), Leslie Hore-Belisha, Baron Hore-Belisha of Devonport, became British secretary for war shortly before the outbreak of World War II (1939-1945).
8327	Horehound, also spelled hoarhound, is the name given to several plants in the mint family.
8328	Horizon is the distant, curved line where the earth and sky seem to meet.
8329	Hormone is any of a number of chemical substances produced within an animal or a plant.
8330	Horn is the general name for instruments of the brass family.
8331	Horn is a pointed, bony structure on the heads of many mammals.
8332	Hornbeam is a broadleaf tree closely related to the birch.

8333	Hornbill is the name of 45 species of medium-sized to large birds with huge, often colourful, bills.
8334	Hornblende is any of a group of fairly hard rock-forming minerals.
8335	Hornbook. Paper was scarce and expensive during the Middle Ages and until the early 1800's.
8336	Horne, Donald (1921-...), an Australian author, wrote The Lucky Country (1964).
8337	Horne, Lena (1917-...), is an American singer and actress.
8338	Horne, Marilyn (1934-...), is an American opera star known for her singing as both a mezzo-soprano and a soprano.
8339	Horned lizard is the name of 14 species of North American lizards.
8340	Hornet is the name of any one of several large social wasps.
8341	Horney, Karen (1885-1952), was a German-born psychoanalyst.
8342	Horniman, Annie (1860-1937), a wealthy theatrical producer and patron, helped to promote the modern theatre in Britain and in Ireland.
8343	Hornung, E. W. (1866-1921), an English novelist, was the author of the Raffles stories.
8344	Hornwort is the name of a group of small, nonflowering plants related to mosses and liverworts.
8345	Horoscope is a chart that supposedly reveals a person's character or future.
8346	Horowitz, Vladimir (1904-1989), a Russian-born pianist, was one of the world's greatest musicians.
8347	Horrocks, Sir Brian (1895-1985), a British soldier and military writer, served in World Wars I and II. Horrocks was born at Ranniket, in India, and educated at Uppingham School.
8348	Horse has been one of the most useful animals for thousands of years.
8349	Horse fly is a name for certain types of flies that live near water in pastures, fields, and forests.
8350	Horse latitudes are regions noted for their lack of winds.
8351	Horse racing is a popular sport based on the speed of horses and the skill of jockeys.
8352	Horsechestnut is the name of a group of trees and shrubs native to Europe, Asia, and North America.
8353	Horsehair worm is a long, thin worm that looks like a coiled hair from the mane or tail of a horse.
8354	Horsepower is a unit used to express the power (rate of doing work) of an engine in the imperial system of measurements.
8355	Horseradish is a herb whose root is used to make a sharp food relish.
8356	Horseshoe crab is a large marine animal with a shell shaped something like a horse's hoof.
8357	Horseshoe pitching is a game played by throwing horseshoes at a stake.
8358	Horsetail is a plant with a hollow, jointed, and usually grooved stem.
8359	Horsham (pop. 107,300) is an English local government district in West Sussex centred on the residential town of Horsham.
8360	Horsham (pop. 12,553), is a city on the Wimmera River in central western Victoria, Australia.
8361	Horsley, Colin (1920-...), a New Zealand pianist, became a professor at the Royal College of Music in London in 1954.
8362	Horticulture is a branch of agriculture that specializes in fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental shrubs and trees.
8363	Horton is a New Zealand family that became prominent in newspaper publishing.
8364	Horus is the name for both the son of the Egyptian goddess Isis and of a number of ancient Egyptian sky gods.
8365	Hosea, Book of, is a book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible, named after an Israelite prophet.
8366	Hoskins was a family of Australian engineers and steel manufacturers.
8367	Hospice is a kind of nursing home that specializes in the care of people who are dying.
8368	Hospital is an institution that provides medical services for a community.
8369	Hostage is a person held prisoner to force fulfilment of an agreement or demand.
8370	Hot line is a two-way telegraph-teleprinter system that links Washington, D.C., and Moscow.
8371	Hot rod is usually an older saloon car with an improved engine or body design.
8372	Hot springs are springs that discharge water heated by natural processes within the earth.

8373	Hotbed is a low, heated enclosure in which plants are grown during cold weather.
8374	Hotel is an establishment that provides overnight accommodation for the public.
8375	Hotham, Sir Charles (1806-1855), was governor of Victoria, Australia, in 1854 and 1855.
8376	Houdini, Harry (1874-1926), was an American magician who won world fame as an escape artist.
8377	Houdon, Jean Antoine (1741-1828), was probably the greatest French sculptor of the 1700's.
8378	Hough, Emerson (1857-1923), an American author, wrote many stories about the American Civil War.
8379	Hound is the name of a group of dogs.
8380	Hounslow (pop. 194,100) is a borough within the Greater London area.
8381	Houphouet-Boigny, Felix (1905-1993), was president of Ivory Coast from 1960 when that nation gained independence from France until his death in 1993.
8382	Hour is an interval of time.
8383	Hourglass is a device that measures time.
8384	House, in astrology, is a division of a chart that supposedly reveals a person's character or future.
8385	House is a building that provides shelter, comfort, and protection.
8386	House of Burgesses was the first representative legislative body in America, and the first in any English colony.
8387	House of Commons is one of the two houses of Parliament, the lawmaking body of the United Kingdom.
8388	House of Lords is one of the two houses of Parliament, the lawmaking body of the United Kingdom.
8389	House of Representatives is one of the two lawmaking bodies of many legislatures.
8390	Houseboat is any kind of floating home.
8391	Houseleek, also called live-forever, is a group of succulent plants related to the sedums.
8392	Housing includes any kind of building that provides shelter for people.
8393	Housman, A. E. (1859-1936), was a British poet and scholar.
8394	Houston (pop. 1,630,553) is the largest city in Texas and one of the fastest-growing major cities in the United States.
8395	Houston, Sam (1793-1863), played a leading part in Texas's fight for independence from Mexico.
8396	Houtman, Frederik de, was a Dutch navigator who ran aground off the western coast of the Australian continent in 1619.
8397	Hove (pop. 82,500) is a holiday resort in the Brighton and Hove unitary authority area on the East Sussex coast of England.
8398	Hovell, William (1786-1875), an Australian explorer, became famous for his discovery in 1824 of a direct land route from Lake George, south of Sydney, to Bass Strait.
8399	Hovercraft is a craft that travels on a layer of compressed air just above any kind of surface--land or water.
8400	Hovhaness, Alan (1911-...), is an American composer.
8401	Howard, Bronson Crocker (1842-1908), was the first professional American playwright who was neither a theatre manager nor an actor.
8402	Howard, John (1726?-1790), a British prison reformer, was apprenticed to a London grocer as a young man and inherited a fortune at the age of 25.
8403	Howard, John (1939-...) became prime minister of Australia in March 1996, when his Liberal/National Party coalition defeated Paul Keating's Labor government in the general election.
8404	Howard, Mabel (1893-1972), became the first female Cabinet minister in New Zealand in 1947, and the first woman in the Commonwealth of Nations to be appointed to such a post.
8405	Howard of Effingham, Lord (1536-1624), commanded the English fleet that defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 (see SPANISH ARMADA).
8406	Howe is the family name of two American social reformers, husband and wife.
8407	Howe is the family name of two British brothers who fought for Britain in the American Revolution.
8408	Howe, Elias (1819-1867), an American inventor, constructed a practical sewing machine.

8409	Howe, Sir Geoffrey (1926-...), a Conservative politician, was Britain's deputy prime minister from 1989 to 1990.
8410	Howe, Michael (1787-1818), was a bushranger (an escaped convict living in the Australian bush).
8411	Howell, David (1936-...), a British politician, was the United Kingdom secretary of state for Transport from 1981 to 1983.
8412	Howells, William Dean (1837-1920), was an American novelist, editor, and critic.
8413	Howler is a large monkey that makes a loud, howling roar.
8414	Hoxha, Enver (1908-1985), established a Communist government in Albania in 1944 and ruled the country until his death.
8415	Hoyle, Edmond (1672-1769), was an English teacher of whist, a card game somewhat like bridge.
8416	Hoyle, Sir Fred (1915-...), a British astronomer and cosmologist, gained fame for his theories of the origin of the universe.
8417	Hrdlicka, Ales (1869-1943), was a Czech-born physical anthropologist.
8418	Hu, Tsu Tau Richard (1926-...), a Singapore politician, became minister of finance in Singapore in 1985.
8419	Hu Yaobang (1915-...), also spelled Hu Yao-pang, served as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party from 1981 to 1987.
8420	Hua Guofeng (1918?-...), also spelled Hua Kuo-feng, was chairman of the Chinese Communist Party from 1976 to 1981.
8421	Hua Luo-Yeng (1910-1985), a Chinese mathematician, was known for his work The Theory of Prime Numbers in Dumps, completed in 1941.
8422	Huang He also spelled Huang Ho, is a long river in China.
8423	Hubbard, Bernard Rosecrans (1888-1962), was a Jesuit priest, author, and Arctic explorer.
8424	Hubbard, Elbert (1856-1915), was an American lecturer, publisher, editor, and essayist.
8425	Hubble, Edwin Powell (1889-1953), was an American astronomer.
8426	Hubble Space Telescope is a reflecting telescope built as an orbiting observatory.
8427	Huckleberry is a small, round fruit that grows on a shrub.
8428	Huddersfield is a town in West Yorkshire, England, situated about 26 kilometres southwest of Leeds.
8429	Hudson, George (1800-1871), became known in the United Kingdom as the Railway King because of his ownership of many of the country's railways.
8430	Hudson, Henry (?-1611), was an English explorer and sea captain.
8431	Hudson, Manley Ottmer (1886-1960), an American law teacher and jurist, served on the International Permanent Court of Arbitration from 1933 to 1945, and as a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice from 1936 to 1946.
8432	Hudson, Sir William (1896-1978), a New Zealand-born engineer, was the commissioner for the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, in Australia, from 1949 to 1967.
8433	Hudson, William Henry (1841-1922), was an English author and naturalist.
8434	Hudson Bay is a vast inland sea in northeast Canada.
8435	Hudson River is one of the most important trade waterways in the United States.
8436	Hudson River School was the name of the first group of American artists to develop a characteristic style of landscape painting.
8437	Hudson's Bay Company is a business firm that became famous for its role in western Canadian history.
8438	Hue (pop. 209,043) is a city in central Vietnam.
8439	Hugh Capet (940?-996) was king of France from 987 to 996.
8440	Hugh of Lincoln, Saint (1135?-1200), was bishop of Lincoln from 1186 until his death.
8441	Hughes, Howard Robard (1905-1976), an American businessman, became known as one of the world's richest people.
8442	Hughes, Langston (1902-1967), was a black American author.

8443	Hughes, Sir Samuel (1853-1921), a Canadian soldier and statesman, served as minister of militia and defence from 1911 to 1916.
8444	Hughes, Ted (1930-...), is an English poet known for his violent and symbolic nature poems.
8445	Hughes, Thomas (1822-1896), was an English author.
8446	Hughes, William Morris (1862-1952), served as prime minister of Australia from 1915 to 1923.
8447	Hugo, Victor Marie (1802-1885), a French author, led the romantic movement in French literature.
8448	Huguenots were a group of Protestants who became the centre of political and religious quarrels in France in the 1500's and 1600's.
8449	Huhu beetles, the largest beetles found in New Zealand, are common throughout the country.
8450	Huias were birds, now extinct, that used to live in New Zealand.
8451	Huizinga, Johan (1872-1945), was a noted Dutch historian.
8452	Huizong (reigned A.D. 1101-1126), also spelled Hui-tsung, the last emperor of the Northern Song dynasty of China, was the greatest imperial patron of art.
8453	Hukbalahap, also called Huk, a Communist guerrilla movement, tried to overthrow the democratic government of the Philippines from 1945 to 1954.
8454	Hull (pop. 252,200) is a large industrial city and one of Britain's leading industrial ports.
8455	Hull, Cordell (1871-1955), an American statesman, won the 1945 Nobel Peace Prize for his peace efforts while serving as U.S. secretary of state from 1933 to 1944.
8456	Hulme, Keri (1947-...), a New Zealand writer, won the Booker McConnell Prize, for her novel The Bone People in 1985.
8457	Human being has the most highly developed brain of any animal.
8458	Human body. People sometimes call the human body the most wonderful machine ever built.
8459	Human engineering is a technique that applies scientific knowledge of human behaviour to build the various kinds of equipment used by people in their everyday life.
8460	Human relations is a field of study that deals with group behaviour.
8461	Human Rights, Universal Declaration of, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948.
8462	Humanism is a way of looking at our world which emphasizes the importance of human beings--their nature and their place in the universe.
8463	Humber, River, in England, flows eastward through Humberside and empties into the North Sea.
8464	Humberside is a geographical region in northeastern England, lying on both sides of the Humber estuary.
8465	Humboldt, Baron von (1769-1859), was a German scientist and geographer.
8466	Hume, Basil Cardinal (1923-...), a British Roman Catholic teacher and theologian, became archbishop of Westminster, London, in 1976.
8467	Hume, David (1711-1776), was a Scottish philosopher.
8468	Hume, Hamilton (1797-1873), the first Australian-born explorer, opened up an overland route from Sydney to Port Phillip, the present site of Melbourne, Australia.
8469	Hume, John (1937-...), is the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) in Northern Ireland.
8470	Hume Reservoir stands on the Murray River, in Australia, on the border of New South Wales and Victoria.
8471	Humidifier is a device that increases the amount of moisture in indoor air or a stream of air.
8472	Humidity is a term that describes the amount of water vapour in the air.
8473	Hummingbird is a family of birds that contains the smallest bird in the world.
8474	Humour is any body fluid that is carried in the blood to act on a gland or other tissue.
8475	Humour. No one knows exactly why we laugh, or why anything that is funny should cause us to make such a peculiar noise.
8476	Humperdinck, Engelbert (1854-1921), was a German composer.
8477	Humphreys, David (1752-1818), was General George Washington's aide-de-camp (field secretary) during the American Revolution (1775-1783).

8478	Humphries, Barry (1934-...), an Australian writer, actor, and satirist, created the roles of Dame Edna Everage, the housewife superstar; Sir Les Patterson, the beer-swilling, Australian cultural attache; and Barry McKenzie, an Australian innocent abr
8479	Humus is a dark brown substance found in soil.
8480	Hun was a member of the wandering and warlike people that invaded the Roman Empire in the A.D. 400's.
8481	Hunchback is a nonmedical term for the forward bending of the spine.
8482	Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) extended over the reigns of five English and five French kings who fought for control of France.
8483	Hundredweight is a unit of weight.
8484	Hungary is a small, landlocked country in central Europe.
8485	Hunger is an unpleasant, often painful sensation caused by the body's need for food.
8486	Hungerford, Thomas Arthur Guy (1915-...), an Australian novelist, wrote The Ridge and The River (1952).
8487	Hunsaker, Jerome Clarke (1898-1984), was a pioneer aeronautical in the United States.
8488	Hunt, Lord (1910-...), John Hunt, Baron Hunt of Llanfair Waterdine, led the expedition that conquered Mount Everest in 1953.
8489	Hunt, Leigh (1784-1859), was an English journalist, essayist, and poet.
8490	Hunt, Sam (1946-...), a New Zealand poet, first became known in the 1960's for entertaining audiences in hotels, theatres, and town halls with his unique brand of poetry.
8491	Hunt, William Holman (1827-1910), was one of the painters of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (see PRE RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD).
8492	Hunter is the family name of two brothers who were famous British physicians.
8493	Hunter, John (1737-1821), was the second governor of New South Wales, Australia.
8494	Hunting is the sport of capturing or killing wild animals.
8495	Huntingdonshire (pop. 140,700) is a local government district in western Cambridgeshire, England.
8496	Huntington's disease is a severe hereditary disorder of the nervous system.
8497	Huntsman spider is common in Australia, where there are about 100 species.
8498	Hunza is an area in the northern tip of Pakistan.
8499	Huon is an area made up of three municipalities in southern Tasmania: Huon, Esperance, and Port Cygnet.
8500	Huon pines grow naturally along or near rivers in the cool, temperate rainforest of western and southwestern Tasmania, Australia.
8501	Hurd, Douglas (1930-...), was the United Kingdom's foreign secretary from 1989 to 1995.
8502	Hurdling is an athletics race in which runners jump over fencelike obstacles called hurdles.
8503	Hurley, Frank (1890-1962), an Australian still photographer and film cameraman, accompanied four expeditions to the Antarctic between 1911 and 1934.
8504	Hurley, Patrick Jay (1883-1963), was an American statesman and soldier.
8505	Hurricane is a powerful, whirling storm that measures 320 to 480 kilometres in diameter.
8506	Hurst, Fannie (1889-1968), was an American author who wrote popular novels and short stories.
8507	Hus, John (1369?-1415), was a Bohemian religious reformer.
8508	Hussars were European light cavalrymen armed with carbines, swords, and sometimes pistols.
8509	Hussein I (1935-...) became king of Jordan in 1952.
8510	Hussein, Saddam (1937-...), has been president of Iraq since 1979.
8511	Hussein, Taha (1889-1973), an outstanding Egyptian writer, overcame poverty and blindness to become a leading literary and public figure.
8512	Hussein bin Onn, Datuk (1922-...), was the third prime minister of Malaysia from 1976 to 1981.
8513	Husseini, Hajj Amin al- (1897-1974), was the grand mufti (Islamic religious head) of Jerusalem.
8514	Hussey, Gemma (1940-...), became, in 1982, the first female minister of education in the Republic of Ireland.

8515	Hussites were followers of the Bohemian religious reformer John Hus.
8516	Huston is the family name of two film personalities--Walter, an actor; and his son John, a screenwriter and director.
8517	Hutchins, Robert Maynard (1899-1977), an American educator, became well known for his unconventional theories about higher education.
8518	Hutchinson, Anne Marbury (1591-1643), headed a group of Puritans whose religious beliefs were unacceptable to Puritan leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the United States.
8519	Hutchinson, Thomas (1711-1780), was one of the last royal governors of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
8520	Hutt, John (1795-1880), was governor of Western Australia from 1839 to 1846.
8521	Hutt River Province (population approximately 30), is a popular tourist resort 560 kilometres from Perth, Western Australia.
8522	Hutterites, also called Hutterian Brethren, are members of a North American religious sect who believe in the common ownership of goods.
8523	Hutton, James (1726-1797), a Scottish philosopher and chemist, was a pioneer in the field of geology.
8524	Hutton, Sir Leonard (1916-1990), was captain of the England cricket team and a brilliant opening batsman.
8525	Huxley is the family name of three distinguished British scientists and writers.
8526	Huygens, Christiaan (1629-1695), was a Dutch physicist, astronomer, and mathematician.
8527	Hyacinth is a favourite spring flower of the lily family.
8528	Hybrid is the offspring of parents of different races, varieties, or species.
8529	Hydatids are cysts that contain a watery fluid.
8530	Hyde, Douglas (1860-1949), served as the first president of Eire (now the Republic of Ireland) from 1938 to 1945.
8531	Hyde Park Barracks is located at the southern end of Macquarie Street in Sydney, Australia.
8532	Hyderabad is a large historic region in India.
8533	Hyderabad (pop. 3,091,718; met. area pop. 4,273,498), an important centre of trade, is one of India's largest cities.
8534	Hyderabad (pop. 751,529) is a city in the Sind province of Pakistan.
8535	Hyderabad, Nizam of (1886-1967), Sir Usman Ali, ruled the region of Hyderabad, in what is now India, from 1911 to 1948.
8536	Hydra is a tiny, slender animal that lives in ponds and lakes.
8537	Hydra was a many-headed serpent of Greek mythology.
8538	Hydrangea is the name of about 80 species of handsome shrubs and climbers.
8539	Hydrate is a chemical compound made of a definite amount of water and another substance.
8540	Hydraulic engine, or fluidic engine, is a machine that produces motion by means of pressure from water or some other fluid.
8541	Hydraulics is the branch of physics that studies the behaviour of liquids at rest and in motion.
8542	Hydrazine is an important chemical compound used in jet and rocket fuels.
8543	Hydrocarbon refers to the most important class of organic compounds.
8544	Hydrochloric acid is a dangerous chemical that has many important industrial uses.
8545	Hydrofluoric acid is an extremely dangerous inorganic chemical.
8546	Hydrofoil is a boat whose hull can lift above the surface of the water when travelling at high speeds.
8547	Hydrogen is a tasteless, odourless, colourless gas and one of the most important chemical elements.
8548	Hydrogen bromide (chemical formula, HBr) is a colourless gas that fumes in moist air.
8549	Hydrogen iodide (chemical formula, HI) is a heavy, colourless gas with a strong odour.
8550	Hydrogen peroxide is an important industrial chemical that consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
8551	Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless, extremely poisonous gas that smells like rotten eggs.

8552	Hydrogenation is a chemical process that adds hydrogen to a substance.
8553	Hydrography is the branch of physical geography that deals with the surface waters of the earth.
8554	Hydrology is the study of the movement and distribution of the waters of the earth.
8555	Hydrolysis is a chemical reaction involving water as one of the reacting substances.
8556	Hydrometer is an instrument used to determine the density of liquids.
8557	Hydrophone is an instrument used to listen to sounds transmitted through water.
8558	Hydroplane is a fast motorboat that skims over the water almost in the way a flat skipping stone does when thrown.
8559	Hydroponics is the science of growing plants without soil.
8560	Hydrosphere. When we think of the earth, we think mostly of areas of land.
8561	Hydrotherapy is a method of treating arthritic disorders and injuries by immersion in water.
8562	Hydroxide is a chemical compound consisting of a metal bonded to a hydroxide ion.
8563	Hyena is a mammal that is famous for its weird howl, which resembles a hysterical human laugh.
8564	Hygrometer is an instrument used to determine the relative humidity.
8565	Hyksos were invaders from Palestine and nearby areas who settled in ancient Egypt in the 1700's B.C. They gradually seized control of Egypt from the pharaohs (kings).
8566	Hymn is a song of praise.
8567	Hyndburn (pop. 76,500) is a local government district in northern Lancashire, England.
8568	Hyperactivity, also called attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), is a common behaviour disorder of children.
8569	Hyperbola is a curve with two branches formed by a plane that cuts through two right circular cones that are joined at their tips.
8570	Hyperbole is a figure of speech which is an exaggeration.
8571	Hypertension is the medical term for the disease commonly called high blood pressure.
8572	Hyperthermia is a condition that occurs when the body becomes overheated.
8573	Hyperventilation is abnormally rapid, deep breathing.
8574	Hypipamee crater, in the Atherton Tableland, Australia, is the crater of an extinct volcano.
8575	Hypnos was the god of sleep in Greek mythology.
8576	Hypnotism is the scientific and clinical use of hypnosis.
8577	Hypochlorous acid is a weak, inorganic acid that forms when chlorine is added to water.
8578	Hypochondria is a state of mind in which people obsessively worry about their health.
8579	Hypodermic injection is a method for administering drugs under the skin.
8580	Hypoglycaemia is a condition that occurs when the blood does not contain enough glucose (sugar).
8581	Hypothalamus is a small area at the base of the brain.
8582	Hypothermia is a condition in which the temperature of the human body is below the normal level of 37 C. It generally results from accidental exposure to cold.
8583	Hyrax is the name of a family of rabbit-sized animals that resemble guinea pigs.
8584	Hyssop is a bushy evergreen shrub of the mint family.
8585	Hysterectomy is the surgical removal of the uterus (womb), the organ in which unborn babies develop.
8586	Hysteria is a neurotic illness in which a person has physical symptoms, and yet no physical cause can be found.
8587	Hywel Dda, or Howel the Good (?-950), was a king of Wales and a lawgiver.
8588	I is the ninth letter in the English alphabet.
8589	I Ching, also spelled Yijing, is the earliest and most important book of the ancient Chinese texts called the Five Classics.
8590	Ibadan (pop. 1,060,000) is Nigeria's second largest city, after Lagos.
8591	Iberia is the ancient name of the peninsula occupied today by Spain and Portugal.
8592	Ibert, Jacques (1890-1962), was a French composer.

8593	Iberville, Sieur d' (1661-1706), was a French-Canadian explorer, naval officer, and founder of the province of Louisiana, now in the United States.
8594	Ibex is a wild goat-antelope found in the Alps of Europe, the Middle East, northern Africa, and the Himalaya of central Asia.
8595	Ibis is any of more than 25 species of wading birds found in warm regions throughout the world.
8596	Ibizan hound is a rare breed of dog that originated on the island of Ibiza, off the eastern coast of Spain.
8597	Ibn Batuta (1304-1377?) was a famous Arab traveller and writer.
8598	Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406), was an Arab historian.
8599	Ibn Saud (1880-1953), became one of the most important absolute monarchs of his day.
8600	Ibsen, Henrik (1828-1906), a Norwegian playwright, is recognized as the father of modern drama.
8601	Ibuprofen is a drug that reduces fever and relieves such common problems as headaches, muscle aches, and menstrual pain.
8602	Ibrahim, Encik Anwar bin (1947-...), a Malaysian politician, became minister of finance, in 1991.
8603	Ice is frozen water.
8604	Ice Age is a period in the earth's history when ice sheets cover large regions of land.
8605	Ice cream is a popular frozen food.
8606	Ice hockey is a fast, exciting sport played by two teams on a sheet of ice called a rink.
8607	Ice pack. When the surface of sea water in arctic areas freezes, it forms an ice sheet.
8608	Ice plant is the common name for a group of hardy plants that live in dry regions.
8609	Ice skating is the act of gliding over a smooth surface of ice on ice skates--boots with attached metal blades.
8610	Iceberg. Huge masses of ice may break off the lower end of a glacier and fall into the sea.
8611	Iceboating, also called ice yachting, is a popular winter sport in northern regions of European countries and of the United States.
8612	Icebreaker is a ship designed to travel through ice-covered waters.
8613	Icecap is one of the thick layers of ice and snow that cover large areas of land in the polar regions.
8614	Iceland is an island country that lies just below the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic Ocean.
8615	Ichneumon wasp is an insect that lives as a parasite of other insects or spiders.
8616	Ichthyology is the branch of zoology, or the science of animals, that deals with fishes.
8617	Icon is a religious painting considered sacred in the Eastern Orthodox Churches.
8618	Iconoclast has come to mean a person who attacks long-established beliefs.
8619	Iconoscope was one of the first devices capable of converting light images into electric signals that could be used to produce a television image.
8620	Idaho (pop. 1,011,986) is a Rocky Mountain state of the United States with exciting scenery and enormous natural resources.
8621	Idealism, in philosophy, is a metaphysical theory--that is, a theory about the nature of reality.
8622	Ideograph, also called ideogram.
8623	Ideology is a system of thought based on related assumptions, beliefs, and explanations of social movements or policies.
8624	Ides. In the old Roman calendar, the ides was a day near the middle of each month.
8625	Idiom is a phrase or expression whose total meaning differs from the meaning of the individual words.
8626	Idolatry is the worship of a statue or image of a god or spirit.
8627	Idriess, Ion L. (1890-1979), an Australian author, wrote many books of travel, adventure, and biography, as well as books on prospecting and minerals.
8628	Idris I (1890-1983), became king of the newly independent nation of Libya in 1951.
8629	Idrisi, al-Sharif al- (1100-1166?), an Arab geographer, wrote the masterpiece The Pleasure Excursion of One Who is Keen to Travel the Regions of the World.
8630	Idyll, also spelled idyl, is a kind of pastoral poem developed by the ancient Greeks.

8631	Ife was an important centre of black African culture for hundreds of years, beginning about A.D. 1000.
8632	Igbo are one of the largest ethnic groups in Nigeria.
8633	Igloo is the Inuit name for a shelter.
8634	Ignatius, Saint was a bishop of Antioch and an early Christian martyr.
8635	Igneous rock is rock formed by the hardening and crystallization of molten material that originates deep within the earth.
8636	Ignition is any system that sets fire to a mixture of fuel and air to create power in an engine.
8637	Iguana is the name of certain lizards found mainly in the Western Hemisphere.
8638	Ikhwan is an Arabic term meaning brothers or brotherhood.
8639	Ileitis is a disease that involves inflammation of the ileum, the lower half of the small intestine.
8640	Iliad is the oldest surviving Greek poem.
8641	Illawarra is a coastal region in New South Wales, Australia.
8642	Illawarra shorthorns are milking cattle bred entirely within Australia.
8643	Illicium is the name of a group of fragrant shrubs and trees.
8644	Illinois is a state in the Midwestern region of the United States.
8645	Illuminated manuscript is a book written and decorated by hand.
8646	Illuminating gas is coal gas.
8647	Illustration is a picture that explains and adds interest to the written part of a printed work such as a book.
8648	Illyricum was one of the four prefectures into which the Roman Empire was divided in A.D. 293, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian.
8649	Ilmenite, also called titanite iron ore, is a black, heavy mineral, important as a source of titanium (see TITANIUM).
8650	Iloilo (pop. 309,505) is the capital of the province of Iloilo, on the south coast of Panay Island in the Philippines.
8651	Imagination is the capacity to consider objects or events in their absence or as they might be.
8652	Imago is the fully developed insect which emerges from the pupa at the end of the third stage of metamorphosis in an insect life.
8653	Imam Bonjol (1772-1864), was an Indonesian Muslim who led a war against the Dutch in Sumatra.
8654	Imhotep was an ancient Egyptian architect, doctor, and statesman who lived about 2650 B.C. Imhotep was one of the highest ranking officials in Egypt.
8655	Immaculate Conception is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.
8656	Immersion foot, also known as trench foot, is a diseased condition of the lower limbs and feet, caused by prolonged exposure to wet cold.
8657	Immigration is the act of coming to a foreign country to live.
8658	Immortelle is a flower which retains its natural form and colour indefinitely after it has been dried.
8659	Immune system is a group of cells, molecules, and tissues that help defend the body against diseases and other harmful invaders.
8660	Immunization is the process of protecting the body against disease by means of vaccines or serums.
8661	Impala is an African antelope known for its swift, graceful jumping and running.
8662	Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) is a large international group of companies with its headquarters in the United Kingdom (UK).
8663	Imperial preferences were advantageous terms of trade that were formally established between the United Kingdom (UK) and members of the British Empire in Ottawa, Canada, in 1932.
8664	Imperialism is the policy or action by which one country controls another country or territory.
8665	Impetigo is a contagious skin infection that chiefly afflicts children.
8666	Impressionism is a style of art that presents an immediate impression of an object or event.

8667	Imran Khan (1952-...) a cricketer and politician, captained the Pakistan cricket team in the years 1982-1983, 1985-1987, and 1988-1992.
8668	Inca were a South American Indian people who ruled one of the largest and richest empires in the Americas.
8669	Incense is a mixture of sweet-smelling gums and balsams.
8670	Inch is the smallest unit of distance in the imperial system of measurement.
8671	Inchcape Rock is a dangerous reef in the North Sea, off the coast of Scotland.
8672	Inchon (pop. 1,387,491) is a major industrial city in northwestern South Korea and the nation's second largest port.
8673	Incinerator is a furnacelike device for reducing waste products to ash.
8674	Inclined plane is a device used to raise heavy loads with relatively small forces.
8675	Inclinometer is a device for measuring angles formed with the plane of the horizon.
8676	Income is a term in economics that generally is defined in terms of consumption and wealth.
8677	Incubation is the process in which eggs, bacteria, protozoans, and other living organisms are kept under proper conditions for growth and development.
8678	Incubator is an apparatus that maintains a favourable environment for growth and development.
8679	Indentured servant was someone who worked without wages for a period of time in exchange for passage to the American Colonies.
8680	Independence (pop. 112,301) is a historic city in western Missouri, just east of Kansas City, U.S.A. Independence became known in the 1800's as the starting point of the Oregon and Santa Fe trails, key routes in the westward expansion of the United S
8681	Independence Day is the birthday of a nation, marking its freedom from the rule of another country.
8682	Independence Hall, or Old State House, is the most famous building in Philadelphia, U.S.A., and the scene of some of the most important events in American history.
8683	Index is an alphabetical list of topics and subjects that appears at the end of many books.
8684	Index of Forbidden Books, commonly called the Index, was a list of books the Roman Catholic Church once forbade its members to read without special permission.
8685	India is a large country in southern Asia.
8686	India, Armed services of. India's armed services number more than one-and-a-quarter million service personnel and are formed into three branches--the army, the air force, and the navy.
8687	India, Art of. The art treasures of India are among the greatest in the world.
8688	India, Dance and music of. The arts of dance and music are of great importance to the culture of India.
8689	India, Government of. India is an independent, democratic republic.
8690	India, History of. India has one of the world's oldest and richest civilizations going back more than 5,000 years.
8691	India, Languages of. The Indian subcontinent consists of a number of separate linguistic communities each of which share a common language and culture.
8692	India, Literature of. The story of Indian literature extends back over more than 3,000 years.
8693	India, Philosophy of. The recording of Indian philosophy began with the ancient religious writings of the Vedas.
8694	Indian, American. The people now known as Indians or Native Americans were the first people to live in the Americas.
8695	Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world.
8696	Indian paintbrush is any of about 200 species of handsome wild flowers that grow primarily in the western United States.
8697	Indian pipe is a plant that is often mistaken for fungus.
8698	Indian Revolt, also called the Sepoy Rebellion, was a major Indian uprising against British rule in India.

8699	Indian Territory was the region in the United States, west of the Mississippi River, that the U.S. government set aside for the residence of Indians from about 1830 to 1906.
8700	Indian wars were the struggles between Indians and white people for the rich lands that became the United States.
8701	Indiana is a small state in the Midwestern region of the United States.
8702	Indianapolis (pop. 731,327) is the capital and largest city of Indiana in the United States, It is one of the chief centres of manufacturing, transportation, and the distribution of goods in the Midwest.
8703	Indictment, in law, is a written statement accusing one or more persons of a particular crime.
8704	Indigestion is a discomfort in the chest or abdomen that most commonly follows eating or drinking too much.
8705	Indigo is a deep blue dye used to colour cotton and wool.
8706	Indigo bunting is a North American songbird.
8707	Indium, a chemical element, is a rare, extremely soft, silver-white metal.
8708	Indochina is the eastern half of a long, curving peninsula that extends into the South China Sea from the mainland of Southeast Asia.
8709	Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia that consists of more than 13,600 islands.
8710	Inductance is a property of an electric circuit that opposes any change in the current flowing in that circuit.
8711	Induction, Electric, is the process by which an electrically charged object charges another object without touching it.
8712	Induction coil is an electrical transformer that produces high-voltage alternating current from lower voltage current.
8713	Inductive method is the reasoning process by which a person starts from particular experiences and proceeds to generalizations.
8714	Indulgence is a term used in the Roman Catholic Church.
8715	Indus River is the longest river in Pakistan.
8716	Indus Valley civilization was one of the world's first great civilizations.
8717	Industrial design is the process of planning and developing products and systems.
8718	Industrial espionage is the stealing of secret, confidential, or sensitive commercial information belonging to a company so that a competitor company can benefit from it.
8719	Industrial psychology is concerned with people at work.
8720	Industrial relations refers to the way that employers and their workers deal with each other.
8721	Industrial Revolution. During the 1700's and early 1800's, great changes took place in the lives and work of people in several parts of the world.
8722	Industry. An industry is a group of businesses that produce a similar product or provide a similar service.
8723	Inertia is a property of all matter.
8724	Inertial guidance is a method of navigation used to guide rockets and aeroplanes, submarines, and other vehicles.
8725	Infant mortality is a measure of the number of infants who die before reaching their first birthday.
8726	Infantry has been the largest combat branch of most armies for hundreds of years.
8727	Infertility, in human beings, is the inability of a woman to conceive, or of a man to father children.
8728	Infinitive is the simple or base form of a verb, such as go, see, watch, or do.
8729	Infinity is a term commonly used to refer to a quantity or distance that is so large it cannot be counted or measured.
8730	Inflammation is an abnormal condition of the tissues of some part of the body in which there is swelling, redness, heat, and pain.
8731	Inflation is a continual increase in prices throughout a nation's economy.
8732	Inflection is a set of word forms that show different functions or meanings in a sentence.
8733	Inflorescence is the flowering region of a plant.
8734	Influenza is an infectious disease caused by the influenza virus.

8735	Information retrieval is a system for locating facts in a central information storage area.
8736	Information science is the study of the recording, storage, retrieval, and use of information.
8737	Information theory describes how messages are transmitted and received through such electronic information systems as television, radio, or telegraph.
8738	Infrared rays, often called heat rays, resemble light rays, but they cannot be seen by the human eye.
8739	Ingalls, John James (1833-1900), was an American editor, lawyer, and statesman.
8740	Inge, William (1913-1973), was an American playwright.
8741	Ingersoll, Robert Green (1833-1899), was an American lawyer, politician, and writer.
8742	Ingham (pop. 5,202) is a town in northern Queensland, Australia, 111 kilometres north of Townsville.
8743	Ingold, Sir Christopher Kelk (1893-1970), an English chemist, investigated the electrical charges of organic compounds.
8744	Ingres, Jean Auguste Dominique (1780-1867), was a leading French artist who painted in the style known as neoclassicism.
8745	Inis is the Irish word for island.
8746	Initial teaching alphabet (i. t. a.) is a writing system designed to help people learn to read English.
8747	Injunction is an order requiring a person or persons to stop doing something they are already doing, or not to do something they plan to do.
8748	Ink is a coloured liquid, powder, or paste used for writing, drawing, or printing.
8749	Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is a political party in South Africa.
8750	Inkjet printer is a device commonly used to print text and illustrations created on computers.
8751	Inkslinger, Johnny, a character in American folklore, was Paul Bunyan's timekeeper.
8752	Inland revenue means all taxes except those on foreign commerce.
8753	Inland waterway is a route across a land region that can be used by boats, barges, or ships.
8754	Inlay is a type of decoration usually created by cutting a design into the surface of one material and filling the pattern with another, often contrasting, material.
8755	Innes, John (1829-1904), was a British property dealer and philanthropist who won fame for his horticultural work.
8756	Inness, George (1825-1894), was an American landscape painter.
8757	Innisfail (pop. 8,487) is about 6 kilometres from the mouth of the Johnstone River on the northeastern coast of Queensland, Australia.
8758	Innocent III (1160?-1216), is often considered the greatest of the medieval popes.
8759	Innocent IV (1200?-1254), was elected pope in 1243.
8760	Inns of Court was the name given during the early Middle Ages to four groups of buildings in London where lawyers lived, studied, taught, and held court.
8761	Innsbruck (pop. 116,100), a summer and winter resort, is the capital of the Austrian province of Tyrol.
8762	Inoculation is the injection of a special preparation into the body in order to produce immunity.
8763	Inonu, Ismet (1884-1973), was one of Turkey's leading statesmen of the 1900's.
8764	Input-output analysis is a method of studying the complex relationships between the various parts of an economy.
8765	Inquest is an inquiry held by a group of people who have the legal right to make an investigation.
8766	Inquisition was an effort by the Roman Catholic Church to seek out and punish heretics (persons who opposed church teachings).
8767	Insanity is a legal term for any severe mental disease or disorder that makes a person not responsible for his or her actions.
8768	Insect is a small, six-legged animal.
8769	Insecticide is a substance that kills insects.

8770	Insectivore is the name of any one of a group of small mammals, such as the mole, which feed chiefly on insects.
8771	Insectivorous plant is any plant that traps insects for food.
8772	Insignia are badges of rank and awards won by such uniformed services as the armed forces, the police, firefighters and ambulance crews.
8773	Insomnia is the inability to sleep naturally.
8774	Instinct is behaviour that is inherited rather than learned.
8775	Institute of France is a group of five learned societies that are encouraged and supported by the French government.
8776	Instrument, Scientific, is a tool for learning about the world.
8777	Insulation is the restriction of heat, sound, or electricity within a specific area.
8778	Insulator, Electric is a material that conducts almost no electricity.
8779	Insulin is a hormone that regulates the body's use of sugar and other food.
8780	Insull, Samuel (1859-1938), was an English-born public utilities executive in the United States (U.S.).
8781	Insurance is a means of providing protection against financial loss in a great variety of situations.
8782	Integer is a number.
8783	Integrated circuit is a tiny device that controls electric signals in such electronic equipment as computers and television sets.
8784	Intelligence. People differ in the speed with which they learn things and how well and how long they remember ideas.
8785	Intelligence quotient, or IQ, is a number used to indicate a person's intelligence.
8786	Intelligence service is an agency that chiefly gathers and evaluates information for a country's political and military leaders.
8787	Interactive program is a computer program that modifies its outcome in response to input from the computer user.
8788	Intercom is a system for communicating between a number of points that are close to each other.
8789	Interest is the price paid to lenders for the use of their money.
8790	Interference is an effect caused by two waves of the same kind passing through the same space at the same time.
8791	Interferometer is an instrument that uses the interference of waves to make precise measurements.
8792	Interferon is a chemical substance produced by the cells of human beings and other mammals in response to viral infections or certain chemicals.
8793	Interior design, sometimes called interior decoration, is the art of creating rooms and other indoor areas that are attractive, comfortable, and useful.
8794	Interjection is a word used in a sentence as an independent element, grammatically unrelated to the other words.
8795	Interleukin is the name of a group of proteins that serve as messengers among the cells of the body's immune system.
8796	Interlingua is an international language developed for scientific and medical writing.
8797	Intermezzo is a type of musical composition that has had many functions during its history.
8798	Internal-combustion engine produces power by burning fuel within the engine.
8799	International, The, is a name given to several early international organizations of workers.
8800	International Air Transport Association (IATA) is an organization of the world's scheduled international airlines.
8801	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an organization that promotes peaceful uses of nuclear energy throughout the world.
8802	International Bureau of Weights and Measures is an international organization that standardizes units of measure.

8803	International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is one of the world's largest manufacturers of information systems and equipment.
8804	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency related to the United Nations that promotes the safe and orderly growth of civil aviation.
8805	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is an organization that promotes the interests of working people.
8806	International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) is an organization devoted to the conservation of birds and their habitats.
8807	International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) coordinates the activities of 20 international unions in the fields of the natural sciences.
8808	International Court of Justice, often called the World Court, is the highest judicial agency of the United Nations.
8809	International Date Line is an imaginary line which marks the spot on the earth's surface where each new calendar day begins.
8810	International Development Association (IDA) is a world organization that provides loans to developing countries for development projects.
8811	International Energy Agency (IEA) is an organization of 20 countries that are major importers of oil.
8812	International Finance Corporation (IFC) is an investment corporation owned and financed by about 125 countries.
8813	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN).
8814	International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that promotes the welfare of workers.
8815	International law is the body of rules and general principles that nations are expected to observe in their relations with one another.
8816	International Maritime Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, promotes cooperation among governments in matters involving international shipping.
8817	International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of more than 175 member nations that works to establish an efficient system of international payments and trade.
8818	International relations are primarily official contacts among the governments of independent countries.
8819	International standard book number is a group of ten numbers identifying a book and its publisher.
8820	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) establishes regulations on the international use of radio, satellite, telegraph, and telephone communication services.
8821	International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries.
8822	Internationale, The, is an unofficial anthem used by some Socialist parties.
8823	Internet is a vast network of computers that connects many of the world's businesses, institutions, and individuals.
8824	Internet service provider (ISP) is a company that connects computer users to the Internet (the global network of computers).
8825	Inter-Parliamentary Union is an organization made up of members of parliaments throughout the world.
8826	Interpol is an intergovernmental organization of police authorities from about 175 countries.
8827	Intervention is an act in which one nation interferes in the internal affairs of another nation.
8828	Intestine is the muscular tube in the body through which food and the products of digestion pass.
8829	Intolerable Acts. Early in 1774 the British Parliament passed five laws to which American colonists strongly objected.
8830	Intoxication is the condition in which the body is poisoned by a toxin or by a narcotic, alcohol, or some other drug.

8831	Intranet is a private computer network that mimics the feel and features of the Internet.
8832	Intravenous injection is given into the blood inside a vein.
8833	Introvert, when used nontechnically, usually means a shy, unsociable person.
8834	Intuition is knowledge that comes to a person without any conscious remembering or formal reasoning.
8835	Inuit are a people who live in and near the Arctic.
8836	Invention is the creation of a new device, process, or product.
8837	Invercargill (pop. 51,984) is the main city of Southland in the South Island of New Zealand.
8838	Inverclyde (pop. 89,990) is a unitary authority in Scotland bordering the Firth of Clyde.
8839	Inverell (pop. 15,590), is a town in the New England tableland (plateau) of northern New South Wales, Australia (see NEW ENGLAND).
8840	Inverness (pop. 62,647) is an important town in northern Scotland.
8841	Inverness-shire, was a Scottish county, abolished in 1974.
8842	Invertebrate is an animal that lacks a vertebral column (backbone).
8843	Investigator was the ship in which the British navigator Matthew Flinders sailed around Australia in 1801, 1802, and 1803 (see FLINDERS, MATTHEW).
8844	Investment is the use of money to earn income or profit.
8845	Investment banking is a business activity in which a company purchases newly issued securities, such as stocks and bonds, from businesses and governments.
8846	Invisible ink is a writing fluid intended for secret communication.
8847	Io, in Greek mythology, was a mistress of the god Zeus.
8848	Iodine is a nonmetallic chemical element.
8849	Ion is an atom or a group of atoms that has an electric charge.
8850	Ion microscope, also known as a field-ion microscope, is one of the most powerful magnifying instruments in scientific use.
8851	Iona is an island of the Inner Hebrides in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
8852	Ionesco, Eugene (1912-1994), was a Romanian-born French playwright.
8853	Ionian Islands are a group of islands in the Ionian Sea that are part of Greece.
8854	Ionian Sea is the deepest part of the Mediterranean Sea.
8855	Ionians were a group of ancient Greeks.
8856	Ionosphere is a part of the earth's atmosphere that has many ions (electrically charged atoms and groups of atoms) and free electrons.
8857	I.O.U. The words I owe you sound like the letters I O U. These letters serve as a brief form of that statement.
8858	Iowa is a Midwestern state in the United States.
8859	Ipecac, also known as ipecacuanha, is a drug made from the dried root of a small shrub native to Brazil.
8860	Iphigenia, in Greek mythology, was the daughter of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon, the commander of the Greek forces in the Trojan War.
8861	Ipoh (pop. 344,627) is the second largest city in Malaysia.
8862	Ipswich (pop. 73,310) is an industrial centre in south-eastern Queensland, Australia.
8863	Ipswich (pop. 115,500) is a town and local government district in Suffolk, England.
8864	Iqbal, Sir Muhammad (1873-1938), was a Muslim Indian scholar, philosopher, and poet.
8865	Iran is an ancient country in the Middle East region of southwestern Asia.
8866	Iraq is an Arab country at the head of the Persian Gulf in southwestern Asia.
8867	Iredell, James (1751-1799), served on the first Supreme Court of the United States.
8868	Ireland is a small, independent country in northwestern Europe.
8869	Ireland, Armed services of. The Irish armed services are the military forces of the Republic of Ireland.
8870	Ireland, David (1927-...), an Australian novelist and dramatist, became known for his novel The Chantic Bird (1968).

8871	Ireland, Government of. Ireland is a republic with a written constitution.
8872	Ireland, History of. Ireland lies west of Great Britain and the mainland of Europe.
8873	Ireland, John (1879-1962), was an English composer.
8874	Irenaeus, Saint (A.D. 130?-202?), was one of the most important thinkers and leaders in the early Christian church.
8875	Irian Jaya is a province of Indonesia that forms the western half of the island of New Guinea.
8876	Iridium is a silvery metallic element.
8877	Iris is a popular plant with large, beautifully coloured flowers.
8878	Iris, in Greek mythology, was the golden-winged goddess of the rainbow, and a messenger of the gods, especially of Hera.
8879	Irish Brigade was founded by Irish soldiers who fled Ireland for France after the Williamite War in the late 1600's.
8880	Irish language is, under the Irish Constitution, the national language of the Republic of Ireland.
8881	Irish literature reflects the history and spirit of the Irish people better than any other art form.
8882	Irish moss, also called carrageen is the name of several kinds of seaweeds that grow along rocky shores and that are collected for commercial use.
8883	Irish Republican Army (IRA) is a military organization that seeks to unite the independent Republic of Ireland with Northern Ireland, which is a part of the United Kingdom (UK).
8884	Irish Sea is a small sea that separates Ireland from England and Scotland.
8885	Irish setter, or red setter as it is more often called, is an attractive dog with a brownish-red coat.
8886	Irish Sugar p. l. c. is an important company in the Republic of Ireland.
8887	Irish terrier is a bold, fearless dog.
8888	Irish water spaniel is sometimes called the clown of the dog family.
8889	Irish wolfhound is the tallest of all dogs.
8890	Irkutsk (pop. 589,000) is a manufacturing, transportation, and cultural centre in Russia.
8891	Iron is a chemical element with the symbol Fe.
8892	Iron Age is the period of history that began between 1500 and 1000 B.C. with the widespread use of iron for tools and weapons.
8893	Iron and steel are the world's cheapest and most useful metals.
8894	Iron Curtain is a phrase made popular by Sir Winston Churchill in the 1940's.
8895	Iron Knob (pop. 331) is a small mining town in the Middleback Ranges of South Australia.
8896	Iron lung is a device used to treat paralysis of the muscles and organs of breathing.
8897	Ironwood, or hornbeam, are names given to certain trees that have exceptionally hard wood.
8898	Ironwork, Decorative. People have used iron in useful and decorative ways since the Iron Age, when they discovered that the metal could be easily worked.
8899	Irony is a device used in speaking and writing to deliberately express ideas so they can be understood in two ways.
8900	Irradiation is the exposing of matter to radiation, usually for the purpose of producing a specific biological, chemical, or physical change.
8901	Irrawaddy River, also spelled Irawadi, is the chief river of Burma.
8902	Irrigation is the watering of land by artificial methods.
8903	Irtys River is the chief tributary of the Ob River.
8904	Irving, Sir Henry (1838-1905), was one of the greatest actors and most successful theatre managers of his time.
8905	Irving, Washington (1783-1859), was one of the first American authors to win recognition in Europe as well as the United States.
8906	Irwin, Margaret (1889-1967), a British historical novelist, gained great popularity for her skill in recreating the great people of history.
8907	Isaac, the second of the Hebrew patriarchs, was the son of Abraham and his wife Sarah (see ABRAHAM; ISHMAEL).
8908	Isaacs, Sir Isaac (1855-1948), was the first Australian-born governor-general of Australia.

8909	Isabella I (1451-1504), queen of Castile and Aragon, played one of the most important parts in the history of Spain.
8910	Isaiah, Book of, is a book of the Bible that is named after the Hebrew prophet Isaiah.
8911	Isfahan (pop. 926,601) is one of the largest cities in Iran.
8912	Ishak Haji Muhammad (1909-1991), was a prominent Malay writer and radical political activist.
8913	Isherwood, Christopher (1904-1986), was an English-born writer best known for his descriptions of the petty boredom and aimless quality of life in Europe in the 1930's.
8914	Ishiguro, Kazuo (1954-...), is a Japanese-born British novelist.
8915	Ishmael, in the Old Testament Book of Genesis, and in the Quran, was the elder son of Abraham.
8916	Isinglass is the purest form of animal gelatin.
8917	Isis was the most popular goddess in ancient Egyptian mythology.
8918	Iskandar Muda (1583?-1636), was the greatest ruler of Aceh, a sultanate on the northern tip of Sumatra, in what is now Indonesia.
8919	Islam is the religion that was first brought to the world by the Prophet Muhammad in the A.D. 600's.
8920	Islamabad (pop. 204,364) is the capital of Pakistan.
8921	Islamic art is the art of the civilization based on the Islamic religion.
8922	Island is a body of land smaller than a continent and surrounded by water.
8923	Isle of Youth, called Isla de la Juventud in Spanish, is a Cuban island in the Caribbean Sea, 64 kilometres off the southwest coast of Cuba.
8924	Islington (pop. 155,200) is a densely populated borough in London.
8925	Islwyn (pop. 64,900) is a local government district in southwest Gwent, Wales.
8926	Ismail bin Abdul Rahman, Tun (1915-1973), was deputy prime minister of Malaysia from 1970 until his death in 1973.
8927	Ismail bin Mohammed Ali (1918-...), was governor of the Central Bank of Malaysia from 1962 to 1980.
8928	Ismaili Muslims, or Ismailis, are a worldwide religious community belonging to the Shiite branch of Islam (see ISLAM).
8929	Ismay, Lord (1887-1965), Hastings Lionel Ismay was a British soldier and administrator.
8930	Isobar is a line drawn on weather charts and maps to connect places that have the same atmospheric pressure.
8931	Isocrates (436-338 B.C.), was a great Greek writer and teacher.
8932	Isolationism is the doctrine of people who believe a nation should hold itself separate from other nations.
8933	Isomers are two or more chemical compounds that have the same number of each kind of atom, but differ in the way the atoms are arranged.
8934	Isometrics is a method of exercise that involves little or no visible movement.
8935	Isomorphism, in chemistry, applies to the close similarity found in the crystalline structures of different substances.
8936	Isoniazid is a drug used to fight tuberculosis, actinomycosis (lumpy jaw), and other diseases.
8937	Isoptera is an order of insects that live in colonies similar to those of ants and bees.
8938	Isotherm is a line drawn on maps to connect places that have the same temperature.
8939	Isotope is one of two or more atoms of the same element that differ in atomic weight because their atomic nuclei contain different numbers of neutrons.
8940	Israel is a small country in southwestern Asia.
8941	Istanbul (pop. 5,475,982), is the largest city and seaport of Turkey.
8942	Isthmian games. Ancient Greece had four great national festivals.
8943	Isthmus is a narrow strip of land which connects larger bodies of land.
8944	Italian greyhound is a small dog.
8945	Italian language is the official language of Italy and one of the official languages of Switzerland.

8946	Italian literature includes many masterpieces written since the early 1200's.
8947	Italics is the style of type in which this sentence is printed.
8948	Italo-Ethiopian War was fought between Italy and the African Empire of Ethiopia (formerly Abyssinia) from 1935 to 1936.
8949	Italy is a country in southern Europe.
8950	Itch is a sensation caused by irritation of particular nerves in the skin.
8951	Iturbi, Jose (1895-1980), was a Spanish pianist and conductor.
8952	Iturbide, Agustin de (1783-1824), a Mexican military leader, ruled Mexico from May 1822 to March 1823 as Emperor Agustin I. In 1821, Iturbide helped originate the "Plan of Iguala," which proposed that Mexico, then a colony of Spain, become an indepen
8953	Ivan III, the Great (1440-1505), was grand prince of Moscow from 1462 to 1505.
8954	Ivan IV, the Terrible (1530-1584), in 1547 became the first Russian ruler to be crowned czar.
8955	Ives, Burl (1909-1995), was an American folk singer and actor.
8956	Ives, Charles Edward (1874-1954), was a leading American experimental composer.
8957	Ivory is a hard substance that makes up the main part of the tusks and teeth of certain animals.
8958	Ivory black is a black pigment made by heating waste ivory dust and chips.
8959	Ivory Coast is a country that lies along the Gulf of Guinea on the west coast of Africa.
8960	Ivory palm is a short palm tree native to South America.
8961	Ivy is an evergreen plant that climbs over walls and tree trunks.
8962	Iwo Jima is the middle island of the three Volcano Islands, or Kazan Retto, in the northwestern Pacific Ocean.
8963	Ixtacihuatl (5,286 metres) is an inactive volcano about 55 kilometres southeast of Mexico City.
8964	Izmir (pop. 1,489,772) is a Turkish port and trading centre on the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea.
8965	J is the tenth letter of the English alphabet, and was the last to be added.
8966	Jaafar, Long (?-1857), helped to establish and develop the tin-mining industry in Perak, Malaysia.
8967	Jaafar, Tuanku (1927-...) became the king of Malaysia in 1994.
8968	Jabiru is the name of two different species of storks.
8969	Jacana is a small wading bird of the tropics, with remarkably long toes and nails.
8970	Jacaranda is the Brazilian name for a group of trees and shrubs native to tropical America.
8971	Jack Frost is the imaginary sprite who is supposed to trace the beautiful patterns that frost makes on trees, windows, and other objects.
8972	Jack-in-the-pulpit is any of several wild flowers that grow in moist woodlands and swampy areas.
8973	Jack-o'-lantern is a name often given to a hollowed-out pumpkin which has eyes, nose, and a mouth carved in one side.
8974	Jack rabbit is a name for four kinds of large hares found in deserts and prairies in western North America.
8975	Jack Russell terrier was developed in England in the early 1800's by John Russell, a hunting clergyman in Devon.
8976	Jack the Ripper was an unknown murderer who terrorized London in 1888.
8977	Jackal is a wild dog that lives in Asia, Africa, and southeastern Europe.
8978	Jackdaw is a small crow that is common in Europe and North Africa.
8979	Jackeroo is the Australian term for a young male management trainee on a sheep or cattle station.
8980	Jackfruit is a fast-growing tropical tree with a large, edible fruit.
8981	Jacklin, Tony (1944-...), an English professional golfer, became famous in the late 1960's.
8982	Jacks, also called jackstones, is the name of a children's game played with small metal objects called jacks.
8983	Jackson, Alexander Young (1882-1974), a Canadian landscape painter, was one of the original members of the group of Toronto artists, who, during the 1920's and early 1930's, called themselves "The Group of Seven."

8984	Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845), was the seventh president of the United States from 1829 to 1837.
8985	Jackson, Glenda (1936-...), a British actress, became a member of the United Kingdom Parliament in 1992.
8986	Jackson, Henry Martin (1912-1983), served as United States senator for the state of Washington from 1953 to 1983.
8987	Jackson, Jesse (1941-...), is a black American civil rights activist, political leader, and Baptist minister.
8988	Jackson, Mahalia (1911-1972), was a famous American gospel singer.
8989	Jackson, Marjorie (1931-...), known as the Lithgow Flash, was the first Australian woman to win an Olympic gold medal in athletics.
8990	Jackson, Michael (1958-...), an American singer, dancer, and songwriter, is one of the most popular and exciting performers of rock music.
8991	Jackson, Stonewall (1824-1863), was one of the most famous Confederate generals in America.
8992	Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent (1879-1961), was founder and director of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre in England.
8993	Jacksonville (pop. 672,971; met. area pop. 906,727), United States, is the largest city in Florida and the state's financial and insurance capital.
8994	Jacky Jacky, an Aborigine from the Merton district in New South Wales, Australia, accompanied Edmund Kennedy on his ill-fated expedition along the northeastern coast of Queensland in 1848.
8995	Jacob, in the book of Genesis in the Bible and in the Quran, was the son of Isaac.
8996	Jacob, Francois (1920-...), a French geneticist, shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine with Andre Lwoff and Jacques Monod.
8997	Jacobins were members of the Jacobin Club, the most radical political society to rule during the French Revolution.
8998	Jacobite risings, in 1715 and 1745, were attempts to restore the exiled Stuart family to the throne of England.
8999	Jacobs, Joseph (1854-1916), was a British scholar best known for his collections of folk tales for children.
9000	Jacobs, W. W. (1863-1943), was an English author of humorous short stories about London's dockland and the crews of small ships.
9001	Jacquard is the name of an elaborate weave found in table damask, bedspreads, and brocades.
9002	Jacquard, Joseph Marie (1752-1834), perfected the automatic pattern loom.
9003	Jacques, Reginald (1894-1969), was an English conductor and musical educator.
9004	Jade is a hard, tough, and highly coloured stone widely used for fine carvings and jewellery.
9005	Jaffa, Israel, is one of the oldest cities in the world.
9006	Jagannath is the name of a famous Hindu temple and idol at Puri, in the state of Orissa, India.
9007	Jaguar is the largest, most powerful wild cat of the Western Hemisphere.
9008	Jaguarundi is a wild cat of the Western Hemisphere.
9009	Jahangir (1569-1627) was the fourth Mughal emperor of India.
9010	Jahangir Khan (1963-...), a Pakistani squash player, became world champion in the 1980's.
9011	Jahn, Helmut (1940-...), is an American architect.
9012	Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig, (1778-1852), a German teacher, was a founder of the gymnastics movement in Germany.
9013	Jainism is an ancient religious and philosophical tradition of India.
9014	Jaipur (pop. 1,454,678; met. area pop. 1,514,425) is a city in northwest India, lying 259 kilometres southwest of Delhi.
9015	Jakarta (pop. 6,761,886) is the capital and largest city of Indonesia.
9016	Jakobovits, Lord (1921-...), Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, a Jewish religious leader, was chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Commonwealth of Nations from 1967 to 1991.
9017	Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place at Amritsar in the Punjab, India, in April 1919.
9018	Jam and jelly are sweet, thick spreads made from fruit.

9019	Jamaica is an independent island country in the Caribbean Sea.
9020	Jambu is the Malay name for a tree which bears an edible fruit called a rose apple.
9021	James was the name of two kings of England and Scotland, and of five kings of Scotland.
9022	James, Cyril Lionel Robert (1901-1989), was a distinguished Trinidadian writer.
9023	James, Epistle of, is a book of the New Testament of the Bible.
9024	James, Henry (1879-1947), was an American writer, philanthropist, and businessman.
9025	James, Jesse (1847-1882), became one of the most famous bank and train robbers in United States history.
9026	James, Marquis (1891-1955), was an American author who wrote about American leaders and institutions.
9027	James, P. D. (1920-...), is a popular British writer of detective stories.
9028	James, Saint, was one of the leaders of the Christian church in Jerusalem during the first years after it was founded.
9029	James, William (1842-1910), became the most widely-read American philosopher of the 1900's.
9030	James the Greater, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
9031	James the Less, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
9032	Jamestown, Virginia, was the first permanent English settlement in North America.
9033	Jammu and Kashmir is a state in the far north of the republic of India.
9034	Janacek, Leos (1854-1928), was a Czech composer best known for his operas and works for male chorus.
9035	Janissaries were a group of highly trained professional soldiers of the Ottoman Empire.
9036	Jansen, Cornelius (1585-1638), was a Roman Catholic bishop best known for his book Augustinus, published in 1640, after his death.
9037	Jansher Khan (1969-...), a Pakistani squash player, became world champion in the late 1980's.
9038	Jansky, Karl Guthe (1905-1950), an American engineer, was the first person to detect radio waves outside the solar system.
9039	Jansz, Willem (1570?-?), was a Dutch navigator who is thought to be the first European to see and land on the Australian continent.
9040	January is the first month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
9041	Janus, in Roman mythology, was a god who had two faces that looked in opposite directions.
9042	Japan is an island country in the North Pacific Ocean.
9043	Japan, Sea of, is an arm of the Pacific Ocean.
9044	Japanese beetle is an insect that injures grasses, trees, crops, and garden plants.
9045	Japanese chin is a dainty, graceful toy dog.
9046	Japanese language is the native tongue of the people of Japan and the neighbouring Ryukyu and Bonin islands.
9047	Japanese literature ranks as one of the world's great literatures.
9048	Japanese print is a type of Japanese illustration printed on paper from carved blocks of wood.
9049	Japanese spitz is one of the family of spitz breeds of dog.
9050	Jardine was the name of a family of explorers of northern Queensland, Australia.
9051	Jarrah is among the world's most valuable hardwood timber trees.
9052	Jarrow is an industrial town on the south bank of the River Tyne, in northeast England.
9053	Jaruzelski, Wojciech (1923-...), was the top leader of Poland from 1981 to 1989.
9054	Jasmine is the name of about 200 species of flowering shrubs that grow in mainly tropical and subtropical regions.
9055	Jason was a hero in Greek mythology who led a band of men called the Argonauts.
9056	Jasper is the name of a dark red variety of chalcedony.
9057	Jaspers, Karl (1883-1969), was a leading German existentialist philosopher.

9058	Jassin, H. B. (1917-...), an Indonesian essay writer and literary critic, has been called "the custodian of modern Indonesian literature." He is best known for his vast collection of materials on Indonesian literature.
9059	Jaundice is a yellowish discoloration of the skin, the tissues, and the whites of the eyes.
9060	Java is the most heavily populated and important island of Indonesia.
9061	Java man was a type of prehistoric human being who lived from about 1 million to 500,000 years ago.
9062	Javed Miandad (1957-...), a right-handed Pakistani batsman, scored more test runs than any other Pakistani cricketer.
9063	Javelin is a light, slender spear that is thrown for distance in athletics meetings.
9064	Javits, Jacob Koppel (1904-1986), a New York Republican, served in the United States Senate from 1957 to 1981.
9065	Jay is a woodland bird of the crow family.
9066	Jayakumar, Shunmugan (1939-...), became Singapore's minister of foreign affairs in 1994.
9067	Jazz is a kind of music that has often been called the only art form to originate in the United States.
9068	Jean Baptiste de la Salle, Saint (1651-1719), a French priest, founded the Institute of Brothers of the Christian School, a Roman Catholic religious order devoted to teaching boys.
9069	Jeans are trousers that are usually made of denim, a heavy, coarse cotton cloth with a diagonal weave.
9070	Jeans, Sir James Hopwood (1877-1946), contributed to the understanding of the behaviour of molecules, especially to the kinetic theory of gases (see GAS).
9071	Jedda was Australia's first feature film in colour.
9072	Jeep is a small all-purpose vehicle used by the armed forces of many countries.
9073	Jefferies, Richard (1848-1887), was an English naturalist and novelist.
9074	Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826), was the third president of the United States, holding the office from 1801 to 1809.
9075	Jeffreys, George (1645-1689), Lord Jeffreys of Wem, was a Tory judge who worked vigorously to support Charles II and James II against their Whig opponents.
9076	Jeffreys, Sir Harold (1891-1989), a British geophysicist, became a leading authority on the structure of the earth.
9077	Jeffries, James Jackson (1875-1953), was an American boxer.
9078	Jehoiakim (?-598? B.C.) was king of Judah from about 608 B.C. until his death.
9079	Jehoshaphat was a ruler of the kingdom of Judah during the first half of the 800's B.C. In the Bible, Jehoshaphat's story is told in II Chronicles 17:1-21:3.
9080	Jehovah is a form of Yahweh, the sacred Hebrew name for God.
9081	Jehovah's Witnesses are members of a religious group that uses the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society as its corporate body.
9082	Jehu was a king of Israel.
9083	Jellicoe, Sir John (1859-1935), was a British naval officer during World War I (1914-1918).
9084	Jellyfish is the common name of a type of sea animal that biologists call a medusa.
9085	Jemison, Mae Carol (1956-...), an American astronaut and doctor, became the first black woman to travel in space.
9086	Jenkin, Patrick (1926-...), a Conservative Party politician, was Britain's Secretary of State for the Environment from 1983 to 1985.
9087	Jenkins, Charles Francis (1867-1934), was a United States inventor who developed the phantascope and mechanical scanning devices for television.
9088	Jenkins, Roy Harris (1920-...), is a British politician.
9089	Jenne, also called is a small city in Mali.
9090	Jenner, Edward (1749-1823), a British doctor, discovered vaccination as a means of preventing smallpox.

9091	Jenner, Sir William (1815-1898), a British doctor, studied certain acute communicable diseases and did much to advance their treatment.
9092	Jenney, William Le Baron (1832-1907), was an American architect and engineer.
9093	Jennings, Sir Ivor (1903-1965), a British academic, became a leading authority on law and government.
9094	Jenolan Caves are a series of caves in Australia.
9095	Jensen, J. Hans (1906-1973), a German physicist, shared the 1963 Nobel Prize for physics with Maria Goeppert Mayer and Eugene Paul Wigner.
9096	Jensen, Johannes Vilhelm (1873-1950), was a Danish author who won the 1944 Nobel Prize for literature.
9097	Jenson, Nicolas (1415?-1480), a French printer, introduced roman types in 1470.
9098	Jerboa is a mammal that looks like a tiny kangaroo.
9099	Jeremiah, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, named after a Hebrew prophet.
9100	Jericho (pop. 5,312) lies in the West Bank, a Middle Eastern territory inhabited chiefly by Palestinians.
9101	Jerilderie (pop. 954), is a small town in New South Wales, Australia.
9102	Jeritza, Maria (1887-1982), was a Czech dramatic soprano.
9103	Jeroboam is the name of two kings who ruled the northern kingdom of Israel.
9104	Jerome, Jerome K. (1859-1927), was a British playwright, novelist, and humorist.
9105	Jerome, Saint (about 340-420), was a great Biblical scholar of the Christian church.
9106	Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands.
9107	Jersey is a plain, knitted fabric without ribs (ridges).
9108	Jerusalem is a holy city of Jews, Christians, and Muslims.
9109	Jerusalem artichoke is a plant native to North America, and cultivated in both the New World and the Old World.
9110	Jervis Bay is an inlet on the coast of New South Wales, Australia.
9111	Jester was a person whose duty it was to amuse the family of a king or nobleman.
9112	Jesuits are members of a Roman Catholic religious order of men.
9113	Jesus Christ was one of the world's greatest religious leaders.
9114	Jet is a kind of coal so hard and uniform that it can be carved and polished to look like black glass.
9115	Jet boat is a small craft that is propelled by a jet of water pumped at a high velocity through a nozzle at the stern.
9116	Jet propulsion is the production of motion in one direction by releasing a high-pressure stream of gas in the opposite direction.
9117	Jet Propulsion Laboratory is a centre for the design of unmanned spacecraft and their control in space.
9118	Jet stream is a band of fast-moving air currents that occur at high altitudes.
9119	Jetty is an engineering structure built into a river or harbour.
9120	Jevons, William Stanley (1835-1882), a British economist, was one of the first to formulate the economic theory of marginal utility.
9121	Jewel is an ornament made of enamel or precious metals or stones.
9122	Jewellery refers to the ornaments people wear.
9123	Jewfish is the name of several species of large fish, known as groupers (see GROUPER).
9124	Jews are the descendants of an ancient people called the Hebrews.
9125	Jew's-harp is a small musical instrument that is used mainly in folk music and by children.
9126	Jhansi, Rani of (1835-1858), an Indian queen, became famous for her military leadership in the war of independence against the British in 1857.
9127	Jiang Qing (1914-1991), also spelled Chiang Ch'ing, was a Chinese political leader.
9128	Jiang Zemin (1927-...) became general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party in 1989.

9129	Jicama is a type of climbing vine grown for its fleshy, edible tubers (thick underground stems).
9130	Jidda (pop. 1,210,000) is the chief seaport and air terminal of Saudi Arabia.
9131	Jimenez, Juan Ramon (1881-1958), a Spanish poet, won the 1956 Nobel Prize for literature.
9132	Jimenez de Cisneros, Francisco (1436-1517), was a Spanish cardinal.
9133	Jimenez de Quesada, Gonzalo (1497?-1579), was a Spanish conqueror.
9134	Jimmu Tenno, also called Jimmu, was supposedly the first emperor of Japan and founder of the family that has ruled Japan throughout its history.
9135	Jimson weed, also called thorn apple, is a large, bushy, poisonous plant.
9136	Jindabyne (pop. 1,733) is a tourist resort in the Snowy Mountains area of New South Wales, Australia.
9137	Jindivik is a remote-controlled jet aircraft, designed and produced in Australia under the government's defence research programme.
9138	Jingoism is an attitude of boastful, warlike patriotism.
9139	Jinnah, Muhammad Ali (1876-1948), was a leader in India's struggle for independence.
9140	Jinrikisha, also called ricksha or rickshaw, is a light two-wheeled cart once widely used as a public vehicle in Japan, China, and other countries of East Asia.
9141	Jivaro Indians are a tribe famous for their fierceness and for their head shrinking.
9142	Joan of Arc, Saint (1412?-1431), was a French national heroine who became a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
9143	Joaquin, Nick (1917-...), the foremost Filipino author writing in English, was honoured as a "national artist" by the government of the Philippines in 1976.
9144	Job, Book of, is a book of the Bible.
9145	Jobim, Antonio Carlos (1927-...), is a Brazilian composer, pianist, and arranger of popular music.
9146	Job's tears is a type of tall grass that grows in tropical climates.
9147	Jodl, Alfred, (1892?-1946), signed the unconditional surrender of Germany in Reims in 1945.
9148	Jodrell Bank Observatory, near Manchester, England, is one of the world's largest radio astronomy observatories.
9149	Joel, Book of, is a book of the Bible named after an Israelite prophet.
9150	Joffre, Joseph Jacques Cesaire (1852-1931), commanded the French armies during the early part of World War I (1914-1918).
9151	Joffrey, Robert (1930-1988), was an American ballet teacher and choreographer (composer of dances).
9152	Jogging is a popular form of exercise and recreation in which a person runs at a steady, moderate pace.
9153	Jogues, Saint Isaac (1607-1646), a Jesuit missionary, preached among the Huron Indians in Canada.
9154	Johanan ben Zakkai was the foremost spiritual and cultural leader of the Jewish people shortly after the time of Christ.
9155	Johannesburg (pop. 828,000; met. area pop. 2,747,000) is a city in South Africa.
9156	John (1167?-1216), often called John Lackland, was one of England's most unpopular kings.
9157	John II (1455-1495) ruled as king of Portugal from 1481 until his death in October 1495.
9158	John III Sobieski (1624-1696) was king of Poland when the Turkish menace to Christendom was at its height.
9159	John VI (1769?-1826) was king of Portugal from 1816 to 1826.
9160	John XXII (about 1245-1334) was elected pope in 1316.
9161	John XXIII (about 1370-1419) was an antipope during a troubled period in church history called the Great Schism (1378-1417).
9162	John XXIII (1881-1963) was elected pope in 1958, succeeding Pius XII. Many people thought that John would have a short, uneventful reign because he was nearly 77 years old.
9163	John, Augustus Edwin (1878-1961), a Welsh-born painter, became known principally for his portraits of prominent people.

9164	John, Barry (1945-...), a Welsh rugby union player, won fame as the most outstanding British player of his time.
9165	John, Elton (1947-...), is a British rock pianist, singer, and songwriter.
9166	John, Epistles of, are the 23rd, 24th, and 25th books of the New Testament of the Christian Bible.
9167	John, Errol (1923-1988), a West Indian actor and writer, won acclaim for his brilliant short play, Moon on a Rainbow Shawl, first produced in London in 1958.
9168	John, Gwen (1876-1939), was a British painter, known for her portraits.
9169	John, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
9170	John Bull is the name used for England and the English people.
9171	John Dory is a short, deep-bodied fish with a characteristic large, black spot on each side.
9172	John of Gaunt (1340-1399), Duke of Lancaster, was the power behind the throne during much of the reign of his nephew, King Richard II of England.
9173	John o' Groats lies at the extreme northeastern tip of the mainland of Scotland.
9174	John Paul I (1912-1978) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1978.
9175	John Paul II (1920-...) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1978.
9176	John the Baptist, Saint (6 B.C.?-A.D. 28), in Christianity, was a prophet who was considered the forerunner of Jesus Christ.
9177	Johns, Jasper (1930-...), is an American artist.
9178	Johns, W. E. (1893-1968), a British writer, gained great popularity among schoolboys with his thrilling stories of Biggles, a daring and adventurous airman.
9179	Johnson, Amy (1903-1941), a British airwoman, won fame in 1930 when she became the first woman to make a solo flight from England to Australia.
9180	Johnson, Andrew (1808-1875), was president of the United States from 1865 to 1869.
9181	Johnson, Ian (1918-...), an Australian off-spin bowler and batsman, captained the Australian cricket team in 17 test matches against England, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and the West Indies.
9182	Johnson, Jack (1878-1946), an American boxer, was the first black to win the world heavyweight championship.
9183	Johnson, Lyndon Baines (1908-1973), was president of the United States from 1963 to 1969.
9184	Johnson, Philip Cortelyou (1906-...), is an American architect.
9185	Johnson, Richard (1753-1827), was the first clergyman in Australia.
9186	Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784), was the greatest British writer of his day and the subject of a famous biography by his friend James Boswell.
9187	Johnson, Thomas (1732-1819), an American statesman and jurist, helped lead the state of Maryland during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
9188	Johnson Space Center is the headquarters for all United States manned spacecraft projects conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
9189	Johnston, Bill (1922-...), was one of Australia's greatest bowlers during the period 1946 to 1950, when Australia was the reigning world cricket champion.
9190	Johnston, Denis (1901-1984), an Irish playwright, was director of the Gate Theatre in Dublin from 1931 to 1936.
9191	Johnston, Edward (1872-1944), was a British authority on lettering.
9192	Johnston, George Henry (1912-1970), an Australian novelist, wrote My Brother Jack, which won the Miles Franklin Literary Award in 1964.
9193	Johnston, Sir Harry (1858-1927), was a British explorer who played an important part in the foundation of British rule in east-central Africa.
9194	Johor is the most southern state of Peninsular Malaysia.
9195	Johor Bahru (pop. 705,432) is the fourth largest city in Malaysia.
9196	Joint is the place at which two or more bones meet in the skeleton of the body.
9197	Joint-stock company was a form of business organization in which the funds to carry on business were obtained by selling shares of stock (the companies' capital) to a number of individuals.

9198	Jojoba is an evergreen shrub that grows wild in desert regions of northwestern Mexico and the Southwestern United States.
9199	Joliot-Curie, Irene (1897-1956), was a French physicist known for her work with radioactivity, especially the production of artificial radioactive elements.
9200	Jolliet, Louis (1645-1700), also spelled Joliet, was a French-Canadian explorer who led an expedition down the Mississippi River, in North America.
9201	Jolson, Al (1886-1950), was a popular American stage and film entertainer.
9202	Jonah, Book of, is one of a group of books of the Bible called the Prophets.
9203	Jones, Bobby (1902-1971), an American golfer, was one of the greatest players in the history of the sport.
9204	Jones, Casey (1863-1900), was an American railway engineer who gave his life in a train crash to save his passengers and crew.
9205	Jones, Ernest (1879-1958), a British doctor, helped introduce the principles of psychoanalysis into the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.
9206	Jones, Henry Arthur (1851-1929), was an English dramatist and critic.
9207	Jones, Inigo (1573-1652), was the first major architect of the English Renaissance.
9208	Jones, John Paul (1747-1792), is often called the Father of the American Navy.
9209	Jones, Sir William (1746-1794), was one of the first British scholars to study the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit.
9210	Jonquil is any of several yellow narcissuses that come from southern Europe and northern Africa.
9211	Jonson, Ben (1572-1637), was an English playwright and poet.
9212	Joplin, Janis (1943-1970), was an American blues and rock music singer of the 1960's.
9213	Joplin, Scott (1868-1917), an American composer and pianist, was the leading composer of ragtime, a lively, rhythmic kind of music written chiefly for the piano.
9214	Jordan is an Arab kingdom on the East Bank of the River Jordan in the heart of the Middle East.
9215	Jordan, David Starr (1851-1931), was an American naturalist, educator, and chief director of the World Peace Foundation.
9216	Jordan, Ernst Pascual (1902-1980), was a German physicist.
9217	Jordan, River, the only important river of Israel and Jordan, rises in the springs of Mount Hermon in Syria.
9218	Jorgensen, Jorgen (1780-1841), was a Danish adventurer who settled in Sydney in 1801.
9219	Joseph was the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and a descendant of David, the second king of Israel.
9220	Joseph was the Hebrew boy who was sold into Egypt by his brothers and became the great prime minister of Pharaoh.
9221	Joseph, Mother (1823-1902), was a Canadian-born Roman Catholic nun and architect.
9222	Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn (1918-1995), was the United Kingdom's secretary of state for education and science from 1981 to 1986.
9223	Joseph of Arimathea was a wealthy member of the Jewish Sanhedrin (ruling council) in Jerusalem at the time of Jesus.
9224	Josephine (1763-1814) was the beloved wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, one of French history's most important figures.
9225	Josephus, Flavius (A.D. 37?-100?), a Jewish historian, wrote Jewish Antiquities, a 20-volume history of the Jews from their beginnings to the close of Nero's reign.
9226	Joshua, a lieutenant of Moses, led Israel in the conquest of Palestine after Moses' death.
9227	Josiah was one of the last and most unselfish rulers of Judah.
9228	Jouhaux, Leon (1879-1954), a French socialist, labour leader, and worker for international cooperation, won the 1951 Nobel Peace Prize.
9229	Joule, a unit in the metric system, is used to measure work and energy.
9230	Joule, James Prescott (1818-1889), a British physicist, shared in discovering the law of the conservation of energy.

9231	Journalism is one of the most important professions.
9232	Jowett, Benjamin (1817-1893), was an outstanding British scholar, teacher, and administrator.
9233	Joyce, Eileen (1912-1991), an Australian pianist of outstanding technical brilliance, became a popular concert artist in many countries.
9234	Joyce, James (1882-1941), an Irish novelist, revolutionized the treatment of plot and characterization in fiction.
9235	Juan Carlos I (1938-...) is the king of Spain.
9236	Juan Fernandez is the name of a group of three islands that lie about 640 kilometres west of Chile in the Pacific Ocean.
9237	Juarez (pop. 567,365) is Mexico's largest city on the border with the United States.
9238	Juarez, Benito Pablo (1806-1872), was one of the greatest Mexican political leaders.
9239	Judah, in the Old Testament of the Bible, was the fourth son of Jacob.
9240	Judah Maccabee was the leader of the Jews in their struggle for independence in the 100's B.C. He was the son of a priest named Mattathias from the ancient city of Modin.
9241	Judaism is the religion of the world's approximately 13 million Jews.
9242	Judas Iscariot was the apostle who betrayed Jesus Christ.
9243	Judas tree is a small tree native to southern Europe.
9244	Judd, Charles Hubbard (1873-1946), was a leading American psychologist and educator.
9245	Jude, Epistle of, is a short letter that forms the 26th book of the New Testament in the Bible.
9246	Jude, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
9247	Judea was the name of a country in southern Palestine in ancient times.
9248	Judge is an officer of the government who presides over a law court.
9249	Judges, Book of, is a book of the Bible that describes the history of the tribes of Israel from about the 1100's to the 900's B.C. The Book of Judges tells the stories of leaders of ancient Israel called judges.
9250	Judgment, in law, is the decision of a court.
9251	Judgment involves understanding and acknowledging how two or more ideas may be alike or how they may be different.
9252	Judith is the heroine of the Book of Judith, one of the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament in the Bible.
9253	Judo is a sport in which a person uses balance, leverage, and timing to pin or throw an opponent.
9254	Judson, Clara Ingram (1879-1960), an American author, won awards for her stories and biographies for children.
9255	Juggling is throwing and catching more than one object in one hand, or three or more objects in two hands.
9256	Jugular vein is the name of each of four large veins that return blood to the heart from the head and neck.
9257	Julian (A.D. 331-363) was the last Roman emperor to oppose Christianity.
9258	Julian calendar was devised in 46 B.C. by the order of Julius Caesar.
9259	Julian or Juliana of Norwich (1342?-after 1413) was a religious mystic (person who claims to have knowledge or awareness of things beyond ordinary human experience).
9260	Juliana (1909-...) was the queen of the Netherlands from 1948 to 1980.
9261	Julius II (1443-1513) was the most vigorous and forceful of all the Renaissance popes.
9262	July is the seventh month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
9263	July Revolution of 1830 took place in Paris when the French people revolted against King Charles X. King Charles had tried to make France an absolute monarchy as it had been before the first French Revolution took place.
9264	Jumna River, in northern India, forms one of the most important branches of the Ganges River.
9265	Jumping bean, the seed of a Mexican shrub, is famous for its quick, jumping movements.
9266	Jumping mouse is a small animal that usually moves by hopping.

9267	Junco is the name of a few species of sparrowlike birds belonging to the finch family.
9268	June is the sixth month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
9269	June beetle, also called June bug or May beetle, is a name for several large brown beetles often seen in temperate areas of the Northern Hemisphere during May and June.
9270	Juneau (pop. 26,751), the capital of Alaska, has a larger area than any other city in the United States.
9271	Jung, Carl Gustav (1875-1961), was a Swiss psychiatrist and psychologist who developed the field of analytical psychology.
9272	Jungfrau, a famous mountain, rises 4,158 metres above sea level in the Bernese Alps of Switzerland.
9273	Jungle is an area of lush, tropical vegetation.
9274	Jungle fowl is the name of a group of birds that live in southern Asia and the East Indies.
9275	Juniper is the common name of a group of evergreen shrubs and small trees of the cypress family.
9276	Junius letters appeared in a London newspaper, the Public Advertiser, between 1769 and 1772.
9277	Junk is a wooden sailing vessel used in China and other countries of the Far East.
9278	Junkers were wealthy landowners of Prussia.
9279	Juno was the sister and wife of Jupiter, king of the gods of Roman mythology.
9280	Junta is a small group that takes over a government and rules by decree.
9281	Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
9282	Jupiter was king of the gods and ruler of the universe in Roman mythology.
9283	Jura is a mountain range that lies between the Rhine and Rhone rivers.
9284	Jury is a group of lay citizens that hears the witnesses in legal disputes and decides the facts.
9285	Justice of the peace is a part-time, unpaid, local administrator who undertakes various legal duties in countries such as Australia, India, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.
9286	Justin the Martyr, Saint (100?-165?), was the first prominent defender of the Christian faith against non-Christians.
9287	Justinian I (A.D. 482-565) was the Byzantine (East Roman) emperor from A.D. 527 until his death.
9288	Justinian Code. Justinian I, ruler of the eastern Roman Empire from A.D. 527 to 565, commanded 10 of the wisest men in his realm to draw up a collection of the Roman laws.
9289	Jute is a long, soft, shiny fibre that can be spun into coarse, strong threads.
9290	Jutes were members of one of three tribes that conquered most of England between about A.D. 450 and the late 500's.
9291	Jutland, Battle of, was the only major engagement between the fleets of Germany and Great Britain in World War I (1914-1918).
9292	Juvenal (A.D. 60?-130?) was a Roman poet known for his 16 biting satires.
9293	Juvenile court is a special court that handles cases involving children who have committed crimes or who need the care and protection of society.
9294	Juvenile delinquency usually refers to the violation of a law by a juvenile.
9295	K is the 11th letter of the English alphabet.
9296	K2, also called Mount Godwin Austen or Dapsang, is the world's second highest mountain.
9297	Kaaba, also spelled Caaba, is the most sacred shrine of Islam.
9298	Kabbalah is a mystical movement in Judaism.
9299	Kabir, who lived in the 1400's, was an Indian religious poet.
9300	Kabul (pop. 1,036,407), is the capital and largest city of Afghanistan.
9301	Kadar, Janos (1912-1989), ruled Hungary from 1956 to 1988 as first secretary of the Communist Party.
9302	Kadina (pop. 3,263), is a town in South Australia, at the northern end of Yorke Peninsula.

9303	Kaesong (pop. 345,642), is a commercial and industrial centre in southern North Korea.
9304	Kaffir is any one of a group of grain sorghums native to Africa (see SORGHUM).
9305	Kafka, Franz (1883-1924), was a Czech writer who gained worldwide fame only after World War II (1939-1945).
9306	Kagawa, Toyohiko (1888-1960), was a leading Christian minister and social worker in Japan.
9307	Kahn, Louis Isadore (1901-1974), was a major American architect and teacher.
9308	Kaiser was the title used by rulers of the German Empire.
9309	Kaiser, Georg (1878-1945), was a German expressionist playwright.
9310	Kaiser, Henry John (1882-1967), an American industrialist, attracted attention during World War II (1939-1945) by the speed with which he built ships.
9311	Kakadu National Park lies between the South Alligator and East Alligator rivers in the Northern Territory, Australia.
9312	Kakapo is a rare New Zealand parrot.
9313	Kala-azar is a disease that affects humans and animals.
9314	Kalahari Desert is a large, dry sandy basin that covers about 500,000 square kilometres in southern Africa.
9315	Kale is a vegetable somewhat like cabbage but with loose, curly leaves instead of a head.
9316	Kaleidoscope is a small tube in which you can see beautiful colours and designs.
9317	Kalgoorlie (pop. 26,079), a town in Western Australia, is the centre of Australia's chief gold and nickel fields.
9318	Kalidasa was a great Indian poet and dramatist.
9319	Kalimantan is the name generally given to the Indonesian part of Borneo, the third-largest island in the world.
9320	Kalinga, Conquest of, was a turning point in the life and reign of Emperor Asoka, the greatest ruler of ancient India.
9321	Kaliningrad (pop. 380,000), is the westernmost port city of Russia.
9322	Kaltenborn, H. V. (1878-1965), an American radio commentator, gained recognition as the father of his profession.
9323	Kaluli are a tribal people who live near Mount Bosavi on the Papuan Plateau of Papua New Guinea.
9324	Kamakura period, in Japanese history, lasted from 1185 to 1333.
9325	Kambalda (pop. 3,519), is a town in Western Australia about 56 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie.
9326	Kamchatka Peninsula extends southward from eastern Siberia, in Russia, between the Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.
9327	Kamehameha I (1758?-1819), founded the Kingdom of Hawaii.
9328	Kamikaze was a type of Japanese pilot who flew suicide missions during World War II (1939-1945).
9329	Kampala (pop. 773,463), is the capital and largest city of Uganda.
9330	Kandinsky, Wassily (1866-1944), was a Russian artist.
9331	Kane, Paul (1810-1871), a pioneer Canadian painter, was the first artist of importance to paint North American Indians.
9332	Kanem was one of the longest-lasting empires in history.
9333	Kangaroo is a furry animal that hops on its hind legs.
9334	Kangaroo court is a slang term for an unauthorized gathering of people who take the law into their own hands by acting as a court.
9335	Kangaroo Island is the largest island off the coast of South Australia.
9336	Kangaroo paw is a flowering plant that grows only in Western Australia.
9337	Kangaroo rat is a rodent that jumps around like a kangaroo on long, powerful hind legs.
9338	Kania, Stanislaw (1927-...), served as first secretary of the Communist Party of Poland from September 1980 to October 1981.

9339	Kanishka (?-A.D. 160?), was the greatest ruler of the Kushan Empire, which flourished in what is now Pakistan, Afghanistan, and northwest India from about A.D. 50 to the mid-200's.
9340	Kano School was a group of Japanese painters whose members were all drawn from one family.
9341	Kanpur (pop. 2,103,483), is the largest city in Uttar Pradesh, a state in northern India.
9342	Kansas is a Midwestern state of the United States.
9343	Kansas City (pop. 584,913; met. area pop. 1,566,280), is an industrial city in the Midwestern region of the United States.
9344	Kant, Immanuel (1724-1804), was a German philosopher.
9345	Kantor, Mackinlay (1904-1977), a versatile American author, wrote two notable Civil War novels.
9346	Kaolin is a pure white clay made of feldspar that has decomposed.
9347	Kapitsa, Pyotr (1894-1984), a Soviet physicist, became well known for his work in low-temperature physics and in magnetism.
9348	Kapok is a light, soft, lustrous, cottonlike fibre.
9349	Kapoor, Anish (1954-...) is an Indian artist living in the United Kingdom (U.K.).
9350	Kapunda (pop. 3,199), is a town 65 kilometres northeast of Adelaide in South Australia.
9351	Kara Sea, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, lies off the northern coast of Siberia, between the Kara Strait and the Severnaya Zemlya Islands.
9352	Karachi (pop. 5,208,170), is the largest city and chief port of Pakistan.
9353	Karajan, Herbert von (1908-1989), was one of the leading symphony orchestra and opera conductors of the 1900's.
9354	Karaka is a round-headed tree native to New Zealand and its offshore islands.
9355	Karakul is a fat-tailed sheep from which pelts called broadtail, Persian lamb, and caracul are obtained.
9356	Karakum is a large desert that occupies most of Turkmenistan.
9357	Karate is a form of unarmed combat in which a person kicks or strikes with the hands, elbows, knees, or feet.
9358	Karelia is an autonomous republic in Russia.
9359	Karloff, Boris (1887-1969), was a British actor known for his chilling performances in American horror films.
9360	Karlovy Vary, also called Karlsbad (pop. 58,541), is a health resort in the Czech Republic.
9361	Karma is an important concept in several Eastern religions, especially Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
9362	Karnataka is a state on the west coast of southern India.
9363	Karoo is a semidesert high-lying area in the upland regions of South Africa's Eastern Cape Province.
9364	Karratha (pop. 9,533), is the largest town in the Pilbara, an iron ore mining region in Western Australia.
9365	Karri is a type of eucalyptus tree that grows in Western Australia.
9366	Karsh, Yousuf (1908-...), a Canadian photographer, became famous for his portraits of leading international figures in politics, literature, and the arts.
9367	Kartini, Raden Ajeng (1879-1904), was one of the first women in Indonesia to campaign for more education, freedom, and independence for women.
9368	Kathmandu (pop. 419,073), also spelled Katmandu, is the capital and largest city of Nepal.
9369	Katin, Peter (1930-...), is a British pianist known especially for his interpretations of the works of Ludwig van Beethoven and Frederic Chopin.
9370	Katydid is a large green or brown insect with long antennae (feelers).
9371	Katzenbach, Nicholas deBelleville (1922-...), a United States politician, served as undersecretary of state in the U.S.A. from 1966 until 1968.
9372	Kauffmann, Angelica (1741-1807), was a Swiss-born painter.
9373	Kaufman, George S. (1889-1961), was an American playwright.
9374	Kaunas (pop. 400,000), is the second largest city of Lithuania.

9375	Kaunda, Kenneth David (1924-...), was president of Zambia from 1964 to 1991.
9376	Kauri is a magnificent pine tree that grows 25 to 30 metres high.
9377	Kaurna were a group of about 300 Aborigines who inhabited the Adelaide Plains at the time British settlers arrived in South Australia in 1836.
9378	Kava is the name of two shrubs related to the pepper plant.
9379	Kavanagh, Liam (1935-...), an Irish Labour Party politician, was the Republic of Ireland's minister for tourism, fisheries, and forestry from 1986 to 1987.
9380	Kavanagh, Patrick (1905-1967), was an Irish poet who drew on his experience of life in Ireland for much of his poetry.
9381	Kawasaki disease is a potentially serious illness of young children.
9382	Kay, John (1704?-1764?), invented the flying shuttle, a device that saved weavers' time and labour.
9383	Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips (1804-1877), was a British educationalist who laid the foundations of the English educational system.
9384	Kayak is a light, narrow boat that looks somewhat like a canoe but has an enclosed deck.
9385	Kaye, Danny (1913-1987), an American comedian, became noted for his lively pantomimes and his command of ingenious songs.
9386	Kazakhstan is a country in west-central Asia.
9387	Kazan (pop. 1,039,000), is the capital of the Tatar republic, which is part of Russia.
9388	Kazan, Elia (1909-...), became one of America's best-known stage and screen directors.
9389	Kazantzakis, Nikos (1883-1957), was a Greek novelist, dramatist, poet, and philosopher.
9390	Kea is a parrot that lives in New Zealand.
9391	Kean, Edmund (1787-1833), was considered the greatest and most influential British actor of his time.
9392	Keating, Geoffrey (1570?-1644?), an Irish historian and poet, was one of the greatest writers of classical Irish prose.
9393	Keating, Paul (1944-...), was prime minister of Australia from 1991 to 1996.
9394	Keaton, Buster (1895-1966), was an American film actor.
9395	Keats, Ezra Jack (1916-1983), an American illustrator, won the Caldecott Medal (See CALDECOTT MEDAL) in 1963 for The Snowy Day (1962).
9396	Keats, John (1795-1821), was a British poet of the romantic period.
9397	Keble, John (1792-1866), was a British scholar, poet, and clergyman.
9398	Kedah is a state in northwest Peninsular Malaysia.
9399	Keepit Dam blocks the Namoi River west of the Dividing Range in Australia.
9400	Keeshond is a Dutch dog of Arctic descent, related to the Samoyed, Chow chow, and Pomeranian.
9401	Keher, Eddie (1941-...), was an outstanding Irish hurling player.
9402	Keitel, Wilhelm (1882-1946), served as chief of the German supreme command in World War II (1939-1945).
9403	Keith, Sir Arthur (1866-1955), was a British anatomist and anthropologist.
9404	Kekkonen, Urho Kaleva (1900-1986), served as president of Finland from 1956 to 1981.
9405	Kekule von Stradonitz, Friedrich August, (1829-1896), was a German chemist and professor.
9406	Kelantan is a state in the northeast of Peninsular Malaysia.
9407	Kell, Reginald (1906-1981), an English clarinetist, became known for his superb technique and for his ability to produce beautiful tone through the whole range of his instrument.
9408	Keller, Gottfried (1819-1890), was the most famous Swiss author who wrote in German before the 1900's.
9409	Keller, Helen Adams (1880-1968), was an American author and campaigner for handicapped people.
9410	Kellogg, Frank Billings (1856-1937), was an American lawyer, diplomat, and statesman.

9411	Kellogg, W. K. (1860-1951), an American cereal manufacturer, became known as "king of the corn flakes." Will Keith Kellogg spent the first half of his life in obscurity.
9412	Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, also called Pact of Paris, condemned the use of war to solve international problems, and called for peaceful settlement of disputes.
9413	Kelly, Colin (1915-1941), was a captain in the United States Army Air Forces.
9414	Kelly, Gene (1912-1996), was a popular American dancer, choreographer (dance creator), actor, and director.
9415	Kelly, Sir Gerald (1879-1972), a British art expert, was president of the Royal Academy of Arts from 1949 to 1954.
9416	Kelly, Grace (1929-1982), Princess Grace of Monaco, was a famous American film actress before she married Prince Rainier III of Monaco in 1956 (see RAINIER III).
9417	Kelly, James (1791-1859), founded the whaling industry in Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).
9418	Kelly, Michael (1762-1826), was an Irish tenor who gained success in Vienna, partly through his friendship with Mozart.
9419	Kelly, Ned (1855-1880), was the most notorious of Australia's bushrangers (outlaws).
9420	Keloid is a mass of scar tissue that occurs at the site of a healing wound.
9421	Kelp is any of a variety of large, brown seaweeds that grow underwater and on rocky shores.
9422	Kelvin, Lord (1824-1907), William Thomson, was one of the great British physicists of the 1800's.
9423	Kemble was the name of a British theatrical family in the 1700's and 1800's.
9424	Kendall, Amos (1789-1869), was an American political leader.
9425	Kendall, Edward Calvin (1886-1972), was an American biochemist.
9426	Kendall, Henry (1839-1882), was one of the first poets to capture the Australian scene in verse.
9427	Kendall, Thomas (1778-1832), a British schoolteacher and missionary, helped to compile the first dictionary of the Maori language.
9428	Kendrew, Sir John Cowdery (1917-...), a British physicist, shared the 1962 Nobel Prize for chemistry with Max Perutz.
9429	Keneally, Thomas (1935-...), an Australian writer, wrote Schindler's Ark, which won the United Kingdom's Booker Prize and the Los Angeles Times' Fiction Prize in 1982.
9430	Kennan, George Frost (1904-? ? ?), an American diplomat, is credited with developing the U.S. policy to prevent Soviet expansion after World War II (1939-1945).
9431	Kennedy is the name of a family that became prominent in American government, politics, and business.
9432	Kennedy, David Matthew (1905-1996), served as U.S. secretary of the treasury under President Richard M. Nixon from 1969 to 1971.
9433	Kennedy, Edmund (1818-1848), was an Australian explorer.
9434	Kennedy, Jimmy (1903-1984), was an Irish songwriter.
9435	Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917-1963), was president of the United States from 1961 to 1963.
9436	Kennedy, Margaret (1896-1967), a British novelist, journalist, and playwright, won success in 1924 with her novel The Constant Nymph, a charming and poignant love-story of a young girl.
9437	Kennet (pop. 67,500), is a local government district in Wiltshire, England, administered from the old market town of Devizes.
9438	Kenny, Elizabeth (1880-1952), an Australian nurse, developed a method of treating poliomyelitis (see POLIOMYELITIS).
9439	Kensington and Chelsea (pop. 127,600), is a borough within the Greater London area.
9440	Kensington rune stone is a stone slab inscribed with early Germanic characters called runes.
9441	Kent is the county in southeastern England known as the garden of England because of its beautiful countryside.
9442	Kent, Rockwell (1882-1971), was an American painter, illustrator, printmaker, and author.
9443	Kent, William (1685-1748), a leading British architect of the Palladian style, is best known for his design of the buildings at the Horse Guards' Parade, in London.
9444	Kentigern, Saint (?-A.D. 603), was an early Christian missionary in Scotland.

9445	Kenton, Stan (1912-1979), was an American jazz bandleader, pianist, composer, and arranger.
9446	Kentucky is a state in the Southern United States.
9447	Kentucky Derby is the most famous horse race in the United States.
9448	Kenya is a country on the east coast of Africa.
9449	Kenyatta, Jomo (1890?-1978), was the first president of Kenya.
9450	Kepler, Johannes (1571-1630), a German astronomer and mathematician, discovered three laws of planetary motion.
9451	Kerala is a small, densely populated state in India.
9452	Keratin is a tough, insoluble protein found in the outer layer of the skin of human beings and many other animals.
9453	Kerensky, Alexander Feodorovich (1881-1970), was an early leader in the Russian Revolution of 1917.
9454	Kermadec Islands are a group of rocky islands situated 965 kilometres north of Auckland, New Zealand.
9455	Kern, Jerome (1885-1945), an American composer, wrote the music for many musical comedies and films.
9456	Kerosene is an important petroleum product, used chiefly as fuel.
9457	Kerouac, Jack (1922-1969), was an American author and a leader of the beat movement of the 1950's and 1960's.
9458	Kerr, Sir John (1914-1991), was governor general of Australia from 1974 to 1977.
9459	Kerr's Hundredweight was a gold nugget found in 1851 at Meroo Creek, New South Wales, Australia.
9460	Kerrier (pop. 86,400), is a local government district in the south of Cornwall, England.
9461	Kerry is a coastal county in the southwest of the Republic of Ireland.
9462	Kerry blue terrier, also called the Irish blue terrier, is a type of dog originally bred in southwestern Ireland.
9463	Kerst, Donald William (1911-1993), was an American physicist.
9464	Kerwin, Patrick (1889-1963), was the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada from 1954 to 1963.
9465	Kesselring, Albert (1885-1960), was a German field marshal of World War II (1939-1945).
9466	Kestrel is the name of any of several small members of the falcon family.
9467	Kettering (pop. 75,200), a local government district in Northamptonshire, England, includes the towns of Burton Latimer, Desborough, Kettering, and Rothwell.
9468	Kettering, Charles Franklin (1876-1958), was an American engineer and inventor.
9469	Kettle hole is a bowl-shaped hollow in the loose rocks and other material that have been deposited by a melting glacier.
9470	Kew Gardens, more properly called the Royal Botanic Gardens, contain the largest collection of living and preserved plants in the world.
9471	Key is a musical term used to tell the keynote in which a musical composition is written.
9472	Key, Francis Scott (1779-1843), was a well-known American lawyer and amateur verse writer.
9473	Key West, Florida (pop. 24,832), is the southernmost city in the continental United States.
9474	Keyes, Lord (1872-1945), a British admiral, served in the United Kingdom Royal Navy in World Wars I (1914-1918), and II (1939-1945).
9475	Keynes, John Maynard (1883-1946), was one of the most influential economists of all time.
9476	KGB was, until 1991, a government agency of the Soviet Union.
9477	Khachaturian, Aram Ilich (1903-1978), was an important Soviet composer.
9478	Khaki is a cotton cloth of a dust-brown colour.
9479	Khalid (1913-1982), served as king of Saudi Arabia from 1975 until his death.
9480	Khalid ibn al-Walid (?-642), an Arab general, was given the name "Sword of God" as a result of his conquest of Syria.
9481	Khan is the word now used for mister in Afghanistan and other parts of central Asia.

9482	Kharkov (pop. 1,536,000), is a machinery manufacturing centre in Ukraine.
9483	Khartoum (pop. 476,218; met. area pop. 817,364), is the capital of Sudan.
9484	Khoikhoi is the name of a yellow-skinned people of southern Africa.
9485	Khoisan is the name given to the oldest identifiable groups of people to live in southern Africa.
9486	Khomeini, Ruhollah (1900?-1989), an Islamic religious leader, became the chief political figure of Iran from 1979 until his death in 1989.
9487	Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeyevich (1894-1971), was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1958 to 1964.
9488	Khufu was a king of ancient Egypt who lived about 2600 B.C. He is famous for his tomb, the Great Pyramid at Giza (Al Jizah), near Cairo.
9489	Khusrau, Amir (1253-1325), was an Indian author, poet, and linguist.
9490	Khyber Pass is one of the most famous mountain passes in the world.
9491	Kiama (pop. 15,905), is a seaport on the Illawarra coast of New South Wales, Australia.
9492	Kiandra, once a bustling Australian gold-mining township, is now a ghost town located within the Kosciusko National Park in southern New South Wales.
9493	Kibbutz (plural kibbutzim) is a form of Jewish community in Israel in which no one owns private property.
9494	Kidd, William (1645?-1701), was a famous Scottish pirate.
9495	Kidman, Sir Sidney (1857-1935), was an Australian station (ranch) owner.
9496	Kidnapping is the act of seizing and holding a person against his or her will.
9497	Kidney is a complex organ in human beings and all other vertebrates.
9498	Kidney stone is a hard object that forms in the kidneys.
9499	Kiefer, Anselm (1945-...), a German painter, is one of a group of artists called neoexpressionists, who try to inject emotional and spiritual content into art.
9500	Kiel (pop. 245,682), is a major seaport city in northern Germany.
9501	Kiel Canal is a waterway that provides a short cut for ships from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea.
9502	Kiely, Benedict (1919-...), is an Irish literary critic and author.
9503	Kierkegaard, Soren Aabye (1813-1855), a Danish philosopher and religious thinker, is considered one of the founders of existentialism.
9504	Kiesinger, Kurt Georg (1904-1988), was chancellor of West Germany (now Germany) from 1966 to 1969.
9505	Kiev (pop. 2,616,000), is the capital and largest city of Ukraine.
9506	Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, in the mountains of northeastern Victoria, Australia, harnesses the headwaters of the Kiewa River.
9507	Kigali (pop. 156,650), is the capital and largest city of Rwanda.
9508	Kikuyu are the largest ethnic group in Kenya, in East Africa.
9509	Kikuyu grass is an African species of grass that is named after the Kikuyu region of Kenya, East Africa.
9510	Kildare is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
9511	Kilimanjaro is a dormant East African volcano with two peaks.
9512	Kilkenny is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
9513	Killanin, Lord (1914-...), is an Irish businessman and writer whose achievements have won him international recognition.
9514	Killarney (pop. 7,837), is a town in southwestern Ireland.
9515	Killdeer is a well-known plover (shore bird) that ranges from southern Canada to South America.
9516	Killer whale also called orca is a large marine mammal.
9517	Killy, Jean-Claude (1943-...), was one of the greatest skiers of the 1900's.
9518	Kilmarnock and Loudoun (pop. 78,558), is a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.

9519	Kilmer, Joyce (1886-1918), an American author, wrote many poems and essays, but is remembered for one short poem, "Trees." The poem first appeared in Poetry Magazine in 1913, and was the title poem in Kilmer's collection Trees and Other Poems (1914)
9520	Kilogram is a unit of mass (quantity of matter) in the metric system.
9521	Kilohertz is a unit used to measure the frequency of many kinds of vibrations and waves, such as radio and sound waves.
9522	Kilometre is a unit of distance in the metric system.
9523	Kilowatt is a unit of electric power.
9524	Kilpatrick, William Heard (1871-1965), was a leading American educational philosopher of the 1900's.
9525	Kilt is a traditional garment of men from the Highlands of Scotland and from Ireland.
9526	Kim Il Sung (1912-1994), was the president of North Korea from 1948, when the country was established, until his death in 1994.
9527	Kimberley (pop. 80,082), is the capital of Northern Cape in South Africa.
9528	Kimberleys are a group of ranges and plateaus that occupy a large area in the northwestern region of Australia.
9529	Kincaid, Jamaica (1949-...), is a Caribbean novelist.
9530	Kincardine and Deeside (pop. 52,625), was a local government district in the southern part of Grampian Region, in Scotland.
9531	Kindergarten is a class or small school for young children usually between the ages of four and six.
9532	Kinesics is the scientific study of the body movements involved in communication, especially as they accompany speech.
9533	King is a title denoting sovereignty.
9534	King, Billie Jean (1943-...), an American tennis star, became one of the greatest women players in history.
9535	King, Martin Luther, Jr. (1929-1968), a black American Baptist minister, was the main leader of the civil rights movement in the United States during the 1950's and 1960's.
9536	King, Philip Gidley (1758-1808), was governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1800 to 1806.
9537	King, Stephen (1947-...), is a popular American writer of thrillers and horror fiction.
9538	King, Tom (1933-...), a British Conservative politician, was secretary of state for defence from 1989 to 1992.
9539	King, Sir Truby (1858-1938), a New Zealand doctor and welfare specialist, founded the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, commonly called the Plunket Society, in 1907.
9540	King Charles spaniel, a dog that came from China or Japan, was a favourite with English nobility in the 1600's.
9541	King Country is an area covering 25,900 square kilometres in the central part of the North Island of New Zealand.
9542	King George Sound is one of the finest harbours in Australia.
9543	King Horn is the name given to one of the earliest surviving English romances in verse.
9544	King Island lies at the western approach to Bass Strait, between Tasmania and the mainland of Australia.
9545	King Leopold Range, in Western Australia, flanks the Kimberley area and extends almost to Collier Bay in the northern part of the state.
9546	Kingaroy (pop. 10,394), is a town in southeastern Queensland, Australia, near the headwaters of the Burnett River.
9547	Kingdom is the largest unit of biological classification.
9548	Kingfish is the name given to several different fishes.
9549	Kingfisher is the name of a large family of birds that have large heads and long, heavy, pointed bills.

9550	Kinglet is a small, dainty, olive-green bird with a bright crown (patch) on top of its head.
9551	Kings, Books of, are two books in the Old Testament of the Bible.
9552	Kings and queens of Britain and Ireland. In the past, kings and queens had great power in Britain and Ireland.
9553	King's Lynn and West Norfolk (pop. 128,400), is a local government district and borough in Norfolk, England.
9554	Kingsbury, Bruce Steel (1918-1942), an Australian soldier, was awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in World War II (1939-1945).
9555	Kingsford Smith, Sir Charles (1897-1935), Australia's greatest aviation pioneer, made the first flight across the Pacific Ocean from the United States to Australia.
9556	Kingsley, Charles (1819-1875), was a famous British author and clergyman.
9557	Kingsley, Sidney (1906-1995), was an American dramatist known for realistic plays that reveal a concern for social problems.
9558	Kingsnake is any one of a group of American snakes, all of which prey on other snakes.
9559	Kingston (pop. 104,041; met. area pop. 524,638), is the capital city and chief port of the Caribbean island country of Jamaica, a part of the West Indies.
9560	Kingston upon Thames (pop. 130,300), is an English borough within the Greater London area.
9561	Kingstown (pop. 18,830), is the capital and largest city of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, an island country in the Caribbean Sea.
9562	Kingswood (pop. 87,100) was a local government district in the county of Avon, England, lying east of Bristol and north of the River Avon.
9563	Kinkaid, Thomas Cassin (1888-1972), an American naval officer, was famous for his service in the Pacific during World War II (1939-1945).
9564	Kinkajou is a member of the raccoon family that can hang from tree branches by its long tail.
9565	Kinnock, Neil Gordon (1942-...), a British politician, was leader of the Labour Party from 1983 to 1992.
9566	Kino, Eusebio Francisco (1645-1711), was an Italian-born Roman Catholic priest and explorer who founded at least 24 missions in what is now southern Arizona, in the United States, and northern Mexico.
9567	Kinsella, Thomas (1928-...), is a leading Irish poet and literary scholar.
9568	Kinsey, Alfred Charles (1894-1956), an American biologist, was one of the first scientists to study human sexual behaviour.
9569	Kinshasa (pop. 2,222,981), is the capital and largest city of the Democratic Republic of Congo, also known as Congo (Kinshasa).
9570	Kipling, Rudyard (1865-1936), was a leading British novelist, poet, and short-story writer.
9571	Kirchhoff, Gustav (1824-1887), a German physicist, made important discoveries about elements, electricity, and radiation.
9572	Kiribati is a small country made up of 33 islands in the central Pacific Ocean.
9573	Kirilenko, Andrei Pavlovich (1906-1990), was an official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
9574	Kiritimati Atoll, also called Christmas Island, is one of the largest islands formed by coral in the Pacific Ocean.
9575	Kirk is the word for church in Scots and in some dialects of northern England.
9576	Kirk, Norman Eric (1923-1974), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1972 until his death.
9577	Kirkcaldy (pop. 144,574), is a local government district in Fife Region, Scotland.
9578	Kirkland, Lane (1922-...), served as president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) from 1979 to 1995.
9579	Kirklees (pop. 367,600), is a local government metropolitan area in the county of West Yorkshire, England.
9580	Kirlian photography is the process of creating an image of an object by exposing the object to an electromagnetic field.

9581	Kirstenbosch is the site of South Africa's National Botanic Gardens.
9582	Kissinger, Henry Alfred (1923-...), a distinguished American statesman, served as U.S. secretary of state from 1973 to 1977.
9583	Kit-Cat Club was a political and literary club in London in the early 1700's.
9584	Kitaj, R. B. (1932-...), is an American painter.
9585	Kitasato, Shibasaburo (1852-1931), was a Japanese bacteriologist famous for his experiments with diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins.
9586	Kitchen midden is a mound of shellfish and other rubbish left behind by early inhabitants of an archaeological site.
9587	Kitchener, Horatio Herbert (1850-1916), was a distinguished British soldier.
9588	Kite is a type of bird that preys on carrion (dead animals) and on small animals.
9589	Kite is an object that is flown in the air at the end of a line.
9590	Kittiwake is a gull that gets its name from its mournful cry.
9591	Kittredge, George Lyman (1860-1941), was an American academic and an authority on Shakespeare and early English literature.
9592	Kiwanis International is an international organization of local clubs of men and women who are interested in community service.
9593	Kiwi is the name of four species of New Zealand birds that cannot fly.
9594	Kiwi fruit is a berry with a brown, fuzzy skin and is similar in size and shape to an egg.
9595	Klaipeda (pop. 191,000), is the third largest city in Lithuania.
9596	Klammer, Franz (1953-...), an Austrian skier, was probably the greatest downhill skier in the history of the sport.
9597	Klee, Paul (1879-1940), ranks among the greatest and most original masters of modern painting.
9598	Kleist, Heinrich von (1777-1811), was a German writer.
9599	Klemperer, Otto (1885-1973), was a famous conductor of opera and of symphony orchestras.
9600	Kleptomania is a recurrent failure to resist the impulse to steal things.
9601	Klimt, Gustav (1862-1918), was an Austrian artist.
9602	Kline, Franz (1910-1962), was an American abstract expressionist artist noted for his large, starkly simple, black-and-white paintings.
9603	Klondike is a region in the Yukon Territory of northwestern Canada, where one of the world's greatest gold rushes took place.
9604	Knee is the joint where the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg.
9605	Kneller, Sir Godfrey (1646-1723), was a German-born painter famed for his portraits of the monarchs of Europe and of the important people of his time.
9606	Knickerbocker, Diedrich was the pen name that Washington Irving used to sign his Knickerbocker's History of New York.
9607	Knife is a cutting instrument used as an eating utensil, a tool, or a weapon.
9608	Knight, Eric (1897-1943), was a British author.
9609	Knight, Frank Hyneman (1885-1972), an American economist, wrote Risk, Uncertainty, and Profit (1921).
9610	Knight, Dame Laura (1877-1970), was a British artist noted for her paintings of the ballet, the circus, and gypsy life.
9611	Knighthood, Orders of. Knights of the Middle Ages banded themselves together in groups called orders.
9612	Knights and knighthood. The word knight comes from the Old English word cniht, which means a household retainer.
9613	Knights of Saint John, also called the Knights Hospitallers and the Knights of Malta, is a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church.
9614	Knights Templars were members of a religious military order of Christian knighthood.
9615	Knitting is a method of making fabric by looping yarns around each other using one or more knitting needles.

9616	Knitting machine is a device that manufactures knitted fabrics.
9617	Knopf, Alfred A. (1892-1984), was a leading American book publisher.
9618	Knopwood, Robert (1761-1838), was the first chaplain of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).
9619	Knossos, also spelled Cnossus, was the chief centre of the Minoan civilization, which flourished on Crete and some Aegean Sea islands from about 3000 to 1100 B.C. The culture was named after the legendary King Minos of Crete.
9620	Knot is the name of two species of wading birds of the Northern Hemisphere.
9621	Knot is a unit of speed used for ships and aircraft.
9622	Knots, hitches, and splices are methods used to tie ropes or to fasten them together.
9623	Knowland, William Fife (1908-1974), was a United States senator from California for 14 years, and the Republican party's Senate leader from 1953 to 1958.
9624	Knowsley (pop. 149,100), is a local government metropolitan area on Merseyside in northwestern England.
9625	Knox, John (1515?-1572), led the Protestant Reformation in Scotland.
9626	Knox, Philander Chase, (1853-1921), served as American secretary of state from 1909 to 1913 under the Republican President William Howard Taft.
9627	Knox, Ronald (1888-1957), a British Roman Catholic priest, scholar, and author, translated the official Roman Catholic Bible, the Vulgate, from Latin into modern English (see BIBLE [The first translations]).
9628	Knoxville (pop. 165,121; met. area pop. 604,816), is the third largest city in the state of Tennessee, U.S.A. Only Memphis and Nashville have more people.
9629	Knudsen, William S. (1879-1948), an American industrialist, directed American war production during World War II (1939-1945).
9630	Koala is the name of one of the best-loved Australian animals.
9631	Kobe (pop. 1,410,843), is one of the most important seaports of Japan.
9632	Koblenz (pop. 110,843), also spelled Coblenz, is an administrative, trade, and tourist centre on the Rhine River in the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate.
9633	Koch, Christopher (1932-...), an Australian writer, won the Miles Franklin Award in 1986 for The Doubleman (see FRANKLIN, MILES).
9634	Koch, Robert (1843-1910), a German doctor, established bacteriology as a separate speciality within medicine.
9635	Kocher, Emil Theodor (1841-1917), a Swiss surgeon, is best remembered for his pioneering work on the thyroid gland.
9636	Kodaly, Zoltan (1882-1967), was a Hungarian composer, music historian, and educator.
9637	Koestler, Arthur (1905-1983), was a Hungarian-born British novelist and essayist.
9638	Koffka, Kurt (1886-1941), was an early exponent of Gestalt psychology (see GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY).
9639	Koki is an important local market in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
9640	Kohl, Helmut (1930-...), is chancellor of Germany.
9641	Kohler, Wolfgang (1887-1967), a psychologist, contributed to the development of Gestalt psychology.
9642	Kohlrabi is a garden vegetable that is grown for its large, edible stem.
9643	Kokoda Trail is a foot track across the Owen Stanley Ranges in Papua New Guinea.
9644	Kokoschka, Oskar (1886-1980), was an Austrian painter associated with the expressionist movement.
9645	Kola nut, also spelled cola, is the seed of several types of evergreen trees native to West Africa.
9646	Kollwitz, Kathe (1867-1945), was a German printmaker and sculptor whose work became known for its social protest themes.
9647	Komodo dragon is the largest living lizard.
9648	Komondor is a shepherd dog of Hungary.
9649	Kongo was an African kingdom that lasted from the 1400's to the early 1700's.

9650	Konev, Ivan Stepanovich (1897-1973), rose to fame as a Soviet marshal in World War II (1939-1945).
9651	Konoye, Prince (1891-1945), Fumimaro Konoye, was a prominent Japanese statesman in the years immediately before World War II (1939-1945).
9652	Konrads is the family name of two Australian swimming champions, brother and sister.
9653	Kookaburra is a large woodland kingfisher that lives in Australia and New Guinea.
9654	Koolyanobbing is the site of large deposits of iron haematite on the northern shore of Lake Seabrook, about 402 kilometres northeast of Perth, in Western Australia.
9655	Kopeck is a Russian coin of brass.
9656	Korda, Sir Alexander (1893-1956), was a Hungarian-born film producer and director who introduced Hollywood methods into British film studios.
9657	Korea is a land in eastern Asia that consists of two states.
9658	Korean War (1950-1953) was the first war in which the United Nations (UN) played a military role.
9659	Kornberg, Arthur (1918-...), an American biochemist, shared the 1959 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine.
9660	Kosciusko, Thaddeus (1746-1817), was a Polish patriot who fought for the independence of the United States and Poland.
9661	Kosher, also spelled kasher, is a Hebrew word that means fit or proper.
9662	Kosice (pop. 218,238), is the chief industrial centre of Slovakia.
9663	Kossuth, Lajos (1802-1894), a Hungarian national hero, led the unsuccessful Hungarian rebellion of 1848-1849.
9664	Kosygin, Aleksei Nikolaevich (1904-1980), served as premier of the Soviet Union from 1964 to 1980.
9665	Kota Kinabalu (pop. 56,000), is a town on the island of Borneo.
9666	Kouprey is a type of wild cattle that lives in Cambodia.
9667	Kouros, Yiannis (1956-...), a Greek athlete, won fame as a runner in the ultramarathon, a race longer than the marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards (42.2 kilometres).
9668	Kowhai is the name of two types of flowering shrubs that are native to New Zealand.
9669	Kowloon (pop. 799,123), also called Jiulong or Chiu-lung, and New Kowloon (pop. 1,651,064), make up part of a large urban area of Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
9670	Krait was an Australian ship used in World War II (1939-1945).
9671	Krakatau is a volcano that lies in the Sunda Strait of Indonesia, between the islands of Sumatra and Java.
9672	Krakov (pop. 751,300), is a city that lies on the Vistula River in south-central Poland.
9673	Kravchuk, Leonid Makarovich (1934-...), served as president of Ukraine from 1991 to 1994.
9674	Krebs, Sir Hans Adolf (1900-1981), a German biochemist working in England, shared the 1953 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine.
9675	Krebs cycle is a series of chemical reactions that take place in all cells that require oxygen to live.
9676	Kreisler, Fritz (1875-1962), one of the best-loved violinists of all time, was also a composer.
9677	Kremlin is a fortified enclosure within a Russian city.
9678	Kress, Samuel Henry (1863-1955), was an American businessman and art collector.
9679	Krill are small, shrimplike animals that live in oceans across the world.
9680	Krishna Deva Raya (?-1529), was an Indian king who reigned from 1509 to 1529.
9681	Krishna Menon, V. K. (1896-1974), was a prominent figure in India's independence movement.
9682	Krona is a standard coin of Iceland and Sweden.
9683	Krone is a standard coin of Denmark and Norway.
9684	Krol, John Joseph Cardinal (1910-1996), was an American religious leader.
9685	Kropotkin, Peter (1842-1921), was a Russian geographer and political writer associated with anarchism.

9686	Kruger, Paulus (1825-1904), was a South African statesman.
9687	Kruger National Park in South Africa is the largest national park in the world.
9688	Krupa, Gene (1909-1973), was the first jazz musician to popularize the drum set as a solo instrument.
9689	Krupp is the name of a leading German industrial family.
9690	Krups kaya, Nadezhda Konstantinovna (1869-1939), was a Russian revolutionary leader and the wife of V. I. Lenin.
9691	Krutch, Joseph Wood (1893-1970), was an American drama critic, teacher, and writer.
9692	Krypton is a chemical element that makes up only about one-millionth of the earth's atmosphere.
9693	Ku Klux Klan is a group of white secret societies who oppose the advancement of blacks, Jews, and other minority groups.
9694	Kuala Lumpur is a federal territory of Malaysia.
9695	Kuala Lumpur (pop. 919,610), is the largest city and capital of Malaysia.
9696	Kubelik, Rafael (1914-...), is a Czech-born conductor.
9697	Kublai Khan (1216-1294), the grandson of Genghis Khan, founded the Mongol, or Yuan, dynasty that ruled China from 1279 to 1368.
9698	Kubrick, Stanley (1928-...), is an American film director.
9699	Kuching (pop. 72,555), is the capital and largest town of Sarawak, one of the states of Malaysia.
9700	Kuchma, Leonid Danylovich (1938-...), was elected president of Ukraine in 1994.
9701	Kudarat, Sultan (1600?-1671), a Filipino Muslim leader, fought against Spanish rule in the southern island of Mindanao.
9702	Kudu is a large antelope.
9703	Kudzu is a fast-growing climbing vine native to China and Japan.
9704	Kuhn, Richard (1900-1967), a German chemist, won the 1938 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
9705	Kuiper, Gerard Peter (1905-1973), was an American astronomer who made important studies of the planets.
9706	Kukui, also known as the candle nut oil tree, has long spreading branches with light green leaves.
9707	Kukukukus are people who live in a rugged mountain area of New Guinea between the Huon Gulf and the Gulf of Papua.
9708	Kula is a system of gift exchange, accompanied by elaborate ritual ceremonies, found among the peoples of the islands southeast of Papua New Guinea.
9709	Kumiss is a fermented beverage made from mare's or camel's milk.
9710	Kumquat is the name of a few species of citrus fruit related to the mandarin.
9711	Kunlun Mountains extend about 3,700 kilometres from the Pamir Highland in central Asia to central China.
9712	Kurds are a people of a mountainous region of southwest Asia.
9713	Kuril Islands is a chain of islands that stretches 1,247 kilometres from the Kamchatka Peninsula of Russia to Hokkaido Island of Japan.
9714	Kurnell, a suburb of Sydney, Australia, is noted as the first landing place of Captain James Cook when he charted the east coast of the Australian continent.
9715	Kurosawa, Akira (1910-...), became the first Japanese film director to gain worldwide fame.
9716	Kuroshio is a warm, dark-coloured current in the Pacific Ocean.
9717	Kush, also spelled Cush, was a kingdom along the Nile River in what is now northeastern Sudan.
9718	Kushan Empire flourished in what is now Pakistan, Afghanistan, and northwestern India from about A.D. 50 to the mid-200's.
9719	Kuvasz is a large, powerful dog.
9720	Kuwait is a small Arab country in southwestern Asia, at the north end of the Persian Gulf.
9721	Kuwait (pop. 44,335), is the capital and chief port of the country of Kuwait.
9722	Kwajalein (pop. 6,624), is one of the world's largest atolls (rings of coral islands).

9723	Kwanzaa is an Afro-American holiday based on the traditional African festival of the harvest of the first crops.
9724	Kwashiorkor is a disease caused by malnutrition, in particular by a severe lack of complete protein.
9725	KwaZulu-Natal is one of South Africa's nine provinces.
9726	Kwinana (pop. 17,280), is a city located on Cockburn Sound about 20 kilometres south of Perth, Western Australia.
9727	Kyanite is a pale-blue mineral commonly found in metamorphic rocks (see METAMORPHIC ROCK).
9728	Kyd, Thomas (1558-1594), was an English playwright who greatly influenced the development of Elizabethan drama.
9729	Kymograph is a recording instrument.
9730	Kyle and Carrick (pop. 113,572) was a local government district in the southwestern part of Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
9731	Kyoto (pop. 1,461,103), is one of the largest cities in Japan .
9732	Kyrgyzstan, formerly known as Kirghiz, is a mountainous country in central Asia.
9733	Kyzyl Kum is a desert that lies in southern Kazakstan and northern Uzbekistan in central Asia.
9734	L is the 12th letter of the English alphabet.
9735	Laboratory is a place equipped with apparatus for conducting scientific experiments, investigations, and tests.
9736	Labour Day is a holiday in Australia and New Zealand.
9737	Labour force is the part of a nation's population that works for pay or is actively seeking work.
9738	Labour Party is a political party that was first established in Britain to promote socialist policies.
9739	Labrador is a large peninsula in northeastern Canada.
9740	Labrador Current is a cold ocean current that rises in the Arctic Ocean.
9741	Labrador retriever originally came from Newfoundland in Canada, not Labrador.
9742	Labrador tea is the name of six species of small evergreen plants of the heather family.
9743	La Brea pits are one of the world's richest known sources of Ice Age fossils.
9744	La Bruyere, Jean de (1645-1696), was a French satirist.
9745	Labuan is an island in Brunei Bay off the coast of Sabah.
9746	Laburnum is a small tree with bright yellow blossoms.
9747	Labyrinth was a place with many confusing paths and passageways.
9748	Lac is a sticky substance given off by a kind of scale insect.
9749	Laccadive Islands are a group of tiny coral islands off the southwestern coast of India.
9750	Lace is a decorative fabric that consists of an open, netlike pattern of threads.
9751	La Ceiba (pop. 61,900), a chief Caribbean port of Honduras, lies 185 kilometres north of Tegucigalpa.
9752	Lacewing is an insect with thin and delicate wings.
9753	Lachlan is a river in New South Wales, Australia.
9754	Lacquer is a shiny, protective film used on metals, woods, and porcelain.
9755	Lacquerware is a decorative object made by coating an article, such as a box, dish, tray, or vase, with many layers of varnish.
9756	Lacrosse is a fast game adopted from the North American Indians.
9757	Lactation is the giving of milk by mammals.
9758	Lactic acid is the common organic acid found in milk and other dairy foods that have turned "sour." It also occurs in sauerkraut, pickles, and beer.
9759	Lady in the United Kingdom is a member of the nobility or the wife of a nobleman.
9760	Lady Day is the traditional name of the Christian feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.
9761	Ladybird is a small beetle with a round body shaped like half a pea.
9762	Lady's-slipper is any one of several showy wild flowers of the orchid family.
9763	Lae (pop. 61,617) is the administrative centre of Morobe district of Papua New Guinea.

9764	Laennec, Rene Theophile Hyacinthe (1781-1826), a French doctor and surgeon, invented the stethoscope in 1816.
9765	Laetrile is a controversial drug used to treat cancer.
9766	La Farge, John (1835-1910), was an American painter.
9767	La Farge, Oliver (1901-1963), was an American author and anthropologist.
9768	La Fayette, Madame de (1634-1693), was a French novelist.
9769	Lafayette, Marquis de (1757-1834), was a French soldier and statesman.
9770	Laffite, Jean (1780?-1826?), also spelled Lafitte, was an American smuggler, pirate, and patriot based around New Orleans.
9771	La Fontaine, Jean de (1621-1695), a French poet, is famous for his Fables (1668-1694).
9772	Lag ba'omer is a minor Jewish festival that falls on the 18th day of the Hebrew month of Iyar (approximately May).
9773	Lagan is a river in Northern Ireland.
9774	Lagerkvist, Par Fabian (1891-1974), a Swedish novelist, playwright, and poet, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1951.
9775	Lagerlof, Selma (1858-1940), a Swedish writer, won the 1909 Nobel Prize for literature.
9776	Lagoon is a shallow body of water separated from the open sea.
9777	Lagos (pop. 1,149,200) is the largest city of Nigeria.
9778	Lagrange, Joseph Louis (1736-1813), was a French mathematician.
9779	La Guardia, Fiorello Henry (1882-1947), gained national fame as the mayor of New York City from 1934 to 1945.
9780	Lahey, Vida (1882-1968), was an Australian painter and teacher.
9781	Lahore (pop. 2,952,689) is the second largest city in Pakistan.
9782	Laird is the Scottish equivalent of the English word lord.
9783	Laissez faire is a theory of economic policy which states that government generally should not interfere with decisions made in an open, competitive market.
9784	Lakatoi was a large sailing vessel used by the Motu people of Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, for the annual trading trip.
9785	Lake is a colouring substance that will not wash out.
9786	Lake is a body of water surrounded by land.
9787	Lake Agassiz was the largest glacial lake which once existed in North America.
9788	Lake Albano lies in the crater of an extinct volcano in west-central Italy.
9789	Lake Albert, also called Albert Nyanza, one of the sources of the Nile River, lies between Uganda and Congo (Kinshasa).
9790	Lake Amadeus is a large lake in the Northern Territory of Australia.
9791	Lake Baikal, also spelled Lake Baykal, is the deepest lake in the world.
9792	Lake Bala is the largest lake in North Wales.
9793	Lake Balkhash is a large lake in the southeastern part of Kazakstan.
9794	Lake Bangweulu is a shallow depression about 80 kilometres long and 48 kilometres wide in northern Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).
9795	Lake Burley Griffin is an artificial lake in Canberra, in the Australian Capital Territory.
9796	Lake Cargelligo, in Australia, lies 568 kilometres west of Sydney in a wheat-growing district of the central area of New South Wales.
9797	Lake Chad is a large lake in north-central Africa.
9798	Lake Coleridge lies in the central part of the South Island of New Zealand, in the foothills of the Southern Alps.
9799	Lake Como is a famous beauty spot of northern Italy.
9800	Lake Constance, called Bodensee in German, lies at the eastern end of the Swiss Plateau, at the border of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria.
9801	Lake District is a beautiful region of lakes and mountains in the county of Cumbria, in northwestern England.

9802	Lake dwelling. Early peoples in Europe sometimes built dwelling places in lakes or at the edges of lakes or creeks.
9803	Lake Eacham and Lake Barrine are two crater lakes that lie west of Cairns in northern Queensland, Australia.
9804	Lake Edward is one of the sources of the Nile River.
9805	Lake Erie, lying on the international border between the United States and Canada, is the farthest south of the five Great Lakes of North America (see GREAT LAKES).
9806	Lake Eucumbene is an artificial reservoir located in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales, Australia.
9807	Lake Eyre is the largest lake in Australia.
9808	Lake Frome is one of a chain of salt lakes in the northeastern corner of South Australia.
9809	Lake Garda is the largest lake in Italy.
9810	Lake Geneva is one of the largest lakes in central Europe.
9811	Lake George lies in New South Wales, Australia, 32 kilometres northeast of Canberra.
9812	Lake Hindmarsh is the largest freshwater lake in Victoria, Australia.
9813	Lake Huron is one of the five Great Lakes of North America.
9814	Lake Illawarra is a coastal lagoon in New South Wales, Australia, located about 10 kilometres south of the city of Wollongong, between Port Kembla and Shellharbour (see LAGOON).
9815	Lake Ilmen is a freshwater lake in the northwestern part of Russia, just south of Novgorod.
9816	Lake Ladoga, in northwestern Russia, is the largest lake located entirely in Europe.
9817	Lake Lugano lies at the southern foot of the Alps between Lakes Maggiore and Como.
9818	Lake Macquarie is a large coastal lagoon in New South Wales, Australia.
9819	Lake Maggiore is one of the best-known lakes in Italy.
9820	Lake Manapouri is one of the most beautiful lakes in the South Island of New Zealand.
9821	Lake Maracaibo is the trade waterway of the farming and rich petroleum region of northwestern Venezuela.
9822	Lake Michigan is the largest body of fresh water in the United States.
9823	Lake Nasser was formed when waters of the Nile River were blocked by the Aswan High Dam in Egypt.
9824	Lake Nemi lies about 24 kilometres southeast of Rome, Italy.
9825	Lake Nicaragua lies in western Nicaragua, about 19 kilometres east of the Pacific Ocean and 113 kilometres west of the Caribbean Sea.
9826	Lake Nyasa is the southernmost of a chain of large fresh-water lakes in the Great Rift Valley of eastern Africa.
9827	Lake of Lucerne is the scene of some of the adventures of the legendary Swiss patriot, William Tell (see TELL, WILLIAM).
9828	Lake of Thun lies 558 metres above sea level in the Bernese Alps, a popular tourist region in west-central Switzerland.
9829	Lake Onega is one of the largest lakes in Europe.
9830	Lake Ontario is the smallest and most eastern of the five Great Lakes of North America.
9831	Lake Pedder is in the South-West National Park of Tasmania, an island state of Australia.
9832	Lake Peipus is a body of water on the border between Estonia and Russia.
9833	Lake Poets were the British poets William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey.
9834	Lake Rotoiti lies in the North Island of New Zealand.
9835	Lake Saint Clair lies at the southern end of the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair National Park on the central plateau of Tasmania, an island state of Australia.
9836	Lake Superior, one of the five Great Lakes of North America, is the largest body of fresh water in the world.
9837	Lake Tana, also called Tsana, lies in northwestern Ethiopia.

9838	Lake Tanganyika, in east-central Africa, is the world's longest fresh-water lake and the second deepest.
9839	Lake Taupo, situated almost in the centre of the North Island, is New Zealand's largest lake.
9840	Lake Te Anau is the largest lake in the South Island of New Zealand.
9841	Lake Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in the world.
9842	Lake Torrens is a shallow body of salt water in South Australia.
9843	Lake Turkana is a long, narrow lake in east-central Africa.
9844	Lake Tyrrell is a salt lake in northwestern Victoria, Australia.
9845	Lake Victoria, or, in Bantu, Victoria Nyanza, is the largest lake in Africa and the second largest freshwater lake in the world.
9846	Lake Volta, in central Ghana, is one of the world's largest man-made lakes.
9847	Lake Waikaremoana lies in the Urewera National Park on North Island, New Zealand.
9848	Lake Xochimilco, a swamplike lake in Mexico City, Mexico, is noted for its so-called "floating gardens." By the time the Spaniards conquered the region in 1521, the Indians had created five shallow lakes out of a larger one by building dikes.
9849	Lakeland terrier is a breed of dog that originated in the 1800's in the Lake District of northern England.
9850	Laker, Sir Freddie (1922-...), is a British businessman who pioneered cheap transatlantic air passenger travel.
9851	Lakes of Killarney are three famous lakes of great beauty in County Kerry, in southwestern Ireland.
9852	Lakshadweep (pop. 51,681) is the smallest Union Territory of India.
9853	La Leche League International is an organization of women who offer information and encouragement to mothers who want to breast-feed their babies.
9854	Lalo, Edouard (1823-1892), was a French composer.
9855	Lalor, Peter (1827-1889), was the leader of the gold miners in Victoria, Australia, during the troubles at the Eureka Stockade in the mid 1800's.
9856	Lama is a priest of the Buddhist religion in Tibet or Mongolia.
9857	Lamaism is a form of Buddhism practised in Tibet and Mongolia.
9858	Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte (1798-1859), was an American politician.
9859	Lamarck, Chevalier de (1744-1829), was a French biologist and botanist.
9860	Lamartine, Alphonse de (1790-1869), was a French writer and statesman.
9861	Lamb is meat obtained from sheep that are less than 1 year old.
9862	Lamb, Charles (1775-1834), was an English author.
9863	Lambay Island is a small island in the Irish Sea, off the coast of the county of Dublin, Ireland.
9864	Lambert, Constant (1905-1951), was an English composer, conductor, and author.
9865	Lambert, George Washington (1873-1930), an Australian artist, painted Across the Black Soil Plains.
9866	Lambeth (pop. 220,100) is an English borough within the Greater London area.
9867	Lambeth Palace is the official residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, the spiritual leader of the state church of England.
9868	Lamb's-quarters is a tall weed related to beet and spinach.
9869	Lamentations is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, that mourns the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple in 587 or 586 B.C. According to tradition, Jeremiah, the prophet of the destruction, wrote this book.
9870	Laminating is a process of permanently bonding together two or more pieces of wood or other materials with glues, pressure, and sometimes heat.
9871	Lammergeier is one of the largest vultures of the mountain regions of Africa, Asia, and Europe.
9872	Lamming, George (Eric) (1927-...), is a leading Barbadian novelist.
9873	L'Amour, Louis (1908-1988), was a popular American author known for his exciting novels about Western frontier life in America.

9874	Lamp is a device made to produce light.
9875	Lampedusa, Giuseppe Tomasi di (1896-1957), was an Italian prince and author.
9876	Lampman, Archibald (1861-1899), was one of the leading Canadian poets of the late 1800's.
9877	Lamprey is a fish with a long eellike body.
9878	Lancashire is a county on the northwestern coast of England.
9879	Lancaster was the name of the branch of the Plantagenet royal family that ruled England from 1399 to 1461.
9880	Lancaster (pop. 125,600) is a city and local government district in north Lancashire, England.
9881	Lancaster, Duchy of, is a group of estates belonging to the reigning British monarch, who personally receives its revenues.
9882	Lancaster, Joseph (1778-1838), developed the monitorial system of teaching advocated by Andrew Bell, superintendent of an orphanage in Madras (now Chennai), India, in the 1790's.
9883	Lancaster, Sir Osbert (1908-1986), an artist and author, won fame with his humorous cartoons for the British newspaper the Daily Express.
9884	Lancelot, Sir, was one of the knights in medieval legends of King Arthur's Round Table.
9885	Lancewood is a tough wood used for archery bows, fishing rods, tool handles, and objects made on a lathe.
9886	Land, Edwin Herbert (1909-1991), an American inventor, scientist, and business executive, invented the Polaroid Land camera, the first instant camera.
9887	Landau, Lev Davidovich (1908-1968), was a Russian physicist who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1962.
9888	Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864), an English poet, essayist, and novelist, was noted for his graceful but forceful style.
9889	Landowska, Wanda (1879-1959), was a Polish pianist, composer, and harpsichordist.
9890	Land's End, a cape in the English county of Cornwall, is the most westerly point of the mainland of England.
9891	Landsborough, William (1825-1886), an Australian explorer, was appointed head of one of the expeditions organized in 1861 to look for the lost and ill-fated Burke and Wills exploration party.
9892	Landscape architecture is a profession that involves the design and development of land for human use and enjoyment.
9893	Landseer, Sir Edwin (1802-1873), was a British artist who specialized in painting animals.
9894	Landslide, in geology, is a mass of earth or rocks that slides down a slope.
9895	Landsteiner, Karl (1868-1943), won the 1930 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his discovery of the main types of human blood--A, B, AB, and O. This discovery made safe blood transfusions possible for the first time.
9896	Landy, John (1930-...), an Australian runner, was the second man in the world to run a mile in less than 4 minutes.
9897	Lane, Sir Allen (1902-1970), was a publisher and a leader in the paperback revolution in British book publishing.
9898	Lane, Sir Hugh (1875-1915), was an Irish art collector and art patron.
9899	Lane, William (1861-1917), an Australian socialist, was one of the leaders of the trade union movement in Australia.
9900	Lanfranc (1005?-1089) was an important medieval teacher and scholar.
9901	Lang, Andrew (1844-1912), was a Scottish scholar and author.
9902	Lang, Cosmo Gordon (1864-1945), was England's archbishop of Canterbury from 1928 to 1942.
9903	Lang, Fritz (1890?-1976), was a film director who made classic horror and suspense films in both Germany and the United States.
9904	Lang, John Dunmore (1799-1878), the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, also played an active part in that country's political life.
9905	Lang, John Thomas (1876-1975), was premier of New South Wales, Australia, from 1925 to 1927 and from 1930 to 1932.

9906	Langbaugh-on-Tees (pop. 141,700), renamed Redcar and Cleveland in 1996, is a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in the northeast of England.
9907	Lange, David Russell (1942-...), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1984 until 1989, when he resigned from office.
9908	Lange, Dorothea (1895-1965), was an American photographer known for her pictures of migratory farm workers of the 1930's.
9909	Langenhoven, Cornelis Jacob (1873-1932), was a South African lawyer, author, and poet.
9910	Langland, William (1330?-1400?), wrote Piers Plowman, a great English poem of the Middle Ages.
9911	Langley, Samuel Pierpont (1834-1906), was an American astronomer, physicist, and pioneer in aeronautics.
9912	Langmuir, Irving (1881-1957), an American chemist, won the 1932 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work in surface chemistry and in the electron theory of matter.
9913	Langton, Stephen Cardinal (1165?-1228), one of England's greatest archbishops of Canterbury, was a famous theologian, Biblical scholar, and statesman.
9914	Langtry, Lillie (1853-1929), was an English actress.
9915	Language is human speech, either spoken or written.
9916	Langur is any of about 15 species of monkeys that live throughout India and most of Southeast Asia.
9917	Lanier, Sidney (1842-1881), was an American poet.
9918	Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray (1847-1929), a British zoologist, did extensive research in comparative anatomy and embryology.
9919	Lanney, William (1835-1869), was the last male tribal Aborigine in Tasmania.
9920	Lanolin, or wool fat, is made from a greasy coating found on sheep's wool.
9921	Lansbury, George (1859-1940), was a pioneer of the British Labour movement.
9922	Lansdowne, Marquess of (1845-1927), was a British colonial administrator who served as governor general of Canada from 1883 to 1888.
9923	Lantern is any light enclosed in a casing that protects it from wind and rain.
9924	Lanternfish is the name of a large group of small fish with organs that give off light.
9925	Lanthanum is a soft, silvery-white metallic element.
9926	Lanzhou (pop. 1,460,000), also spelled Lan-chou, is the capital of Gansu Province in north-central China.
9927	Laocoon, a Trojan priest, warned his people against the Greeks at Troy.
9928	Laois is a landlocked rural county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
9929	Laos is a country in Southeast Asia.
9930	Laozi, according to legends, wrote the Laozi, one of the basic books of the Chinese philosophy called Taoism, also spelled Daoism.
9931	Laparoscopy is a surgical technique used to examine organs and to detect and treat certain diseases within the abdomen.
9932	La Paz (pop. 976,800) is the largest city and chief commercial centre of Bolivia.
9933	La Perouse, Jean Francois (1741-1788), was a French navigator who sailed into Botany Bay, Australia, only six days after Arthur Phillip arrived in the bay with the First Fleet to establish a colony there (see PHILLIP, ARTHUR).
9934	Lapidary is the cutting and polishing of gems.
9935	Lapis lazuli is a beautiful azure-blue stone used as an ornament.
9936	Laplace, Marquis de (1749-1827), a French astronomer and mathematician, became famous for his theory regarding the origin of the solar system.
9937	Lapland lies in the extreme northern part of Europe, above the Arctic Circle.
9938	Laptop computer is a lightweight, portable, battery-operated computer that is usually no larger than a hardcover book.
9939	Lapwing is a crested bird that lives in western Europe.

9940	Lara, Brian (1969-...), a West Indian cricketer, made cricket history with a record-breaking test score.
9941	Larache (pop. 63,893) is a seaport on the northern Atlantic coast of Morocco.
9942	Larch is a tree that belongs to the pine family.
9943	Lard is a solid or semisolid fat obtained by melting the fatty tissues of pigs.
9944	Lardner, Ring (1885-1933), was an American journalist who achieved fame as the author of satirical short stories.
9945	Lares and penates were patron spirits of the home in the religion of ancient Rome.
9946	Lark is a type of small songbird found mainly in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
9947	Larkin, James (1876-1947), was an Irish trade union leader and political leader who helped to organize a general strike in Dublin in 1913.
9948	Larkin, Philip (1922-1985), became a leading figure in the anti-romantic movement that dominated English poetry in the mid-1900's.
9949	Larkspur is the common name for a group of flowering plants that belong to the buttercup family.
9950	Larne (pop. 29,280), a local government district in Northern Ireland, is centred on the port and industrial town of Larne.
9951	La Rochefoucauld, Duc de (1613-1680), was a French writer famous for his Maxims (1665).
9952	La Rochelle (pop. 75,840), is a city on the west coast of France that is famous for its historical religious importance.
9953	Larreinaga, Miguel (1771-1847), was a Nicaraguan jurist, and a leader of the Central American independence movement.
9954	Larva is an active, immature stage of an animal.
9955	Larwood, Harold (1904-1995), was an English cricketer who played for Nottinghamshire and England.
9956	Laryngitis is an inflammation of the tissues of the larynx, or voice box.
9957	Larynx is a section of the air passage in the throat.
9958	La Salle, Sieur de (1643-1687), was a French explorer.
9959	Lascelles, Edward (1847-1917), was a prominent Australian pastoralist (landowner).
9960	Lasdun, Sir Denys (1914-...), a British architect, achieved prominence for a wide range of buildings, including housing schemes, blocks of flats, shops, and university buildings.
9961	Laser is a device that produces a very narrow, powerful beam of light.
9962	Laser printer is a computer-driven printer that uses lasers to produce output on paper.
9963	Lashley, Karl Spencer (1890-1958), was an American psychologist known for his research on the function of the brain in relation to behaviour.
9964	Laski, Harold Joseph (1893-1950), was a British political scientist, educator, and leading member of the Labour Party.
9965	Lasseter, Lewis Harold Bell (? -1931), was an Australian prospector (person searching for gold).
9966	Lasso, Orlando di (1532-1594), was a Flemish composer during the Renaissance.
9967	Las Vegas (pop. 258,295; met. area pop. 741,459), the largest city in Nevada, United States, is famous for its gambling casinos and nightclubs.
9968	Lat (1951-...) is the pen name of Mohamed Nor Khalid, a Malaysian cartoonist.
9969	Latakia (pop. 234,000) is Syria's main seaport.
9970	Lateran is the common name for the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome.
9971	Latex is a milky substance that serves as the source of natural rubber.
9972	Latham, Jean Lee (1902-...), an American writer for young people, received the Newbery Medal in 1956 for her book Carry On, Mr. Bowditch (1955).
9973	Latham, Sir John (1877-1964), was deputy prime minister of Australia from 1931 to 1934 and chief justice from 1935 to 1952.
9974	Lathrop, Dorothy P. (1891-1980), an American artist and writer for children, won the first Caldecott Medal for Animals of the Bible in 1938.

9975	Lathrop, Rose Hawthorne (1851-1926), an American, was the main founder of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, a Roman Catholic nursing order of nuns.
9976	Latimer, Hugh (1485?-1555), was a martyr of the Protestant Reformation in England.
9977	Latin America is a large region that covers all the territory in the Western Hemisphere south of the United States.
9978	Latin-American literature consists of the literature of the Spanish-speaking countries of the Western Hemisphere, of Puerto Rico, and of Portuguese-speaking Brazil.
9979	Latin language was the principal language of western Europe for hundreds of years.
9980	Latin literature includes the essays, histories, poems, plays, and other writings of the ancient Romans.
9981	Latitude describes the position of a point on the earth's surface in relation to the equator.
9982	Latium was an area in the central part of ancient Italy.
9983	Latrobe, Benjamin Henry (1764-1820), was the first important professionally trained architect to practise in the United States.
9984	La Trobe, Charles Joseph (1801-1875), became superintendent of the Port Phillip district in Australia in 1839.
9985	La Trobe Valley, in Victoria, is one of Australia's most productive river valleys.
9986	Latter Day Saints, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of, is a Christian denomination that originated in the United States in the early 1800's.
9987	Latvia is a European nation that regained its independence in 1991, after more than 50 years of forced annexation to the Soviet Union.
9988	Laubach, Frank Charles (1884-1970), an American missionary, preacher, and educator, won fame for teaching illiterate people to read.
9989	Lauder, Sir Harry (1870-1950), was one of the United Kingdom's best-loved entertainers.
9990	Laue, Max Theodor Felix von (1879-1960), a German physicist, received the 1914 Nobel Prize in physics for his research in X-ray diffraction.
9991	Laughton, Charles (1899-1962), was an English-born actor.
9992	Launceston (pop. 66,286) is the second largest city in the Australian island state of Tasmania.
9993	Launfal, Sir, was a knight of King Arthur's Round Table in medieval British legend.
9994	Laura Ingalls Wilder Award is an American literary award.
9995	Laurel is the name of several types of trees and shrubs with spear-shaped evergreen leaves.
9996	Laurel, Jose Paciano (1891-1959), a lawyer and politician, served as president of the Philippines in the government set up by the Japanese in 1943.
9997	Laurel and Hardy were the most popular comedy team in American cinema history.
9998	Laurence, Margaret (1926-1987), was a Canadian novelist, short-story writer, and essayist.
9999	Laurencin, Marie (1885-1956), was a French painter and designer.
10000	Lausanne (pop. 125,004; met. area pop. 258,071) is a city in western Switzerland, on the north shore of Lake Geneva.
10001	Lava is molten rock that pours out of volcanoes or from cracks in the earth.
10002	Laval, Pierre (1883-1945), was a French politician who collaborated with the Germans during World War II (1939-1945).
10003	Lavender is the name of about 20 species of small bushes that bear fragrant flowers and leaves.
10004	Laver, Rod (1938-...), is one of the leading tennis players of all time.
10005	Laveran, Charles Louis Alphonse (1845-1922), a French Army surgeon, discovered the parasite that causes malaria.
10006	La Verendrye, Sieur de (1685-1749), Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, was a French-Canadian fur trader and explorer.
10007	Lavery, Sir John (1856-1941), an Irish painter, became well known for his portraits of women.
10008	Lavin, Mary (1912-1996), was an American-born writer of novels and short stories set in an Irish background.
10009	Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (1743-1794), a French chemist, was the founder of modern chemistry.

10010	Law is the set of enforced rules under which a society is governed.
10011	Law, Andrew Bonar (1858-1923), a British statesman, served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1922 to 1923.
10012	Law, John (1671-1729), a Scottish financier and gambler, tried to revive the French economy by opening a bank in 1716 to issue paper money.
10013	Law, Phillip Garth (1912-...), an Australian explorer and scientist, was director of the Antarctic Division of the Australian Department of External Affairs from 1949 to 1966.
10014	Law enforcement is the means by which a country or community maintains order.
10015	Law of the Sea Convention is an international agreement that establishes nations' rights and obligations regarding the ocean.
10016	Lawler, Ray (1922-...), an Australian dramatist, wrote the highly successful play Summer of the Seventeenth Doll.
10017	Lawless, Theodore Kenneth (1892-1971), a black American doctor, became known for his work in the field of dermatology (the study of skin diseases).
10018	Lawn is an area or plot of ground that has a thick covering of closely cut grass.
10019	Lawrence, D. H. (1885-1930), was an English writer known chiefly for his novels.
10020	Lawrence, Ernest Orlando (1901-1958), an American physicist, helped develop the cyclotron, a machine for accelerating atomic particles.
10021	Lawrence, Gertrude (1901-1952), an English actress, achieved stardom in both England and the United States.
10022	Lawrence, Marjorie (1907-1979), an Australian soprano, overcame an attack of poliomyelitis to sing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.
10023	Lawrence, T. E. (1888-1935), a British soldier and writer, became world famous as Lawrence of Arabia.
10024	Lawrence, Sir Thomas (1769-1830), was one of the most successful portrait painters of his time.
10025	Lawrencium is an artificially created radioactive element.
10026	Lawry, William (1937-...), an Australian cricketer, captained Australia in 26 test matches and played a total of 69 test matches between 1961 and 1971.
10027	Lawson, Ernest (1873-1939), was an American painter.
10028	Lawson, Henry (1867-1922), a short-story writer and poet, is Australia's most famous and popular writer.
10029	Lawson, Nigel (1932-...), a Conservative politician, was Britain's chancellor of the exchequer from 1983 to 1989.
10030	Lawson, Victor Fremont (1850-1925), was an American newspaper publisher and editor.
10031	Lawson, Will (1876-1957), a popular balladist, wrote verse in both Australia and New Zealand during the early 1900's.
10032	Lawson, William (1774-1850), an Australian explorer, crossed the Blue Mountains in May 1813, with Gregory Blaxland and William Charles Wentworth.
10033	Lawyer is a person who is allowed to represent members of the public in a court of law or to advise them on matters of law.
10034	Laxative is a medicine that speeds the emptying of the bowels (intestines).
10035	Laxness, Halldor Kiljan (1902-1998), an Icelandic novelist, won the 1955 Nobel prize for literature.
10036	Lazarus, in the account of John 11 in the Bible, was the brother of Mary and Martha of Bethany.
10037	Lazear, Jesse William (1866-1900), an American doctor, became known for his work in controlling yellow fever.
10038	Leach, Bernard (1887-1979), was a leading British artist potter.
10039	Leacock, Stephen Butler (1869-1944), ranks as the most popular humorist in Canadian literature.
10040	Lead, a heavy, bluish-grey chemical element, is one of the world's oldest known metals.
10041	Lead poisoning is an illness caused by excess lead in the body.
10042	Leadenhall market, in London, is a centre for selling meat, game, and poultry.
10043	Leaf is the main food-making part of almost all plants.

10044	Leaf, Munro (1905-1976), was an American author and illustrator of children's books.
10045	Leaf insect is an insect that looks much like a green leaf or a twig.
10046	Leaf miner is a tiny beetle, moth, fly, or wasp which, in the larval stage, tunnels between the upper and lower surfaces of leaves.
10047	Leafhopper is one of a large group of small, slender insects that feed on plants.
10048	League is a measure of length.
10049	League of Nations was an international association of countries created to maintain peace among the nations of the world.
10050	Leahy, Michael James (1901-1979), a farmer in Papua New Guinea, explored the Central Highlands of New Guinea during the 1930's.
10051	Leahy, William Daniel (1875-1959), was an American naval commander who served as chief of staff to President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II (1939-1945).
10052	Leakey family includes three noted anthropologists--a husband and wife and their son--who made important discoveries in eastern Africa concerning the origins of human beings.
10053	Lean, Sir David (1908-1991), was a highly acclaimed English film director.
10054	Leaning Tower of Pisa is a bell tower at Pisa, Italy.
10055	Leap year has 366 days, or one more day than an ordinary year.
10056	Lear, Edward (1812-1888), an English writer and artist, became famous for his humorous poems for children.
10057	Learning is an important field of study in psychology.
10058	Learning disabilities are disorders that can interfere with the development of basic skills and so damage a child's ability to learn.
10059	Lease is a contract between a person with a legal interest in land or other property and a person who rents it from that person.
10060	Leather is a tough, flexible material made from the skin of animals.
10061	Leathercraft is the art of making useful and decorative objects out of leather.
10062	Leaven is a substance that causes fermentation of dough in breadmaking.
10063	Leaving Certificate examination is taken by pupils in the Republic of Ireland at the end of their secondary education courses.
10064	Leavis, F. R. (1895-1978), was one of the most important English literary critics of the 1900's.
10065	Leavitt, Henrietta Swan (1868-1921), was an American astronomer.
10066	Le Bel, Joseph Achille (1847-1930), was a French industrial chemist who discovered that molecules are three-dimensional.
10067	Lebanon is a small country at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and the western end of Asia.
10068	Leblanc, Nicolas (1742-1806), was a French doctor, surgeon, and industrial chemist.
10069	Lebowa was one of ten homelands (nation states) set up by the South African government under the former policy of apartheid (enforced racial separation).
10070	Le Carre, John (1931-...), is the pen name of David John Moore Cornwell, an English novelist.
10071	Lechenaultias, also spelled Leschenaultias, are a group of about 20 kinds of plants that grow in Western Australia.
10072	Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838-1903), an Irish historian and philosopher, was one of the greatest historians of his day.
10073	Le Corbusier (1887-1965) was the professional name of Charles Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, often considered the most important architect of the 1900's.
10074	Lederberg, Joshua (1925-...), an American geneticist, shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine.
10075	Lee is a river in the southern part of the Republic of Ireland.
10076	Lee, Harper (1926-...), is an American author who became famous with her only novel, To Kill a Mockingbird (1960).

10077	Lee, Henry (1756-1818), was a noted American cavalry leader during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
10078	Lee, John A. (1891-1982), was a socialist politician in New Zealand.
10079	Lee, Laurie (1914-...), a British poet and author, won wide acclaim with his book Cider with Rosie (1959), a sensitive, enthralling account of his childhood in Gloucestershire.
10080	Lee, Robert Edward (1807-1870), was a great general who commanded the Confederate Army in the American Civil War.
10081	Lee, Sir Sidney (1859-1926), was an English author and editor.
10082	Lee, Tsung Dao (1926-...), shared the 1957 Nobel Prize for physics with Chen Ning Yang.
10083	Lee Hsien Loong (1952-...), became deputy prime minister of Singapore in 1990.
10084	Lee-Johnson, Eric (1908-...), a New Zealand painter, became well known for his paintings and drawings of northern New Zealand.
10085	Lee Kuan Yew (1923-...) was prime minister of Singapore from 1959 until 1990.
10086	Lee Teng-hui (1923-...) became president of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and chairman of the country's Nationalist Party in 1988.
10087	Leech is a worm that has a dislike sucker at each end.
10088	Leech, Margaret (1893-1974), was an American author who specialized in United States history.
10089	Leeds (pop. 674,400) is a city in West Yorkshire, England.
10090	Leek is a vegetable related to the onion.
10091	Leeuwenhoek, Anton van (1632-1723), a Dutch amateur scientist, was one of the first people to record observations of microscopic life.
10092	Leeward Islands lie in the West Indies.
10093	Le Fanu, Sheridan (1814-1873), was an Irish writer of short stories, novels, and poetry.
10094	Left wing is a term which means a radical party or branch of a political group.
10095	Leg is the limb that supports the body of a human being or animal.
10096	Legacy is a disposition of personal property made by the terms of a will.
10097	Legal aid is a scheme under which people may, in certain circumstances, claim money from the government in order to pay for a lawyer to represent them in court.
10098	Le Gallienne, Dorian (1915-1963), is regarded by many critics as the most distinguished composer Australia has ever produced.
10099	Legation is a diplomatic mission from one nation to another that is headed by a minister.
10100	Legazpi, Miguel Lopez de (1510?-1572), a Spanish explorer, claimed the islands of the Philippines for Spain in 1566.
10101	Legend is a popular type of folk story.
10102	Legendre, Adrien Marie (1752-1833), a French mathematician, wrote Elements of Geometry (1794), which influenced the teaching of geometry in schools.
10103	Leger, Fernand (1881-1955), was a French artist who developed a distinctive style that reflects modern life in an industrialized society.
10104	Leger, Jules (1913-1980), was governor general of Canada from 1974 to 1979.
10105	Leger, Paul-Emile Cardinal (1904-1991), became archbishop of Montreal, Canada, in 1950.
10106	Leghorn (pop. 175,371) is a major Italian seaport.
10107	Legion was a division of the Roman army.
10108	Legionnaires' disease is an infection that most commonly occurs as pneumonia, with symptoms of fever, cough, chest pain, and difficult breathing.
10109	Legislature is the lawmaking branch of a government.
10110	Le Guin, Ursula (1929-...), is an American author of science fiction for adults and children.
10111	Legume is any of the plants that belong to the pea family.
10112	Lehar, Franz (1870-1948), was the most important composer of operettas of the 1900's.
10113	Le Havre (pop. 197,219; met. area pop. 253,627) is the second busiest seaport city in France--after Marseille--and a major industrial centre.
10114	Lehmann, Lilli, (1848-1929), was a German soprano.

10115	Lehmann, Lotte (1888-1976), a German soprano, won fame as a concert and opera singer.
10116	Lehmbruck, Wilhelm (1881-1919), was a German sculptor.
10117	Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716), was a German philosopher, mathematician, and scholar.
10118	Leicester (pop. 270,600) is a city in the East Midlands, at the geographical centre of England.
10119	Leicester, Earl of (1532?-1588), an English nobleman, led a life of intrigue at the court of Queen Elizabeth I. He was the fifth son of the Duke of Northumberland.
10120	Leicestershire is a county in the East Midlands of England.
10121	Leichhardt, Ludwig (1813-1848), was a German-born explorer.
10122	Leiden, also spelled Leyden (pop. 103,819; met. area pop. 174,501), lies 35 kilometres southwest of Amsterdam on the Rhine River.
10123	Leigh Creek (pop. 1,967) is the site of the only operating coal mine in South Australia.
10124	Leigh-Mallory, Sir Trafford (1892-1944), was one of the leaders of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain, in 1940 (see BATTLE OF BRITAIN).
10125	Leighton, Lord (1830-1896), Frederic Leighton, was an English painter and sculptor in the classical style that was inspired by the art of ancient Greece.
10126	Leinster is one of the four provinces of Ireland.
10127	Leipoldt, Christian (1880-1947), a South African doctor, journalist, and playwright, became one of the most celebrated poets and authors in Afrikaans literature.
10128	Leipzig (pop. 554,595), a city in Germany, is a trade, industrial, and cultural centre.
10129	Leisler, Jacob (1640-1691), served as governor of the English colony of New York from 1689 to 1691.
10130	Leitrim is one of the five counties that make up the province of Connacht in the northwest of the Republic of Ireland.
10131	Lely, Sir Peter (1618-1680), was a Dutch-born painter known for his portraits of English royalty and famous naval personalities.
10132	Le Mans (pop. 147,697; met. area pop. 200,000) is a city in western France.
10133	Lemass, Sean (1899-1971), became Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland and leader of the Fianna Fail Party in 1959.
10134	LeMay, Curtis Emerson (1906-1990), commanded the Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force from 1948 to 1957.
10135	Lemming is a plump little animal related to the mouse.
10136	Lemon is a small, oval citrus fruit.
10137	Lemon balm is a perennial plant of the mint family.
10138	Le Moyne, Charles (1626-1685), a Canadian colonist, founded the city of Longueuil.
10139	Lemur is a long-tailed mammal with fluffy fur.
10140	Lena River is the chief waterway of a large district of eastern Siberia.
10141	LeNain, Louis (1597?-1648), was a French artist noted for his paintings of peasant life in the 1600's.
10142	Lend-Lease was a plan developed by the United States early in World War II (1939-1945) to aid the countries which were then fighting the Axis powers.
10143	Lendl, Ivan (1960-...), is one of the world's top tennis players.
10144	L'Enfant, Pierre Charles (1754-1825), a French engineer and architect, became the first modern city planner in the United States.
10145	L'Engle, Madeleine (1918-...), is an American author best known for her children's books.
10146	Lenihan, Brian (1930-1995), an Irish lawyer and politician, was tanaiste (deputy prime minister) and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ireland from 1987 to 1989.
10147	Lenin, V. I. (1870-1924), founded the Communist Party in Russia and set up the world's first Communist Party dictatorship.
10148	Lennard-Jones, Sir John Edward (1894-1954), was an English physical chemist.
10149	Lennon, John (1940-1980), was a founding member of the Beatles, the most popular group in the history of rock music.

10150	Leno, Dan (1860-1904), was a popular English music-hall comedian.
10151	Lenoir, Jean Joseph Etienne (1822-1900), a Belgian-born French inventor, built the first practical internal combustion engine in 1860.
10152	Le Notre, Andre (1630-1700), a French landscape designer, created most of the famous gardens of his day.
10153	Lens is a piece of transparent material that has at least one curved surface.
10154	Lenswood Valley extends northeast and southwest about 20 kilometres east of Adelaide, South Australia.
10155	Lent is a religious season observed in the spring by Christian churches.
10156	Lenticel is a round or long swelling on the bark of woody stems and roots that functions as a breathing pore.
10157	Lentil is an ancient food plant.
10158	Lenz's law is a principle of physics important in the design of electric generators.
10159	Leo I, Saint (400?-461), was elected pope in 440.
10160	Leo III, Saint (?-816), was elected pope in 795.
10161	Leo IX, Saint (1002-1054), was elected pope in 1049.
10162	Leo X (1475-1521) was pope during the climax of the Renaissance in Rome, but he also faced the beginnings of the Protestant Reformation.
10163	Leo XIII (1810-1903) was elected pope in 1878.
10164	Leo, the Lion, is the fifth constellation of the zodiac.
10165	Leominster (pop. 39,000) is a local government area in the county of Hereford and Worcester, England.
10166	Leonard, Sugar Ray (1956-...), an American boxer, won world professional boxing titles in five weight classes.
10167	Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was one of the greatest painters and most versatile geniuses in history.
10168	Leoncavallo, Ruggiero (1858-1919), was an Italian opera composer.
10169	Leonidas I (?-480 B.C.) was a king of ancient Sparta.
10170	Leonids are meteors that seem to come from the constellation Leo.
10171	Leontief, Wassily (1906-...), an American economist, won the 1973 Nobel Prize in economics for the development of input-output analysis.
10172	Leopard is a large member of the cat family.
10173	Leopardi, Giacomo (1798-1837), was an Italian lyric poet.
10174	Leopold was the name of three kings of Belgium.
10175	Leopold, Aldo (1886-1948), an American naturalist, won international fame as an authority on wildlife conservation.
10176	Leprosy, also called Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease.
10177	Lepton is one of the three major families of elementary particles.
10178	Lerner, Alan Jay (1918-1986), was one of the greatest lyricists of the American musical theatre.
10179	Lesage, Alain Rene (1668-1747), was a French novelist and dramatist.
10180	Lesbos, also spelled Lesvos, is a mountainous Greek island in the Aegean Sea.
10181	Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is a rare hereditary disease that can cause mental retardation.
10182	Leslie is the name of the first family to establish properties on the Darling Downs of Queensland, Australia.
10183	Leslie, Frank (1821-1880), was a publisher of periodicals in the U.S.A. His most popular publication was Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, later Leslie's Weekly, which was issued from 1855 to 1922.
10184	Leslie, Sir Shane (1885-1971), a British author, wrote poetry, novels, biographies, and works on historical subjects.
10185	Lesotho is a rugged, mountainous country that is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa.

10186	Lespedeza is the name of a group of herbs and shrublike plants.
10187	Lessing, Doris (1919-...), is an English writer noted mainly for her novels.
10188	Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim (1729-1781), was a German playwright, critic, and philosopher.
10189	Le Sueur, Pierre (1657?-1705?), a French explorer and trader, helped open up the upper Mississippi River Valley.
10190	Lethe was one of five rivers in the Underworld in Greek and Roman mythology.
10191	Letter of credit is issued by a bank, permitting an individual, a business firm, or a designated party to draw up to a stated amount of money on that bank.
10192	Letter writing is a way of communicating a message in written words.
10193	Letters patent are patent (open) letters by which the government grants monopoly rights to inventors.
10194	Lettuce is a popular vegetable used chiefly in salads.
10195	Leu is a standard coin of Romania.
10196	Leucocytosis is an increase in the number of leucocytes (white blood cells).
10197	Leukaemia is a kind of cancer in which abnormal white blood cells grow in an uncontrolled manner.
10198	Leutze, Emanuel Gottlieb (1816-1868), gained fame as a painter of American historical subjects.
10199	Level is an instrument used by carpenters, plumbers, and other construction workers to determine if a surface is perfectly horizontal.
10200	Levellers were political radicals in England during the mid-1600's who believed that all people deserved a voice in government.
10201	Lever is one of the six simple machines for performing work.
10202	Leverhulme, Viscount (1851-1925), founded Lever Brothers Company, one of the world's largest soap manufacturers (now a subsidiary of Unilever).
10203	Levi, Edward Hirsch (1911-...), served as attorney general of the United States from 1975 to 1977 under President Gerald R. Ford.
10204	Levi-Strauss, Claude (1908-...), a French anthropologist, developed structuralism in the study of human culture.
10205	Levine, Jack (1915-...), is an American artist who has won fame as a critic of life in the United States.
10206	Levine, James (1943-...), is an American conductor and pianist.
10207	Levites were a tribe of ancient Israel.
10208	Leviticus is the third book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
10209	Lewes (pop. 85,400) is a local government district in East Sussex, England.
10210	Lewis, C. S. (1898-1963), a British author, wrote more than 30 books.
10211	Lewis, D. B. Wyndham (1894-1969), was a British essayist, humorist, and biographer.
10212	Lewis, Elizabeth Foreman (1892-1958), an American-born author, is known for her realistic stories about the young people of modern China, with its conflict of old and new ideas.
10213	Lewis, Essington (1881-1961), an Australian mining engineer, was general manager of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd. (BHP) for 30 years.
10214	Lewis, Gilbert Newton (1875-1946), an American chemist, helped develop the modern electron theory of valence, a theory that explains the forces that hold atoms together in molecules.
10215	Lewis, Isaac Newton (1858-1931), an American inventor, developed the Lewis position-finder for controlling artillery fire (1891), and the Lewis machine gun (1911).
10216	Lewis, John Aaron (1920-...), is an American pianist and composer.
10217	Lewis, Lennox (1965-...), is a British boxer.
10218	Lewis, Meriwether (1774-1809), was an American explorer.
10219	Lewis, Percy Wyndham (1884-1957), was a British novelist and painter.
10220	Lewis, Sinclair (1885-1951), gained international fame for his novels attacking the weaknesses he saw in American society.

10221	Lewis and Clark expedition was the first exploration by the United States government of the country's vast northwestern wilderness.
10222	Lewis Pass is the major highway route over the Southern Alps in northcentral South Island, New Zealand.
10223	Lewisham (pop. 215,300) is a borough in Greater London, England.
10224	Lexcen, Ben (1936-1988), a self-taught Australian marine architect, designed the controversial and revolutionary winged keel for Australia II. In 1983, the yacht became the first non-American entry to win the America's Cup.
10225	Lexington, Kentucky (pop. 204,165; met. area pop. 317,629), is one of the chief trading centres for tobacco in the United States.
10226	Leyden jar was one of the first devices used to store an electric charge.
10227	Lhasa (pop. 105,866) is the capital and holy city of Tibet.
10228	Lhasa apso is a dog that came originally from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet.
10229	Li Bo (701-762) was one of China's greatest poets.
10230	Li Hung-Chang, (1823-1901), was a Chinese statesman.
10231	Li Peng (1928-...) is one of China's top leaders.
10232	Li Siguang (1889-1971) was a Chinese geologist.
10233	Li Xiannian (1909?-1992), also spelled Li Hsien-nien, was one of the longest-serving first generation Chinese Communist Party leaders.
10234	Li Yuan (A.D. 566-635), a Chinese emperor, founded the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907).
10235	Liana is the name for various vines found chiefly in tropical rain forests.
10236	Libby, Willard Frank (1908-1980), an American chemist, won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1960.
10237	Libel is a written, printed, or other statement in a permanent form that harms a person's reputation.
10238	Liberal arts are the learned habits of thought and speech considered essential for a free human being.
10239	Liberal Democrats is the name of the third largest of the political parties of the United Kingdom.
10240	Liberal Party of Australia is a political party which supports individual initiative and enterprise, and is conservative on social and moral questions.
10241	Liberalism is a political and economic philosophy that emphasizes freedom, equality, and opportunity.
10242	Liberia is a country on the west coast of Africa.
10243	Liberty Bell is a treasured relic of the early days of American independence.
10244	Libido is a psychoanalytic term referring mainly to the energy of natural instincts or urges that motivate behaviour.
10245	Libra, the Scales or Balance, is the seventh constellation (star group) of the zodiac.
10246	Library. Libraries form a vital part of the world's systems of education and information storage and retrieval.
10247	Library of Congress, in Washington D.C., is one of the largest and most valuable research libraries in the world.
10248	Library of Congress Classification is a system for arranging materials in a library.
10249	Libreville (pop. 350,000) is the capital and largest city of the central African country of Gabon.
10250	Libya is an Arab country in northern Africa.
10251	Licad, Cecile (1961-...), a Filipino concert pianist, gained international fame in the 1980's.
10252	Lichen is an organism that consists of an alga and a fungus living together as a single unit.
10253	Lichfield (pop. 90,700) is a local government district in Staffordshire, England, centred on the historic city of Lichfield.
10254	Lichfield, Patrick, Earl of (1939-...), is a British photographer, well known for his portraits of royalty.

10255	Lichtenstein, Roy (1923-...), an American painter, was one of the first artists in the pop art movement.
10256	Lick Observatory is an astronomical observatory on top of Mount Hamilton, 80 kilometres southeast of San Francisco in the United States.
10257	Lidgett, John Scott (1854-1953), an English Methodist minister, played a leading part in uniting the factions of the Methodist Church (see METHODISTS).
10258	Lidice was a village in Czechoslovakia that German military forces destroyed in an act of revenge during World War II (1939-1945).
10259	Lie, Marius Sophus (1842-1899) was a Norwegian mathematician known for his work in group theory and differential geometry.
10260	Lie, Trygve (1896-1968), a Norwegian statesman, served as the first secretary general of the United Nations.
10261	Lie detector is a device that helps determine whether a person is telling the truth.
10262	Liebig, Baron von (1803-1873), helped found organic chemistry, the study of compounds that contain carbon.
10263	Liechtenstein is a tiny country in south-central Europe.
10264	Lieder is the German word for songs.
10265	Liege (pop. 195,389) is a city in eastern Belgium.
10266	Lien is a legal claim that one person has on the property of another as security for debt.
10267	Life. Most people have little difficulty distinguishing living things from nonliving things.
10268	Life cycle is the sequence of changes that a living thing passes through from a particular form in one generation to the development of the same form in another generation.
10269	Life expectancy is a statistical measure of the average number of years that a group of people of a certain age may expect to live.
10270	Life jacket is a device that is worn to keep afloat in water.
10271	Lifeboat. Ships carry lifeboats on board to accommodate passengers and crew in the event of a disaster.
10272	Liffey is the chief river in the east of the Republic of Ireland.
10273	Lift is a transportation device that carries people and freight to the floors of a building.
10274	Ligament is fibrous tissue that holds organs of the body in place and fastens bones together.
10275	Ligature is a thread used in surgery to tie a bleeding blood vessel.
10276	Light is so common that we often take it for granted.
10277	Light, Francis (1740-1794), was a pioneer English trader and adventurer who played a key role in the British settlement of Malaya.
10278	Light, William (1786?-1839), was the founder and planner of Adelaide, Australia.
10279	Light meter is an instrument used to measure the brightness of light.
10280	Light-year is a unit used by astronomers to describe the distance to and between stars.
10281	Lighthouse is a tower with an extremely strong light that serves as a navigational aid for mariners.
10282	Lighting is a term that generally refers to artificial light--in most cases, electric light.
10283	Lightning is a giant electrical spark in the sky.
10284	Lightning conductor is a device that protects homes and other buildings from damage by lightning.
10285	Lightning Ridge is an opal-mining centre situated in central northern New South Wales, Australia, about 770 kilometres from Sydney, 75 kilometres north of Walgett, and 50 kilometres south of the Queensland border.
10286	Lightvessel is a type of ship or buoy that acts as a lighthouse.
10287	Lignin is a complex substance formed by certain plant cells.
10288	Lignite, also called brown coal, is a coal of low quality.
10289	Lignocaine is a drug used to block pain sensation in a specific part of the body.
10290	Lignum vitae is an extremely hard wood obtained from certain Latin-American trees.
10291	Ligurian Sea is the broad portion of water between the Gulf of Genoa and the Mediterranean Sea.

10292	Lilac is a beautiful shrub that is loved throughout the world for its fragrant flowers.
10293	Liliuokalani, Lydia Kamekeha (1838-1917), reigned as queen of Hawaii from 1891 to 1893.
10294	Lille (pop. 178,301; met. area pop. 950,265) is an industrial city in northern France.
10295	Lillee, Dennis (1949-...), a West Australian cricketer, became one of the best fast bowlers in the world.
10296	Lillie, Beatrice (1894-1989), an English actress, won fame as one of the brightest and most natural comediennes of her time.
10297	Lilongwe (pop. 186,000) is the capital of Malawi, in southeast Africa.
10298	Lily is one of the largest and most important plant families.
10299	Lily of the valley is a fragrant garden flower.
10300	Lim Bo Seng (1909-1944), a Chinese major general, became a hero during World War II (1939-1945).
10301	Lim Boon Keng (1869-1957), a Chinese doctor, promoted social and educational reforms in Singapore and China.
10302	Lima (pop. 5,706,127; met. area pop. 6,414,500) is the capital and largest city of Peru.
10303	Lima bean is the most nutritious member of the pea family.
10304	Limavady (pop. 29,144) is a local government district in Northern Ireland.
10305	Limbo, in Roman Catholic theology, is the home of souls who belong neither in heaven nor in hell.
10306	Limbourg, Pol de (?-1416), and his brothers Herman and Jean were noted manuscript painters called illuminators.
10307	Lime is an important industrial chemical.
10308	Lime is a rounded fruit that is pointed at both ends.
10309	Lime or linden is any of a group of graceful shade trees of the Northern Hemisphere.
10310	Limerick is a county located along the estuary of the River Shannon in the southwest of the Republic of Ireland.
10311	Limerick is a form of humorous verse.
10312	Limerick, Treaty of, ended the war between the English kings William III and James II. The English had deposed James, a Roman Catholic, in 1688 and made William, a Protestant, king.
10313	Limestone is a type of rock made up mostly of calcite, a mineral form of calcium carbonate.
10314	Limited company is a business organization in which each shareholder is responsible only for the shares he or she holds.
10315	Limnology is the scientific study of lakes, streams, ponds, and other bodies of fresh water.
10316	Limonite is a yellowish or brownish mineral deposit.
10317	Limpet is a sea animal with a protective shell.
10318	Limpopo River is an important river that flows for about 1,600 kilometres in southeastern Africa.
10319	Lin Biao (1907-1971), also spelled Lin Piao, was defence minister of China from 1959 to 1971.
10320	Lin Yutang (1895-1976), was a Chinese scholar and writer.
10321	Linacre, Thomas (1460?-1524), was a physician and classical scholar.
10322	Lincoln (pop. 81,900) is a city in eastern England.
10323	Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865), was president of the United States from 1861 to 1865.
10324	Lincolnshire is a county situated midway along England's eastern seaboard.
10325	Lind, Jenny (1820-1887), a Swedish soprano, became one of the most famous singers of the 1800's.
10326	Lindbergh, Anne Morrow (1906-...), is an American poet and essayist.
10327	Lindbergh, Charles Augustus (1902-1974), an American aviator, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20-21, 1927.
10328	Lindisfarne is a small island located about 5 kilometres off the coast of northern Northumberland, England.
10329	Lindrum, Walter (1898-1960), was an Australian billiards player who dominated his sport for almost 20 years.
10330	Lindsay is the name of an Australian family of talented artists and writers.

10331	Lindsay, David (1856-1922) was an Australian explorer.
10332	Lindsay, Howard (1889-1968), was an American playwright best known for the several plays he wrote with Russel Crouse.
10333	Lindsay, Vachel (1879-1931), was an American poet.
10334	Lindsay of Birker, Lord (1879-1952) was a Scottish philosopher and scholar.
10335	Lindwall, Ray (1921-...) was one of the greatest fast bowlers ever to play cricket for Australia.
10336	Line, in geometry, may be described as the track of a moving point.
10337	Line Islands, also called the Equatorial Islands, consist of 11 isolated, low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean.
10338	Line of Demarcation was an imaginary line drawn by Pope Alexander VI to settle land rights.
10339	Linear accelerator is a device that accelerates electrons, protons, and other electrically charged atomic particles to high energies.
10340	Linear electric motor is a device used mainly to propel high-speed vehicles that do not run on wheels.
10341	Linen is the yarn or cloth made from fibres of the flax plant.
10342	Lingonberry is a small fruit related to the cranberry.
10343	Linguistics is the scientific study of language.
10344	Link, Edwin Albert (1904-1981), an American inventor and businessman, developed the mechanical trainer, a machine on the ground that imitates aircraft flight.
10345	Linklater, Eric (1899-1974), a Scottish born writer, achieved wide popularity as an author of amusing satirical novels.
10346	Linnaeus, Carolus (1707-1778), a Swedish naturalist and botanist, established the modern scientific method of naming plants and animals.
10347	Linnet is a small bird in the finch family.
10348	Linoleum is a smooth-surfaced floor covering made from linseed oil.
10349	Linotype is the brand name of a machine used to produce metal type for printing.
10350	Linseed oil is an oil derived from the seeds of the flax plant.
10351	Linstead, Sir Reginald Patrick (1902-1966), a British chemist, made a study of organic chemicals and synthetic dyes.
10352	Linton, Ralph (1893-1953), was an American anthropologist.
10353	Lion is a big, powerful cat.
10354	Lions Clubs, International Association of, usually called Lions Clubs International, ranks as the world's largest service club organization.
10355	Lip reading is the technique by which one person understands the speech of another without hearing any sound.
10356	Lipchitz, Jacques (1891-1973), was a Russian-born sculptor whose work represents many of the major movements in modern sculpture.
10357	Lipid is one of a large group of oily or fatty substances essential for good health.
10358	Lipmann, Fritz Albert (1899-1986), an American biochemist, shared the 1953 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Hans Adolph Krebs.
10359	Lippi, Filippino (1457?-1504), was an important painter of the Italian Renaissance.
10360	Lippi, Filippo (1406?-1469), was a leading painter of the Italian Renaissance.
10361	Lippmann, Walter (1889-1974), was an American journalist who won worldwide fame as a political writer and philosopher.
10362	Lippold, Richard (1915-...), is an American sculptor.
10363	Lipton, Sir Thomas Johnstone (1850-1931), founded a worldwide chain of grocery shops.
10364	Liquid is one of the three states in which matter exists.
10365	Liquid air is a product made by greatly reducing the temperature of air until it turns into a fluid.
10366	Liquid crystal is a substance that has the properties of both a liquid and a crystal.
10367	Liquidambar is the name of four species of deciduous trees with maplelike leaves that turn bright colours in the autumn.

10368	Liquorice is a herb that contains both a valuable flavouring and compounds of medicinal value.
10369	Lira is a unit of money in Italy and Turkey.
10370	Lisbon (pop. 663,315) is the capital and largest city of Portugal.
10371	Lisburn (pop. 98,826), a local government area in Northern Ireland, lies to the south of Belfast.
10372	Lismore (pop. 41,389), is a city in the extreme northeast of New South Wales, Australia.
10373	Lisping is a type of speech problem.
10374	Lister, Sir Joseph (1827-1912), founded antiseptic surgery.
10375	Liszt, Franz (1811-1886), was a Hungarian pianist, composer, and teacher.
10376	Litany is a form of prayer-dialogue in which Christian worshippers take responsive parts.
10377	Litchi is the name of an evergreen tree that bears red fruit.
10378	Literacy is the ability to read and write.
10379	Literature in its broadest sense is anything constructed from a meaningful arrangement of words.
10380	Literature for children is of two kinds: literature that has been written especially for young readers--from preschool to teenage--and literature that young readers have adopted for themselves.
10381	Litharge, also called (chemical formula, PbO), is a poisonous yellow or reddish-yellow solid, a compound of lead and oxygen.
10382	Lithgow (pop. 12,369) is an industrial city in New South Wales, Australia.
10383	Lithium is a chemical element with symbol Li.
10384	Lithography is a printing process that has an important part in the fine arts and in commercial printing.
10385	Lithuania is a European nation that regained its independence in 1991, after more than 50 years of forced annexation to the Soviet Union.
10386	Litmus is a substance that is commonly used in chemistry to indicate whether a solution is an acid or a base.
10387	Litre is a commonly used measure of capacity and volume in the metric system.
10388	Little Barrier Island is a wooded island northeast of Auckland, in New Zealand.
10389	Little Sisters of the Poor is a religious congregation of women in the Roman Catholic Church.
10390	Littlewood, Joan (1915-...), is a British theatre director and the founder of Theatre Workshop.
10391	Littoral zone rock platform is a platform of rock along the seashore.
10392	Liturgy is a term that refers to acts of worship that are performed by the members of a religious group.
10393	Litvinov, Maxim Maximovich (1876-1951), a Soviet diplomat, joined the Russian foreign service in 1918 and became commissar for foreign affairs in 1930.
10394	Liu Bang (248?-195 B.C.), also spelled Liu Pang, was a Chinese emperor who founded the Han dynasty.
10395	Liu Shaoqi (1900?-1969?), also spelled Liu Shao-ch'i, succeeded Mao Zedong as chairman of the People's Republic of China in 1959.
10396	Live oak is a beautiful evergreen oak that grows along the southeastern coast of the United States.
10397	Liver is the largest gland in the human body and one of the most complex of all human organs.
10398	Liverpool (pop. 448,300) is a port city in northwestern England.
10399	Liverpool, Earl of (1770-1828), was Prime Minister of Britain from 1812 to 1827.
10400	Liverwort is a type of small plant.
10401	Livery companies are institutions in the City of London that have evolved from medieval craft guilds.
10402	Livestock are domestic animals that are used to produce food and many other valuable products.
10403	Living will is a document that states the kind of medical care an individual would prefer if, due to injury or disease, the person could not communicate his or her wishes.
10404	Living, Henry (1929-...), an English playwright, developed as his central theme the conflict between people in authority, and people who are rebels by nature.
10405	Livy (59 B.C.-A.D. 17) was one of the greatest Roman historians.

10406	Lizard is a reptile closely related to snakes.
10407	Ljubljana (pop. 276,133) is the capital and largest city of Slovenia.
10408	Llama is the largest South American member of the camel family.
10409	Llandudno (pop. 14,576) is a town and seaside resort in north Wales.
10410	Llanelli (pop. 44,953) is a town in south Wales.
10411	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll is a village on the island of Anglesey, in northwestern Wales.
10412	Llanos, meaning level lands, is most often used to mean a great savanna (grassland with scattered trees) region in Venezuela and Colombia.
10413	Llewellyn, Sir Harry (1911-...) was for many years a leading British show-jumper.
10414	Lliw Valley (pop. 61,700) is a local government area in West Glamorgan, Wales.
10415	Lloyd, Clive (1944-...), captained the West Indies cricket team 74 times, achieving 36 victories.
10416	Lloyd, Harold Clayton (1894-1971), was an American comedian who won fame in silent films.
10417	Lloyd, Marie (1870-1922), was a popular music-hall performer in London in the early 1900's.
10418	Lloyd George, David (1863-1945), a British Liberal Party leader, was prime minister during the last half of World War I (1914-1918).
10419	Lloyd, Selwyn (1904-1978), was secretary of state for foreign affairs for the United Kingdom from 1955 to 1960, chancellor of the exchequer from 1960 to 1962, and lord privy seal in 1963 and 1964.
10420	Lloyd Webber, Andrew (1948-...), a British composer, won fame for his rock musical Jesus Christ, Superstar! (1970), written to words by Tim Rice (see RICE, TIM).
10421	Lloyd's is an insurance association in England popularly known as Lloyd's of London.
10422	Loach is any of approximately 175 species of small, slender, freshwater fish.
10423	Loam is a soil that is between sandy soil and clay soil in texture.
10424	Lobbying is an attempt to influence the decisions of government officials.
10425	Lobelia, native to South Africa, is a low-growing perennial plant usually grown as an annual.
10426	Lobster is a hard-shelled animal that lives on the bottom of the ocean near the shore.
10427	Local government generally refers to the government of an area smaller than a country, state, or province.
10428	Locarno Conference resulted in the Rhineland Security Pact and six other treaties.
10429	Loch Lomond is the largest and one of the most famous of the Scottish lakes.
10430	Loch Ness monster is a large animal that some people believe lives in Loch Ness, a lake in northern Scotland.
10431	Lochaber (pop. 20,803), a local government area in Highland Region, Scotland, takes in the areas of Fort William, Ballachulish, Kinlochleven, and Ardnamurchan.
10432	Lochner, Stephen (1390?-1451), was one of the most important German painters of the 1400's.
10433	Lock is a water-filled chamber in a canal that allows a boat to move up or downhill.
10434	Lock is a device that prevents a door or other object from being opened, moved, or operated.
10435	Locke, Alain Leroy (1886-1954), was an American educator and a writer on black culture.
10436	Locke, John (1632-1704), was an English philosopher.
10437	Lockout occurs when an employer closes a factory in order to keep employees from working.
10438	Lockspeiser, Sir Ben (1891-1990), was a British scientist and science administrator.
10439	Lockwood, Charles Andrews (1890-1967), was a vice-admiral in the United States Navy.
10440	Lockwood, Douglas (1918-1980), an Australian author, wrote I, the Aboriginal (1963).
10441	Lockyer, Edmund (1784-1860), a British soldier, discovered coal while exploring the Brisbane River in Australia in 1825.
10442	Lockyer, Joseph Norman (1836-1920), a British astronomer, discovered the element helium on the sun about 30 years before helium was found on earth.
10443	Locomotive is a machine that moves trains on railway tracks.
10444	Locoweed is any one of several kinds of perennial herbs that grow in western North America.
10445	Locust is a name that can refer to any short-horned grasshopper--that is, a grasshopper with short antennae (feelers).

10446	Locust, or false acacia, is any of about 20 plants native to North America.
10447	Lodestone is a hard black rock that exhibits magnetic properties.
10448	Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850-1924), led Republican members of the Senate in a successful fight to prevent the United States from joining the League of Nations after World War I (1914-1918).
10449	Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. (1902-1985), served as a diplomat under four United States presidents.
10450	Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph (1851-1940), an English physicist, investigated the nature of oscillations and electric waves in wires and in wireless telegraphy.
10451	Lodz (pop. 847,900) is the second largest city in Poland.
10452	Loess is a kind of silt that forms a fertile topsoil in some parts of the world.
10453	Loesser, Frank (1910-1969), an American composer, wrote the music and lyrics for many musical comedies and films.
10454	Loewy, Raymond Fernand (1893-1987), was a French industrial designer.
10455	Löffler, Friedrich (1852-1915), a German bacteriologist, discovered the diphtheria bacillus in 1884, with the help of Edwin Klebs.
10456	Lofoten Islands include several large islands and many islets off the northwest coast of Norway.
10457	Lofting, Hugh (1886-1947), was the creator of Doctor Dolittle, a well-known character in children's fiction.
10458	Log is an instrument that measures the speed of a ship.
10459	Log cabin was one of the earliest dwellings built by European settlers in North America.
10460	Logan, Patrick (1791-1830), a British soldier, was put in charge of the Moreton Bay convict settlement in Australia in March 1825.
10461	Logan, Sir William Edmond (1798-1875), a Canadian geologist, gained fame for his pioneer work researching coal, glacial action, early fossil evidence of life, and ancient rocks.
10462	Loganberry is a small, reddish-purple fruit that grows on a trailing blackberry plant.
10463	Logarithms are numbers that are known in algebra as exponents.
10464	Logbook is the official or legal written record of the events that take place during a ship's voyage.
10465	Logic is a branch of philosophy that deals with the rules of correct reasoning.
10466	Logistics is the practical art of providing and maintaining soldiers, equipment, and supplies for military operations.
10467	Logwood comes from the core of a tree belonging to the pea family.
10468	Loire River is the longest river in France.
10469	Loke Wan Tho (1915-1964) was a well-known Malaysian-born photographer, art patron, and ornithologist (a person who studies birds).
10470	Loke Yew (1845-1917) was a Chinese-born Malayan businessman and philanthropist.
10471	Loki was a god of Norse mythology who was known as a troublemaker and trickster.
10472	Lollards were followers of the English religious reformer John Wycliffe.
10473	Lombard, Peter (1095?-1160), was a medieval theologian who wrote an important theological textbook, The Four Books of Sentences.
10474	Lombardi, Vince (1913-1970), was one of the most successful coaches in American professional football history.
10475	Lombards were members of a Germanic tribe that conquered much of Italy in the late A.D. 500's, and threatened the political power of the popes.
10476	Lombardy is a region in northern Italy.
10477	Lome (pop. 366,476) is the capital and largest city of Togo.
10478	Lon Nol (1913-1985) headed the government of Cambodia from 1970 to 1975.
10479	London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
10480	London, Ontario, Canada (pop. 311,085; met. area pop. 381,522), is a distributing, financial, manufacturing, medical, and transportation centre in the southern part of the province.
10481	London, Jack (1876-1916), was an American author, journalist, and political activist.
10482	London, Treaties of. Throughout history, many international treaties have been signed in London.
10483	London, University of, is the largest traditional university in Great Britain.

10484	London Bridge is one of 15 bridges in London that span the River Thames.
10485	London Company was an association of "noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants" during the early days of the American colonies.
10486	London Gazette publishes routine notices from central and local government in Britain, and British legal notices.
10487	Londonderry is one of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
10488	Long, Crawford Williamson (1815-1878), was an American who, in 1842, became the first doctor to use ether as an anaesthetic for surgery.
10489	Long Beach, California, U.S.A. (pop. 429,433), is a major industrial centre, seaport, and tourist area in the southern part of the state.
10490	Long Island (pop. 6,861,474) is an island that forms the southeastern part of New York.
10491	Long Parliament refers to a session of the English Parliament that lasted without a break from 1640 to 1653.
10492	Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807-1882), was the most widely published and most famous American poet of the 1800's.
10493	Longford is the title name of a British family that is associated with politics and the arts.
10494	Longford is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
10495	Longinus is the name given to the unknown author of On the Sublime, an ancient Greek treatise (long essay) on literary criticism.
10496	Longitude. If one person on the equator travels directly north, and another person 111 kilometres west also travels directly north, their paths will meet at the North Pole.
10497	Longsightedness, is a visual defect in which a person can see distant objects clearly, but near vision may be blurred.
10498	Longstreet, James (1821-1904), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War.
10499	Lonsdale, Lord (1857-1944), Hugh Cecil Lowther, a leading British sportsman of his time, founded the Lonsdale Belts for boxing.
10500	Lonsdale, Dame Kathleen (1903-1971), an Irish-born chemist, specialized in the field of X-ray crystallography.
10501	Lonsdale, William (1800?-1864), served the Australian city of Melbourne in many ways during its first 18 years.
10502	Loon is a type of water bird with a sleek body for swimming and diving.
10503	Loosestrife is the common name of some flowering plants in the primrose family or the loosestrife family.
10504	Lopez Portillo, Jose (1920-...), served as president of Mexico from 1976 to 1982.
10505	Loquat is an orange or yellow fruit that has the shape and size of an egg.
10506	Loran stands for long range navigation.
10507	Lord is a title added to a person's name or to his office in Great Britain.
10508	Lord, Simeon (1770-1840), was an Australian pioneer merchant who became one of the wealthiest people in New South Wales during the early years of its settlement.
10509	Lord chamberlain is the most important officer in the British royal household.
10510	Lord chancellor is the head of the judiciary in Britain.
10511	Lord chief justice is the highest judicial officer after the lord chancellor in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
10512	Lord Howe Island (pop. 320) is a volcanic island off the eastern coast of Australia, almost 650 kilometres northeast of Sydney.
10513	Lord lieutenant is the principal officer of a county in Great Britain.
10514	Lord mayor is the honorary title given the chairman of certain borough councils in Great Britain.
10515	Lord's Prayer is the most widely said Christian prayer.
10516	Lorelei is a high cliff that towers about 130 metres above the Rhine River between Mainz and Koblenz in Germany.
10517	Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (1853-1928), was a Dutch physicist.

10518	Lorenz, Konrad Zacharias (1903-1989), an Austrian naturalist, was one of the founders of ethology, the study of animal behaviour.
10519	Loris is a slow-moving animal that lives in trees.
10520	Lorne, Marquess of (1845-1914), served as governor general of Canada from 1878 to 1883.
10521	Los Alamos National Laboratory, in Los Alamos, New Mexico, is one of the world's leading research institutions.
10522	Los Angeles is a huge city in southern California, in the United States.
10523	Lost Colony is the name given to an English settlement established in 1587 on Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina U.S.A. The colony is called lost because no one knows what happened to its people or where they went.
10524	Lot, in the Book of Genesis, was the nephew of the patriarch Abraham.
10525	Lothian Region was a region of eastern Scotland, south of the Firth of Forth.
10526	Lotschberg Tunnel is a railway tunnel that cuts through the Bernese Alps of south-central Switzerland near the Jungfrau.
10527	Lott, Dame Felicity (1947-...), is a British opera singer.
10528	Lottery is a popular form of gambling in which drawings are held for cash prizes.
10529	Lotus is the common name for many different kinds of plants.
10530	Lotus-eaters made up a race of people who were thought to live in North Africa.
10531	Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (1817-1881), was a German philosopher.
10532	Louangphrabang (pop. 44,244) is a city in Laos.
10533	Loudon, John Claudius (1783-1843), was a British landscape gardener and horticulturist.
10534	Lough Derg is the name of two famous lakes in the Republic of Ireland.
10535	Lough Neagh, in Northern Ireland, is the largest lake in the United Kingdom.
10536	Louis is the name of many famous French kings.
10537	Louis II, the German (804?-876) is often regarded as the founder of the German kingdom.
10538	Louis, Joe (1914-1981), an American boxer, held the world heavyweight boxing championship longer than any other man.
10539	Louis Philippe (1773-1850), was king of France from 1830 to 1848.
10540	Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1776-1810) ruled Prussia, with her husband Frederick William III, from 1797 to 1810.
10541	Louisiana is a southern state of the United States.
10542	Louisiana Purchase, in 1803, was the most important event of the American President Thomas Jefferson's first Administration.
10543	Louisville (pop. 269,063) is the largest city in Kentucky and a major industrial centre of the Southeast United States.
10544	Lourdes (pop. 17,425) is a town in southwestern France near the Pyrenees foothills.
10545	Louse is a small, wingless insect that lives on birds and mammals, including human beings.
10546	Louth (pop. 90,707) is the smallest county in Ireland.
10547	Louvre is one of the largest and most famous art museums in the world.
10548	Louw, Nicolaas Petrus Van Wyk (1906-1970), was an outstanding South African writer and academic.
10549	Love, Nat (1854-1921), was a black American cowboy of the Old West.
10550	Love-in-the-mist is the name for an attractive flowering plant.
10551	Lovebird is any one of several kinds of small parrots.
10552	Lovelace, Richard (1618-1657), was a member of a group of English lyric poets called the Cavalier poets.
10553	Lovell, Sir Bernard (1913-...), an English astronomer, built the world's first completely steerable radio telescope.
10554	Low, Archibald M. (1888-1956), was a British engineer and research physicist.
10555	Low, Sir David (1891-1963), a British cartoonist, was famous for his caricatures of British statesmen.

10556	Low Countries are coastal regions located between France and Germany.
10557	Lowchen is a breed of small dog, also known as the little lion dog.
10558	Lowe, Robert (1811-1892), a British barrister, played a prominent part in Australian politics in the 1840's.
10559	Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt (1832-1913), organized and directed balloon reconnaissance and artillery spotting for the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
10560	Lowell, Abbott Lawrence (1856-1943), was an American academic.
10561	Lowell, Amy (1874-1925), was an American poet, critic, and biographer.
10562	Lowell, Francis Cabot (1775-1817), an American textile manufacturer, founded the first mill that carried through the entire cotton-manufacturing process from raw material to finished cloth.
10563	Lowell, James Russell (1819-1891), was an American author who played an important part in the cultural life of the United States during the 1800's.
10564	Lowell, Robert (1917-1977), was a leading American poet.
10565	Lower Hutt (pop. 94,540), is the ninth largest city in New Zealand.
10566	Lowestoft is a fishing port and seaside resort in Suffolk, on the North Sea coast of England.
10567	Lowry, L. S. (1887-1976), a British artist, became famous for his paintings depicting industrial towns in Greater Manchester.
10568	Lowry, Malcolm (1909-1957), was an English author best known for his novel Under the Volcano (1947).
10569	Loyola, Saint Ignatius (1491-1556), was a Roman Catholic religious leader who founded the Society of Jesus.
10570	LSD is an extremely powerful drug that causes distortions in thinking and feeling.
10571	Lu Xun (1881-1936) was the most important Chinese author of the early 1900's.
10572	Luanda (pop. 1,200,000) is the capital and largest city of Angola, and the country's chief industrial centre and port.
10573	Luba are an important ethnic group in the African country of Congo (Kinshasa).
10574	Lubbock is the name of a British family whose members won fame in several fields, particularly politics.
10575	Lubeck (pop. 210,318) is the most important German port serving shipping on the Baltic Sea.
10576	Lubitsch, Ernst (1892-1947), a German-born film director and producer, became famous for his comedies and farces.
10577	Lucas, George (1944-...), is an American film producer, director, and writer.
10578	Luce, Clare Boothe (1903-1987), became famous for her activities in American politics and government.
10579	Luce, Henry Robinson (1898-1967), was a noted American publisher and editor.
10580	Lucerne (pop. 60,562; met. area pop. 158,895) is a tourist centre and historic city in central Switzerland.
10581	Lucifer is a name commonly used for the devil.
10582	Luckner, Count von (1881-1966), a German naval officer, was one of the most colourful figures of World War I (1914-1918).
10583	Lucknow (pop. 1,669,136) is a city in north-central India, the capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh.
10584	Lucretius (99?-55? B.C.) was a Roman poet and philosopher.
10585	Luddites attacked textile factories and wrecked machinery in Britain between 1811 and 1816.
10586	Ludendorff, Erich Friedrich Wilhelm (1865-1937), a German general, served as chief of staff to Paul von Hindenburg during World War I.
10587	Ludwig, Emil (1881-1948), was a German-born biographer who won both fame and criticism for his biographies.
10588	Luftwaffe has been the name of the German Air Force since 1935.
10589	Lugard, Lord (1858-1945), Frederick Dealtry Lugard, was one of the greatest British colonial administrators.

10590	Luge is a winter sport in which one or two people lie on their back on a sledge and race feet first down a steeply banked, ice-covered course.
10591	Lugworm is a small sea worm with a soft body.
10592	Luke, Saint, was an early Christian who was a friend of Saint Paul.
10593	Lukin, Dean (1960-...), an Australian weight lifter, won a gold medal for weight lifting in the super heavyweight division at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.
10594	Lully, Jean Baptiste (1632-1687), an Italian-born composer, wrote the first significant French operas.
10595	Lumiere brothers were two French brothers who became noted scientists.
10596	Luminescence is the giving off of light by means other than heat.
10597	Lumpfish, also called lumpsucker, is a fish that lives near the shore in the cold ocean waters of the north.
10598	Luna was the goddess of the moon in Roman mythology.
10599	Luna, Juan (1857-1899), was the most important Filipino painter of the 1800's.
10600	Lund (pop. 81,199) is a city in southern Sweden, 20 kilometres northwest of Malmo.
10601	Lunda are a people who live in Angola, Congo (Kinshasa), and Zambia.
10602	Lundy Island is an island in the Bristol Channel off the north coast of Devon in the United Kingdom.
10603	Luneburg (pop. 59,645) is a city in the German state of Lower Saxony, in northern Germany.
10604	Lung is the chief breathing organ of mammals, birds, reptiles, and most adult amphibians.
10605	Lungfish is a type of fish that can breathe out of water.
10606	Lungwort is the name of several perennial plants of the borage family.
10607	Lunn, Sir Arnold (1888-1974), was a British pioneer of the sport of skiing.
10608	Lunt, Alfred (1892-1977), was one of the outstanding American actors of his generation.
10609	Lupercalia was an important religious festival in ancient Rome.
10610	Lupin is the name of a group of plants in the pea family.
10611	Lupus is the name of any of a group of diseases that affect the skin.
10612	Lusaka (pop. 818,994) is the capital and largest city of Zambia.
10613	Lushun lies near the tip of the Liaodong Peninsula in northern China.
10614	Lusitania was a British passenger ship that sank near Ireland after the German submarine U-20 torpedoed it on May 7, 1915, during World War I (1914-1918).
10615	Lute is an ancient stringed musical instrument.
10616	Lutetium (chemical symbol, Lu) is one of the rare-earth metals.
10617	Luther, Martin (1483-1546), was the leader of the Reformation, a religious movement that led to the birth of Protestantism.
10618	Lutherans make up the largest Protestant church in the world.
10619	Luthuli, Albert John (1898-1967), won the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize for his peaceful efforts to end racial segregation in South Africa.
10620	Lutine Bell hangs on the rostrum in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's, in London.
10621	Luton (pop. 167,300), is a manufacturing town and a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in Bedfordshire, England.
10622	Luton Hoo is a mansion in Bedfordshire, England.
10623	Luttrell Psalter is a handwritten book of psalms noted for its beautiful illustrations of English country life and customs of the Middle Ages.
10624	Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer (1869-1944), was one of the most important English architects of the early 1900's.
10625	Lutyens, Elisabeth (1906-1983), pioneered the introduction of Arnold Schoenberg's 12-note method of composition in the United Kingdom.
10626	Luxembourg is one of Europe's oldest and smallest independent countries.
10627	Luxembourg (pop. 76,640) is the capital and largest city of the country of Luxembourg.
10628	Luxemburg, Rosa (1871-1919), was a German socialist writer and revolutionary.

10629	Luzon (pop. 32,160,611) is the largest and most important island of the Philippines.
10630	Lvov (pop. 728,000) is a major city of Ukraine.
10631	Lwoff, Andre, (1902-1994), a French microbiologist, shared the 1965 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Francois Jacob and Jacques Monod.
10632	Lyceum is an organization in the United States that sponsors lectures, concerts, and other adult educational programmes.
10633	Lyceum was a gymnasium where boys and young men of ancient Athens received physical training and listened to the lectures of famous teachers.
10634	Lycurgus was a Spartan legislator.
10635	Lyddite is an explosive mixture of picric acid and collodion.
10636	Lydia was an ancient country in Asia Minor.
10637	Lydiard, Arthur (1917-...), a New Zealand athletics coach, developed successful techniques for training long-distance runners.
10638	Lyell, Sir Charles (1797-1875), a British scientist, is often called the founder of modern geology.
10639	Lyly, John (1554?-1606), was an English writer.
10640	Lyme disease is a bacterial infection transmitted by certain ticks.
10641	Lymphatic system is a network of small vessels that resemble blood vessels.
10642	Lynch, John (1917-...), was prime minister of the Republic of Ireland from 1966 to 1973 and again from 1977 to 1979.
10643	Lynching usually means the killing, generally by hanging, of a person by a mob in defiance of law and order.
10644	Lyndsay, Sir David (1490-1555), was a Scottish poet who wrote mainly satirical verse in the common language of his day.
10645	Lynen, Feodor (1911-1979), a German biochemist, studied how cells produce cholesterol and other fatty substances known as lipids.
10646	Lynn, Dame Vera (1917-...), is a singer who won fame during World War II (1939-1945) with her records and broadcasts.
10647	Lynx is a wild animal that belongs to the cat family.
10648	Lyon (pop. 422,444; met. area pop. 1,087,367) is the third largest city in France.
10649	Lyon, Arthur Sidney (1818?-1861), was an Australian journalist who is considered to be the father of the Queensland press.
10650	Lyons was the name of two Australian politicians, husband and wife.
10651	Lyra, also called the Harp, is a small constellation that can be seen from the Northern Hemisphere.
10652	Lyre is an ancient stringed musical instrument that resembles a small harp.
10653	Lyrebird is one of the most unusual Australian birds.
10654	Lysander (?-395 B.C.) was a statesman and general of the ancient Greek state of Sparta.
10655	Lysenko, Trofim Denisovich (1898-1976), was the most important biologist in the Soviet Union from the mid-1930's to the late 1950's.
10656	Lysias (459?-380? B.C.) was a great orator of ancient Greece.
10657	Lysippus (380's?-306 B.C.?), was one of the greatest sculptors of ancient Greece.
10658	Lyte, Henry Francis (1793-1847), a British clergyman, is best remembered for the hymns he wrote.
10659	Lyttelton (pop. 3,200) is a town and port on the eastern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
10660	M is the 13th letter of the English alphabet.
10661	Ma Yuan was the most famous member of an honoured family of Chinese painters.
10662	Maazel, Lorin (1930-...), is an American conductor.
10663	Mabo, Koiki (1937-1992) was a resident of the Torres Strait Islands, Queensland, Australia, who campaigned for Aboriginal land rights.
10664	Mac, Mc. Biographies of people whose names begin with Mac, such as MacDonald, are listed alphabetically under Mac.

10665	Macadamia nut is a large, round seed that grows on the macadamia tree, a tropical Australian evergreen.
10666	Macao, also spelled Macau, is a Portuguese territory on the southeast coast of China.
10667	Macapagal, Diosdado (1910-...), served as president of the Philippines from 1961 to 1965.
10668	Macaque is the name of several species of large, powerful monkeys.
10669	MacArthur, Douglas (1880-1964), was a leading American general of World War II and the Korean War.
10670	Macarthur, John (1767-1834), laid the foundations for Australia's wool industry.
10671	Macaulay, Dame Rose (1881-1958), a British writer, won recognition in 1920 with the novel Potterism, a satire that was partly fantasy and partly tragedy.
10672	Macaulay, Thomas Babington (1800-1859), was the most widely read English historian of the 1800's.
10673	Macaw is the name of about 18 species (kinds) of large, long-tailed parrots that live in forested areas of South America, Central America, and Mexico.
10674	Macbeth (?-1057), seized the throne of Scotland in 1040 after defeating and killing King Duncan I. He based his claim to the crown on his wife's royal descent.
10675	MacBride, Sean (1904-1988), an Irish diplomat, became assistant secretary general of the United Nations (UN) and the UN's commissioner for Namibia in 1973.
10676	MacCallum, Sir Mungo (1854-1942), a Scottish-born scholar, became professor of modern literature at the University of Sydney, Australia in 1887.
10677	Macclesfield (pop. 147,000) is a local government district in eastern Cheshire, England.
10678	MacCormick, Austin H. (1893-1979), was an American expert on prison reform.
10679	MacDiarmid, Hugh (1892-1978), was the pen name of Christopher Murray Grieve, a Scottish poet and writer.
10680	MacDonald, Flora (1722-1790), became a Scottish heroine by helping Prince Charles Edward Stuart to escape to the island of Skye after his defeat at Culloden, Scotland, in 1746.
10681	MacDonald, James Ramsay (1866-1937), led the first Labour Party government of the United Kingdom (UK).
10682	Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815-1891), was the first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada.
10683	MacDonald, John D. (1916-1986), was an American mystery writer best known for his 21 novels featuring Travis McGee, an amateur detective.
10684	MacDonald, Malcolm (1901-1981), was British administrator and chief British representative in Southeast Asia in the years following World War II (1939-1945).
10685	MacDonnell Ranges are a belt of rugged mountains in the southern part of Australia's Northern Territory.
10686	Macdonough, Thomas (1783-1825), an American naval officer, became a hero of the War of 1812.
10687	Mace is a liquid tear gas that can be sprayed from a pressurized container.
10688	Mace is a highly flavoured spice.
10689	Mace is a club-shaped staff used as a symbol of authority.
10690	Macedonia is a historic region on the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe.
10691	Macedonia is a country in southeastern Europe.
10692	Mach, Ernst (1838-1916), was an Austrian physicist and psychologist.
10693	Machado de Assis, Joaquim Maria (1839-1908), was a Brazilian author.
10694	Machete is a large, heavy knife with a blade shaped like a broadsword.
10695	Machiavelli, Niccolo (1469-1527), was an Italian statesman and writer whom many people consider the father of modern political science.
10696	Machine is a device that does work.
10697	Machine gun is an automatic weapon that can fire from 400 to 1,600 rounds of ammunition each minute.
10698	Machine tool is a power-driven machine used to shape metal.

10699	Machu Picchu is an Inca archaeological site in Peru that probably served as a royal estate.
10700	Macintosh, Charles (1766-1843), a British chemist and inventor, is best known as the inventor of waterproof fabrics.
10701	Mackay (pop. 38,603) is a city on the eastern coast of Queensland, Australia, situated about 950 kilometres north of Brisbane.
10702	Mackay, Donald (1870-1958), was an Australian explorer.
10703	Mackellar, Dorothea (1885-1968), an Australian poet and fiction writer, became noted for her descriptive lyrics associated with the love of her native land.
10704	Mackennal, Sir Bertram (1863-1931) was an Australian sculptor who won many prestigious public commissions.
10705	Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1764-1820), was a Canadian trader and explorer.
10706	Mackenzie, Sir Compton (1883-1972), was a British writer who became known in 1913 with his novel Sinister Street.
10707	Mackenzie, Stuart (1936-...), an Australian rowing champion, won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, in England, in the six years from 1957 to 1962.
10708	MacKenzie Country is a sheep-farming area in the southern part of the South Island of New Zealand.
10709	Mackenzie River, in the Northwest Territories, is the longest river in Canada.
10710	Mackerel is the name of several species of valuable food fish related to the tuna.
10711	Mackerras, Sir Charles (1925-...), an Australian conductor, arranged music for the ballets Pineapple Poll (1951) and Lady and the Fool (1954).
10712	Mackey, Mick (1911-1982), was an outstanding hurler for Limerick, Ireland, in the 1930's and 1940's.
10713	Mackie, Alexander (1876-1955), was principal of Sydney Teachers' College from 1906 to 1940, and professor of education at Sydney University from 1910 to 1940.
10714	MacKillop, Mary (1842-1909), an Australian nun, was known as Mother Mary of the Cross.
10715	Mackinac Island (pop. 479) is an island in the Straits of Mackinac, north Michigan, U.S.A. (see MICHIGAN).
10716	Mackinnon, Eleanor (1871-1936), was a founder of Junior Red Cross in Australia.
10717	Mackintosh, Charles Rennie (1868-1928), was a Scottish architect, designer, and painter.
10718	Maclean, Alistair (1922-1987), was a Scottish writer who wrote exciting stories of high adventure and intrigue.
10719	MacLeish, Archibald (1892-1982), was an American poet, dramatist, and critic.
10720	MacLennan, Hugh (1907-1990), was a Canadian author known for his novels about historic events and public issues in Canada.
10721	MacLennan, Robert Adam Ross (1936-...), a Scottish politician, became the last leader of the United Kingdom's Social Democratic Party (SDP) in 1987.
10722	Macleod, Iain (1913-1970), a Conservative party politician, became the United Kingdom's chancellor of the exchequer a month before his death in 1970.
10723	Macleod, John James Rickard (1876-1935), was a Scottish physiologist.
10724	MacLiammoir, Micheal (1899-1978) was an Irish actor.
10725	MacMahon, Maurice de (1808-1893), was president of France from 1873 to 1879, and a distinguished soldier.
10726	MacManus, Seumas (1869?-1960), was an Irish author of stories, poems, memoirs, and plays.
10727	MacMechan, Archibald McKellar (1862-1933), was a Canadian essayist and educator.
10728	MacMillan, Donald Baxter (1874-1970), an American polar explorer, added much to people's knowledge of Greenland and the Canadian Arctic.
10729	MacMillan, Sir Ernest Campbell (1893-1973), was a Canadian conductor, composer, organist, and educator.
10730	Macmillan, Harold (1894-1986), was prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1957 to 1963.

10731	MacMillan, Sir Kenneth (1929-1992), a Scottish choreographer, created many ballets for the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden in London.
10732	MacNeice, Louis (1907-1963), was a British poet and literary critic.
10733	Macquarie, Elizabeth Henrietta (1788-1835), married Lachlan Macquarie in Devon, England, in 1807.
10734	Macquarie, Lachlan (1762-1824), a Scottish military officer, served as governor of New South Wales, Australia, from 1810 to 1821.
10735	Macquarie Island lies in the southern Pacific Ocean, nearly 1,500 kilometres southeast of Tasmania.
10736	Macquarie River flows for 944 kilometres through New South Wales, Australia.
10737	Macquarie Towns is the collective name for five townships in the Hawkesbury River district of New South Wales, Australia.
10738	Macrame is the art of creating practical and decorative articles by knotting cord, rope, or string.
10739	MacSharry, Ray (1938-...), an Irish politician, became European commissioner for agriculture and rural development in 1989.
10740	Madagascar is an African country made up of one large island and many tiny nearby islands.
10741	Madang (pop. 21,332) is the fourth largest town in Papua New Guinea.
10742	Madder is a plant that is grown in Europe and Asia for use in making dyes.
10743	Madeira Islands are a group of islands that belong to Portugal.
10744	Madeira River is the largest branch of the Amazon River and an important trade waterway of South America.
10745	Madero, Francisco Indalecio (1873-1913), led the Mexican Revolution of 1910 and was president of Mexico from 1911 to 1913.
10746	Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India.
10747	Madison, Dolley Payne (1768-1849), a famous Washington hostess, was the wife of U.S. President James Madison.
10748	Madison, James (1751-1836), was the fourth president of the United States, serving from 1809 to 1817.
10749	Madonna (1958-...), an American singer, dancer, and actress, is one of the world's best-known rock music performers.
10750	Madonna and Child are the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus in works of art.
10751	Chennai (pop. 3,795,028; met. area pop. 5,361,468), formerly called Madras, is India's fourth largest city.
10752	Madrid (pop. 2,909,792) is the capital and largest city of Spain.
10753	Madrigal is a type of music in which two or more voices sing separate melodies to a literary text.
10754	Madrone, also called madrone, is a small tree with white, urn-shaped flowers and leathery evergreen leaves.
10755	Maelstrom is a swift and dangerous current in the Arctic Ocean.
10756	Maeterlinck, Maurice (1862-1949), was a Belgian dramatist, poet, naturalist, and philosopher.
10757	Maeve, Queen, was the warrior queen of Connacht in Ireland.
10758	Maffei galaxies, often called Maffei 1 and Maffei 2, are two large star systems.
10759	Mafia is a secret criminal society in Sicily.
10760	Mafikeng (pop. 6,500) is a town of historic importance in North West province, South Africa.
10761	Magazine is a collection of articles or stories--or both--published at regular intervals.
10762	Magazine is a military and naval term for a protected building or storage room for ammunition.
10763	Magee, Snake was a legendary oil-well driller from West Virginia, U.S.A. Cable-tool drillers (see PETROLEUM Methods of drilling) were called "snakes" because they drilled formations only a snake could get through.
10764	Magellan, Ferdinand (1480?-1521), was a Portuguese sea captain who commanded the first expedition that sailed around the world.

10765	Magellan, Strait of, is a narrow, rough waterway that separates the islands of Tierra del Fuego from the mainland of South America.
10766	Magellanic Clouds are two galaxies visible in the Southern Hemisphere as small, hazy patches of light.
10767	Maggot is the larva, or young, of many kinds of flies.
10768	Magherafelt (pop. 35,884) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, situated to the northwest of Lough Neagh.
10769	Magi were the hereditary members of a priestly class from Media, an ancient kingdom located in what is now northern Iran.
10770	Magic is the supposed use of unnatural or superhuman power by a person to try to control human actions or natural events.
10771	Magic Circle is a British club for magicians which is open to people interested in the art of conjuring.
10772	Magician is an entertainer who performs tricks that seem impossible.
10773	Maginot Line is a fortified line of defence along the eastern border of France.
10774	Magna Carta is a document that marked a decisive step forward in the development of constitutional government in England.
10775	Magnesia, also called magnesium oxide (chemical formula, MgO), is a white, tasteless, earthy substance.
10776	Magnesium is a chemical element with the symbol Mg.
10777	Magnetic amplifier, also called a saturable reactor, is a device used to control large amounts of electric power.
10778	Magnetic equator is an imaginary band that circles the earth near the geographic equator.
10779	Magnetic Island lies between the Great Barrier Reef and the coast of Queensland, Australia, about 10 kilometres northeast of Townsville.
10780	Magnetic levitation train, also called maglev train, is a vehicle that uses magnetic forces to travel at high speeds.
10781	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a technique used in medicine for producing images of tissues inside the body.
10782	Magnetic storm is a strong fluctuation in the earth's magnetic field.
10783	Magnetism is the force that electric currents exert on other electric currents.
10784	Magneto is an electric generator that provides spark ignition in some internal combustion engines.
10785	Magnetohydrodynamics, often abbreviated MHD, is the study of the ways in which electric and magnetic fields interact with fluids that conduct electricity.
10786	Magnetometer is a device that measures the strength of a magnetic field.
10787	Magnifying glass is a lens which makes nearby objects appear larger.
10788	Magnitogorsk (pop. 443,000) is the principal steel centre of Russia.
10789	Magnitude is the scale used by astronomers to measure the brightness of luminous objects in space.
10790	Magnolia is the name of a group of trees and shrubs which often have large, showy flowers.
10791	Magpie is a name given to a number of different birds of the crow family that have long tails.
10792	Magpie goose is a long-legged, long-necked black-and-white duck found in northern Australia, New Guinea, and Tasmania.
10793	Magritte, Rene (1898-1967), was a Belgian surrealist painter.
10794	Magsaysay, Ramon (1907-1957), was the third president of the Philippines (1953-1957).
10795	Maguey is the name given to several kinds of agave plants which grow in Mexico.
10796	Magyars are a group of people who are usually called Hungarians.
10797	Mah-jongg, also spelled mah jongg or mah-jong, is a Chinese game that developed in the 1800's.
10798	Maha Bodhi Society, is a society that was formed to encourage and promote Buddhism and Buddhist studies in India (the religion's birthplace) and other countries.

10799	Mahabharata is one of the two great epic poems of India.
10800	Mahamaya, also known as Maya, is the mother of Gautama Buddha and the wife of Raja Suddhodhana.
10801	Maharaja Lela (?-1877) was a Malay chief who organized the assassination of the first British resident (government representative) appointed to the state of Perak in Malaya.
10802	Maharashtra is a state on the northern part of India's western coast.
10803	Mahathir bin Mohamad, Datuk Seri (1925-...), became prime minister of Malaysia in 1981.
10804	Mahavira (599?-527? B.C.) was a teacher of the religion of Jainism.
10805	Mahfouz, Naguib (1911-...), an Egyptian author, is one of the most important figures in contemporary Arabic literature.
10806	Mahler, Gustav (1860-1911), was a Bohemian-born composer of the romantic period.
10807	Mahogany is often called the finest cabinet wood of the world, because it has most of the qualities desired for furniture making.
10808	Mahy, Margaret (1936-...), a New Zealand-born children's author, became internationally known for her great storytelling ability.
10809	Maidenhair fern is an attractive fern with small, delicate leaves and shiny, black or purple stalks.
10810	Maidstone (pop. 133,200) is a local government district in central Kent, England, and is one of the United Kingdom's major hop-growing areas.
10811	Mailer, Norman (1923-...), is an American author.
10812	Maillol, Aristide (1861-1944), was a French sculptor.
10813	Maimonides, Moses (1135-1204), was the most important Jewish philosopher of the Middle Ages.
10814	Maine (pop. 1,233,223) is a state in northeastern United States.
10815	Mainframe computer is the largest type of computer.
10816	Maintenon, Marquise de (1635-1719), became the second wife of King Louis XIV of France in 1683.
10817	Mainz (pop. 188,571) is a commercial and industrial city in southwestern Germany.
10818	Maitland (pop. 43,247) is the third largest provincial city in New South Wales, Australia.
10819	Maitland, Frederic William (1850-1906), an English historian, pioneered in the study of early English legal history.
10820	Maize, also called corn or sweet corn, is a plant whose food value and many uses make it one of the most important crops in the world.
10821	Majapahit was an empire ruled by Hindu kings of eastern Java.
10822	Majolica is a type of pottery glazed with tin oxide to produce a soft white colour.
10823	Major, John (1943-...), was prime minister of the United Kingdom (UK) from 1990 to 1997.
10824	Majorca (pop. 534,511), also called Mallorca, is the largest island of the Balearic group in the western Mediterranean.
10825	Majority rule is a principle of democratic government that requires a decision to be approved by a majority of voters.
10826	Makarios III (1913-1977), a Greek Orthodox clergyman, became the first president of Cyprus in 1959.
10827	Makati (pop. 372,204) is a town on the island of Luzon in the Philippines.
10828	Makeba, Miriam (1932-...), is an internationally acclaimed South African singer.
10829	Makemie, Francis (1658?-1708), was a minister and a businessman.
10830	Malabo (pop. 15,253) is the capital of Equatorial Guinea.
10831	Malacca, Strait of, is a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, Indonesia.
10832	Malachi, Book of, is a book in the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament.
10833	Malachite is a beautiful green copper ore.
10834	Malamud, Bernard (1914-1986), was an American author.
10835	Malan, Daniel Francois (1874-1959), was prime minister of South Africa from 1948 to 1954.

10836	Malaprop, Mrs., is a character in the English dramatist Richard Sheridan's comedy, <i>The Rivals</i> (1775).
10837	Malaria is a dangerous parasitic disease common in tropical and subtropical areas.
10838	Malawi is a small scenic country in southeastern Africa.
10839	Malay Archipelago, also called the East Indian Archipelago or Malaysia, is in a part of the Pacific Ocean that contains the largest group of islands in the world.
10840	Malay-Indonesian language is the language of the Malay Peninsula and the Malay or Indonesian archipelago, or island group (see MALAY ARCHIPELAGO).
10841	Malay-Indonesian literature is the body of spoken and written literature composed in the language of the Malay Peninsula and the Malay or Indonesian archipelago (island group) in Southeast Asia.
10842	Malays are a group of Southeast Asian peoples.
10843	Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia.
10844	Malaysia, Federal Territory of, is one of the 14 regions of the country of Malaysia.
10845	Malaysia, Government of. Malaysia has a democratic and federal system of government.
10846	Malaysia, History of. The most important factor in Malaysia's history has been its geographical position.
10847	Malcolm, George John (1917-...), is a British harpsichordist, conductor, composer, and pianist.
10848	Malcolm X (1925-1965) was one of the most influential black-American leaders of the 1950's and 1960's.
10849	Maldives is the smallest independent country in Asia and one of the smallest in the world.
10850	Maldon (pop. 50,800) is a local government district in eastern Essex, England.
10851	Male (pop. 46,334) is the capital and chief port of the Maldives.
10852	Malenkov, Georgi Maximilianovich (1902-1988), became premier of the Soviet Union after the death of Joseph Stalin in March 1953.
10853	Malherbe, Francois de (1555-1628), was a French poet who became a haughty critic of French poetic language and style.
10854	Mali is a large country in western Africa.
10855	Mali Empire was a black empire that flourished in west Africa from about 1240 to 1500.
10856	Malibran, Maria Felicita (1808-1836), was a famous Spanish opera singer.
10857	Malignancy most frequently refers to a malignant tumour, or cancer, in contrast to a benign (noncancerous) tumour (see CANCER; TUMOUR).
10858	Malik, Adam (1917-1984), an Indonesian statesman, was president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1971 and 1972.
10859	Malinowski, Bronislaw (1884-1942), was a British anthropologist.
10860	Mallard is one of the most common wild ducks.
10861	Mallarme, Stephane (1842-1898), was a French poet and critic born in Paris.
10862	Malleability is the ability of many metals to be pressed or hammered into thin sheets.
10863	Mallee is a district in northwestern Victoria, Australia.
10864	Mallee fowl is a heavy, fowl-like bird that lives in the semidesert areas of inland Australia where mallee scrub grows.
10865	Mallory, George Leigh (1886-1924), was a British mountaineer who died on Mount Everest.
10866	Mallow is the popular name of a large family of plants.
10867	Malmö (pop. 229,107); met. area pop. 455,017) is the third largest city in Sweden.
10868	Malnutrition is an unhealthy condition caused by a poor or inappropriate diet or by the body's inability to absorb or use nutrients.
10869	Malory, Sir Thomas (?-1471?), was the English author of the book <i>Le Morte D'Arthur</i> .
10870	Malouf, David (1934-...), is an Australian novelist and poet.
10871	Malpighi, Marcello (1628-1694), an Italian anatomist, became famous for his research on the structure of human tissues.

10872	Malpractice suit is a lawsuit in which a professional person is accused of injuring a patient or client through negligence or error.
10873	Malraux, Andre (1901-1976), was a French author who combined intellectual achievement with political activity.
10874	Malt is a food product that results when barley and certain other grains are specially treated.
10875	Malta is an island country near the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, about 95 kilometres south of Sicily.
10876	Maltese was probably the world's first lap dog.
10877	Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766-1834), was an English economist.
10878	Maltose is the chemical term for malt sugar.
10879	Malvern, Viscount (1883-1971), Godfrey Huggins, was a leading figure in Rhodesian politics.
10880	Malvern Hills (pop. 87,000) is a local government district in Hereford and Worcester, England, centred on the upland area of the Malvern Hills.
10881	Mamba is the name of three species of deadly snakes of central and southern Africa.
10882	Mamelukes were a military group that ruled Egypt from about A.D. 1250 to 1517.
10883	Mamet, David (1947-...), is an American playwright.
10884	Mammal is a vertebrate (backboned animal) that feeds its young on the mother's milk.
10885	Mammary glands are special glands found in all mammals.
10886	Mammoth was a prehistoric animal closely related to present-day elephants.
10887	Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, U.S.A., is part of the world's longest cave system.
10888	Man, Isle of, lies in the Irish Sea, halfway between England and Ireland and about 30 kilometres south of Scotland.
10889	Management information systems are computer systems designed to aid the executives who run businesses, government agencies, and other organizations.
10890	Managua (pop. 677,680) is the capital, largest city, and chief commercial centre of Nicaragua.
10891	Manakin is a type of small, tropical bird.
10892	Manama (pop. 121,986) is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Bahrain, an island nation in the Persian Gulf (see BAHRAIN).
10893	Manatee, sometimes called sea cow, is a large water mammal.
10894	Manaus (pop. 613,068) is a major inland city of Brazil, and the capital of the state of Amazonas.
10895	Manchester, a large industrial city in northwestern England, is one of the United Kingdom's (UK's) most important economic centres.
10896	Manchester, Greater, is a geographical area covering what was formerly a metropolitan county in northwestern England.
10897	Manchester terrier is a breed of dog that originated in Manchester, England, during the 1800's.
10898	Manchineel is a tree that grows on beaches in Florida and in many parts of tropical America and the West Indies.
10899	Manchuria is a region in northeastern China known for its rich natural resources, especially coal and iron.
10900	Manchus were a people who conquered China in the 1600's.
10901	Mandalay (pop. 472,512) is Burma's second largest city and chief inland river port.
10902	Mandamus is a court order that requires a person, lower court, government official, or an officer of a corporation to do a public duty.
10903	Mandarin. English-speaking people used the name mandarin for any high military or civil official of the Chinese Empire.
10904	Mandarin is a citrus fruit that has a sweet, juicy pulp and seeds with green cotyledons (seed leaves).
10905	Mandated territory. After World War I (1914-1918), certain colonies and territories were taken from the defeated nations and placed under the administration of one or more of the victorious nations.
10906	Mandela, Nelson (1918-...), became president of South Africa in 1994.

10907	Mandela, Winnie (1936?-...), was deputy minister of arts, culture, science, and technology in South Africa's transitional government from 1994 to 1995, when she resigned after publicly criticizing the government.
10908	Mandible, or lower jawbone, is shaped like a horseshoe.
10909	Mandingo is the name of a group of west African people.
10910	Mandolin is a stringed musical instrument.
10911	Mandrake is the name of two similar plants that belong to the nightshade family.
10912	Mandrill is a large, colourful monkey that lives in the forests of Cameroon and other parts of western Africa.
10913	Maned wolf is the name of a large, wolflike animal of South America.
10914	Manet, Edouard (1832-1883), was a French painter who helped break tradition by using his subject matter primarily for visual effect, rather than for telling a story.
10915	Manganese is a brittle, silver-grey metallic element.
10916	Mange is a skin disease that affects dogs, horses, sheep, and cattle.
10917	Mangelwurzel is a variety of beet closely related to sugar beet and beetroot.
10918	Mango is a fruit that grows in tropical regions throughout the world.
10919	Mangosteen is a Malaysian tree with edible fruit.
10920	Mangrove is a tree that grows along tropical coasts in salty ocean water.
10921	Mangrove forest or mangrove swamp is an area with a dense growth of mangrove trees sometimes several kilometres wide.
10922	Manhattan Island is the commercial, financial, publishing, and cultural centre of New York City.
10923	Manhattan Project was created by the United States government in 1942 to produce the first atomic bomb.
10924	Manichaeism is a philosophical and religious system based on the teachings of a Babylonian prophet named Mani, who lived during the A.D. 200's.
10925	Manifest destiny was a term used to describe the belief in the 1840's in the inevitable territorial expansion of the United States.
10926	Manila is the capital and largest city of the Philippines.
10927	Manila Bay is the entrance to the city of Manila on Luzon in the Philippines.
10928	Manipur is a state in the northeast of India.
10929	Manitoba (pop. 1,091,942) is a province in central Canada.
10930	Manley, Michael Norman (1923-1997), served as prime minister of Jamaica from 1972 to 1980 and from 1989 until his resignation in 1992.
10931	Manly Cove, in Sydney Harbour, Australia, was named by Governor Arthur Phillip because he was impressed by the "confidence and manly behaviour" of the Aborigines when he landed there in January 1788.
10932	Mann, Thomas (1875-1955), a German novelist, won the 1929 Nobel Prize for literature.
10933	Manna, in the Old Testament of the Bible, was the food given by God to the Israelites during their 40 years of wandering in the wilderness (Exod. 16 and Num.
10934	Manna gum is a eucalypt tree native to Australia.
10935	Mannerheim, Carl Gustaf Emil von (1867-1951), a Finnish military and political leader, helped found the Republic of Finland in 1919.
10936	Mannerism is a term that refers to a style of European art that flourished from about 1520 to 1600.
10937	Mannheim (pop. 294,984) is a city in southern Germany.
10938	Manning, Henry Edward Cardinal (1808-1892), Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, was a founder of Westminster Cathedral, in London.
10939	Manning, Timothy Cardinal (1909-1989), was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Paul VI in 1973.
10940	Mannix, Daniel (1864-1963), was Roman Catholic archbishop of Melbourne from 1917 until his death.

10941	Manometer is an instrument used to measure the pressure of a gas or vapour.
10942	Manor of Northstead is one of the two nominal stewardships that United Kingdom members of Parliament (MP's) can take in order to resign their seats.
10943	Manorialism was the economic system of Europe from the end of the Roman Empire to the 1200's.
10944	Mansa Musa (?-1337?) was the ruler of the Mali Empire in Africa from 1312 to about 1337.
10945	Mansfield (pop. 98,800) is a town and local government area at the centre of the north Nottinghamshire coalfield in England.
10946	Mansfield, Katherine (1888-1923), a British author, wrote symbolic short stories about everyday human experiences and inner feelings.
10947	Manship, Paul (1885-1966), was an American sculptor.
10948	Manslaughter is the legal term for the wrongful unplanned killing of another person.
10949	Manson, Sir Patrick (1844-1922), a Scottish doctor, was called the father of tropical medicine.
10950	Mantegna, Andrea (1431-1506), was a leading painter of the Italian Renaissance.
10951	Mantis is an insect that is sometimes called praying mantis because it usually holds its front legs as if it were praying.
10952	Mantle, Mickey (1931-1995), an American baseball player, ranks among the leading home run hitters in baseball history.
10953	Manu in Hindu mythology, was the man who systematized the religious and social laws of Hinduism.
10954	Manuel, Trevor (1956-...), became trade and industry minister in the South African government in 1994.
10955	Manufacturing is the industry that makes cars, books, clothing, furniture, paper, pencils, and thousands of other products.
10956	Manukau (pop. 226,147) forms the southern part of the Auckland metropolitan area in New Zealand.
10957	Manuka is a type of teatree.
10958	Manure is any substance produced by animals or plants that is used as fertilizer.
10959	Manus Island is the largest island in the Admiralty Group of Papua New Guinea.
10960	Manuscript is a term for any document written by hand or by a machine such as a typewriter or a personal computer.
10961	Manzanita is a shrub of the heather family.
10962	Manzoni, Alessandro (1785-1873), ranks as one of Italy's greatest novelists because of his only novel, The Betrothed.
10963	Mao Dun (1896-1981) was a Chinese editor and writer.
10964	Mao Zedong (1893-1976), also spelled Mao Tse-tung, led the long struggle that made China a Communist nation in 1949.
10965	Maori are the original inhabitants of New Zealand.
10966	Maori Battalion, officially the 28th Battalion of the New Zealand Army, formed part of the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force in World War II (1939-1945).
10967	Map is a drawn or printed representation of the earth or any other heavenly body.
10968	Maple is the name given to a large number of attractive trees that grow in China and the north temperate regions of the world.
10969	Maple syrup is a sweet, thick liquid obtained from the sap of certain maple trees.
10970	Maputo (pop. 1,006,765; met. area pop. 1,551,457) is the capital and largest city of Mozambique.
10971	Maquis were French patriots who formed a secret army to fight German occupation forces in France during World War II (1939-1945).
10972	Mar del Plata (pop. 532,845) is one of the most popular resort cities in Argentina.
10973	Mara, Ratu Sir Kamisese (1920-...), as leader of the dominant Alliance Party, became the first prime minister of Fiji after the British colony became independent in 1970.
10974	Marabou is one of the largest birds in the stork family.

10975	Maracaibo (pop. 1,151,933) is Venezuela's chief coffee-exporting port and second largest city.
10976	Maradona, Diego Armando (1960-...), an Argentine association footballer, became famous in the 1980's.
10977	Marais, Eugene (1871-1936), was a South African journalist and naturalist.
10978	Marajo is a large island that belongs to Brazil.
10979	Maralinga was the site of seven British-Australian nuclear test explosions in 1956 and 1957.
10980	Maraschino cherry is a preserved cherry.
10981	Marat, Jean Paul (1743-1793), was a radical leader of the French Revolution.
10982	Marathon, a coastal plain in Greece, was the site of one of the most important battles in the history of Western civilization.
10983	Marble is a rock widely used in buildings, monuments, and sculptures.
10984	Marble Bar (pop. 352) is a small town in the Pilbara region of northwestern Western Australia.
10985	Marbles is a children's game played with small balls, usually made of glass.
10986	Marcel, Gabriel (1889-1973), was a French philosopher.
10987	March is the third month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used almost all over the world today.
10988	March is a highly rhythmic musical composition that is performed mainly to accompany marching.
10989	Marches were areas of land in Wales ruled by nobles in the Middle Ages.
10990	Marching girls, also called majorettes, compete in teams against one another in drill and in various complicated manoeuvres.
10991	Marciano, Rocky (1923-1969), an American boxer, was the world heavyweight champion from 1952 to 1956.
10992	Marconi, Guglielmo (1874-1937), was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer who gained international fame for his role in developing wireless telegraphy, or radio (see RADIO).
10993	Marcos, Ferdinand Edralin (1917-1989), served as president of the Philippines from 1965 to 1986.
10994	Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 121-180) was a Roman emperor and philosopher.
10995	Mardi Gras is a lively, colourful celebration held on Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent begins.
10996	Marduk was the chief god of the ancient Babylonians.
10997	Mareeba (pop. 17,135), is the largest town of the Atherton Tableland region inland from Cairns, in Queensland, Australia.
10998	Maremma sheepdog is a massive, strongly built dog first bred to guard sheep.
10999	Marfan syndrome is a disorder characterized by abnormalities of the skeleton, eye, and heart.
11000	Margaret of Scotland, Saint (1040?-1093), was a queen of Scotland who carried out social and religious reforms.
11001	Margarine is a butterlike food made from vegetable oils or animal fats, or both.
11002	Margate is a popular seaside resort in Kent, southeastern England.
11003	Margay is a wildcat that lives in Central and South America from northern Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil.
11004	Margin in stock exchange refers to the deposits which investors give to their brokers to buy shares.
11005	Margrethe II (1940-...) is queen of Denmark.
11006	Maria Island is a small island (not more than 19 kilometres long by 13 kilometres wide) off the east coast of Tasmania, an island state of Australia.
11007	Maria Theresa (1717-1780) was Holy Roman empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and archduchess of Austria.
11008	Mariana Islands are formed by the summits of 15 volcanic mountains in the Pacific.
11009	Marie Antoinette (1755-1793) was the beautiful queen of France who died on the guillotine during the French Revolution.
11010	Marie Louise (1791-1847) was the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte and the daughter of Emperor Francis I of Austria.

11011	Marigold is a hardy flowering plant commonly grown in gardens.
11012	Marijuana, also spelled marihuana, is a drug made from the dried leaves and flowering tops of the hemp plant.
11013	Marimba is a percussion instrument that consists of a number of bars arranged on a frame like the keys of a piano.
11014	Marin, John (1870-1953), was one of the first American artists to paint in a modern style.
11015	Marine is a soldier who serves at sea and in special missions on land and in the air.
11016	Marine biology is the study of organisms that live in the sea.
11017	Marion, Francis (1732?-1795), was an American military leader whose shrewd, daring raids in the American Revolution won him the nickname of The Swamp Fox.
11018	Mariposa lily is a group of about 60 species of spring-blooming flowers of the lily family.
11019	Marisol (1930-...) is an American sculptor known for her witty, life-size wooden figures.
11020	Maritain, Jacques (1882-1973), was a French philosopher and one of the most influential Roman Catholic scholars of the 1900's.
11021	Maritime law regulates commerce and navigation on the high seas or other navigable waters, including inland lakes and rivers.
11022	Maritime Strike took place in Australia in 1890.
11023	Marius, Gaius (157-86 B.C.), was a Roman general and statesman.
11024	Marivaux, Pierre (1688-1763), was a French playwright and novelist.
11025	Marjoram is the popular name of a group of herbaceous plants that belong to the mint family.
11026	Mark is the monetary unit of Germany.
11027	Mark, Saint, sometimes called John Mark, was an early Christian who accompanied Saint Paul on his first missionary journey.
11028	Market gardening is growing vegetables or fruit, or both, for market.
11029	Market research is the process of gathering and analysing information to help business firms and other organizations make marketing decisions.
11030	Marketing is the process by which sellers find buyers and by which goods and services move from producers to consumers.
11031	Markievicz, Countess (1868-1927), born Constance Georgine Gore-Booth, was an Irishwoman who played an important part in her country's struggle for independence from the United Kingdom.
11032	Markova, Dame Alicia (1910-...), is considered the first great English ballerina.
11033	Marks, Lord (1888-1964), a British businessman and philanthropist, provided good quality clothing at moderate prices to millions of people.
11034	Marks and Spencer is a large British retail company that operates a chain of department stores.
11035	Marl is the common name for calcareous mudstone, a type of rock that consists of almost equal amounts of clay and calcite or dolomite.
11036	Marlborough Sounds are a series of deep-sea inlets that form part of the northern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
11037	Marlborough, Duke of (1650-1722), was one of England's greatest generals.
11038	Marley, Bob (1945-1981), a Jamaican musician, was a singer and composer of reggae music.
11039	Marlin is the name of a group of large game fishes that live in the ocean.
11040	Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), a British playwright, was the first great Elizabethan writer of tragedy.
11041	Marmara, Sea of, is part of the trade waterway that links the Black Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
11042	Marmoset is one of the world's smallest kinds of monkey.
11043	Marmot is the largest member of the squirrel family.
11044	Marne River is the largest branch of the Seine River in France.
11045	Maroochy is a river in Queensland, Australia.

11046	Marot, Clement (1496-1544), was a French poet who served in the households of King Francis I and Marguerite de Navarre.
11047	Marquand, John Phillips (1893-1960), an American novelist, pictured the decayed aristocratic society in Boston with gentle but effective satire.
11048	Marquesas Islands are a group of about 10 volcanic islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
11049	Marquess is a degree of nobility in the British peerage.
11050	Marquette, Jacques (1637-1675), was a French explorer and Roman Catholic missionary in North America.
11051	Marrakech (pop. 672,506) is one of the largest cities in Morocco.
11052	Marram grass has long, narrow, pale-green leaves.
11053	Marriage is the relationship between a man and a woman who have made a legal agreement to live together.
11054	Marron is one of the world's largest freshwater crayfish.
11055	Marrow, or vegetable marrow, is a popular plant grown for its fruit.
11056	Marryat, Frederick (1792-1848), was an English author whose novels about life at sea were widely read during the 1800's.
11057	Mars was the god of war in Roman mythology.
11058	Mars is the only planet whose surface can be seen in detail from the earth.
11059	Marsden, Samuel (1765-1838), was an English clergyman who established Anglican missions in New South Wales, Australia, and New Zealand.
11060	Marsden, William (1754-1836), an East India Company official in Sumatra, Indonesia, became one of the most outstanding scholars of Malay in the English-speaking world.
11061	Marseillaise is the national anthem of France.
11062	Marseille (pop. 807,726; met. area pop. 1,087,372) is the second largest city in France and the country's main seaport.
11063	Marsh is a wet area where such nonwoody plants as reeds, grasses, rushes, and sedges grow.
11064	Marsh, Dame Ngaio (1895-1982), a New Zealand writer, became one of the world's best-known writers of detective stories.
11065	Marsh, Reginald (1898-1954), was an American artist famous for his realistic pictures of New York City life.
11066	Marsh, Rodney (1947-...), was an Australian wicketkeeper who won renown as half of the "perfect pair." Fast bowler Dennis Lillee was the other half.
11067	Marsh mallow is a plant that grows in meadows and marshes of northern Africa and eastern Europe.
11068	Marshal is the highest title in the armies of many countries.
11069	Marshall, Alan (1902-1984), an Australian author, became known for his short stories.
11070	Marshall, Alfred (1842-1924), was a British academic and the most influential economist of his day.
11071	Marshall, David (1908-1995), a lawyer and politician, served as Singapore's first local chief minister in 1955 and 1956.
11072	Marshall, George Catlett (1880-1959), an American soldier and statesman, served as chief of staff of the United States Army during World War II (1939-1945).
11073	Marshall, James Vance (1887-1964), was the pen name of Donald Gordon Payne, Australian author of Walkabout.
11074	Marshall, Jock (1911-1967), was the joint author of a remarkable account of Australian landscape and society entitled Journey Among Men (1962).
11075	Marshall, Sir John (Jack) (1912-1988), of the New Zealand National Party, was prime minister of New Zealand in 1972.
11076	Marshall, Peter (1902-1949), was a Scottish Presbyterian minister who served as chaplain of the United States Senate from January 1947 until his death.
11077	Marshall Islands are a group of 34 low-lying coral atolls and islands in the central Pacific Ocean.

11078	Marshall Plan encouraged European nations to work together for economic recovery after World War II (1939-1945).
11079	Marsilius of Padua (1275?-1343?), an Italian political theorist, defended the claims of the Holy Roman Empire against those of the papacy.
11080	Marston, John (1576-1634), was an English playwright.
11081	Marsupial is a mammal whose young are born in an extremely immature state.
11082	Marsupial cat, also called native cat or dasyure, is a small, furry mammal that lives in forests of Australia and Tasmania.
11083	Martello towers were defensive towers built in 1804 along the south coast and southeast coast of England and the east coast of Ireland.
11084	Marten is a slim, fur-covered mammal that looks somewhat like a weasel.
11085	Martens, Conrad (1801-1878), an early Australian artist, is known for his luminous, limpid watercolours.
11086	Martha was a friend of Jesus, and the sister of Mary and Lazarus of Bethany.
11087	Marti, Jose Julian (1853-1895), was a Cuban patriot, author, and journalist.
11088	Martial (A.D. 40?-104?) was an ancient Roman writer.
11089	Martial arts is a general term for various types of fighting arts that originated in the Orient.
11090	Martial law is a temporary form of government under which a country's armed forces control an area of that country.
11091	Martin is the name of several birds of the swallow family.
11092	Martin V (1368-1431) was elected pope in 1417.
11093	Martin, Archer John Porter (1910-...), is a noted English biochemist.
11094	Martin, Glenn Luther (1886-1955), was an American aircraft designer and manufacturer.
11095	Martin, Joseph William, Jr. (1884-1968), was a United States politician.
11096	Martin du Gard, Roger (1881-1958), was a French novelist who received the 1937 Nobel Prize for literature.
11097	Martin-Harvey, Sir John (1863-1944), was a British actor-manager often called the last romantic because he represented an approach to the theatre that was dying out.
11098	Martin of Tours, Saint (316?-397), is the patron saint of France.
11099	Martineau, Harriet (1802-1876), was a British writer and social reformer who wrote widely on economic, philosophic, and social issues.
11100	Martinelli, Giovanni (1885-1969), sang as a leading tenor with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company in more than 50 operas.
11101	Martinique is an island dependency of France in the Caribbean Sea.
11102	Martins, Peter (1946-...), is a Danish-born dancer and choreographer (dance creator).
11103	Martyr is a person who defends a principle, even though it means sacrificing many things, perhaps even his or her life.
11104	Marvell, Andrew (1621-1678), was perhaps the finest of the English metaphysical poets of the mid-1600's.
11105	Marx, Karl (1818-1883), was a German philosopher, social scientist, and professional revolutionary.
11106	Marx brothers were three American brothers who became famous for their zany antics in films.
11107	Mary was the mother of Jesus.
11108	Mary was the name of three queens of England.
11109	Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1587), was the only surviving child of King James V of Scotland.
11110	Mary Celeste, an American sailing ship, was found abandoned in the Atlantic Ocean in 1872.
11111	Mary Magdalene, a follower of Jesus, was called Magdalene because she was reputed to be from the village of Magdala.
11112	Mary of Bethany was the sister of Martha and Lazarus.
11113	Mary Rose was a ship in the navy of King Henry VIII of England that sank near Portsmouth in 1545.

11114	Maryborough (pop. 22,982) is a city in southeastern Queensland, Australia.
11115	Maryland (pop. 4,798,622) is an important industrial and shipping state of the United States.
11116	Masaccio (1401-1428), an Italian painter, was one of the first great masters of the Italian Renaissance.
11117	Masada was a historic Jewish fortress that stood on a huge rock in Judea (now southern Israel).
11118	Masai are an African people famous for their skill as warriors and their strongly independent ways.
11119	Masaryk was the family name of two Czech statesmen, father and son.
11120	Mascagni, Pietro (1863-1945), was an Italian opera composer.
11121	Masefield, John (1878-1967), was an English poet, novelist, critic, and playwright.
11122	Masekela, Hugh (1939-...), an internationally acclaimed South African trumpeter, won fame in Johannesburg as a member of the Jazz Epistles in 1960.
11123	Maser is a device that generates or amplifies microwaves.
11124	Maseru (pop. 109,382) is the capital of Lesotho.
11125	Mask is a covering that disguises or protects the face.
11126	Mason, A. E. W. (1865-1948), was an English novelist and dramatist.
11127	Mason and Dixon's Line is usually thought of as the line that divides the North and the South in the United States.
11128	Masonry, also called Freemasonry, is the name of one of the largest and oldest fraternal organizations in the world.
11129	Masque was an elaborate form of entertainment presented at European courts.
11130	Masquerade is the name of a party or dance at which fancy masks and costumes are worn.
11131	Mass is often defined as the amount of matter in an object.
11132	Mass is the name used by several Christian churches for the celebration of the sacrament of the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper.
11133	Mass production is the production of machinery and other articles in standard sizes in large numbers.
11134	Mass spectroscopy, also called mass spectrometry, is a method of separating ionized atoms or molecules according to their mass (m) and electric charge (z).
11135	Massachusetts is a state in northeastern United States.
11136	Massachusetts Bay Colony was one of the first settlements in New England, U.S.A..
11137	Massage is a method of manipulating the skin to produce healthy effects on the skin and underlying tissues.
11138	Massenet, Jules (1842-1912), was a French composer best known for his operas.
11139	Massey, William F. (1856-1925), became prime minister of New Zealand in 1912.
11140	Massine, Leonide (1896-1979), was a great Russian dancer and choreographer (dance composer).
11141	Massinger, Philip (1583-1640), an English playwright, is best known for his comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts (1621 or 1622).
11142	Massys, Quentin (1465?-1530), was the leading painter in Antwerp, Belgium, in the early 1500's.
11143	Mastectomy is the surgical removal of a breast.
11144	Master of the queen's music is an honorary title given to a British musician.
11145	Master of the rolls, in the British judiciary, is a judge who sits in the court of Appeal.
11146	Masters, Edgar Lee (1868-1950), was an American author.
11147	Mastersinger was one of a group of German poetmusicians who treated literary art as a sort of craft or trade.
11148	Masterson, Bat (1853-1921), was a famous frontiersman and peace officer in the American West.
11149	Masterton (pop. 20,007) is a town in the southeastern part of the North Island of New Zealand.
11150	Mastic is a resin drawn from Pistacia lentiscus, a type of pistacio tree or small shrub native to the Mediterranean region.
11151	Mastication is the first process in the digestion of food.

11152	Mastiff, also called Old English Mastiff, is a breed of dog that was developed in the Middle East in ancient times.
11153	Mastodon was an animal much like the elephant.
11154	Mastoid is one of the five parts of the temporal bone of the skull.
11155	Mata Hari (1876-1917) was a Dutch dancer executed by the French on charges of being a German spy during World War I (1914-1918).
11156	Match is a slender piece of cardboard or wood with a tip made of a chemical mixture that burns easily.
11157	Mate, also called Paraguay tea, is a drink made from the dried leaves and shoots of a plant that grows in South America.
11158	Mate is the title of a merchant marine officer or naval petty officer.
11159	Materialism is a philosophical position that states that everything is material, or a state of matter.
11160	Materials are solid substances of which manufactured products are made.
11161	Mathematics is one of the most useful and fascinating divisions of human knowledge.
11162	Mather was the name of a family of intellectual and religious leaders--father, son, and grandson--in colonial America.
11163	Mathew, Theobald (1790-1856), an Irish Roman Catholic priest, founded a temperance movement to encourage people to abstain completely from intoxicating liquor.
11164	Mathews, Marlene (1934-...) was one of Australia's greatest female athletes.
11165	Mathias, William James (1934-1992), was a Welsh composer, conductor, and pianist.
11166	Matisse, Henri (1869-1954), a French painter, was one of the most influential artists of the 1900's.
11167	Matra, James Mario (1745?-1806), an American seaman, served as a midshipman on the ship Endeavour, commanded by the British explorer James Cook.
11168	Matter is the substance of which all things are made.
11169	Matterhorn is a famous mountain peak in the Pennine Alps.
11170	Matthew, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
11171	Matthews, Denis (1919-1988), an English pianist and composer, won acclaim for his sensitive interpretations of the works of J. S. Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven.
11172	Matthews, Sir Stanley (1915-...), a British footballer, became one of the world's greatest soccer players.
11173	Matthias, Saint was an early Christian.
11174	Matura, Mustapha (1939-...), a West Indian-born writer, won praise for his plays about black immigrants in Britain in the 1970's.
11175	Mau Mau was a secret movement that included Africans who wanted to end British colonial rule in Kenya.
11176	Maudling, Reginald (1917-1979), was the United Kingdom (UK) home secretary from 1970 to 1972.
11177	Maugham, W. Somerset (1874-1965), a fiction and drama writer, became one of the most popular British authors of the 1900's.
11178	Mauna Kea is a volcano on the American island of Hawaii.
11179	Mauna Loa, a volcanic mountain on the American island of Hawaii, rises 4,169 metres above sea level in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
11180	Maundy money is distributed by the British sovereign to specially selected men and women on Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.
11181	Maundy Thursday also called Holy Thursday, is observed on the Thursday during Holy Week in the Christian calendar.
11182	Maurer, Ion Gheorghe (1902-...), served as prime minister of Romania from 1961 until he resigned in 1974.
11183	Mauriac, Francois (1885-1970), a French author, won the 1952 Nobel Prize for literature.
11184	Mauritania is a country in western Africa.

11185	Mauritius is an island nation in the Indian Ocean.
11186	Maurois, Andre (1885-1967), was the pen name of Emile Herzog, a French novelist and biographer.
11187	Maurya Empire was the first empire to provide a single government for almost all of India.
11188	Mauve is a delicate pale purple or violet dye.
11189	Maverick, Samuel Augustus (1803-1870), was a prominent American pioneer and statesman.
11190	Mawson, Sir Douglas (1882-1958), was an Australian geologist and Antarctic explorer.
11191	Maxim was the family name of three famous American-born inventors.
11192	Maximilian (1832-1867) ruled as Emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867.
11193	Maximilian I (1459-1519) reigned as Holy Roman Emperor from 1493 to 1519.
11194	Maxwell is a unit of magnetic flux.
11195	Maxwell, James Clerk (1831-1879), a British scientist, was one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of the 1800's.
11196	Maxwell, Robert (1923-1991) was a British publisher and politician.
11197	May is a month of early winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
11198	May, Peter (1929-1995), a Surrey and England cricketer, captained the English team in nine series of test matches between 1955 and 1961.
11199	May, Phil (1864-1903), a British caricaturist and poster artist, won fame in the 1890's for his vigorous cartoons depicting the life of the poorer classes of the East End of London.
11200	May apple is an American plant that belongs to the barberry family.
11201	May Day (May 1) is celebrated as a spring festival in many countries.
11202	Maya were an American Indian people who developed a magnificent civilization in Central America and south Mexico.
11203	Maybach, Wilhelm (1846-1929), a German engineer, pioneered in building motor cars.
11204	Mayer, Julius Robert von (1814-1878), was a German doctor and physicist.
11205	Mayer, Maria Goeppert (1906-1972), a German-born physicist, shared the 1963 Nobel Prize for physics with J. Hans Jensen of Germany and Eugene Paul Wigner of the United States.
11206	Mayer, Sir Robert (1879-1985), a music teacher and philanthropist, became famous for the Robert Mayer Concerts for Children.
11207	Mayflower was the ship that carried the Pilgrim Fathers to America, in 1620.
11208	Mayflower Compact was the first agreement for self-government ever put in force in America.
11209	Mayfly is a dainty insect with lacy wings and a slender, forked tail that trails behind it in flight.
11210	Mayhem, in law, was the offence of making a person less capable of self-defence by maiming the body or by destroying or injuring one of its parts.
11211	Mayhew, Henry (1812-1887), was an English writer and editor.
11212	Maynooth is a town in Kildare, in the Republic of Ireland.
11213	Mayo is the family name of three American surgeons who made the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, internationally famous.
11214	Mayo is the third largest county in area in the Republic of Ireland.
11215	Mayo, Daphne (1895-1982), an Australian sculptor, designed and made two bronze doors for the Mitchell Library in Sydney.
11216	Mayon is a volcano on the coast of Albay Gulf in southeastern Luzon, in the Philippines.
11217	Mayor is the title given to the head of a local government body.
11218	Maytag, Frederick Louis (1857-1937), was an American businessman.
11219	Mazarin, Jules Cardinal (1602-1661), was a French statesman, and a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
11220	Mazepa, Ivan Stepanovich (1632?-1709), also spelled Mazeppa, was a famous Cossack hetman, or chieftain.
11221	Mazowiecki, Tadeusz (1927-...), was prime minister of Poland from August 1989 to November 1990.

11222	Mazzini, Giuseppe (1805-1872), was an Italian patriot and republican leader who played an important part in uniting Italy in 1861.
11223	Mbabane (pop. 38,636) is the administrative capital of Swaziland, a country in southern Africa.
11224	Mbeki, Thabo (1942-...), became first executive deputy president of South Africa in 1994.
11225	McAdam, John Loudon (1756-1836), a British engineer, originated the macadam type of road surface.
11226	McAdoo, William Gibbs (1863-1941), was an American politician and industrialist.
11227	McAuley, James Phillip (1917-1976), a noted Australian poet and critic, was professor of English at the University of Tasmania from 1961 until his death in 1976.
11228	McBain, Ed (1926-...), is the pen name of Evan Hunter, a leading American writer of detective fiction.
11229	McBride, Lloyd (1916-1983), served as president of the United Steelworkers of America (USWA), one of the largest labour unions in the United States, from 1977 to 1983.
11230	McBride, William (1927-...), an Australian doctor, achieved world prominence in 1961 when he discovered that the drug thalidomide could cause deformities in unborn children.
11231	McCabe, Stanley (1910-1968), an Australian cricketer, was one of Australia's finest batsmen.
11232	McCallum, John (1918-...), an Australian actor and theatre manager, was managing director of J.C. Williamson Theatres Ltd. from 1960 to 1966.
11233	McCarran, Patrick Anthony (1876-1954), served as a United States senator representing Nevada from 1933 to 1954.
11234	McCarthy, Dennis (? -1820), arrived in Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania, Australia) in 1807 as a convict.
11235	McCarthy, Joseph Raymond (1908-1957), was a controversial United States Republican senator from Wisconsin.
11236	McCarthy, Mary (1912-1989), was an American author.
11237	McCarthyism is a term for the widespread accusations and investigations of suspected Communist activities in the United States during the 1950's.
11238	McCartney, Paul (1942-...), is a famous English singer, songwriter, and musician.
11239	McCaughey, Sir Samuel (1835-1919), a leading pastoralist (large scale animal farmer) was one of the pioneers of irrigation in Australia.
11240	McClellan, George Brinton (1826-1885), an American, served for a time as the general in chief of the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
11241	McClure, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier (1807-1873), also spelled M'Clure, was a British explorer who led the first expedition to cross the Northwest Passage.
11242	McClure, Samuel Sidney (1857-1949), was an American editor and publisher.
11243	McCormack, John (1884-1945), was a famous Irish tenor.
11244	McCormick, Cyrus Hall (1809-1884), invented a reaping machine that revolutionized grain harvesting in the United States.
11245	McCoy, Elijah (1844?-1929), was a black American engineer and inventor who developed the automatic lubricator.
11246	McCrae, Hugh (1876-1958), was one of a group of Australian poets who attempted after World War I (1914-1918) to break away from the traditional themes dominating Australian poetry.
11247	McCrae, John (1872-1918), was a Canadian doctor, soldier, and poet.
11248	McCubbin, Frederick (1855-1917), an Australian painter, founded the Box Hill artists' camp near Melbourne with Tom Roberts and Louis Abrahams.
11249	McCullers, Carson (1917-1967), was an American novelist known for her stories of small-town life in the South.
11250	McCullough, Colleen (1937-...), an Australian author, wrote a best-selling novel, The Thorn Birds, published in 1977.
11251	McDonald, David John (1902-1979), was president of the United Steelworkers of America from 1952 to 1965.

11252	McDougall, William (1871-1938), a British psychologist, founded the purposive school of psychology.
11253	McEnroe, John (1959-...), is an American tennis player.
11254	McEwen, Sir John (1900-1980), was deputy prime minister of Australia and leader of the Country Party in the federal Parliament from 1958 to 1971.
11255	McGonagall, William (1825-1902), a Scottish poet, became notorious for his appalling poetry.
11256	McGuffey, William Holmes (1800-1873), was an American teacher and clergyman.
11257	McGuigan, James Charles Cardinal (1894-1974), was a Canadian cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
11258	McIlwraith, Sir Thomas (1835-1900), was premier of Queensland, Australia, from 1879 to 1883, 1888 to 1890, and for a short period in 1893.
11259	McIndoe, Sir Archibald (1900-1960), a New Zealand plastic surgeon, became famous during World War II (1939-1945).
11260	McIntyre, James Francis Cardinal (1886-1979), served as the Roman Catholic archbishop of Los Angeles, U.S.A., from 1948 until he resigned in 1970.
11261	McKay, Heather (1941-...), an Australian squash player, set a record by winning the British championship 17 times in succession.
11262	McKay, Hugh Victor (1865-1926), was an Australian who invented the Sunshine Harvester, a combine harvester that contributed greatly to the development of wheat production in Australia.
11263	McKell, Sir William (1891-1985), was governor general of Australia from 1947 to 1953.
11264	McKellen, Ian (1939-...), is a British actor, known for his powerful Shakespearean roles and solo recitals on varied themes.
11265	McKenna, Siobhan (1923-1986), an Irish actress, became widely known for her portrayal of St. Joan in George Bernard Shaw's play St. Joan.
11266	McKim, Charles Follen (1847-1909), was an American architect.
11267	McKinlay, John (1819-1872), explored parts of northern Queensland and the Northern Territory.
11268	McKinley, William (1843-1901), was president of the United States from 1897 until he was assassinated.
11269	McKinnon, Don (1939-...), is a New Zealand politician.
11270	McKuen, Rod (1933-...), is a popular American poet and composer.
11271	McLuhan, Marshall (1911-1980), was a Canadian professor and writer whose theories on mass communication have caused widespread debate.
11272	McMahon, Sir William (1908-1988), was prime minister of Australia for almost two years.
11273	McManus, Frank (1905-1983), an Australian politician was elected federal parliamentary leader of the Democratic Labor Party (DLP) in 1973.
11274	McMaster, Sir Frederick Duncan (1873-1954) was an Australian pastoralist (large scale animal farmer) and philanthropist.
11275	McMillan was the family name of two sisters who were social reformers.
11276	McMillan, Angus (1810-1865), a Scottish-born explorer, made journeys into inland areas of Victoria, Australia.
11277	McReynolds, James Clark (1862-1946), was one of the nine old men of the Supreme Court of the United States during the 1930's.
11278	Mead is an alcoholic drink made from honey.
11279	Mead, Margaret (1901-1978), was an American anthropologist known for her studies of how culture influences the development of personality.
11280	Meade, George Gordon (1815-1872), was a Union general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
11281	Meadowlark is the common name of two similar species of North American birds that inhabit grassy fields, meadows, and prairies.
11282	Meads, Colin (1936-...), a New Zealand farmer from the King Country, became a legend in international Rugby Union.
11283	Mean, in statistics, is the sum of a series of numbers divided by the number of cases.

11284	Measles is a disease that causes a pink rash all over the body.
11285	Measurement is the process of finding out how many measuring units there are in something.
11286	Measuring worm is a green or brown caterpillar that crawls by looping its body.
11287	Meat is animal flesh that is eaten as food.
11288	Meat extract is a paste with a highly concentrated meaty flavour.
11289	Meat processing is the business of slaughtering cattle, pigs, and sheep, and preparing the meat for transportation and sale.
11290	Meath (pop. 105,540) is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
11291	Mecca, or Makkah, (pop. 463,000) is the holiest city of Islam, the religion of the Muslims.
11292	Mechanics is the field of physics that studies the effects of forces on solids, liquids, and gases at rest or in motion.
11293	Mechanist philosophy states that physical phenomena must be explained in terms of laws of cause and effect that describe the motion of matter.
11294	Mecklenburg is a farming region and part of the German state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.
11295	Medan (pop. 1,715,670) is the most important city in Sumatra and the fourth largest city in Indonesia.
11296	Medawar, Sir Peter Brian (1915-1987), was an English zoologist who shared the 1960 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Sir Macfarlane Burnet.
11297	Medea was a princess of Colchis in Greek mythology who had magical powers.
11298	Medellin (pop. 1,468,089) is the second largest city of Colombia.
11299	Media was an ancient country in what is now Northern Iran.
11300	Median in statistics, is the middle value in a group of numbers arranged in numerical order.
11301	Medici was the name of a ruling family of Florence, Italy.
11302	Medicine is the science and art of healing.
11303	Medill, Joseph (1823-1899), a crusading American editor and publisher, made the Chicago Tribune one of the world's most successful newspapers.
11304	Medina (pop. 198,186) is a city in western Saudi Arabia.
11305	Medina (pop. 70,100) is one of the two local government districts on the Isle of Wight, England.
11306	Mediterranean fruit fly is an insect that destroys fruit, nuts, and vegetables.
11307	Mediterranean Sea has been one of the world's chief trade routes since ancient times.
11308	Medusa was one of the three Gorgons, the daughters of the sea god Phorcys in Greek mythology (see GORGONS).
11309	Medway is an English river that rises in three headstreams in Surrey and East Sussex, and flows through Kent.
11310	Meerkat is a small burrowing animal of Africa.
11311	Meekatharra (pop. 2,184), is a town that lies about 800 kilometres northeast of Perth in Western Australia.
11312	Meerschauum is a soft, whitish fibrous or flaky clay.
11313	Megalithic monuments are structures built of large stones by prehistoric people for burial or religious purposes.
11314	Megalopolis is a region made up of two or more metropolitan areas.
11315	Megaphone is a hollow, cone-shaped device used to make a voice sound louder.
11316	Meghalaya is a small state in northern India.
11317	Mehta, Zubin (1936-...), is a symphony orchestra conductor.
11318	Mein Kampf is a book by Adolf Hitler.
11319	Meir, Golda (1898-1978), served as prime minister of Israel from 1969 to 1974.
11320	Meirionnydd (pop. 33,400) is a local government district in Gwynedd, Wales.
11321	Meitner, Lise (1878-1968), was an Austrian-born physicist who played an essential role in the discovery of nuclear fission (the splitting of the nucleus of an atom).

11322	Mekeos are an Austronesian people who live inland on the middle part of the Angabunga River, about 150 kilometres northwest of Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea.
11323	Mekong River is the largest river on the Indochinese peninsula.
11324	Melaka is a state on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
11325	Melaka, also spelled Malacca (pop. 87,494), is the capital of Melaka, a state of Malaysia.
11326	Melanchthon, Philipp (1497-1560), a German humanist and scholar, was Martin Luther's chief associate in starting and leading the Protestant Reformation.
11327	Melba, Dame Nellie (1861-1931), was a famous Australian coloratura soprano.
11328	Melbourne (pop. 3,022,157) is the capital of the state of Victoria, and Australia's second largest city.
11329	Melbourne, a 20,000-metric ton aircraft carrier, became the flagship of the Royal Australian Navy after its arrival in Australia in 1956.
11330	Melbourne, Viscount (1779-1848), William Lamb, was prime minister of the United Kingdom (UK) when Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837.
11331	Melbourne Cup is the most famous horse race in the Australian or New Zealand racing calendar.
11332	Melchior, Lauritz Lebrecht Hommel, (1890-1973), was a Danish operatic tenor.
11333	Meldrum, Max (1875-1955), was one of the dominant painters in Australia in the 1920's.
11334	Mellon, Andrew William (1855-1937), was an American financier.
11335	Mellophone is a curved brass instrument that resembles a French horn.
11336	Melon is the name of the fruit of several plants that belong to the gourd family.
11337	Melting point is the temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.
11338	Melton (pop. 44,500) a local government district in Leicestershire, England, includes the ancient market town of Melton Mowbray, the Vale of Belvoir, and part of the North Leicestershire Wolds.
11339	Melville, Francis (1822-1857), was an Australian bushranger (escaped convict living in the bush).
11340	Melville, Herman (1819-1891), ranks among America's major authors.
11341	Melville Island lies off Australia's Northern Territory, directly north of Darwin.
11342	Melville Island is one of a group of Canadian islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Canada's mainland.
11343	Membrane is a term used to describe layers of biological tissue that cover surfaces and separate spaces in organisms.
11344	Memling, Hans (1430?-1494), was a Flemish painter.
11345	Memminger, Christopher Gustavus (1803-1888), an American statesman, served as secretary of the treasury for the Confederacy from 1861 to 1864.
11346	Memorial may take the form of a statue, monument, building, or park.
11347	Memory is the ability to remember something that has been learned or experienced.
11348	Memory chip is a device that stores information in a computer.
11349	Memphis was the first capital of ancient Egypt.
11350	Memphis (pop. 610,337; met. area pop. 981,747) is the largest city in Tennessee, U.S.A. It lies on a bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the southwest corner of the state.
11351	Menai Strait is a narrow strait between the island of Anglesey in the Irish Sea and the mainland of North Wales (see GWYNEDD).
11352	Menander (342?-291? B.C.) was a Greek playwright who wrote more than 100 comedies.
11353	Menchu, Rigoberta (1959-...), a Guatemalan Quiche Indian, won the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize for her work to gain respect for the rights of Guatemala's American Indian peoples.
11354	Mencius (390?-305? B.C.) was a major Chinese philosopher.
11355	Mencken, H. L. (1880-1956), was an American critic, editor, and journalist.
11356	Mendel, Gregor Johann (1822-1884), an Austrian botanist and monk, formulated the basic laws of heredity.
11357	Mendeleev, Dmitri Ivanovich (1834-1907), was a Russian chemist who developed a form of the periodic law, a basic principle in chemistry.
11358	Mendelevium is an artificially produced radioactive element.

11359	Mendelsohn, Eric (1887-1953), was a German architect noted for his bold geometric style.
11360	Mendelssohn, Felix (1809-1847), was a German composer, pianist, and conductor.
11361	Mendelssohn, Moses (1729-1786), was a Jewish philosopher and scholar, and one of the most learned men of his time.
11362	Mendip (pop. 95,300) is a local government district in the English county of Somerset, through which the Mendip Hills run.
11363	Mendip Hills are a range of hills in northeastern Somerset, England.
11364	Menelaus, a king of Sparta, was the husband of Helen of Troy.
11365	Menendez de Aviles, Pedro (1519-1574), a Spanish naval captain, founded St. Augustine, the first permanent European settlement in what would become the United States of America.
11366	Menge, Johann (1788-1852), a German-born geologist, mineralogist, explorer, early colonist, and linguist, pioneered many new routes in unexplored areas of South Australia.
11367	Mengele, Josef (1911-1979), a German doctor, personally selected over 400,000 prisoners to die in gas chambers at Auschwitz, a Nazi concentration camp during World War II (1939-1945).
11368	Menhaden is a fish that lives in the Atlantic Ocean off the Americas from southern Canada to Brazil.
11369	Menindee is a town on the Darling River in New South Wales, Australia, almost 115 kilometres southwest of Broken Hill.
11370	Meningitis is a disease that affects the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.
11371	Mennonites belong to a Protestant Christian group known for its emphasis on plain ways of dressing, living, and worshipping.
11372	Menopause is the time in a woman's life when her menstrual periods stop.
11373	Menotti, Gian Carlo (1911-...), an American composer, wrote some of the most popular operas of the mid-1900's.
11374	Mensheviks were members of a group in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
11375	Menstruation is the loss of blood and cells that occurs about once a month in most women of childbearing age.
11376	Mental illness is any disease of the mind or brain that affects a person's thoughts, emotions, personality, or behaviour.
11377	Mental retardation is a condition of subnormal intellectual and social development.
11378	Menthol is a soft, white substance with a mint odour and a fresh, cool taste.
11379	Mentor was the elderly friend and adviser of Odysseus, the hero of the Odyssey, an ancient Greek epic.
11380	Menuhin, Sir Yehudi (1916-...), is an American-born violinist who had spectacular success as a child prodigy.
11381	Menzies, Sir Robert Gordon (1894-1978), served as prime minister of Australia for two periods--1939 to 1941 and 1949 to 1966.
11382	Mephistopheles is the Devil in a German legend about a magician named Faust.
11383	Mercantilism was an economic system followed by England, France, and other major trading nations from the 1500's to the late 1700's.
11384	Mercator, Gerardus (1512-1594), was a Flemish geographer who became the leading mapmaker of the 1500's.
11385	Mercenary is a person who serves the armed forces of a foreign country for money.
11386	Merchant navy, or merchant marine, is a fleet made up of a nation's commercial ships and the men and women who operate them.
11387	Mercia was one of the great kingdoms of England in the time of the Anglo-Saxons.
11388	Mercier, Desire Cardinal (1851-1926), was a Belgian archbishop and a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
11389	Mercouri, Melina (1925-1994), was a Greek actress and politician.
11390	Mercurochrome is the trade name for a weak antiseptic that is used in a water solution.
11391	Mercury is a chemical element with symbol Hg.

11392	Mercury is the planet nearest the sun.
11393	Mercury was the messenger of the gods and the god of roads and travel in Roman mythology.
11394	Mere was a war club used by the Maori of New Zealand.
11395	Meredith, George (1828-1909), was an English novelist and poet.
11396	Merensky, Hans (1871-1952), was a leading geologist and naturalist in South Africa.
11397	Merganser is the name of a group of ducks that eat fish.
11398	Mergenthaler, Ottmar (1854-1899), invented the Linotype typesetting machine.
11399	Merger is the combination of two or more separate companies into a single corporation.
11400	Meridian is a line drawn from the north to south pole on a globe of the earth.
11401	Merimee, Prosper (1803-1870), a French author, is best known for his novelettes (short novels).
11402	Mermaid was a mythical creature that lived in the sea.
11403	Mermaid Tavern was a famous Elizabethan inn.
11404	Merovingian was the name given to a line of Frankish kings who conquered Gaul and surrounding lands beginning in A.D. 486 and ruled until 751.
11405	Merriam, Clinton Hart (1855-1942), was an American physician and zoologist.
11406	Merriman, Sir Walter (1882-1972), an Australian stud sheep breeder, established and improved the quality of the fleeces of Merino sheep in Australia.
11407	Merry-go-round is a popular children's ride at amusement parks and theme parks.
11408	Mersey, River, is an important trade waterway in northwest England.
11409	Merseyside is a region in northwestern England.
11410	Merthyr Tydfil (pop. 59,300) is a town on the River Taff in South Wales.
11411	Merton (pop. 161,800) is a borough within the Greater London area.
11412	Merton, Robert King (1910-...), is an American sociologist.
11413	Merton, Thomas (1915-1968), an American Roman Catholic monk, was the most popular spiritual writer of his time.
11414	Merv is an oasis in central Asia.
11415	Mesa is an isolated hill or mountain that has a flat, tablelike top and steep sides.
11416	Mesa Verde National Park is a parkland area in the United States.
11417	Mesabi Range is a chain of hills in northeastern Minnesota, U.S.A. The range was once one of the great iron-ore mining regions of the world.
11418	Mescaline is a powerful drug that distorts what a person sees and hears and intensifies the emotions.
11419	Meshed (pop. 1,463,508) is one of Iran's largest cities and a leading religious centre.
11420	Mesmer, Franz Anton (1734-1815), an Austrian doctor, pioneered in the practice of hypnotism.
11421	Meson is a subatomic particle.
11422	Mesopotamia was an ancient region in which the world's earliest civilization developed.
11423	Mesosphere is a layer of the earth's atmosphere.
11424	Mesquite is a thorny, low shrub which grows in dry climates.
11425	Messel, Harry (1922-...), a Canadian nuclear physicist, was professor of physics at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, from 1952 to 1987.
11426	Messenger, Dally (1883-1959), one of the pioneers of Rugby League football in Australia, was known as The Master because of his skill at the game.
11427	Messenia is a department (political division) of Greece.
11428	Messiaen, Olivier (1908-1992), was a French composer.
11429	Messiah is a person who is thought of as a saviour or liberator by his or her followers.
11430	Messier, Charles (1730-1817), was a French astronomer.
11431	Messina (pop. 231,693) is the third largest city in Sicily, an Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea.
11432	Messina, Strait of, is a stretch of water separating the island of Sicily from Italy.
11433	Mestizo is a Spanish word that comes from the Latin mixtus, meaning mixed.

11434	Mestrovic, Ivan (1883-1962), a Croatian sculptor, often used strong religious and patriotic themes in his work.
11435	Metabolism is the sum of the chemical processes by which cells produce the materials and energy necessary for life.
11436	Metal forms a large part of the earth on which we live.
11437	Metal detector is an instrument used to locate hidden or lost metal objects.
11438	Metal fatigue is the gradual weakening of metal after extensive use.
11439	Metallography is the study of the internal structure of metals and alloys.
11440	Metallurgy is the science of separating metals from their ores and preparing them for use.
11441	Metamorphic rock is rock that has been changed by heat or by heat and pressure.
11442	Metamorphism is the set of processes by which rocks are changed in form.
11443	Metamorphosis is a Greek word that means transformation.
11444	Metaphor, a figure of speech, is an expression taken from one field of experience and used to say something in another field.
11445	Metaphysical poets is the name given to certain English poets of the 1600's who were influenced by John Donne, the most important member of the group.
11446	Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy concerned with the basic nature of reality.
11447	Metaxas, Joannes (1871-1941), was dictator of Greece from 1936 until his death in 1941.
11448	Metcalf, John (1717-1810), was one of the first to build properly designed roads in Britain.
11449	Metcalf, Charles Theophilus (1785-1846).
11450	Metchnikoff, Elie (1845-1916), was a great Russian biologist.
11451	Meteor is a bright streak of light that appears briefly in the sky.
11452	Meteorology is the study of the earth's atmosphere and the variations in atmospheric conditions that produce weather.
11453	Methadone is a drug used in experimental programmes that are aimed at helping people overcome addiction to such narcotics as heroin, morphine, or opium.
11454	Methamphetamine is a powerful drug nicknamed "speed." It quickly produces feelings of joy, strength, and alertness.
11455	Methane is an important industrial compound that makes up a large part of natural gas.
11456	Methanol is a type of alcohol used for many industrial purposes.
11457	Methodists belong to those Protestant denominations that trace their beginnings to John Wesley, a clergyman of the Church of England.
11458	Methuselah was the son of Enoch, the father of Lamech, and the grandfather of Noah in the Old Testament.
11459	Metonymy. We often use words figuratively, rather than literally.
11460	Metre, spelled meter in the United States, is the base unit of length in the metric system.
11461	Metre, in poetry, is the number of feet in a line of verse.
11462	Metric system is a group of units used to make any kind of measurement, such as length, temperature, time, or weight.
11463	Metronome is an instrument that beats time for musicians.
11464	Metropolitan is the title of an archbishop of the Eastern Orthodox Churches.
11465	Metropolitan area is a densely populated region, consisting of a central city area and the developed areas that surround it.
11466	Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is the largest art museum in the United States.
11467	Metternich (1773-1859) served as Austrian minister of foreign affairs from 1809 to 1848.
11468	Metz (pop. 114,232; met. area 190,000) is a French manufacturing centre located about 280 kilometres northeast of Paris.
11469	Meuse River rises in the Langres Plateau of eastern France, and flows north past Verdun through the Ardennes highlands.
11470	Mexicali (pop. 601,938) is the capital and one of the largest cities of the Mexican state of Baja California Norte.

11471	Mexican hairless is a dog that has no coat of hair.
11472	Mexican War (1846-1848) was fought between the United States and Mexico over disagreements that had been accumulating for two decades.
11473	Mexico is the northernmost country of Latin America.
11474	Mexico City is the capital of Mexico and one of the largest cities in the world.
11475	Meyer, Albert Gregory Cardinal (1903-1965), a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, became archbishop of Chicago in 1958.
11476	Meyer, Julius Lothar (1830-1895), a German chemist, showed the relation between the atomic weights and properties of the elements.
11477	Meyerbeer, Giacomo (1791-1864), was one of the most popular opera composers of his day.
11478	Meynell is the name of a family of English writers.
11479	Mfecane, also known as Difagane, was a period of upheaval leading to mass migrations among African chiefdoms of southern Africa between 1819 and 1838.
11480	Miami, Florida (pop. 358,548; met. area pop. 1,937,094) is a world-famous resort city in the United States.
11481	Mica is the name of a group of minerals that contain atoms of aluminium, oxygen, and silicon bonded together into flat sheets.
11482	Micah, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, named after a Hebrew prophet.
11483	Michael, Saint, is one of four archangels mentioned in both Jewish and Christian scriptures.
11484	Michaelmas is a festival held on September 29 in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and on November 8 in the Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches.
11485	Michel, Robert Henry (1923-...), a Republican politician, served as minority leader of the United States House of Representatives from 1981 until 1995.
11486	Michelangelo (1475-1564) was one of the most famous artists in history.
11487	Michelet, Jules (1798-1874), a French historian, is best known for his 19-volume History of France.
11488	Michell, Keith (1928-...), an Australian-born actor, won critical acclaim for his portrayal of King Henry VIII in the British television series The Six Wives of Henry VIII in 1970.
11489	Michelson, Albert Abraham (1852-1931), was the first American citizen to win a Nobel Prize for science.
11490	Michener, James Albert (1907-1997), an American author, won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize for fiction for his collection of stories, Tales of the South Pacific (1947).
11491	Michigan is an important industrial state in the Great Lakes region of the United States.
11492	Microbiology is the study of microscopic organisms.
11493	Microcrystalline wax is widely used in making special types of paper for packaging.
11494	Microencapsulation is the process of enclosing a substance in a capsule so that the substance can be easily released.
11495	Microfilm is a kind of photographic film on which reduced images of printed and other materials are recorded.
11496	Micrometer is a mechanical device that measures small distances or angles.
11497	Micrometre, also called micron, is a metric unit of length.
11498	Micronesia, Federated States of, is a country in the North Pacific Ocean.
11499	Microphone is a device that changes sound into electric energy.
11500	Microprocessor is the device that does the actual computing in a computer.
11501	Microscope is an instrument that magnifies extremely small objects so they can be seen easily.
11502	Microtome is a device used to cut materials very thin so that they can be seen in cross section under a microscope.
11503	Microtomy originally meant microscopic cutting.
11504	Microwave is a short radio wave.
11505	Microwave oven is an appliance that heats food by penetrating it with short radio waves.
11506	Midas was a character in Greek mythology.

11507	Middle age refers to an arbitrary period in a person's life between adulthood and old age.
11508	Middle Ages were the period between ancient and modern times in western Europe.
11509	Middle America is a term geographers use for the area between the United States and South America.
11510	Middle class is a group of people between the upper class and the lower class in a society.
11511	Middle East is a large region that covers parts of northern Africa, southwestern Asia, and southeastern Europe.
11512	Middleback Ranges lie 41.5 kilometres west of Whyalla on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia.
11513	Middlesbrough (pop. 141,700), is an industrial port and unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in northeastern England.
11514	Middlesex was a small, densely populated county of England that was abolished as an administrative area in 1965.
11515	Middleton, Rawdon Hume (1916-1942), an Australian airman, was awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in World War II (1939-1945).
11516	Middleton, Thomas (1570?-1627), was an English playwright whose work was popular both during his lifetime and during the later 1600's.
11517	Midge is any of a large family of small flies.
11518	Midlands, The, is a geographical region in the centre of England.
11519	Midlothian (pop. 77,969) is a local government area in southeastern Scotland.
11520	Midnight sun is a term used for the sun when it can be seen 24 hours a day in the earth's polar regions.
11521	Midway Island lies 2,090 kilometres northwest of Honolulu in the Pacific Ocean.
11522	Midwife is someone who looks after women during their pregnancy and postnatal period.
11523	Midwife toad is a small toad native to central and southwestern Europe.
11524	Mies van der Rohe, Ludwig (1886-1969), was one of the most influential architects of the 1900's.
11525	Mignonette is an attractive garden plant of Europe and North America.
11526	Migraine is a type of headache that causes a severe, throbbing pain, often on only one side of the head.
11527	Migration, in biology, is the movement of animals to a place that offers better living conditions.
11528	Mihajlovic, Draza (1893?-1946), was a Yugoslav resistance leader during World War II (1939-1945).
11529	Mikado was the ancient title of the emperor of Japan.
11530	Miki, Takeo (1907-1988), served as prime minister of Japan from December 1974 to December 1976.
11531	Mikoyan, Anastas, (1895-1978), was an important official of the Communist Party and the government of the Soviet Union.
11532	Milan (pop. 1,369,231) is the second largest city in Italy.
11533	Milan Cathedral in Milan, Italy, is the third largest church in Europe.
11534	Milan Decree was a fundamental step in Napoleon's Continental System, a blockade against Great Britain.
11535	Mildew is a fungus that attacks plants and some products made from plants and animals.
11536	Mildura (pop. 39,058) is a city in northwestern Victoria, Australia, located about 557 kilometres from Melbourne.
11537	Mile is a unit of length.
11538	Miles, Lord (1907-1991), was a British actor, author, and producer.
11539	Miles, John Campbell (1883-1965), an Australian prospector, discovered an outcrop of silver-lead ore in Queensland in 1923 and named it Mount Isa.
11540	Miletus was one of the largest cities of ancient Greece.
11541	Milford Sound, on the west coast of the South Island, New Zealand, is one of the country's best-known tourist attractions.

11542	Milhaud, Darius (1892-1974), was a French-born composer noted for his works for the stage.
11543	Military science is the study of scientific principles which control the conduct of war.
11544	Milk is the most nourishing of all foods and a favourite drink of people throughout the world.
11545	Milk snake is one species of North American king snake.
11546	Milking machine is a device that milks cows.
11547	Milkweed is the name of more than 100 kinds of plants that have tufts of silky hairs on the seeds and contain a milky juice.
11548	Milky Way is the galaxy that includes the sun, the earth, and the rest of our solar system.
11549	Mill was the family name of three famous British writers--father, son, and the son's wife.
11550	Millais, Sir John Everett (1829-1896), an English painter, helped found the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848.
11551	Millan, Bruce (1927-...), a Scottish politician, served as the Labour secretary of state for Scotland from 1976 to 1979.
11552	Millay, Edna St. Vincent (1892-1950), was an American poet.
11553	Millennium means any period of 1,000 years.
11554	Miller, Arthur (1915-...), is a leading American playwright.
11555	Miller, Glenn (1904-1944), was a popular American dance band leader, arranger, and trombonist.
11556	Miller, Henry (1891-1980), became one of the most controversial American authors of his time.
11557	Miller, Jonathan (1934-...), is a British actor, writer, and director.
11558	Miller, Keith (1919-...), one of Australia's finest all- round cricketers of the 1940's and 1950's, was an aggressive batsman and a hostile fast-bowler.
11559	Miller, Robin (1940-1975), an Australian nurse and pilot worked in Western Australia for the Royal Flying Doctor Service.
11560	Milles, Carl Wilhelm Emil (1875-1955), was a Swedish-American sculptor.
11561	Millet is any one of a group of grasses that produce small, edible seeds.
11562	Millet, Jean Francois (1814-1875), a French artist, was the most significant painter of peasant life of the 1800's.
11563	Millikan, Robert Andrews (1868-1953), an American physicist, was one of the most illustrious U.S. scientists.
11564	Million is a thousand 1,000's.
11565	Millipede, also spelled millepede, is a wormlike, many-legged animal.
11566	Mills is the name of two Australian sealers and whalers.
11567	Mills, Freddie (1919-1965), a British professional boxer, was world light heavyweight champion from 1948 to 1950.
11568	Mills, Wilbur Daigh (1909-1992), was a United States Democratic congressman from Arkansas.
11569	Mills Cross Telescope is a fixed radio telescope at the Cornell-Sydney University Astronomy Centre at Hoskinstown, near Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.
11570	Milne, A. A. (1882-1956), an English author, became famous for his children's stories and poems.
11571	Milner, Viscount (1854-1925), a British diplomat, was a colonial administrator in southern Africa.
11572	Milos, or Melos, is a Greek island in the Aegean Sea.
11573	Milosevic, Slobodan (1941-...), was president of Serbia, one of the republics that make up Yugoslavia, from 1989 to 1997.
11574	Milstein, Nathan (1904-1992), was a well-known and beloved violinist.
11575	Miltiades (540?-488? B.C.) was a famous general of ancient Athens.
11576	Milton, John (1608-1674), was an English poet and political writer.
11577	Milton Keynes (pop. 172,300), is a new town in southern England.
11578	Milwaukee (pop. 628,088) is the largest city in Wisconsin in the United States, and one of the country's major industrial centres.
11579	Mime is acting without words.

11580	Mimicry is the condition in which one living organism closely resembles, or mimics, its surroundings or another animal or plant.
11581	Mimosa is the name of a group of trees, shrubs, and herbs which have featherlike leaves.
11582	Min min is the Aboriginal name for the Australian outback will-o'-the-wisp--a strange light that sometimes hovers over marshy ground.
11583	Minaret is a tall, usually slender, tower attached to the Muslim house of worship, called a mosque.
11584	Minch, The, is the broad strait in Scotland that separates the Isle of Lewis with Harris, of the Hebrides group, from the western mainland of Scotland.
11585	Mind. Psychologists, psychiatrists, and philosophers have held many views on the nature of the mind.
11586	Mind reading is a term loosely applied to various forms of extrasensory perception (ESP), especially telepathy and clairvoyance.
11587	Mindanao is the second largest island of the Philippine Archipelago.
11588	Mindszenty, Joseph Cardinal (1892-1975), a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, was a religious leader in Hungary.
11589	Mine warfare is the use of explosive devices called mines to kill enemy troops and destroy their ships, tanks, and other equipment.
11590	Miner, Jack (1865-1944), was a Canadian bird conservationist.
11591	Mineral is the most common solid material found on the earth.
11592	Mineral oil is a clear, colourless, oily liquid with almost no taste or smell.
11593	Mineral sands in Australia. Sand dunes of eastern and southwestern Australia contain large low-grade deposits of the heavy minerals rutile, ilmenite, zircon, and monazite.
11594	Mineral water, also called aerated water, is spring water with a high content of mineral matter or of gas.
11595	Minerva was one of the most important goddesses in ancient Roman mythology.
11596	Minesweeper is a ship or helicopter that clears away or destroys naval mines.
11597	Ming dynasty ruled China from A.D. 1368 to 1644, a period of Chinese rule between two foreign conquests.
11598	Miniature bull terrier is a small, muscular dog.
11599	Miniature pinscher is a toy dog of the terrier family.
11600	Miniature schnauzer is a breed of dog that originated in Germany in the 1800's.
11601	Minim is the smallest unit of fluid measure in the apothecaries' system of measurement.
11602	Minimata disease is the name of a type of mercury poisoning.
11603	Minimum wage is the smallest amount of money per hour that an employer may legally pay a worker.
11604	Mining is the process of taking mineral and other substances from the earth.
11605	Minister, in international relations, is a diplomatic agent who represents his or her country in a foreign land.
11606	Minister, in religion, is one who serves.
11607	Ministry, in government, is a body of executive officers who advise the head of a country or directly control a nation's affairs.
11608	Mink is a small mammal with a slender body and short legs.
11609	Minneapolis (pop. 368,383) is the largest city in the state of Minnesota, in the United States, and a major Midwestern centre of finance, industry, trade, and transportation.
11610	Minnesinger was one of a group of German love poets who flourished from the 1100's to the 1300's.
11611	Minnesota is the largest of the Midwestern States of the United States in area.
11612	Minnow is a common name for fish in the carp and minnow family.
11613	Minor is a person who is under legal age.
11614	Minorca, also spelled Menorca, is the second largest island of the Balearic Islands.

11615	Minority group is a group of people who differ in some ways from the principal group in a society.
11616	Minos was the king of Crete in Greek mythology.
11617	Minot, George Richards (1885-1950), an American doctor, was one of the world's greatest authorities on blood diseases.
11618	Minotaur, in Greek mythology, was a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.
11619	Minsk (pop. 1,442,000) is the capital of Belarus.
11620	Minstrel is a term most broadly used to refer to professional entertainers who flourished in Europe during the Middle Ages.
11621	Minstrel show was the first uniquely American form of show business.
11622	Mint is a place where coins are made.
11623	Mint is the name of a whole family of plants.
11624	Minto, Earl of (1845-1914), was a British colonial administrator who served as governor general of Canada from 1898 to 1904.
11625	Minto, John (1951-...), a New Zealand schoolteacher, was prominent in New Zealand as the national leader of HART (Halt All Racist Tours) from 1980 to 1985.
11626	Mintoff, Dom (1916-...), a leader of the Maltese Labour Party, was prime minister of Malta from 1955 to 1958, when Malta was a colony of the United Kingdom (UK).
11627	Minuet is a formal dance that was popular in European courts during the late 1600's and the 1700's.
11628	Minuit, Peter (1580-1638), was a Dutch colonial governor.
11629	Minute is a unit used to measure both time and angles.
11630	Minuteman was a volunteer organized into military companies and trained to bear arms in the years just before the American Revolution.
11631	Mira, a giant red star, was one of the first stars of variable brightness to be discovered.
11632	Mira Bai was a poetess who lived in Rajasthan, northern India, in the 1500's.
11633	Mirabeau, Comte de (1749-1791), was a French statesman, orator, and revolutionary leader.
11634	Miracle is an event that cannot be explained through the known laws of nature.
11635	Miracle play is a form of religious drama which was popular in the Middle Ages.
11636	Mirage is a type of optical illusion.
11637	Miranda, Francisco de (1750-1816), a Venezuelan patriot, fought in the American, French, and Spanish-American revolutions.
11638	Miro, Joan (1893-1983), was a Spanish painter who developed an imaginative and extremely personal style.
11639	Mirror is any smooth surface that reflects most of the light striking it.
11640	Miscarriage, also called spontaneous abortion, is the accidental or natural ending of a pregnancy before a fetus (developing baby) can live outside its mother's body.
11641	Mishima, Yukio (1925-1970), was the pseudonym (assumed name) of a Japanese novelist whose work celebrates the ancient Samurai warrior customs.
11642	Miskolc (pop. 211,660) is a city in Hungary.
11643	Missile boat is a small, fast warship that carries guided missiles for attacking enemy ships.
11644	Missionary is a person sent by a religious group to convert others to his or her faith.
11645	Mississippi is a state in the Southern United States.
11646	Mississippi River is one of the chief rivers of North America and the second-longest river in the United States.
11647	Mississippi Scheme was a wild financial project formulated in France in 1717.
11648	Missouri is an industrial and farming state in the Midwest region of the United States.
11649	Missouri River is the longest river in the United States.
11650	Mistletoe is a plant which grows as a parasite on the trunks and branches of various trees.
11651	Mistral is a swift, dry, cold northerly wind that blows down from the western Alps and the plateau of southern France and out over the Mediterranean.

11652	Mistral, Frederic (1830-1914), was a famous French poet who won the 1904 Nobel Prize for literature.
11653	Mistral, Gabriela (1889-1957), was the pen name of Lucila Godoy Alcayaga, a Chilean poet and educator.
11654	Mitanni was an ancient kingdom in northern Mesopotamia.
11655	Mitchell, Arthur (1934-...), was the first black American to dance with a major classical ballet company.
11656	Mitchell, Billy (1879-1936), an American army general, became one of the most controversial figures in American military history.
11657	Mitchell, David Scott (1836-1907), a wealthy Australian collector of books, paintings, and other Australian artefacts, bequeathed his collection, together with a substantial endowment, to the Public Library of New South Wales in 1907.
11658	Mitchell, Edgar Dean (1930-...), a United States astronaut, was the lunar module pilot on the Apollo 14 space flight.
11659	Mitchell, James (1946-...), an Irish Fine Gael politician, was the minister responsible for transport, post, and telecommunications from 1982 until 1987.
11660	Mitchell, Margaret (1900-1949), an American author, wrote <i>Gone with the Wind</i> (1936), one of the most popular novels of all time.
11661	Mitchell, Reginald Joseph (1895-1937), was a British aeronautical engineer who designed the Spitfire, Britain's leading fighter aircraft of World War II.
11662	Mitchell, Dame Roma (1913-...), in 1962, became the first Australian woman to be admitted as a queen's counsel.
11663	Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone (1792-1855), a surveyor general of New South Wales, Australia, led four expeditions of exploration and carried out surveys of eastern Australia.
11664	Mitchell, Wesley Clair (1874-1948), was an American economist known for his studies of the rise and fall in business activity.
11665	Mitchell grass is a valuable Australian fodder grass named after the Scottish-born explorer Sir Thomas Mitchell.
11666	Mitchell Library, in Sydney, New South Wales, is a research collection of more than 200,000 printed books and many thousands of manuscripts, maps, drawings, prints, and photographs relating to Australia.
11667	Mitchison, Naomi (1897-...), a British writer, won fame for several novels set in ancient Greece and Egypt.
11668	Mite is the common name for a type of small animal related to ticks.
11669	Mitford is the surname of an aristocratic English family.
11670	Mithra was a god of the tribes of the Aryans who settled in ancient Persia.
11671	Mithridates VI (120?-63 B.C.) was king of Pontus, an area in what is now Turkey.
11672	Mitra, Ramon V. (1929-...), a Filipino political leader, became speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives in 1987.
11673	Mitral valve prolapse, sometimes called MVP, is a common heart valve disorder.
11674	Mitropoulos, Dimitri (1896-1960), was a Greek-born orchestra and opera conductor.
11675	Mitscher, Marc Andrew (1887-1947), an American naval officer, commanded Task Force 58 in the South Pacific during World War II (1939-1945).
11676	Mitterrand, Francois Maurice (1916-1996), served as president of France from 1981 to 1995.
11677	Mix, Tom (1880-1940), an American film actor, became one of America's most famous film cowboys.
11678	Mizoram is a state in the far northeast of India.
11679	Mmabatho is the capital of South Africa's North West Province.
11680	Moa is any one of about 13 species (kinds) of extinct birds that once lived on both North and South Island of New Zealand.

11681	Moabite stone is an ancient stone that bears some of the earliest writing in Hebrew-Phoenician characters.
11682	Mobile (pop. 196,278; met. area pop. 476,923), is the second largest city and only seaport in Alabama, U.S.A. Mobile is one of the busiest United States ports.
11683	Mobile is a type of sculpture that originated during the early 1900's.
11684	Mobile home is a movable, factory-built house.
11685	Mobile library is a shelf-lined buslike or vanlike motor vehicle stocked with books and other materials and used for providing lending library services to a local community.
11686	Mobius, August Ferdinand (1790-1868), was a German astronomer and mathematician.
11687	Mobius strip is a continuous loop with a half-twist in it.
11688	Mobutu Sese Seko (1930-1997) was president of the central African country of Zaire from 1965 to 1997.
11689	Moccasin is a soft, slipperlike shoe originally worn by North American Indians.
11690	Moche was a culture that flourished in the coastal desert of what is now northern Peru from the A.D. 100's to the 700's.
11691	Mock orange, sometimes called syringa, is a bush covered with clusters of small, single or double, white or creamy flowers.
11692	Mockingbird is an American bird famous for its ability to imitate the sounds of other birds.
11693	Mockridge, Russell (1928-1958) was an Australian cyclist.
11694	Mode, in statistics, is that value in any group that occurs most frequently.
11695	Model Parliament was the English parliament that met at Westminster in 1295.
11696	Modem is a device that enables computers to transmit and receive information via telephone.
11697	Modigliani, Amedeo (1884-1920), was an important Italian artist of the early 1900's.
11698	Modotti, Tina (1896-1942), was an Italian-born photographer and model.
11699	Moe (pop. 16,718), is a city in Victoria, Australia, located at the head of the La Trobe and Tanjil rivers.
11700	Moeraki boulders are a collection of stones lying on a beach on the coast of Otago in the South Island of New Zealand.
11701	Moffat, Robert (1795-1883), a Scottish missionary, devoted his life in South Africa to educating the Tswana people and converting them to Christianity.
11702	Moffatt, James (1870-1944), a Scottish Biblical scholar, translated the Bible into contemporary, colloquial English.
11703	Mogadishu (pop. 750,000) is the capital and largest city of the east African country of Somalia.
11704	Mohair is the name given to the hair of the Angora goat.
11705	Mohammad, Hanif (1934-...), a Pakistan cricketer, was perhaps the best of the four Mohammad brothers who played test cricket for Pakistan.
11706	Mohammad, Mushtaq (1943-...), a Pakistan cricketer, was the most versatile of the four Mohammad brothers who played test cricket for their country.
11707	Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (1919-1980) was the shah (king) of Iran from 1941 to 1979.
11708	Mohammed Eunos bin Abdullah (1876-1934), became known as "the father of Malay journalism." He helped to establish Utusan Melayu (Malay Courier) and made it into an influential paper.
11709	Mohiddin, Abdul Latiff (1938-...), is a renowned Malaysian artist and poet.
11710	Mohl, Hugo von (1805-1872), was a German botanist who helped develop the cell theory.
11711	Moi, Daniel Toroitich arap (1924-...), became president of Kenya in 1978.
11712	Moire pattern is a pattern of lines formed when two regularly spaced patterns overlap but are not aligned.
11713	Moiseiwitsch, Benno (1890-1963), was a talented Russian-born pianist.
11714	Mojave Desert is a vast desert wasteland in southeastern California, U.S.A., covering about 65,000 square kilometres.
11715	Molasses is a thick, sweet, sticky syrup.

11716	Moldova is a country in south-central Europe bordered by Romania on the west and by Ukraine on the other three sides.
11717	Mole is a small, thick-bodied mammal that lives underground.
11718	Mole is a unit used in chemistry to measure the amount of a substance.
11719	Mole is a coloured growth on the skin.
11720	Mole Creek caves are a series of limestone caves in Tasmania, Australia.
11721	Mole cricket is a large cricket that burrows in the ground like a mole.
11722	Mole-rat is a type of small rodent.
11723	Mole Valley (pop. 77,400) is a local government district in Surrey, England, administered from the old market town of Dorking.
11724	Molecular biology is the study of those molecules that direct molecular processes in cells.
11725	Molecule is one of the basic units of matter.
11726	Moliere (1622-1673) was the stage name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, the greatest French writer of comedy.
11727	Molle, George James (1773-1823), was a British military officer and lieutenant governor of New South Wales, Australia.
11728	Molloy, Georgiana (1805-1843), was a botanist and a member of a pioneering family in Western Australia.
11729	Mollusc is a soft-bodied animal that has no bones.
11730	Molnar, Ferenc (1878-1952), became the most widely known Hungarian dramatist of his time.
11731	Molotov, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich (1890-1986), became widely known during two terms as foreign minister of the Soviet Union.
11732	Moltke, Helmuth Karl von (1800-1891), was a Prussian military genius.
11733	Molybdenum is a chemical element with symbol Mo.
11734	Molyneux, James Henry (1920-...), an Irish politician, became leader of the Ulster Unionist Party in 1979.
11735	Mombasa (pop. 442,369) is the second largest city of Kenya, after Nairobi.
11736	Moment, in physics, is the product of a quantity multiplied by a particular distance from a fulcrum, or axis.
11737	Momentum, in physics, was called by Newton the quantity of motion of a moving body.
11738	Mommsen, Theodor (1918-1903), a German historian, won the 1902 Nobel Prize for literature.
11739	Monaco is one of the smallest countries in the world.
11740	Monaghan is a county in the north of the Republic of Ireland.
11741	Monarchy is a form of government in which one person who inherits, or is elected to, a throne is head of state for life.
11742	Monash, Sir John (1865-1931), was a leading Australian military commander in World War I (1914-1918).
11743	Monastery is a place where men live together ruled by religious vows.
11744	Monasticism is a special form of religious community life.
11745	Monazite is a heavy, yellow-brown mineral.
11746	Monck, Viscount (1819-1894), was the first governor general of the Dominion of Canada.
11747	Moncrieff, Gladys (1892-1976), was one of Australia's greatest musical comedy stars.
11748	Mond, Ludwig (1839-1909), a German-born British chemist, helped form the chemical firm now known as Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI).
11749	Monday is the second day of the week.
11750	Mondrian, Piet (1872-1944), was a Dutch painter.
11751	Monds, Thomas Wilkes (1829-1916), an Australian miller, bought a watermill at Carrick, Tasmania, in 1867 and established a complete oatmeal plant in 1880.
11752	Monel metal is an important alloy of nickel and copper.
11753	Moneran is a group of primitive one-celled organisms.
11754	Monet, Claude (1840-1926), a French painter, was a leader of the impressionist movement.

11755	Money is anything that is generally accepted by people in exchange for the things they sell or the work they do.
11756	Money market fund is a mutual fund that invests only in short-term securities.
11757	Mongol Empire was the biggest land empire in history.
11758	Mongolia is a country that lies between China and Russia in east-central Asia.
11759	Mongoose is the name of several closely related small animals that live in Africa, India, southern Asia, and southern Europe.
11760	Monitor is the name of a group of about 30 kinds of lizards that live in the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Australia, the East Indies, southern Asia, and Africa.
11761	Monitor and Merrimack were two ships that fought a famous naval battle in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
11762	Moniz, Antonio Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas (1874-1955), shared the 1949 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine.
11763	Monk is a man who has separated himself from ordinary ways of life to devote himself to his religion.
11764	Monk, George (1608-1670), was an English general and naval commander.
11765	Monk, Thelonious (1917-1982), was an American composer, pianist, and bandleader.
11766	Monkey is one of many kinds of small, lively mammals that are among the most intelligent animals.
11767	Monkey flower is the name given to a large group of herbs and small shrubs that have flowers with two lips, or two large petals growing one over the other.
11768	Monkey puzzle tree, or Chile pine, is a conifer which can grow up to 50 metres tall.
11769	Monklands (pop. 101,151), is a Scottish local government district in Strathclyde Region.
11770	Monmouth (pop. 75,000) is a local government district in Gwent, Wales.
11771	Monmouth, Duke of (1649-1685) was an Englishman who led an unsuccessful rebellion against King James II (see JAMES [James II]).
11772	Monmouthshire is a United Kingdom local government area in South Wales.
11773	Monnet, Jean (1888-1979), a French businessman and statesman, led the movement to unify Western Europe in the 1950's and 1960's.
11774	Monoclonal antibody is a specialized type of protein molecule produced in the laboratory.
11775	Monocotyledon is a type of flowering plant that has one cotyledon (leafy structure within the plant's seed).
11776	Monod, Jacques (1910-1976), a French biochemist, shared the 1965 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Francois Jacob and Andre Lwoff.
11777	Monomer is a small molecule that can combine with other monomers to form larger molecules called polymers.
11778	Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigates monopoly and merger conditions in British industry and the professions.
11779	Monopoly and competition are two kinds of business conditions.
11780	Monorail is a railway that has only one rail.
11781	Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is a salt used in the preparation and processing of many foods.
11782	Monotype is a machine used to produce metal type for printing.
11783	Monroe, James (1758-1831), was president of the United States from 1817 to 1825.
11784	Monroe, Marilyn (1926-1962), was an American film actress.
11785	Monroe Doctrine was set forth by President James Monroe in a message he delivered to the Congress of the United States on Dec. 2, 1823.
11786	Monroney, A. S. Mike (1902-1980), was an American politician.
11787	Monrovia (pop. 421,058) is the capital and chief city of the west African country of Liberia.
11788	Mons (pop. 91,868) is in western Belgium.
11789	Monsarrat, Nicholas (1910-1979), was a British author.
11790	Monsignor is an honorary title given to certain clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church.

11791	Monsoon is a seasonal wind that blows over the northern part of the Indian Ocean, especially the Arabian Sea, and over most of the surrounding land areas.
11792	Monstera is the name of about 20 species of large woody vines from tropical America.
11793	Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps and one of the most famous peaks in Europe.
11794	Mont Pelee is an active volcano on the northern end of Martinique in the French West Indies.
11795	Mont-Saint-Michel is a large rock which juts from the waters of Mont-Saint-Michel Bay off the northwestern coast of France.
11796	Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1533-1592), a French writer, is considered by many the creator of the personal essay.
11797	Montana (pop. 803,655) is a state in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
11798	Montcalm, Marquis de (1712-1759), a French general, was killed in one of the last great battles of the Seven Years War (1756-1763) in America between the French and British.
11799	Monte Bello Islands are a group of small coral islands off the northwestern coast of Western Australia.
11800	Monte Carlo (pop. 11,599) is the tourist region of the principality of Monaco.
11801	Monte Cassino is an abbey in Italy, located between Rome and Naples.
11802	Monte Cristo is a small, barren Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea.
11803	Montego Bay (pop. 85,552) is the second-largest city in Jamaica.
11804	Montenegro is one of the two republics of Yugoslavia.
11805	Monterrey (pop. 1,069,238; met. area pop. 2,521,697) is one of Mexico's largest cities.
11806	Montesquieu (1689-1755) was a French philosopher.
11807	Montessori, Maria (1870-1952), was an Italian educator and doctor.
11808	Montessori method is an educational system designed to aid children in the development of intelligence and independence.
11809	Monteux, Pierre (1875-1964), was a leading French conductor of the 1900's.
11810	Monteverdi, Claudio (1567-1643), was an Italian composer.
11811	Montevideo (pop. 1,247,920), is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Uruguay.
11812	Montez, Lola (1818-1861) was an Irish actress and dancer.
11813	Montezuma was the name of two Aztec rulers of Mexico (see AZTEC).
11814	Montfort, Simon de (1208?-1265), an English statesman and soldier, contributed to the growth of parliamentary government in England.
11815	Montgolfier brothers were French papermakers who invented the hot-air balloon.
11816	Montgomery (pop. 187,106; met. area 292,517) is the state capital of Alabama and an agricultural centre of the southern United States.
11817	Montgomery, Bernard Law (1887-1976), was a British Army commander in World War II (1939-1945).
11818	Montgomeryshire (pop. 52,000) is a local government district in the north of Powys, Wales.
11819	Month. The calendar year is divided into 12 parts, each of which is called a month.
11820	Montreal (pop. 1,017,666; met. area 3,127,242) competes with Toronto as Canada's largest city.
11821	Montrose, Marquess of (1612-1650), James Graham Montrose, was a leading Scottish supporter of the Royalist cause during the English Civil War in the middle and late 1640's.
11822	Monts, Sieur de (1560?-1630?), a French explorer and colonizer, founded a settlement in the region of Acadia in Canada.
11823	Montserrat is a dependency of the United Kingdom (UK) in the Caribbean Sea.
11824	Montserrat is a Benedictine monastery about 48 kilometres northwest of Barcelona, Spain.
11825	Monument is a structure, usually a building or statue, built in memory of a person or an event.
11826	Mood, or mode, is a grammatical term applied to verb forms that distinguish among certain kinds of meaning.
11827	Mood is a person's state of mind or outlook on life.
11828	Moody, Dwight Lyman (1837-1899), was an American evangelist.

11829	Moody, Harold (1882-1947), was a champion of equal rights, particularly in employment and housing, for people of African origin living in the United Kingdom (UK).
11830	Moon is the earth's nearest neighbour in space.
11831	Moon rat is the name of five species of insect-eating mammals from China and Southeast Asia.
11832	Mooney, Edward Francis Cardinal (1882-1958), was an American religious leader.
11833	Moonflower is an attractive tropical American flower in the morning-glory family.
11834	Moonie, in southwestern Queensland, was the first commercial oilfield in Australia.
11835	Moonlight, Captain (1842-1880), was the name adopted by Andrew George Scott, the only highly educated bushranger to operate in Australia.
11836	Moonstone is a whitish variety of the mineral called feldspar (see FELDSPAR).
11837	Moor is a large area of open uncultivated land.
11838	Moore, Anne Carroll (1871-1961), was an American librarian and editor of children's books.
11839	Moore, Bobby (1941-1993), an English soccer player, won fame as captain of the England side that won the 1966 World Cup when England beat West Germany 4-2 in the cup final at Wembley Stadium.
11840	Moore, Clement Clarke (1779-1863), an American scholar, is generally considered the author of the popular Christmas ballad "An Account of a Visit from St. Nicholas." The ballad is also known as "A Visit from St. Nicholas" and by its first line, " 'T
11841	Moore, George Augustus (1852-1933), was an Irish author.
11842	Moore, George Edward (1873-1958), a British philosopher, influenced many contemporary philosophers in the United Kingdom.
11843	Moore, Gerald (1899-1987), was a British pianist who achieved fame through his brilliant skill as an accompanist.
11844	Moore, Henry (1898-1986), was an English sculptor.
11845	Moore, Sir John (1761-1809), was a British soldier.
11846	Moore, Marianne (1887-1972), ranks with Emily Dickinson among America's finest woman poets.
11847	Moore, Patrick (1923-...), spread the popularity of astronomy, particularly in Britain, through his regular television broadcasts.
11848	Moore, Thomas (1779-1852), an Irish poet, wrote the words for some of the best-loved songs in the English language.
11849	Moorehead, Alan (1910-1983), an Australian journalist and author, won fame as a war correspondent during World War II (1939-1945).
11850	Moorer, Thomas Hinman (1912-...), an admiral in the U.S. Navy, was Chief of Naval Operations from 1967, until President Richard Nixon named him chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1970.
11851	Moors. In ancient history, the Romans called the people of northwestern Africa Mauri and the region they lived in Mauretania.
11852	Moose is the North American name for the largest member of the deer family.
11853	Moot is the old English term for a public meeting.
11854	Mora, Juan Rafael (1814-1860), served as president of Costa Rica from 1849 to 1859.
11855	Moraine is the earth and stones that a glacier carries along and deposits when the ice melts.
11856	Morale is the general attitude or outlook of an individual or a group toward a specific situation.
11857	Morality play is a form of drama that flourished in the 1400's.
11858	Moran, Lord (1882-1977), a British doctor, became famous as Sir Winston Churchill's doctor during World War II (1939-1945).
11859	Morant, Harry (1865-1902), was an English immigrant to Australia.
11860	Morant, Sir Robert Laurie (1863-1920), an English civil servant, drafted the important 1902 Education Act.
11861	Moratin, Leandro Fernandez de (1760-1828), was a writer, poet, and scholar.
11862	Moratorium is a legal postponement of the time for payment of debts or financial obligations.
11863	Moravia is a geographic region of the Czech Republic.

11864	Moravia, Alberto (1907-1990), an Italian author, was one of the greatest Italian novelists and short-story writers of the 1900's.
11865	Moravian Church is a Protestant denomination that was formed after the death of religious reformer John Hus in Bohemia.
11866	Moray (pop. 82,514) is a local government area on the southern side of the Moray Firth, in northeastern Scotland.
11867	Moray Firth is an inlet on the east coast of northern Scotland.
11868	Morazan, Francisco (1799-1842), a Central American soldier and statesman, was elected president of the United Provinces of Central America in 1830 and served for almost 10 years.
11869	Morceli, Nouredine (1970-...), is an Algerian middle distance runner.
11870	Mordant is a chemical that combines with dyes to prevent them from dissolving easily.
11871	Mordvinoff, Nicolas (1911-1973), a Russian born author, illustrator, and painter, won the Caldecott medal in 1952 for his illustrations in Finders Keepers, a children's book by William Lipkind.
11872	More, Saint Thomas (1477?-1535), was a great English author, statesman, and scholar.
11873	Moree (pop. 16,912) is a town in northern New South Wales, Australia, located about 644 kilometres by road from Sydney.
11874	Moreell, Ben (1892-1978), an American naval officer, founded the U.S. Navy Construction Battalions (CBs), also called the Seabees.
11875	Mores are customs that reflect a society's ideas about right and wrong.
11876	Moreton Bay is a large inlet on the southeastern coast of Queensland, Australia, about 29 kilometres from Brisbane, to whose port on the Brisbane River it forms the gateway.
11877	Moreton Bay fig is a majestic tree that grows naturally in the rainforests of Queensland and New South Wales, Australia.
11878	Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682-1771), an Italian anatomist and pathologist, became known as "the father of pathologic anatomy." He discovered and described many diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
11879	Morgan is the family name of three distinguished American bankers.
11880	Morgan, Charles Langbridge (1894-1958), was a British novelist, playwright, and critic.
11881	Morley, Christopher (1890-1957), was a popular American literary journalist.
11882	Morgan, Daniel (1833-1865), was an Australian bushranger.
11883	Morgan, Garrett Augustus (1877-1963), was an American inventor.
11884	Morgan, Sir Henry (1635?-1688), was the most famous English buccaneer (pirate).
11885	Morgan, Justin (1748-1798), was an American who owned and gave his name to a horse, the original stallion of the breed of Morgan horses.
11886	Morgan, Thomas Hunt (1866-1945), an American geneticist, won the 1933 Nobel prize for physiology or medicine for his work on heredity described in The Theory of the Gene (1926).
11887	Morganwg, Iolo (1746-1826), was the pseudonym of Edward Williams, a Welsh bard (poet and singer) and antiquarian.
11888	Morike, Eduard (1804-1875), was a German lyric poet.
11889	Moriori. In the 1800's, anthropologists in New Zealand discovered evidence of a local culture that differed from Maori culture.
11890	Morison, Samuel Eliot (1887-1976), was an American historian, teacher of history, and winner of two Pulitzer Prizes.
11891	Morisot, Berthe (1841-1895), was a French painter and an important member of the impressionist movement.
11892	Morland, George (1763-1804), was an English painter who became best known for his rustic scenes.
11893	Morley, Thomas (1557 or 1558-1602), was an English composer of the Renaissance period.
11894	Mormon cricket is not really a cricket but belongs to the family of katydids and long-horned grasshoppers.

11895	Mormons is the name commonly given to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
11896	Morning-glory is the name of a family made up mainly of climbing plants.
11897	Mornington Island, off the coast of northern Australia, lies in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria, 432 kilometres north of Mount Isa.
11898	Morocco is a country in the northwestern corner of Africa.
11899	Moroni (pop. 26,000) is the capital and largest city of Comoros.
11900	Morpheus was a god of dreams in Greek mythology.
11901	Morphine is a drug used to relieve severe pain and to treat several other medical problems.
11902	Morphology is the branch of science that deals with the structure of animals, plants, and nonliving matter.
11903	Morris, Desmond (1928-...), is a British zoologist.
11904	Morris, Gouverneur (1752-1816), was an American statesman and diplomat.
11905	Morris, William (1834-1896), was an English poet, artist, and socialist reformer.
11906	Morrison, Herbert Stanley (1888-1965), Baron Morrison of Lambeth, was one of the leaders of the British Labour Party.
11907	Morrison, Toni (1931-...), a black American novelist, won the 1993 Nobel Prize for literature for her novels.
11908	Morrow, Honore Willsie, (1880?-1940), was an American historical novelist.
11909	Morse, Samuel Finley Breese (1791-1872), was a famous American inventor and painter.
11910	Morse code is a system of sending messages that uses short and long sounds combined in various ways to represent letters, numerals, and other characters.
11911	Mort, Thomas Sutcliffe (1816-1878), was one of Australia's greatest pioneer businessmen.
11912	Mortar is a short-range weapon that is used to reach nearby targets that are protected by hills or other obstacles.
11913	Mortgage is a loan agreement that enables a person or company to borrow money to buy a house or other property.
11914	Mortimer was the name of a noble English family prominent in English history from the 1100's to the early 1400's.
11915	Mortimer, Harry (1902-1992), became one of the most influential British musicians of his time in brass-band music.
11916	Morton, William Thomas Green (1819-1868), an American dentist, made the first public demonstration of ether in 1846.
11917	Morwell (pop. 17,763), is an industrial town in the La Trobe Valley in Victoria, Australia (see LA TROBE VALLEY).
11918	Mosaic is an art form in which small pieces of coloured glass, stone, or other material are set into mortar.
11919	Mosaic disease is the name of a group of plant diseases caused by certain viruses.
11920	Moscow is the capital of Russia and one of the largest cities in the world.
11921	Moscow Art Theatre became one of the most influential theatres of the 1900's.
11922	Moseley, Henry Gwyn-Jeffreys (1887-1915), was an English physicist noted for his research on X rays.
11923	Moselle River, a branch of the Rhine River, rises in the Vosges Mountains in eastern France.
11924	Moses was the principal leader and teacher of the Israelites and one of the most important characters in the Bible.
11925	Moses, Grandma (1860-1961), was an American primitive painter.
11926	Moshoeshoe (1786?-1870) was an African king who united the Sotho people in southern Africa.
11927	Mosley, Sir Oswald (1896-1980), formed the British Union of Fascists in the 1930's.
11928	Mosque is a building used for Muslim worship.
11929	Mosquito is an insect that spreads some of the worst diseases of people and animals.

11930	Mosquito Coast, also called Mosquitia, is a strip of land that lies along the east coast of Nicaragua and the northeast coast of Honduras in South America.
11931	Moss is any of a variety of small, green, nonflowering plants found throughout the world.
11932	Moss is the family name of a brother and sister who became leading British motorcar drivers.
11933	Mossbauer, Rudolf Ludwig (1929-...), a German physicist, shared the 1961 Nobel Prize in physics for research into gamma rays.
11934	Mosul, also called Al Mawsil (pop. 293,100), is Iraq's third largest city and an important commercial centre.
11935	Moszkowski, Moritz (1854-1925), was a Polish-German pianist and composer.
11936	Motel is an establishment that provides overnight lodging, chiefly for motorists.
11937	Moth is any of a wide variety of insects closely related to butterflies.
11938	Mother Goose is a name that has been associated with children's literature for hundreds of years.
11939	Mother-of-pearl. Certain shellfish, such as pearl oysters, abalones, and freshwater mussels produce shells lined with a lustrous, rainbow-coloured material.
11940	Mothering Sunday, in England, is the fourth Sunday in Lent.
11941	Mother's Day is set apart every year in honour of motherhood.
11942	Motherwell (pop. 140,320) was a Scottish local government district in Strathclyde Region.
11943	Motherwell, Robert (1915-1991), an American painter, was a leading member of the abstract expressionist school.
11944	Motion occurs when an object changes its location in space.
11945	Motion sickness is a condition in which motion causes extreme nausea.
11946	Motivation commonly refers to anything that causes people to behave as they do.
11947	Motley, John Lothrop, (1814-1877), an American historian and diplomat, won recognition chiefly for his historical writings on the Netherlands.
11948	Motivation research tries to learn why people choose things they buy.
11949	Motmot is the name of a family of birds related to kingfishers.
11950	Motorboat racing is an exciting, competitive sport that tests the performance of motorboats and the skill of drivers.
11951	Motorcycle, also called motorbike, is a two- or three-wheeled vehicle powered by a petrol engine mounted midway between the front and rear wheels.
11952	Mott, John Raleigh (1865-1955), was an American-born international religious leader.
11953	Mott, Lucretia Coffin (1793-1880), was a leader of the antislavery movement and women's rights movements in the United States.
11954	Mott, Sir Nevill (1905-...), a British physicist, is a leading authority on the physical explanation of the properties of solids.
11955	Motuans are a group of about 10,000 people living in and around Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
11956	Mould is a type of fungus that often grows on food.
11957	Moulting is the process by which an animal sheds worn hair, skin, scales, feathers, or fur and grows a new body covering.
11958	Mound bird, also known as a megapode, is the name of a dozen species of game birds found from the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean, eastwards to the Philippines and Australia.
11959	Mound builders were early North American Indians who built large monuments of earth.
11960	Mount Albert Edward is a peak in the Owen-Stanley Range in southeastern Papua New Guinea.
11961	Mount Apo is the highest peak in the Philippines.
11962	Mount Ararat is a mountain in eastern Turkey near Lake Van.
11963	Mount Augustus rises near the Lyons River, and northeast of Carnarvon in Western Australia.
11964	Mount Bartle Frere is the highest peak in Queensland, Australia.
11965	Mount Barrington, also called Barrington Tops, is a large plateau on the edge of Mount Royal Range in New South Wales, Australia.
11966	Mount Bogong is the highest peak in Victoria, Australia.

11967	Mount Bruce is a peak near the Hamersley Ranges in Western Australia.
11968	Mount Buffalo is an Australian tourist resort and ski centre in the Buffalo Plateau within the Victorian Alps.
11969	Mount Buller is a resort for snow skiing in Victoria, Australia.
11970	Mount Carmel extends 21 kilometres in northwestern Israel from the Esdraelon Valley to the south coast of the Bay of Haifa.
11971	Mount Cook is the highest peak in New Zealand.
11972	Mount Egmont is a volcanic mountain near the western coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
11973	Mount Elbrus, the highest mountain in Europe, rises to 5,642 metres in the Caucasus Mountains.
11974	Mount Erebus is the most active volcano on the continent of Antarctica.
11975	Mount Etna is one of the most famous volcanoes in the world.
11976	Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
11977	Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan (3,776 metres).
11978	Mount Gambier (pop. 21,156), is the fourth largest city in South Australia.
11979	Mount Hagen (pop. 13,642), is one of the largest towns in the central part of Papua New Guinea.
11980	Mount Isa (pop. 23,348) is a city in northwestern Queensland, Australia, about 966 kilometres west of Townsville.
11981	Mount Kanchenjunga, also called Kinchinjunga, is the third highest mountain in the world.
11982	Mount Kenya is an extinct volcanic cone in central Kenya, East Africa, 110 kilometres from Nairobi.
11983	Mount Kosciuszko is the highest peak in Australia.
11984	Mount Lamington is a volcano in Papua New Guinea that erupted in 1951.
11985	Mount Lofty Ranges are a series of hills extending from Peterborough to Cape Jervis, in South Australia.
11986	Mount Logan is the highest peak in Canada and the second highest peak in North America.
11987	Mount Lyell is an important copper deposit in the ranges of central western Tasmania, Australia, about 6 kilometres northeast of Queenstown.
11988	Mount Macedon is a scenic resort and residential area about 69 kilometres northwest of Melbourne, Australia.
11989	Mount Makalu is the fourth highest mountain in the world.
11990	Mount Maunganui (pop. 12,375), a town on the northeastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand, stands at the main entrance to Tauranga Harbour.
11991	Mount McKinley, in Alaska, U.S.A., is sometimes called the top of the continent because it has the highest peak in North America.
11992	Mount Morgan (pop. 3,093), is a town located in the Dee Mountain Range in northeastern Queensland, Australia, about 37 kilometres from Rockhampton.
11993	Mount Nebo was the peak in the Mount Pisgah range from which Moses saw the Promised Land.
11994	Mount Newman is one of the main iron ore mining areas in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.
11995	Mount Ngauruhoe is an active volcano in the North Island of New Zealand.
11996	Mount of Olives is a low range of hills about 0.8 kilometre east of Jerusalem.
11997	Mount Ossa is the highest peak in the Australian island state of Tasmania.
11998	Mount Pinatubo is an active volcano in the Zambales Mountains, in the west central region of the Philippine island of Luzon.
11999	Mount Pisgah is a small mountain range in central Jordan.
12000	Mount Rainier, in Mount Rainier National Park, is the highest mountain in the state of Washington, U.S.A. Gassy fumes still rise from its great volcanic cone, but its deeply cut slopes show that the volcano was largely formed long ago.
12001	Mount Ruapehu is the highest mountain in the North Island of New Zealand.

12002	Mount Rushmore National Memorial is a huge carving on a granite cliff called Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota, U.S.A. Mount Rushmore National Memorial shows the faces of four American presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson,
12003	Mount Saint Helens is a volcano in the Cascade Mountains, 153 kilometres south of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. The volcano has erupted several times since 1980.
12004	Mount Stromlo Observatory is the largest optical observatory in Australia.
12005	Mount Tom Price lies in the Hamersley Ranges, now known as Karijini in Western Australia.
12006	Mount Tongariro is a mountain in the North Island of New Zealand.
12007	Mount Townsend is Australia's second highest mountain.
12008	Mount Vernon was the home of the first president of the United States, George Washington.
12009	Mount Victoria is a peak at the eastern end of the Owen-Stanley Range in Papua New Guinea.
12010	Mount Wellington is one of the chief tourist attractions in Tasmania, Australia.
12011	Mount Wilhelm is the highest peak in Papua New Guinea.
12012	Mount Wilson Observatory is an astronomical observatory in southwestern California, U.S.A. It stands on Mount Wilson, 1,740 metres above sea level, about 16 kilometres northeast of Pasadena.
12013	Mount Woodroffe is a bare, rugged peak in the Musgrave Ranges in South Australia.
12014	Mount Zeil is a peak in the MacDonnell Ranges in the Northern Territory of Australia.
12015	Mountain is a landform that stands much higher than its surroundings.
12016	Mountain ash is the name for a group of trees and shrubs that grow in the Northern Hemisphere.
12017	Mountain avens is a small, hardy plant that grows wild in the northern and arctic regions.
12018	Mountain beaver, also called sewellel, is a rodent that lives along the Pacific coast of North America and in nearby mountains.
12019	Mountain laurel is an evergreen plant that grows naturally in eastern North America.
12020	Mountain lion is a large wild animal of the cat family.
12021	Mountain pass is a passageway over a mountain barrier.
12022	Mountaineering is the sport of climbing mountains to reach their peaks.
12023	Mountbatten, Louis (1900-1979), a member of the royal family of the United Kingdom, was a distinguished military leader and the last viceroy (ruler) of the British colony of India.
12024	Montevans, Lord (1881-1957), was a British explorer and admiral.
12025	Mountford, Charles Percy (1890-1976), was an Australian writer and anthropologist.
12026	Moura is a coalfield in Queensland, Australia, located 9.7 kilometres from Moura township and 169 kilometres southwest of Gladstone.
12027	Mourne Mountains are a beautiful range of mountains in the southern part of Down, Northern Ireland.
12028	Mourning dove is an American bird with a sad, cooing call.
12029	Mouse is a small animal with soft fur, a pointed snout, round black eyes, rounded ears, and a thin tail.
12030	Mouse Tower (in German, Der Mauseturm) is a tower on a small island in the Rhine River near Bingen, Germany.
12031	Mouth is the part of the body that is adapted for taking in food.
12032	Moyle (pop. 14,635) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, administered from the town of Ballycastle.
12033	Moyola, Lord (1923-...), was prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1969 to 1971.
12034	Mozambique is a country on the southeast coast of Africa.
12035	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756-1791), an Austrian composer, is considered one of the greatest and most creative musical geniuses of all time.
12036	Mphahlele, Es'kia (1919-...), a South African writer, became best known for his autobiography Down Second Avenue (1959).
12037	Mpumalanga is a province in the northeastern part of South Africa, bordering Mozambique and Swaziland.

12038	Mubarak, Hosni (1928-...), became president of Egypt in October 1981.
12039	Mucilage is a thick, sticky substance usually made by dissolving gum in water, or other liquid.
12040	Muck, Karl (1859-1940), a German conductor, was principal conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1906 and 1907, and again from 1912 to 1918.
12041	Muckrakers were a group of writers in the early 1900's who exposed social and political evils in the United States.
12042	Mucus is a thick, clear, slimy fluid found in the nose, mouth, and other organs and passages that open to the outside of the body.
12043	Mudpuppy is a salamander that lives in streams, lakes, and rivers mainly in central United States.
12044	Muench, Aloisius J. Cardinal (1889-1962), became a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States in 1959.
12045	Mugabe, Robert Gabriel (1924-...), became head of the government of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) in 1980.
12046	Mughal Empire ruled most of India in the 1500's and 1600's.
12047	Muhammad (570?-632) was a great religious leader of Arabia, and the founder of Islam.
12048	Muhammad II (1432-1481), also known as Mehmed II or Mehmet II, was the seventh sultan (ruler) of the Ottoman Empire.
12049	Muhammad, Elijah (1897-1975), was the head of the Black Muslim movement in the United States, a black organization that combines religious beliefs with strong social protest.
12050	Muhammad Ali (1769-1849) ruled Egypt from 1805 to 1848.
12051	Muhlenberg is the family name of four outstanding American religious leaders.
12052	Muir, Edwin (1887-1959), was a British poet, critic, and translator.
12053	Muir, John (1838-1914), an American explorer, naturalist, and writer, campaigned for the conservation of land, water, and forests in the United States.
12054	Mujibur Rahman (1920-1975) became the first prime minister of Bangladesh in January 1972.
12055	Mulatto is a person of mixed white and black descent.
12056	Mulberry is an ornamental tree which has juicy, fleshy fruit.
12057	Mulch is any material that is spread over soil so that air can get through, but so that water in the soil cannot evaporate.
12058	Muldoon, Sir Robert David (1921-1992), served as prime minister of New Zealand from 1975 to 1984.
12059	Mule is a domesticated, hybrid animal that results from crossing a mare (female horse) and a jack (male donkey).
12060	Mule deer is a beautiful deer that has large, furry ears similar to those of a mule.
12061	Mulga is the Aboriginal name for a small, grey-green, spreading wattle that grows over vast areas of inland Australia.
12062	Mull is an attractive, hilly island off the western coast of Scotland.
12063	Mullein is the name of over 350 species of woolly biennial plants, belonging to the figwort family.
12064	Muller, Hermann Joseph (1890-1967), was an American geneticist.
12065	Muller, Max (1823-1900), a German-born scholar, took a special interest in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit.
12066	Muller, Paul Hermann (1899-1965), a Swiss chemist, won the 1948 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for discovering the insect-killing properties of DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane).
12067	Mullet. Two different families of fish are called mullet.
12068	Mulliken, Robert Sanderson (1896-1986), an American chemist, won the 1966 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
12069	Mulock, Sir William (1844-1944), was a leader in Canadian law, politics, and education for more than 60 years.
12070	Mulroney, Brian (1939-...), was prime minister of Canada from 1984 to 1993.
12071	Multiculturalism is a political or social philosophy that promotes cultural diversity (variety).

12072	Multimedia is a computer-controlled combination of text, graphics, sound, photographs, film, and other types of media.
12073	Multimedia encyclopedia is a collection of reference articles whose text, photographs, and diagrams are supplemented by videos, animations, interactive features, sound clips, and other content.
12074	Multinational corporation is a business organization that is based in one country and has branches, subsidiaries, and plants in many countries.
12075	Multiple birth is the birth of more than one infant from the same pregnancy.
12076	Multiple sclerosis, often called MS, is a disease of the nervous system.
12077	Multiplication is a short way of adding or counting equal numbers.
12078	Mumford, Lewis (1895-1990), was an American social critic, philosopher, and historian.
12079	Mummers are groups of actors who perform traditional plays.
12080	Mummy is an embalmed body that has been preserved for thousands of years.
12081	Mumps is a contagious disease that causes painful swelling below and in front of the ears.
12082	Munch, Edvard (1863-1944), was a Norwegian artist.
12083	Munchausen, Baron, was the name given to the narrator and central figure in an anonymous booklet of tall tales, Baron Munchausen's Narrative of His Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia.
12084	Mundelein, George William Cardinal (1872-1939), an American cardinal and archbishop, became the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago in 1915, and a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1924.
12085	Mundine, Tony (1951-...), an Australian Aboriginal boxer, won the Australian middleweight title in 1970, the Commonwealth middleweight title in 1972, and the Australian heavyweight title in 1972.
12086	Mundt, Karl Earl (1900-1974), a Republican, was a United States (U.S.) senator from 1949 to 1973.
12087	Munich (pop. 1,229,026) is Germany's third largest city.
12088	Munich Agreement, approved in September 1938 in Munich, Germany, was the acceptance by Great Britain and France of Germany's demand for certain territory in Czechoslovakia.
12089	Munnings, Sir Alfred (1878-1959), a British artist, was famed for his paintings of horses and sporting scenes.
12090	Munro, Hector Hugh (1870-1916), was a British writer who wrote under the pen name Saki.
12091	Munrow, David (1942-1976), was a brilliant British musician, composer, and lecturer on the history of music.
12092	Munster is the largest of Ireland's four provinces.
12093	Muon is a type of elementary particle that closely resembles an electron but has a greater mass.
12094	Mural is a picture or design that decorates a wall.
12095	Murasaki Shikibu (A.D. 975?-1031?), also called Lady Murasaki, is the most famous writer of early Japanese literature.
12096	Murat, Joachim (1771?-1815), the most famous French cavalry commander under Napoleon I, ruled Naples as King Joachim I from 1808 to 1814.
12097	Murchison is a district in Western Australia drained by the Murchison River.
12098	Murder. When one person intentionally kills another without legal justification or excuse, the crime is called murder.
12099	Murdoch, Dame Iris (1919-...), is a British novelist known for her philosophical novels.
12100	Murdoch, Rupert (1931-...), is an Australian-born publisher who owns many newspapers and magazines in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries.
12101	Murdoch, Sir Walter (1874-1970), was professor of English at the University of Western Australia from 1912 to 1939 and chancellor from 1943 to 1948.
12102	Murdock, William (1754-1839), was a Scottish inventor who made several important improvements in steam engines and discovered how to produce gas from coal.
12103	Murillo, Bartolome Esteban (1618-1682), was a Spanish painter of the 1600's.

12104	Murmansk (pop. 412,000) is Russia's chief port on the Arctic Ocean.
12105	Murphy, Audie (1924-1971), won fame as the most decorated United States soldier of World War II (1939-1945).
12106	Murphy, Emily Gowan (1868-1933), was a Canadian social reformer and author.
12107	Murphy, John Benjamin (1857-1916), was an American surgeon.
12108	Murray, Lord (1922-...), a British trade-unionist, was general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) from 1973 until 1984.
12109	Murray, Gilbert (1866-1957), an Australian classical scholar, gained fame for his translations of Greek plays.
12110	Murray, Sir Hubert (1861-1940), an Australian administrator, was lieutenant governor of Papua New Guinea from 1908 to 1940.
12111	Murray, James (1719?-1794), was a British soldier who became the first British governor of Quebec, Canada.
12112	Murray, Sir James (1837-1915), a Scottish philologist (student of language), was for 35 years editor of the Oxford English Dictionary.
12113	Murray, Sir John (1841-1914), was a Scottish-Canadian naturalist and oceanographer.
12114	Murray, Leslie Allan (1938-...), an Australian poet, compiled the Oxford Book of Australian Verse in 1986.
12115	Murray Bridge (pop. 15,884) is a town in South Australia.
12116	Murray cod is Australia's largest freshwater fish.
12117	Murray Greys are Australia's oldest and best-known domestic breed of beef cattle.
12118	Murray River and its tributaries form Australia's major river system.
12119	Murre, or common murre, is the name of a sea bird in the auk family, related to the guillemot.
12120	Murrow, Edward R. (1908-1965), was an American radio and television broadcaster.
12121	Murrumbidgee is the third largest river in Australia's Murray-Darling river system.
12122	Murwillumbah (pop. 7,678), is a town on the Tweed River, on the far north coast of New South Wales, Australia.
12123	Musa Hitam, Tan Sri (1934-...), was deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs of Malaysia from 1981 to 1986.
12124	Muscat (pop. 30,000; met. area pop. 250,000), is the capital of Oman.
12125	Muscle is the tough, elastic tissue that makes body parts move.
12126	Muscle sense, also called conscious proprioception, is one of two senses that tells a person what position parts of the body are in.
12127	Muscular dystrophy is a name for a group of serious muscle diseases.
12128	Muses were nine goddesses of the arts and sciences in Greek and Roman mythology.
12129	Museum is an institution where artistic and educational materials are exhibited to the public.
12130	Museum of Modern Art in New York City is one of the world's foremost museums devoted to the collection and exhibition of modern art.
12131	Museveni, Yoweri (1944-...), a Ugandan politician and military leader, became president of Uganda in 1986.
12132	Mushet, Robert Forester (1811-1891), was an English metallurgist.
12133	Mushroom is any of a variety of fleshy, umbrella-shaped fungi.
12134	Music is sound arranged into pleasing or interesting patterns.
12135	Music hall is a form of entertainment that was at the height of its popularity in the late 1800's and early 1900's in Britain.
12136	Musical box is an instrument that plays tunes automatically.
12137	Musical comedy is a type of play that tells a story through a combination of spoken dialogue, songs, and dances.
12138	Musil, Robert (1880-1942) was an Austrian author best known for his long novel The Man Without Qualities.
12139	Musk is an ingredient in many expensive perfumes.

12140	Musk deer are three species of small compact deer found in mountain forests in central and eastern Asia.
12141	Musk ox is a large, shaggy mammal that lives in the Far North.
12142	Muskellunge is the largest fish of the pike family.
12143	Musket was the firearm that infantry soldiers used before the perfection of the rifle.
12144	Muskmelon is a cultivated variety of melon.
12145	Muskrat is an animal that lives near streams, ponds, and rivers.
12146	Muslims also spelled Moslems, are people who practise the religion of Islam, preached by Muhammad in the A.D. 600's.
12147	Muslin is a closely woven white or unbleached cloth made from corded cotton yarn.
12148	Musquito (1825) was an Australian Aborigine from New South Wales.
12149	Mussel is a water animal with a soft body inside a hard shell.
12150	Musset, Alfred de (1810-1857), was a French dramatist and poet.
12151	Mussolini, Benito (1883-1945), founded fascism and ruled Italy for almost 21 years, most of that time as dictator.
12152	Mussorgsky, Modest (1839-1881), was one of the greatest Russian composers in history.
12153	Mustang is the name of certain horses that roamed over parts of the American West.
12154	Mustapha bin Datu Harun (1918-...), a Malay politician, was chief minister of the Malaysian state of Sabah from 1967 to 1975.
12155	Mustard is the name of a family of leafy, annual plants that grow in temperate regions.
12156	Mustering, the process of rounding up sheep and cattle, is an important activity on stations (large farms) in Australia and New Zealand.
12157	Mutation is a change in the hereditary material of an organism's cells.
12158	Mutiny is any unlawful attempt by military personnel to seize or set aside military authority.
12159	Meiji, Emperor (1852-1912) reigned in Japan from 1867 to 1912.
12160	Mutton is meat obtained from sheep that are more than a year old and, in most cases, weigh more than 45 kilograms.
12161	Mutton bird is the name of a few species of shearwater that are eaten for food (see SHEARWATER).
12162	Myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME), also known as chronic fatigue syndrome, is a disorder that affects many adults.
12163	Myall Creek murders took place at Myall Creek station, near Inverell, New South Wales, Australia, in 1838.
12164	Myasthenia gravis is a noncontagious disease characterized by weakness of the skeletal muscles.
12165	Mycenae was a city in ancient Greece, located 10 kilometres north of Argos in the southern peninsula.
12166	Mycotoxin is any one of a number of poisonous chemicals produced by fungi.
12167	Myelitis, is inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow.
12168	Myer Music Bowl is a large, modern, open-air auditorium in Melbourne, Australia.
12169	Mynah is the name of several kinds of birds in the starling family.
12170	Myocarditis is inflammation of the muscle tissue that forms the heart's wall.
12171	Myopia, also called shortsightedness, is a visual defect that causes blurred distance vision.
12172	Myrdal, Alva Reimer (1902-1986), a Swedish diplomat and sociologist, gained fame for promoting nuclear disarmament and world peace.
12173	Myrdal, Gunnar (1898-1987), was a Swedish sociologist and economist.
12174	Myrrh is a fragrant resin extracted from certain trees and shrubs.
12175	Myrtle is an attractive evergreen shrub or small tree.
12176	Mysteries, in religion, are secret ceremonies.
12177	Mystery play, a form of Biblical drama, was popular in England from the 1370's until about 1600.

12178	Mysticism is the belief that God or spiritual truths can be known through individual insight, rather than by reasoning or study.
12179	Mythology. People have always tried to understand why certain things happen.
12180	Myxomatosis is a virus disease that was introduced into Australia by the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization) to help control the population of European rabbits.
12181	Mzilikazi (c. 1795-1868) was the founder of the Ndebele nation of present day Zimbabwe.
12182	N is the 14th letter in the English alphabet.
12183	Nabokov, Vladimir (1899-1977), was a Russian-born author.
12184	Nader, Ralph (1934-...), an American lawyer, became famous for fighting business and government practices that he felt endangered public health and safety.
12185	Nadir is the point in space directly below where one stands.
12186	Nagaland is a state in northeastern India.
12187	Nagasaki (pop. 444,599) is the Japanese city with which Westerners have had the longest contact.
12188	Nageli, Karl Wilhelm (1817-1891), was a Swiss botanist and philosopher who studied the growth of roots, stems, and pollen grains.
12189	Nagle, Kel (1920-...), an Australian professional golfer, won the Canada Cup for Australia with Peter Thomson in 1954 and 1959.
12190	Nagoya (pop. 2,154,793) is one of the largest cities in Japan.
12191	Nagpur (pop. 1,215,425) is an Indian city in the state of Maharashtra.
12192	Naguib, Muhammad (1901-1984), was a leader in the Egyptian revolution of 1952 that forced King Faruk to abdicate.
12193	Nahum, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, named after an Israelite prophet.
12194	Nahyan, Zayed bin Sultan al- (1916-...), became president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 1971.
12195	Naidu, Sarojini (1879-1949), was a leader of the Indian women's movement.
12196	Nail is a tough plate that covers the upper surface at the end of each finger and toe.
12197	Nail is the most widely used fastener for attaching one piece of wood to another.
12198	Naipaul, Shiva (1945-1985), a West Indian-born novelist, wrote about the loss of Hindu culture among Trinidadians of Indian descent.
12199	Naipaul, V. S. (1932-...), a West Indian writer, became widely acclaimed for his novels set in the Caribbean and Africa, and for travel books.
12200	Nairn (pop. 10,680) is a local government district in Highland Region, Scotland.
12201	Nairobi (pop. 1,162,189) is the capital of Kenya and the most important commercial centre in eastern Africa.
12202	Naismith, James (1861-1939), a Canadian teacher who invented the game of basketball in 1891 (see BASKETBALL).
12203	Namaqualand is a dry area along South Africa's western coast.
12204	Namatjira, Albert (1902-1959), was an Australian Aboriginal painter.
12205	Nambour (pop. 9,579), is a town on the Bruce Highway in southeastern Queensland, Australia, 106 kilometres north of Brisbane.
12206	Name. Everyone has a name.
12207	Namib Desert, the oldest desert in the world, lies along southern Africa's west coast, mainly within Namibia.
12208	Namibia is a country in southwestern Africa.
12209	Namier, Sir Lewis (1888-1960), was one of the most influential historians of his day.
12210	Namoi is a river in northern New South Wales, Australia.
12211	Nanak (1469-1539), was the first guru (teacher) of the Indian religious sect known as the Sikhs.
12212	Nancy (pop. 96,317; met. area pop. 306,982) lies 282 kilometres east of Paris.

12213	Nangwarry is a sawmilling town 410 kilometres southeast of Adelaide, South Australia.
12214	Nanjing (pop. 2,610,594), also spelled Nan-ching or Nanking, is an important centre of industry, transportation, and government in east-central China.
12215	Nansen, Fridtjof (1861-1930), was a famous Norwegian polar explorer.
12216	Nantes (pop. 252,029; met. area pop. 492,255) is a port city in western France, near the mouth of the Loire River.
12217	Nantes, Edict of, was the first official recognition of religious toleration by a great European country.
12218	Naoroji, Dadabhai (1825-1917), was a prominent early leader of the Indian nationalist movement.
12219	Napalm is a powder used to thicken petrol for use in war.
12220	Naphtha is any liquid composed only of hydrogen and carbon atoms that boil below 200 C. Naptha obtained during the refining of petroleum is blended to make petrol.
12221	Napier (pop. 52,468) is a city in the North Island of New Zealand.
12222	Napier, John (1550-1617), Laird of Merchiston, was a Scottish mathematician.
12223	Naples (pop. 1,067,365) is the third largest city of Italy.
12224	Naples, Bay of, is an inlet of the Tyrrhenian Sea, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea.
12225	Napoleon I (1769-1821), also known as Napoleon Bonaparte, crowned himself emperor of France.
12226	Napoleon II (1811-1832), Duke of Reichstadt, was the son of Napoleon I and Marie Louise of Austria.
12227	Napoleon III (1808-1873), ruled as Emperor of France from 1852 to 1870, and was closely associated with major European political changes.
12228	Naracoorte Caves are a series of 60 limestone caves about 390 kilometres southeast of Adelaide, Australia.
12229	Narasimhavarman I (630?-668?), also known as Mamalla, was king of the Pallava dynasty of southern India.
12230	Narayan, R. K. (1906-...), is an Indian novelist and short-story writer who writes in English.
12231	Narayanan, Shri K. R. (1920-...), was elected president of India in 1997.
12232	Narcissus, in Greek mythology, was a handsome youth who was courted by many lovers for his beauty.
12233	Narcissus is the name of a large group of early spring flowers with lovely blossoms.
12234	Narcolepsy is a disease that causes excessive sleepiness.
12235	Narcotic is a substance that has a strong depressant effect upon the human nervous system.
12236	Narrabri (pop. 14,659), is a town on the Liverpool Plains of New South Wales, Australia, built along a branch of the Namoi River.
12237	Narvaez, Panfilo de (1478?-1528), was a Spanish soldier, explorer, and Indian fighter.
12238	Narwhal is an unusual whale of the Arctic.
12239	Nash, Beau (1674-1762), was a celebrated English dandy, known for his magnificent clothes and elegant manners.
12240	Nash, Charles William (1864-1948), was a pioneer in the United States motorcar industry.
12241	Nash, James (1834-1913), a prospector, discovered the goldfields at Gympie, Queensland, Australia, in 1867.
12242	Nash, John (1752-1835), was an English architect and landscape gardener.
12243	Nash, Ogden (1902-1971), was a famous American writer of humorous and satirical poetry.
12244	Nash, Paul (1889-1946), was an English painter known for his landscapes and battle scenes.
12245	Nash, Thomas (1567-1601?), was an English writer of the Elizabethan period whose works reflect his rowdy nature.
12246	Nash, Sir Walter (1882-1968), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1957 to 1960.
12247	Nashville (pop. 510,784; met. area pop. 985,026) is the capital and second largest city of Tennessee, U.S.A. Nashville is often called the Athens of the South because of its many educational institutions and its buildings in the Greek classical style
12248	Nasmyth, James (1808-1890), a Scottish engineer, invented the steam hammer.

12249	Nassau (pop. 135,437) is the capital and largest city of the Bahamas.
12250	Nasser, Gamal Abdel (1918-1970), an Egyptian army officer, led the revolt that overthrew King Faruk in 1952 and established Egypt as a republic.
12251	Nast, Thomas (1840-1902), was an American political cartoonist.
12252	Nasturtium is the common name of a group of perennial plants native to tropical America.
12253	Natal was a province in South Africa from 1910 to 1994.
12254	Nathan, Isaac (1790-1864), was one of Australia's first composers.
12255	Nathan, Robert (1894-1985), was an American novelist and poet.
12256	Nation is a large group of people united by a common language, ancestry, history, or culture.
12257	Nation, Carry Amelia Moore (1846-1911), became well known for her violent efforts to stop the sale of alcohol in the United States from the 1880's up to her death.
12258	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is a United States government agency that conducts and coordinates research of flight within and beyond the earth's atmosphere.
12259	National anthem is the official patriotic song of a nation.
12260	National debt, sometimes known as public debt, is the amount of money which a government has borrowed to finance its spending.
12261	National Galleries of Scotland. There are three national galleries in Edinburgh, Scotland.
12262	National gallery is a nationally owned gallery that houses a nation's finest art collections.
12263	National Gallery of Ireland is in Dublin.
12264	National Geographic Society is the world's largest nonprofit-making scientific and educational organization.
12265	National Health Service (NHS) is the United Kingdom's (UK's) healthcare system, which provides state-funded medical services to all residents.
12266	National heritage refers to all those things that a country considers to be part of its identity and traditional cultural wealth.
12267	National income is the total of all income earned in a country during a specific period, usually a year.
12268	National insurance is a state scheme in the United Kingdom (UK) and the Republic of Ireland that provides financial support for any family whose earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, widowhood, or retirement.
12269	National lottery is a game of chance run by a country's government.
12270	National Optical Astronomy Observatories are a group of three United States research centres for astronomy.
12271	National park is an area set aside by a nation's government to protect natural beauty, wildlife, or other remarkable features.
12272	National Party is the political party that governed South Africa from 1948 to 1994.
12273	National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) is an organization that operates radio telescopes in the United States (U.S.A.) at Socorro, New Mexico; Kitt Peak, Arizona; and Green Bank, West Virginia.
12274	National trusts are organizations set up to protect and preserve buildings, landscapes, monuments, and articles which are considered to have special artistic, scientific, or historical value.
12275	Nationalism is a people's sense of belonging together as a nation.
12276	Nationality, in law, is a person's status as a member of a certain country.
12277	Nationalization is the control and ownership of an industry on a national scale by the government of a country.
12278	Natural bridge is a bridge built by nature.
12279	Natural gas liquids are certain chemical compounds that can be obtained in liquid form from natural gas.
12280	Natural resources are those products and features of the earth that permit it to support life and satisfy people's needs.

12281	Natural selection is a process in nature by which the organisms best suited to their environment are the ones most likely to leave offspring.
12282	Naturalism, in literature, is the attempt to apply scientific theory and methods to imaginative writing.
12283	Nature Conservancy Council was a government-appointed body concerned with all aspects of nature conservation in the United Kingdom.
12284	Nature study means watching and learning about things in nature.
12285	Nature worship is a religious practice that has been followed by various cultures throughout history.
12286	Naude, Beyers (1915-...), is a South African Afrikaner minister and former active opponent of apartheid (segregation).
12287	Nauru is a small island country in the central Pacific Ocean.
12288	Nausea is a disagreeable sensation in the area of the stomach.
12289	Nautilus is a marine animal whose soft body is partly covered with a coiled shell.
12290	Naval mutinies of 1797 were protests in England by seamen against bad conditions.
12291	Naval stores. In the days of wooden sailing ships, the term naval stores referred to tar and pitch.
12292	Navigation is the process of determining a vehicle's position and directing its movement.
12293	Navigation acts were several laws passed in the 1600's by the English Parliament.
12294	Navratilova, Martina (1956-...), became one of the world's top women tennis players.
12295	Navy is the branch of a nation's armed forces that consists of warships and support ships, their crews, and land bases and their personnel.
12296	Navy Jack is a flag of the United States Navy.
12297	Nawaz Sharif (1949-...), served as prime minister of Pakistan from 1990 to 1993.
12298	Nazarbayev, Nursultan (1940-...), was elected president of Kazakstan in December 1991.
12299	Nazareth (pop. 52,200) is a town in northern Israel.
12300	Nazimova, Alla (1879-1945), a Russian actress, became famous on the American stage and in films.
12301	Nazism was a political movement--and later a form of government--that developed in Germany during the 1920's.
12302	N'Djamena (pop. 511,700) is the capital and largest city of Chad.
12303	Neale, John Mason (1818-1866), an English hymn writer and historian, translated many ancient Greek and Latin hymn and anthem texts.
12304	Neanderthal man was a type of prehistoric human being who lived in parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa from about 100,000 to 35,000 years ago.
12305	Near East is a name given to a region that includes a part of Asia from the Mediterranean Sea to the eastern boundary of Iran, plus part of northeastern Africa.
12306	Neath Port Talbot is a United Kingdom local government area in South Wales.
12307	Nebraska (pop. 1,584,617) is a state in the Midwestern region of the United States.
12308	Nebuchadnezzar was the name of two kings of Babylon.
12309	Nebula is a cloud of dust particles and gases in space.
12310	Nebular hypothesis is a theory about the origin of the solar system.
12311	Necker, Jacques (1732-1804), was a statesman in France under King Louis XVI. When he was appointed French finance minister in 1777, the nation had an unbalanced treasury.
12312	Necktie, or tie, is a band of material or a bow that is worn around the neck.
12313	Necrology is a record of deaths, especially one kept by a church.
12314	Necromancy is a term taken from two Greek words meaning corpse and divination.
12315	Necropolis is a Greek word which means city of the dead, that is, a cemetery.
12316	Necrosis is the death of a group of body cells and tissues due to some disease or external cause.
12317	Nectar is a sugary liquid produced by many flowers.
12318	Nectar was the drink of the gods in Greek mythology.

12319	Nectarine is a variety of peach with smooth skin.
12320	Needle is a simple-looking tool, with a fine point at one end and a tiny eye at the other.
12321	Needlepoint is a form of embroidery in which stitches are sewn through spaces or squares of an open-mesh fabric called the canvas.
12322	Neel, Louis Boyd (1905-1981), founded and conducted the Boyd Neel Orchestra, one of Europe's leading string orchestras.
12323	Nefertiti was an ancient Egyptian queen, the wife of Akhenaton, a pharaoh (king) who ruled from 1367 to 1350 B.C. Akhenaton was the first pharaoh to preach monotheism (belief in one god).
12324	Negeri Sembilan, also spelled Negri Sembilan, is a state in Peninsular Malaysia.
12325	Negev is the triangular southern half of Israel.
12326	Negligence is the legal term for carelessness under the English legal system and systems based on it.
12327	Negotiable instrument refers to a type of legal exchange or document that is either a promise or an order to pay money.
12328	Negritos are peoples who live in small, isolated groups in Asia and northern Australia and who resemble Pygmies.
12329	Nehemiah, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
12330	Nehru is the name of a family that provided four generations of leaders for India.
12331	Neilson, John Shaw (1872-1942), is rated by critics as Australia's finest lyric poet.
12332	Nelson (pop. 47,391) is a city on the northern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
12333	Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805), was Great Britain's greatest admiral and naval hero.
12334	Nelspruit (pop. 61,921) is an important town in the province of Mpumalanga, South Africa.
12335	Neman River is a waterway in eastern Europe.
12336	Nematode is a slender worm.
12337	Nemean Games were one of the four ancient Greek national festivals.
12338	Nemesis, a minor goddess in Greek mythology, was a personification of the spirit of vengeance.
12339	Nene, also known as Hawaiian goose, is a rare bird of Hawaii.
12340	Neodymium is a chemical element with the symbol Nd.
12341	Neon is a chemical element that makes up about 1 part per 65,000 in the earth's atmosphere.
12342	Neoplatonism was a dominant school of philosophy from the A.D. 200's to the 500's.
12343	Neoptolemus was a Greek warrior during the Trojan War.
12344	Nepal is a country in south-central Asia.
12345	Nepean River is a river that rises in the Illawarra coastal range southeast of Bowral in New South Wales, Australia.
12346	Nephritis, formerly called Bright's disease, is a general term for several inflammatory diseases of the kidneys.
12347	Nepia, George (1905-1986), one of New Zealand's greatest Rugby Union players, was the first Maori to gain an international reputation in this sport.
12348	Nepotism is the practice of giving important political or business positions to members of one's family.
12349	Neptune was the god of the sea in Roman mythology.
12350	Neptune is one of the two planets that cannot be seen without a telescope.
12351	Neptunium is an artificially created element with chemical symbol Np.
12352	Nereids were 50 beautiful sea nymphs who attended the sea divinities Poseidon and Amphitrite.
12353	Nereus was a kindly old sea god in Greek mythology.
12354	Neri, Saint Philip (1515-1595), was the founder of the Oratorians, and a reformer of Rome during the Counter Reformation.
12355	Nerina, Nadia (1927-...), a ballerina, won acclaim in many parts of the world for the brilliance of her dancing.
12356	Nernst, Walther Hermann (1864-1941), a German physical chemist, won the 1920 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his formulation of the third law of thermodynamics (see THERMODYNAMICS).

12357	Nero (A.D. 37-68) was a Roman emperor who reigned from A.D. 54 until his death 14 years later.
12358	Neruda, Pablo (1904-1973), a Chilean poet, won the 1971 Nobel Prize for literature.
12359	Nerval, Gerard de (1808-1855), was a French poet.
12360	Nervi, Pier Luigi (1891-1979), was an Italian architect and engineer.
12361	Nervous breakdown is a term often used to refer to anything from fatigue caused by overwork to a severe mental illness.
12362	Nervous system is an internal communications network that enables an animal to adjust to changes in its environment.
12363	Nesbit, Edith (1858-1924), was an English novelist, poet, and writer of stories for children.
12364	Nest is a place an animal prepares for raising its young.
12365	Nestor was the hero son of Neleus and Chloris, rulers of Pylos, Messenia, in Greek mythology.
12366	Nestorian Christians are members of a religious sect that was prominent in the A.D. 400's.
12367	Net is an open fabric.
12368	Netball is a game for single-sex competition, played mainly by women and girls.
12369	Netherlands is a small country on the North Sea in northwestern Europe.
12370	Netherlands Antilles, also called the Dutch Antilles or the Dutch West Indies, is part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands located in the Caribbean Sea.
12371	Nettle is the common name of a group of plants with stinging bristles.
12372	Netzahualcoyotl (pop. 1,256,115) is Mexico's third-largest city.
12373	Neumann, Saint John Nepomucene (1811-1860), was the first male United States citizen to be recognized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.
12374	Neuralgia is a severe pain that occurs along a nerve.
12375	Neuritis is an inflammation of a nerve caused by disease or injury.
12376	Neurofibromatosis, often abbreviated as NF, is an incurable hereditary disorder that affects the nervous system and the skin.
12377	Neurology is the field of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system and muscles.
12378	Neuropathology is the science that studies alterations produced by diseases of the central nervous system, nerves, or muscles.
12379	Neurosis is a term used in a number of ways in the field of mental health.
12380	Neutra, Richard Joseph (1892-1970), was an Austrian-born architect who worked in California, U.S.A. His best designs demonstrate his goal of creating buildings that meet biological and psychological needs, as well as artistic and technical considerations.
12381	Neutrality is the official status of a government that does not take part in a war.
12382	Neutralization is a chemical reaction in which an acid and a base form a salt.
12383	Neutrino is any of several types of subatomic particles that have no electrical charge or measurable mass.
12384	Neutron is a subatomic particle.
12385	Neutron star is the smallest and densest type of star known.
12386	Neva River is a link in three waterway systems in Russia.
12387	Nevada (pop. 1,206,152) is a state in the western United States.
12388	Nevelson, Louise (1900-1988), was an American sculptor.
12389	Never-never is a term used to describe the outback (the Australian interior).
12390	Neville, Emily Cheney (1919-...), is an American author.
12391	Neville, John (1925-...), achieved fame as an English Shakespearean actor.
12392	Nevin, Ethelbert Woodbridge (1862-1901), an American composer, was known for his songs and piano pieces.
12393	Nevins, Allan (1890-1971), an American historian and educator, twice was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for biography.
12394	New Age is a movement encompassing a huge diversity of beliefs, lifestyles, and practices.

12395	New Britain is the largest of the more than 300 islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, which forms part of the nation of Papua New Guinea.
12396	New Brunswick (pop. 738,133) is one of the four Atlantic Provinces of Canada.
12397	New Caledonia is an overseas territory of France.
12398	New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's programme to pull the United States out of the Great Depression in the 1930's.
12399	New Delhi (pop. 301,297) is the capital of India.
12400	New England is a region in northern New South Wales, Australia.
12401	New England, Dominion of, was a group of English colonies in America united in 1686 by King James II of England.
12402	New England Confederation was organized in 1643.
12403	New Forest (pop. 157,000) is a local government district in Hampshire, England, which includes the New Forest itself.
12404	New Forest is a wooded district in south Hampshire, England.
12405	New France was the French colonial empire in North America.
12406	New Guinea is a large tropical island in the Pacific Ocean, north of Australia.
12407	New Hampshire (pop. 1,113,915) is a state in the northeastern United States.
12408	New Holland. In 1642, Abel Tasman, a Dutch navigator, virtually circumnavigated the continent of Australia.
12409	New Ireland is the second largest island of the Bismarck Archipelago.
12410	New Jersey (pop. 7,748,634) is an important industrial state in the northeastern United States.
12411	New Left was a radical political and social movement of the 1960's and early 1970's in the United States.
12412	New mathematics is a mathematics teaching programme now used in many countries.
12413	New Mexico, (pop. 1,521,779) is a state in the southwestern United States.
12414	New Netherland was a region in America claimed by the Dutch in the early 1600's.
12415	New Norcia is a monastic town on the Moore River about 130 kilometres north of Perth, Australia.
12416	New Norfolk (pop. 10,009) is a town on the Derwent River about 34 kilometres from Hobart in Tasmania, Australia.
12417	New Orleans (pop. 496,938) is the largest city in Louisiana and one of the world's busiest ports.
12418	New Plymouth (pop. 48,519) is a city in the North Island of New Zealand.
12419	New South Wales is a state in southeastern Australia.
12420	New South Wales Corps was an infantry regiment recruited in Britain to keep order in New South Wales, Australia, in the 1700's.
12421	New states movements. In Australia, the federal Constitution allows for the establishment of new states if the parliaments of the existing states agree.
12422	New Sweden was the only Swedish colony in America.
12423	New Testament is the second part of the Christian Bible.
12424	New Thought is a philosophical and religious movement that originated in the United States during the mid-1800's.
12425	New town is a town in the United Kingdom that has grown rapidly as a result of a government decision.
12426	New Year's Day is the first day of the calendar year.
12427	New York, a state on the East Coast of the United States, is that country's leading centre of banking, communication, and finance.
12428	New York City (pop. 7,322,564) is the largest city in the United States in population (see CITY).
12429	New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean.
12430	New Zealand was a warship that was presented to the government of the United Kingdom in 1909 by the government of New Zealand as a symbol of loyalty.
12431	New Zealand, Government of. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy.

12432	New Zealand, History of. New Zealand was so named by an unknown Dutch mapmaker, after the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman visited the region in 1642.
12433	New Zealand, Literature of. The Maori arrived in New Zealand as immigrants from Polynesia more than a thousand years ago.
12434	Newark (pop. 275,221; met. area pop. 1,824,321), is the largest city in New Jersey, U.S.A. and one of the nation's leading centres of manufacturing and transportation.
12435	Newark and Sherwood (pop. 103,400) is a local government area in Nottinghamshire, England.
12436	Newbery, John (1713-1767), was an English publisher and bookseller.
12437	Newbery Medal is an annual award given to the author of the most distinguished contribution to American children's literature published in the preceding year.
12438	Newberry, Walter Loomis (1804-1868), was an American businessman and philanthropist, who bequeathed (donated after his death) half of his personal wealth for the foundation of the Newberry Library in Chicago.
12439	Newbolt, Sir Henry (1862-1938), an English poet and author, is best known for his poem "Drake's Drum," included in his collection of ballads, Admirals All (1897).
12440	Newbury (pop. 136,400) was a rural local government area in Berkshire, England.
12441	Newcastle (pop. 293,368) lies on the estuary of the Hunter River, 160 kilometres north of Sydney, Australia.
12442	Newcastle, Duke of (1693-1768), was prime minister of Britain during most of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).
12443	Newcastle-under-Lyme (pop. 117,400) is a local government area in Staffordshire, England administered from the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme.
12444	Newcastle upon Tyne (pop. 263,000) is a city in northeastern England.
12445	Newcomb, Simon (1835-1909), was an American astronomer.
12446	Newcombe, John (1944-...), an Australian tennis player, won the Wimbledon singles title in 1967, 1970, and 1971.
12447	Newcomen, Thomas (1663-1729), an English inventor, built the first commercially successful steam engine in 1712.
12448	Newfoundland (pop. 568,474) is Canada's newest province.
12449	Newfoundland dog is one of the largest and strongest breeds of dog.
12450	Newgate Prison, a London jail, was England's main criminal prison for over 700 years.
12451	Newham (pop. 200,200) is a borough in Greater London.
12452	Newman, John Henry Cardinal (1801-1890), became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church in 1845, and was made a cardinal in 1879.
12453	Newman, Paul (1925-...), an American actor, won fame for his action roles and convincing character studies in films.
12454	Newmarket is a town in Suffolk, England, famous as the centre of British horse racing and breeding and as the headquarters of the Jockey Club.
12455	Newport (pop. 129,900) is a local government area in Wales, centred on the town of Newport.
12456	Newry and Mourne (pop. 82,237) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, situated in the southeast of the province.
12457	News service is an organization that collects and distributes news.
12458	Newspaper is a publication devoted chiefly to presenting and commenting on the news.
12459	Newt is an amphibian, like the frog, toad, and caecilian.
12460	Newton, a unit in the metric system, is used to measure force.
12461	Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727), an English scientist, astronomer, and mathematician, invented a new kind of mathematics, discovered the secrets of light and colour, and showed how the universe is held together.
12462	Newton, William Ellis (1919-1943), an Australian airman, was awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in World War II (1939-1945).

12463	Newton-John, Olivia (1948-...), an Australian singer and film star, won Grammy Awards for her records in 1973, 1974, and 1982.
12464	Newton's rings are a series of alternating bright and dark concentric circles that can be seen when a slightly convex piece of glass is placed on top of a flat piece of glass.
12465	Newtownabbey (pop. 73,718) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, administered from the market town of Ballyclare.
12466	Next of kin is a legal phrase for the closest blood relatives of a person who has died without making a will.
12467	Ney, Michel (1769-1815), was one of Napoleon Bonaparte's great soldiers.
12468	Ngata, Sir Apirana Turupa (1874-1950), was a great political and cultural leader of New Zealand's Maori people during the early 1900's.
12469	Ngo Dinh Diem (1901-1963), was the first president of South Vietnam.
12470	Nguyen Van Thieu (1923-...), became president of South Vietnam in 1967, during the Vietnam War.
12471	Niagara Falls is one of the most spectacular natural wonders of North America.
12472	Niagara River is a short river that connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
12473	Niamey (pop. 360,000) is the capital and largest city of Niger.
12474	Nibelungenlied is a German epic poem written about A.D. 1200.
12475	Nicaragua is the largest country of Central America in area.
12476	Nice (pop. 345,674; met. area pop. 475,507) is a resort city on the French Riviera and a Mediterranean port.
12477	Nicene Councils were two councils of the Christian church held in Nicaea (Nice), in what is now northwest Turkey.
12478	Nicholas I (1796-1855), was czar of Russia from 1825 until his death in 1855.
12479	Nicholas II (1010?-1061), was crowned pope in 1059.
12480	Nicholas II (1868-1918), the last czar of Russia, ruled from 1894 to 1917.
12481	Nicholas V (1397-1455), was elected pope in 1447.
12482	Nicholas, Saint (A.D. 300's), is one of the most popular saints of the Christian church.
12483	Nicholls, Sir Douglas (1906-1988), was the first Aborigine to be knighted and Australia's first Aboriginal state governor.
12484	Nichols, Mike (1931-...), is a famous American director known for his work both in films and on the stage.
12485	Nicholson, Ben (1894-1982), was an English artist noted for his abstract paintings.
12486	Nicholson, Sir Charles (1808-1903), a British doctor, helped establish Sydney University.
12487	Nicholson, Jack (1937-...), is an American film actor and director.
12488	Nickel is a white metallic chemical element used in alloys.
12489	Nickel silver is an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.
12490	Nicklaus, Jack (1940-...), an American golfer, ranks among the greatest players in the history of the sport.
12491	Nicklin, Sir Frank (1895-1978), a member of the Country Party, was premier of Queensland, Australia from 1957 to 1968.
12492	Nicodemus was a Pharisee and a member of the Sanhedrin, the Jewish court in Jerusalem.
12493	Nicolay, John George (1832-1901), an American newspaperman, served as President Abraham Lincoln's private secretary from 1860 to 1865.
12494	Nicolet, Jean (1598-1642), was an early French explorer in America.
12495	Nicosia (pop. 163,700) is the capital and largest city of Cyprus, an island republic in the Mediterranean Sea.
12496	Nicotine is a chemical compound found in small amounts in the leaves, roots, and seeds of the tobacco plant.
12497	Nictitating membrane is a thin membrane under the eyelid that can be pulled over the eyeball.
12498	Nielsen, Carl August (1865-1931), was one of Denmark's greatest composers.

12499	Niemeyer, Oscar (1907-...), is a Brazilian architect.
12500	Niepce, Joseph Nicéphore (1765-1833), a French scientist, invented the first photographic technique, heliography.
12501	Nier, Alfred Otto Carl (1911-...), an American physicist, won distinction for his development of a mass spectrograph and his use of it in nuclear research.
12502	Nietzsche, Friedrich (1844-1900), was a German philosopher, poet, and classical scholar.
12503	Niflheim was a land of the dead in Norse mythology.
12504	Niger is a large, landlocked country in West Africa.
12505	Niger River is the third longest river in Africa.
12506	Nigeria, a country on Africa's west coast, has more people than any other African country.
12507	Night heron is one of several species of herons that get their name because they hunt mainly at night.
12508	Nighthawk is a bird that looks much like the whip-poorwill, to which it is related.
12509	Nightingale is a small, dull-coloured bird famed for its beautiful, sad song.
12510	Nightingale, Florence (1820-1910), was the founder of the nursing profession as we know it today.
12511	Nightjar is the name of about 70 species of birds that fly at night or dusk.
12512	Nightmare is a frightening dream or dreamlike experience that wakes a sleeper.
12513	Nightshade is the common name of the family of plants that have the scientific name Solanaceae.
12514	Nihilism is the name used for a variety of extreme, negative philosophical and political views.
12515	Nijinsky, Vaslav (1890?-1950), was the most famous male dancer of his time.
12516	Nikisch, Arthur (1855-1922), was a Hungarian conductor, violinist, and pianist.
12517	Nikolais, Alwin (1912-1993), was an American choreographer (composer of dances).
12518	Niland, D'arcy (1917-1967), an Australian author, wrote five novels and more than 500 short stories.
12519	Nile River is the longest river in the world.
12520	Nilsson, Birgit (1918-...), is a celebrated Swedish dramatic soprano.
12521	Nimitz, Chester William (1885-1966), served as commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet during World War II (1939-1945).
12522	Nimrod, in the Old Testament, was a mighty ruler and builder of cities.
12523	Nin, Anais (1903-1977), was a French-born American writer.
12524	Ninety Mile Beach is the name of two beaches in Australasia.
12525	Ninety Mile Desert is a name given to a limestone area of about 4,050 hectares in the southeast of South Australia and parts of Victoria.
12526	Nineveh was the last capital of the ancient Assyrian Empire.
12527	Ningbo (pop. 3,350,851), also spelled Ning-po, is an industrial centre and port in the Chinese province of Zhejiang.
12528	Niobe was a queen in Greek mythology who was famous for eternally mourning her dead children.
12529	Niobium, also called columbium, has the chemical symbol Nb.
12530	Nirvana, a Buddhist belief, is perfect peace and blessedness.
12531	Nisei is the Japanese name for the children of Japanese families that migrate to other countries.
12532	Nithsdale (pop. 56,616) is a local government district in Dumfries and Galloway Region, Scotland, in the valley of the River Nith.
12533	Nitrate is any kind of compound that contains the inorganic nitrate ion.
12534	Nitric acid is a strong inorganic acid.
12535	Nitrite is a compound of the nitrite anion and some other element.
12536	Nitrogen is a chemical element that occurs in nature mainly as a gas.
12537	Nitrogen cycle is the circulation of nitrogen among the atmosphere, soil, water, and plants and animals of the earth.
12538	Nitroglycerin, also called nitroglycerol, is a powerful explosive.

12539	Nitrous oxide is a colourless, odourless gas that doctors and dentists use to make patients insensitive to pain.
12540	Niue is a self-governing island country in the South Pacific Ocean.
12541	Nix was the name of a water sprite in German folklore.
12542	Nixon, Richard (1913-1994), was president of the United States from 1969 to 1974.
12543	Nizhniy Novgorod (pop. 1,443,000) is an industrial centre in Russia.
12544	Nkrumah, Kwame (1909-1972), was president of the West African republic of Ghana from 1960 to 1966.
12545	Noah, according to the Bible and the Quran, was the only righteous, God-fearing man of his time.
12546	Nobel, Alfred Bernhard (1833-1896), a Swedish chemist, invented dynamite and founded the Nobel Prizes (see NOBEL PRIZES).
12547	Nobel Prizes are awarded each year to people, regardless of nationality, who have made valuable contributions to the "good of humanity." In his will, the wealthy Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel directed that the income from his estate be used to fund
12548	Nobelium is an artificially created radioactive element.
12549	Nobility is a class of people who are considered to stand at the top of their society.
12550	Noble gas refers to any of a group of six chemical elements.
12551	Nocturnal animals are animals that are most active during the hours of darkness and least active in daylight.
12552	Noel-Baker, Lord (1889-1982), Baron Noel-Baker of Derby, won the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in promoting international disarmament.
12553	Noguchi, Isamu (1904-1988), was an American sculptor whose work represents a wide variety of styles.
12554	Noise is random or unwanted sound.
12555	Nok was a West African civilization that flourished from about 500 B.C. until at least A.D. 200.
12556	Nolan, Sir Sidney (1917-1992), a distinguished Australian painter, was best known for his series of paintings of the bushranger Ned Kelly.
12557	Nomad is a person who moves from one place to another as a way of making a living.
12558	Nonaggression pact is a treaty by which two or more nations agree to settle mutual disputes by peaceful means and not to attack each other.
12559	Non-Aligned Movement is a group of developing nations whose members meet to form policies for dealing with the major industrial nations.
12560	Noonan, Michael J. (1935-...), was minister for the Republic of Ireland's Department of the Marine from 1989 to 1992.
12561	Nordenskjold, Nils Adolf Erik (1832-1901), Baron Nordenskjold, was a Swedish polar explorer, mineralogist, and map authority.
12562	Nordhoff and Hall were a team of American authors.
12563	Nore is a river in the Republic of Ireland.
12564	Norfolk in England is the county of the Broads, the long, reedy waterways and lakes visited by thousands of holiday-makers and sailing enthusiasts every year.
12565	Norfolk, Virginia (pop. 261,229; met. area pop. 1,396,107), is a leading United States port.
12566	Norfolk Island is an Australian territory in the southern Pacific Ocean, over 1,600 kilometres northeast of Sydney and over 1,000 kilometres northwest of Auckland, New Zealand.
12567	Norfolk terrier is a breed of dog that originated in the United Kingdom.
12568	Noriega, Manuel Antonio, (1934-...), was a military leader who controlled Panama from 1983 to 1989.
12569	Norman, Greg (1955-...), an Australian golfer known as The Great White Shark, won the British Open in 1986 and 1993.
12570	Norman, Lilith (1927-...), an Australian author of children's books, won praise for the frank realism of her novels.
12571	Norman architecture is a regional adaptation of Romanesque architecture.

12572	Norman Conquest is the name given to the conquest of England in 1066 by William, Duke of Normandy.
12573	Normandy is a region in northwestern France.
12574	Normans were a group of Vikings, or Norsemen (Scandinavians), who first settled in northern France, then advanced into England, southern Italy, and Sicily.
12575	Norns were the three Fates of Scandinavian mythology.
12576	Norodom Sihanouk (1922-...), is the king of Cambodia.
12577	Norris, Frank (1870-1902), was an American novelist and journalist and a leader of the naturalism movement.
12578	North, Lord (1732-1792), Frederick, Earl of Guilford, was a British prime minister whose shortsighted treatment of the American Colonies helped bring on the American Revolution.
12579	North America, the third largest continent in area, extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to South America in the south.
12580	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance consisting of 16 Western countries.
12581	North Carolina (pop. 6,657,630) is a state in the southern United States.
12582	North Cornwall (pop. 73,700), is a local government district in Cornwall, England, administered from Bodmin.
12583	North Dakota (pop. 641,364) is a state in the Midwestern region the United States.
12584	North Devon (pop. 85,100), is a rural local government district in Devon, England, extending from the Taw and Torridge estuary to Lynmouth.
12585	North Dorset (pop. 52,200), is a local government district in Dorset, England, containing the towns of Blandford Forum, Gillingham, Shaftesbury, and Sturminster Newton, and many attractive villages.
12586	North Down (pop. 66,759), is a residential local government district in Northern Ireland, administered from the resort of Bangor.
12587	North East Derbyshire (pop. 95,600), is a local government district in Derbyshire, England, administered from the neighbouring borough of Chesterfield.
12588	North-East Fife was a local government district in Fife Region, administered from Cupar.
12589	North Hertfordshire (pop. 108,600), is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England.
12590	North Kesteven (pop. 78,400), is a local government district in Lincolnshire, England, administered from the market town of Sleaford.
12591	North Norfolk (pop. 90,400), a local government district in Norfolk, England, includes the coastal resorts of Cromer, Sheringham, and Wells-next-the-Sea, and the market towns of North Walsham and Fakenham.
12592	North Pole is a term used for several invisible surface points located in the Arctic region.
12593	North Sea is a wide arm of the Atlantic Ocean that lies between the United Kingdom (UK) and the mainland of Europe.
12594	North Shropshire (pop. 52,400) is a local government district in Shropshire, England.
12595	North Star is a readily visible star that appears to be located almost directly above the North Pole.
12596	North Tyneside (pop. 188,800) is a local government district in Tyne and Wear, England, administered from the fishing port of North Shields.
12597	North Warwickshire (pop. 59,800), is a local government district in Warwickshire, England, administered from the market town of Atherstone.
12598	North West is one of South Africa's nine provinces.
12599	North West Company was a Canadian fur-trading company that became the main competition of the powerful Hudson's Bay Company during the late 1700's.
12600	North West Leicestershire (pop. 79,400) is a local government district in Leicestershire, England, administered from Coalville.

12601	North West Rebellion was a conflict that arose in 1885 between the metis (people of mixed white and Indian ancestry) and the Canadian government in what is now Saskatchewan.
12602	North Wiltshire (pop. 109,600), is a local government district in Wiltshire, England, administered from Chippenham.
12603	Northampton (pop. 178,200) is a town and local government district in Northamptonshire, England.
12604	Northamptonshire is a small English county of beautiful stone-built villages, historic mansions, stately homes, and churches with fine medieval spires.
12605	Northavon was a local government district north of Bristol and Kingswood.
12606	Northcliffe, Viscount (1865-1922), a famous British journalist and publisher, pioneered in the use of comics, special features, religious news, and tabloid newspapers.
12607	Norther is a cold winter wind that sweeps over the southern United States and the Gulf of Mexico, destroying crops and wrecking ships.
12608	Northern Cape is South Africa's largest province, covering just under 30 per cent of the total area of the country.
12609	Northern development in Australia includes all land north of the South Australian border except for the sugar coast of Queensland.
12610	Northern Ireland is the smallest of the four major political divisions that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, often shortened to Britain or the United Kingdom (UK).
12611	Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of the, is a chain of 16 islands in the Pacific Ocean.
12612	Northern Province is a province in the northernmost part of South Africa.
12613	Northern Territory occupies almost a sixth of the Australian continent.
12614	Northumberland is the most northerly county of England.
12615	Northumbria was the most northerly of the early English kingdoms, formed by the union of the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira.
12616	Northwest Ordinance, passed by the United States Congress on July 13, 1787, was one of the most important laws ever adopted.
12617	Northwest Passage. The explorers who followed Columbus soon found that North America was not a part of Asia, as they had believed at first.
12618	Northwest Territories is a vast region that covers about a third of Canada.
12619	Northwest Territory was a vast tract of land lying north of the Ohio River, west of Pennsylvania, and east of the Mississippi River in what is now the United States.
12620	Norway is a long, narrow country on the northwestern edge of the European continent.
12621	Norwegian elkhound is a hunting dog that originated in Norway, probably between 5000 and 4000 B.C. Hunters claim the elkhound can scent an elk 5 kilometres away.
12622	Norwich (pop. 121,000) is a city, a local government district, and the administrative centre of Norfolk, England.
12623	Norwich terrier is a breed of dog that was developed in England about 1880.
12624	Nose is the organ used for breathing and smelling.
12625	Nosebleed is a discharge of blood from the nose.
12626	Nostradamus (1503-1566), was the Latin name of Michel de Notredame, a French astrologer and doctor.
12627	Notary public is an officer authorized by law to certify certain documents, and to take oaths.
12628	Notation is any system of symbols and abbreviations that helps people work with a particular subject.
12629	Notornis is the scientific name for an extremely rare, flightless, New Zealand bird that is also called the takahē.
12630	Notre Dame, Cathedral of is a famous cathedral in Paris.
12631	Nott, John (1932-...), a Conservative Party politician, was United Kingdom secretary of state for defence from 1981 until 1983.

12632	Nottingham is an industrial city in central England.
12633	Nottinghamshire is a county in central England.
12634	Nouakchott (pop. 350,000) is the capital and largest city of the West African republic of Mauritania.
12635	Noun is a part of speech that identifies people, places, objects, actions, qualities, and ideas.
12636	Nova is an explosion that causes a star to become from 10,000 to 100,000 times as bright as the sun.
12637	Nova Scotia (pop. 899,942) is one of the four Atlantic Provinces of Canada.
12638	Novalis (1772-1801), was the pen name of Friedrich von Hardenberg, a German romantic poet.
12639	Novaya Zemlya is the Russian name for two islands in the Arctic Ocean that belong to Russia.
12640	Novel is a long fictional story written in prose.
12641	Novello, Ivor (1893-1951), became well known as the composer of one of the most popular songs of World War I (1914-1918), Keep the Home Fires Burning.
12642	November is the eleventh month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
12643	Novgorod (pop. 232,000) is an important industrial centre and one of the oldest cities in Russia.
12644	Novi Sad (pop. 179,626) is a Serbian centre of manufacturing and transportation.
12645	Novosibirsk (pop. 1,443,000) is an important centre of manufacturing in Russia.
12646	Noyes, Alfred (1880-1958), was one of the most popular English poets of the early 1900's.
12647	NSPCC is a British organization that helps children and parents with problems affecting the family.
12648	Nu, U (1907-1995), was a Burmese politician and statesman.
12649	Nubia was a region of ancient Africa.
12650	Nuclear energy, also called atomic energy, is the most powerful kind of energy known.
12651	Nuclear physics is the branch of physics that studies the properties, structure, and reactions of atomic nuclei.
12652	Nuclear reactor is a device that produces a vast amount of energy from a small amount of fuel.
12653	Nuclear weapon is any weapon that gets its destructive power from the transformation of matter in atoms into energy.
12654	Nuclear winter refers to the deadly worldwide environmental effects that could result from a major nuclear war.
12655	Nucleic acid is a complex molecule found in all cells.
12656	Nuer are a cattle-rearing people of east-central Africa.
12657	Nuevo Laredo (pop. 218,413), is a city on the eastern part of Mexico's border with the United States.
12658	Nuffield, Lord (1877-1963), William Richard Morris, pioneered motorcar manufacturing.
12659	Nulla nulla is an Australian Aboriginal word for club, probably derived from one of the Sydney district dialects.
12660	Nullarbor Plain is a dry limestone plateau in Western Australia and southwestern South Australia.
12661	Numa Pompilius, the second of the seven legendary kings of Rome, reigned from 715 to 673 B.C. He reportedly, became king a year after Romulus died.
12662	Numbat is an Australian marsupial, the size of a large rat.
12663	Number, in grammar, is a feature of language that indicates how many people or objects are referred to.
12664	Number and numeral. A number is an idea that is used to refer to amounts of things.
12665	Number theory is the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties of the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4.
12666	Numbers, Book of, is the fourth book of the Bible.
12667	Numeration systems are ways of counting and of naming numbers.
12668	Numerology is the practice of using numbers to analyse character and foretell the future.

12669	Numidia was an area in northern Africa during ancient times.
12670	Nummulite is the name for a large number of marine one-celled fossil animals.
12671	Nun is a woman who belongs to a religious community and dedicates her life to carrying out its goals.
12672	Nuneaton and Bedworth (pop. 115,300) is a local government district in England that is an industrial area with traditional coal-mining and quarrying industries.
12673	Nunn, Trevor (1940-...), is a British theatre director.
12674	Nuremberg (pop. 465,255) is an industrial city in southern Germany.
12675	Nuremberg Trials were 13 trials held to judge leaders of Germany for their actions during World War II (1939-1945).
12676	Nureyev, Rudolf (1938-1993), was one of the greatest ballet dancers of the 1900's.
12677	Nurmi, Paavi Johannes (1897-1973), was a Finnish runner who won nine Olympic gold medals and set 29 world records over 16 separate distances.
12678	Nursery produces young plants for transplanting in fields, gardens, orchards, and landscaped areas.
12679	Nursery rhyme is a rhythmical poem intended to amuse young children.
12680	Nursery school is a school chiefly for children who are 3 or 4 years old.
12681	Nursing is a profession devoted to the care of sick people and also to the prevention of illness.
12682	Nursing home is a residential institution that provides medical or nonmedical care, chiefly for people who are 65 years old or older.
12683	Nusantara is a name for the islands that make up Indonesia.
12684	Nut is the popular name for many kinds of dry, edible seeds or fruits that grow in a woody shell.
12685	Nutcracker is a bird of the crow family.
12686	Nuthatch is a type of climbing bird.
12687	Nutmeg is a tropical tree that is grown commercially for the spice it provides.
12688	Nutria, also known as coypu, is a large rodent that lives in or near fresh water.
12689	Nutrition is the science that deals with food and how the body uses it.
12690	Nutting, Mary Adelaide (1858-1948), was a Canadian-born leader in the development of professional nursing in the United States.
12691	Nye, Bill (1850-1896), was a popular American humorist.
12692	Nye, Gerald Prentice (1892-1971), was an American politician and newspaperman.
12693	Nyerere, Julius Kambarage (1922-...), was president of Tanzania from 1964 until he retired in 1985.
12694	Nylon is the general term for a group of synthetic products.
12695	Nymph was a lovely maiden of mythology who guarded the different realms of nature.
12696	Nystagmus is an involuntary, rhythmical movement of the eyes.
12697	Nzinga a Nkuwa (?-1506), was the divine ruler of the Kongo kingdom in west-central Africa.
12698	Nzo, Alfred (1925-...), became South Africa's minister of foreign affairs in 1994.
12699	O is the 15th letter in the English alphabet.
12700	Oadby and Wigston (pop. 51,500) is a local government district and borough in Leicestershire, England, containing the former urban districts of Oadby and Wigston.
12701	Oak is any of a large variety of trees or shrubs that bear acorns.
12702	Oak Apple Day, by an Act of Parliament of 1664, was celebrated on May 29, the birthday of King Charles II. It was a day of thanksgiving for the king's restoration to the English throne.
12703	Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is one of the largest energy research and development centres in the United States.
12704	Oakland, (pop. 372,242) is one of the busiest shipping centres in California, U.S.A. Oakland lies on the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay.
12705	Oakley, Annie (1860-1926), was a famous American sharpshooter (expert with a rifle) who starred in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show for over 16 years.
12706	Oakum is loose fibre obtained by untwisting and picking at old, tarred hemp ropes.

12707	Oamaru (pop. 12,652), is the largest town and main port of northern Otago in the South Island of New Zealand.
12708	Oarfish is the longest bony fish.
12709	Oasis is a British rock band.
12710	Oasis is a fertile area with vegetation in a desert where underground water comes close enough to the surface for wells and springs to exist.
12711	Oates, Joyce Carol (1938-...), is an American author.
12712	Oates, Lawrence Edward Grace (1880-1912), was a British army officer and a member of the British expedition to Antarctica led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott.
12713	Oates, Titus (1649-1705), was an English Protestant extremist who, in 1678, made up the story of a plan by Roman Catholics to assassinate King Charles II and destroy Protestantism.
12714	Oatmeal is a food product prepared from oats.
12715	Oats are an important grain crop.
12716	Oaxaca, officially Oaxaca de Juarez (pop. 157,284), is the capital of Oaxaca, a state in southern Mexico.
12717	Ob River, is one of the chief rivers of Russia in Asia.
12718	Obadiah, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, named after an Israelite prophet.
12719	Obelisk is a great, upright, four-sided stone pillar.
12720	Oberammergau (pop. 4,664) is a Bavarian village 72 kilometres southwest of Munich in southern Germany.
12721	Oboe is the smallest and highest-pitched of the double-reed woodwinds.
12722	Obote, Apollo Milton (1926-...), served as president of Uganda from 1966 until 1971 and from 1980 until 1985.
12723	O'Boyle, Patrick Aloysius Cardinal (1896-1987), an American, was made a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1967, by Pope Paul VI. Cardinal O'Boyle served as archbishop of Washington D.C., from 1947 until he resigned in 1973.
12724	Obregon, Alvaro (1880-1928), a Mexican soldier, statesman, and rancher, succeeded Venustiano Carranza as president of Mexico, in 1920 (see CARRANZA, VENUSTIANO).
12725	O'Brien, Conor Cruise (1917-...), an Irish diplomat and writer, became a member of Seanad Eireann in 1977 but resigned his seat in June 1979.
12726	O'Brien, Edna (1932-...), an Irish novelist, established her reputation with her first novel, The Country Girls, published in 1961.
12727	O'Brien, Flann (1912-1966), was a pen name of the Irish writer Brian O Nuallain.
12728	O'Brien, William Smith (1803-1864), represented Ireland in the British House of Commons.
12729	Obscenity and pornography are terms used to designate written, recorded, or pictorial material--including films--that many people consider indecent and thus find offensive.
12730	Observatory is a building or an institution where astronomers study the sun, planets, stars, and other objects in the universe.
12731	Obsidian is a natural glass formed when hot lava flows onto the surface of the earth and cools quickly.
12732	Obstetrics and gynaecology are related fields of female medical care.
12733	Ocarina is a small toy wind instrument of the whistle type.
12734	O'Casey, Sean (1880-1964), was perhaps the greatest Irish playwright of his time.
12735	Occultism is a term that refers to a wide range of beliefs and practices involving magic or forces outside the natural world.
12736	Occupancy is a legal method by which a person or nation acquires title to something that no one else owns.
12737	Occupational therapy is the use of practical activities to treat physical or mental disabilities.
12738	Ocean is the great body of water that covers more than 70 per cent of the earth's surface.
12739	Oceanus, in Greek mythology, was the river that was believed to encircle the world.

12740	Ocelot is a medium-sized animal of the cat family.
12741	Ocho Rios is a resort of natural beauty in Jamaica.
12742	Ochre is a kind of earth which is ground to a fine powder and used as a pigment with linseed oil or some other oil to form artist's paint.
12743	O'Connell, Daniel (1775-1847), an Irish statesman, helped lead the struggle of Roman Catholics to gain political rights in Britain.
12744	O'Connor, C. Y. (1843-1902), was the engineer responsible for the scheme to supply fresh water to the goldfields of Western Australia by pipeline from a catchment area and storage dam 557 kilometres away.
12745	O'Connor, Feargus (1794-1855), became a leader of the Chartist movement, a national campaign for social and political reform in the United Kingdom in the 1830's.
12746	O'Connor, Flannery (1925-1964), was an American author whose novels and stories are filled with terror and violence.
12747	O'Connor, Frank (1903-1966), was the pen name of Michael O'Donovan, an Irish author who gained fame for his short stories about life in Ireland.
12748	O'Connor, Thomas Power (1848-1929), was an Irish journalist and politician who was a vigorous champion of Irish nationalism.
12749	Ocotillo is a shrub that grows in the deserts of Mexico and southwestern United States.
12750	Octagon is a plane figure with eight sides.
12751	Octahedron is any solid figure that has eight faces.
12752	Octane is any of 18 chemical compounds that consist of 8 carbon atoms and 18 hydrogen atoms.
12753	Octane number is a number that tells how well a motor fuel resists "knocking." "Knocking" occurs when the last of the fuel in an engine cylinder burns too soon or too fast.
12754	Octavia (69?-11 B.C.), was the older half-sister of the Roman ruler Octavian, who became the emperor Augustus in 27 B.C. Octavia married Octavian's co-ruler Mark Antony in 40 B.C. The marriage sealed a peace pact that ended a civil war between Octavi
12755	Octillion. In the United Kingdom, an octillion is 1 followed by 48 zeros.
12756	October is the 10th month of the year according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
12757	Octopus is a sea animal with a rounded body, large eyes, and eight long arms.
12758	O Dalaigh, Cearbhall (1911-1978), was president of the Republic of Ireland from 1974 to 1976.
12759	Ode is a poem of moderate length that usually expresses exalted praise.
12760	Oder River is an important waterway in central Europe.
12761	Odessa (pop. 1,106,000) is a seaport city in Ukraine.
12762	Odets, Clifford (1906-1963), an American dramatist, is best known for his plays of social conflict written during the 1930's.
12763	Odin was the chief god in Norse mythology.
12764	Odoacer (A.D. 434?-493), was the Germanic leader who overthrew the last emperor of Rome in the West, ending the West Roman Empire.
12765	O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?-1602), took a leading part in the Irish resistance to English rule in the late 1500's.
12766	O'Dowd, Bernard (1866-1953), an Australian poet, was widely acclaimed in his time.
12767	Odyssey, an epic poem, is perhaps the most influential and most popular work in ancient Greek literature.
12768	Oedema is the swelling of body tissues caused by build-up of fluid in the spaces between cells.
12769	Oedipus was a king of Thebes in Greek mythology.
12770	Oedipus complex, a concept used in psychoanalysis, is a child's unconscious desire for the exclusive love of the parent of the opposite sex.
12771	Oersted is a unit used mainly to express the intensity of strength of a magnetic field caused by an electric current in a wire.

12772	Oersted, Hans Christian (1777-1851), a Danish physicist and chemist, laid the foundation for the science of electromagnetism (see ELECTROMAGNETISM).
12773	Oesophagus, also called gullet, is the muscular canal that carries food from the lower part of the pharynx to the stomach.
12774	Oestrogen is any of a group of chemically similar hormones that cause the growth and development of female sexual characteristics in human beings and other animals.
12775	Oestrous cycle is the process that prepares the females of most species of mammals for mating and bearing young.
12776	O'Faolain, Sean (1900-1991), became known as a leading Irish author.
12777	Offaly is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
12778	Offa's Dyke is an ancient earthwork between England and Wales.
12779	Offenbach, Jacques (1819-1880), a French composer, created the French style of operetta.
12780	Offset is a printing process in which the printing is done first on the rubber surface of a rotating cylinder.
12781	O Fiaich, Tomas Cardinal (1923-1990), became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland in 1977.
12782	O'Flaherty, Liam (1896-1984), was an Irish writer of novels and short stories.
12783	Ogdon, John (1937-1989), an English concert pianist, won international fame while in his early twenties.
12784	Oglethorpe, James Edward (1696-1785), an Englishman, was the founder of the American colony of Georgia.
12785	Ogwr (pop. 130,500) was a local government district in Mid Glamorgan, Wales, administered from the fast-developing industrial town of Bridgend.
12786	O'Hara, John (1905-1970), was an American novelist and short-story writer.
12787	O'Hara, John Francis Cardinal (1888-1960), archbishop of Philadelphia, U.S.A., became a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1958.
12788	Oh, Sadaharu (1940-...), became a famous Japanese baseball player.
12789	Ohia is a mountain apple tree that grows in Hawaii.
12790	O'Higgins, Bernardo (1778-1842), was the chief liberator of Chile and its first leader after independence.
12791	Ohio, a state in the Midwestern region of the United States, is one of the country's leading industrial states.
12792	Ohio River is the second most heavily used commercial river in the United States.
12793	Ohm is the unit used to measure resistance to the passage of an electric current.
12794	Ohm, Georg Simon (1787-1854), a German physicist, in 1827 discovered the mathematical law of electric currents called Ohm's law (see OHM'S LAW).
12795	Ohm's law is a mathematical formula that expresses the relationship between the electromotive force, electric current, and resistance in a circuit.
12796	Oil. Any greasy substance that does not dissolve in water but can be dissolved in ether is classified as an oil.
12797	Oil shale is a soft, fine-grained sedimentary rock from which oil and natural gas are obtained.
12798	Oilbird is a cave-dwelling bird found in northern South America.
12799	Oilcloth is a heavy, waterproof cloth used to cover tables and walls that must often be washed.
12800	Oireachtas is the national Parliament of the Republic of Ireland.
12801	Oistrakh, David (1908-1974), was a leading Ukrainian violinist.
12802	Ojos del Salado is the second highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.
12803	Okapi is a rare animal that lives in dense forests around the Congo River basin in Africa.
12804	Okavango, also called Cubango, is a river system in southern Africa.
12805	O'Keeffe, Georgia (1887-1986), was an American painter who found most of her inspiration in nature.

12806	O'Keefe, Johnny (1935-1978) was the first Australian rock'n'roll star to be given equal billing with international performers.
12807	O'Kelly, Sean Thomas (1882-1966), an Irish patriot and statesman, was president of the Republic of Ireland from 1945 to 1959.
12808	O'Kennedy, Michael (1936-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was the Republic of Ireland's minister for labour from 1991 to 1992.
12809	Okhotsk, Sea of, is a large arm of the north Pacific Ocean on the eastern boundary of Russia.
12810	Okinawa is the largest and most important island of the Ryukyu Islands, a chain of islands in the North Pacific Ocean.
12811	Oklahoma is a major fuel and food producing state in the southwestern part of the United States.
12812	Oklahoma City (pop. 444,719; met. area pop. 958,839) is the capital and largest city of Oklahoma.
12813	Okra, also known as "lady's fingers", is a plant cultivated for its immature pods, which are used in stews, to thicken and flavour soup, and as a vegetable.
12814	Okri, Ben (1959-...), is a Nigerian novelist.
12815	Olav V (1903-1991), became king of Norway in 1957 when his father, King Haakon VII, died.
12816	Old age cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies.
12817	Old Bailey is the common name for the Central Criminal Court in London.
12818	Old Catholic churches are a group of Christian churches that split away from the Roman Catholic Church.
12819	Old English sheepdog is best known for its long hair, "bobbed" tail, and odd, shuffling walk.
12820	Old Mill is a tourist attraction in Perth, Australia.
12821	Old Sarum is a large, cone-shaped hill about 90 metres high and surrounded with earthworks.
12822	Old Sydney Town is a re-creation of the early buildings of Sydney as they looked in 1810.
12823	Old Testament is the Christian name for the Jewish Bible.
12824	Old Vic is a theatre near Waterloo Station in London.
12825	Old World is a general term applied to the Eastern Hemisphere.
12826	Oldenburg, Claes (1929-...), is an American sculptor who became a leader of the pop art movement during the early 1960's.
12827	Oldham (pop. 211,400) is a town in Greater Manchester, England.
12828	Olds, Ransom Eli (1864-1950), was an American pioneer inventor and manufacturer of motorcars.
12829	Oleander is an ornamental flowering shrub which is valued as a house plant.
12830	O'Leary, Michael (1936-...), an Irish politician, led the Labour Party of Ireland from June 1981 to October 1982.
12831	Olgas are a group of large, rounded rock outcrops, located 32 kilometres west of Ayers Rock in the Northern Territory of Australia.
12832	Oligarchy is any type of government in which power is held by relatively few people.
12833	Oliphant, Sir Mark (1901-...) , Australian physicist, was governor of South Australia from 1971 to 1976.
12834	Olive is the fruit of a tree that grows in subtropical regions.
12835	Olive oil is a fragrant, edible oil made from olives.
12836	Olivier, Laurence (1907-1989), became one of the leading English actors of the 1900's.
12837	Olivine is any of a group of common rock-forming minerals that consist of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, and iron.
12838	Olmsted, Frederick Law (1822-1903), was an American landscape architect, city planner, and writer on social issues.
12839	Olney, Richard (1835-1917), an American politician, held two Cabinet posts under president Grover Cleveland.
12840	Olsen, John, (1928-...), one of Australia's leading painters, became known for one major work.
12841	Olson, Charles (1910-1970), was one of the most influential American poets of his time.
12842	Olympia is a valley about 18 kilometres from Pírgos, Greece.

12843	Olympiad. In the Greek system of telling time, an Olympiad was the period of four years that elapsed between two successive celebrations of the Olympian, or Olympic, Games.
12844	Olympias (375?-316 B.C.), was the wife of Philip II of Macedonia, and the mother of Alexander the Great.
12845	Olympic Games are the most important international athletic competition in the world.
12846	Olympic Mountains are part of the Pacific Coast Ranges, in the United States of America.
12847	Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece.
12848	Omagh (pop. 45,568) is a local government district in Northern Ireland, centred on the town of Omagh, about 100 kilometres west of Belfast.
12849	Omaha (pop. 335,795; met. area pop. 535,634) is the largest city in Nebraska.
12850	O'Malley, Desmond (1939-...), was the founder and first leader of the Progressive Democrats, a political party in the Republic of Ireland.
12851	O'Malley, Grace, was an Irish queen of the 1500's.
12852	O'Malley, King (1854-1953), a member of the Australian Labor Party, served in the House of Representatives from 1906 to 1917.
12853	Oman is a small country in the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula.
12854	Oman, Sir Charles (1860-1946), was a British historian noted for his military histories.
12855	Omar ibn al-Khattab (586?-644), was the second caliph (successor to Muhammad as leader of the Muslim community) after the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632.
12856	Omar Khayyam (1048-1131), was a Persian poet, astronomer, and mathematician.
12857	Ombudsman refers in the United Kingdom to a public official more correctly called the parliamentary commissioner for administration.
12858	Omdurman (pop. 526,827) is the largest city in Sudan.
12859	Omen is supposedly a sign of future good or bad luck.
12860	Omm Kalthum (1910-1975), an Egyptian singer, became known as "the mother of Middle Eastern music."
12861	Omnivore is an animal that eats both animals and plants.
12862	Omsk (pop. 1,159,000) is an important manufacturing centre of Russia.
12863	On-line service is a business that provides access to the Internet (the global computer network), and offers a wide range of original content not available on the Internet.
12864	Onager is a fast-running relative of the donkey.
12865	Onassis, Aristotle Socrates (1906-1975), a Greek shipowner and business executive, became one of the world's wealthiest individuals.
12866	Oncology is the study of the development, treatment, and prevention of cancer.
12867	O'Neale, Peggy (1796-1879), was a central figure in one of the greatest society disputes in the history of Washington, D.C.
12868	O'Neill, Lord (1914-1990), Baron O'Neill of the Maine, was prime minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969.
12869	O'Neill, Eugene Gladstone (1888-1953), is considered America's greatest playwright.
12870	O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?-1649), was an Irish patriot and soldier.
12871	Onion is a vegetable that has a strong odour and flavour.
12872	Onn bin Ja'afar, Dato (1895-1962), was the most outstanding political and administrative figure in Malaya before the country gained its independence from British rule in 1957.
12873	Onslow, Arthur (1691-1768), was speaker of the British House of Commons from 1728 to 1761 (see PARLIAMENT).
12874	Ontario (pop 10,084,885) is a Canadian province.
12875	Onyx is a term used loosely to apply to a banded carbonate rock and also to agate, a fine-grained variety of quartz (see AGATE).
12876	Oodnadatta (pop. 163) is a town in South Australia.
12877	Ooze is a name for the mud found on the bottom of the ocean in deep waters.
12878	Opal is a gemstone that contains a rainbow of colours.

12879	Oparin, Alexander Ivanovich (1894-1980), was a Soviet biochemist.
12880	Open shop is a business that employs both union and nonunion workers.
12881	Open University is the name of several national organizations that offer degree, diploma, vocational, professional, and other adult education courses to adults who study at home or at work.
12882	Opera is a drama in which the characters sing, rather than speak, all or most of their lines.
12883	Operating system is a program that controls all the functions of a computer.
12884	Operetta is a type of musical theatre that was popular from the mid-1800's to the 1920's.
12885	Ophir, a former gold-mining township, is of historical interest as the site of one of Australia's first gold rushes.
12886	Ophthalmia is a name for severe diseases affecting the eye membranes.
12887	Ophthalmology is the field of medicine involving the diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases.
12888	Ophthalmoscope is an optical instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
12889	Opiate is any drug made from or containing opium.
12890	Opie, John (1761-1807), was an English painter of portraits and historical scenes.
12891	Opium is a drug that serves as the source of several medicines, including codeine and morphine.
12892	Opo was a friendly, playful dolphin that lived in the sea near Opononi, a township on the northwest coast of New Zealand, from December 1955 until its death in March 1956.
12893	Opossum is any member of a family of furry mammals that live in the Western Hemisphere.
12894	Oppenheimer is the family name of two business leaders who played an important part in the development of mining in South Africa in the 1900's.
12895	Oppenheimer, J. Robert (1904-1967), an American physicist, became known as the father of the atomic bomb.
12896	Opperman, Sir Hubert (1904-...), was Australia's champion road cyclist from 1924 to 1929.
12897	Opposition is a term that describes the relative position of two celestial bodies when the earth comes closest to being directly between them.
12898	Optical character recognition (OCR), is a function by which special software converts printed text into a format that can be edited with a word-processing programme.
12899	Optical disc is a flat, round platter on which sounds, pictures, or text are recorded.
12900	Optical illusion. As we look down a long, straight road, we see that it seems to grow narrower in the distance.
12901	Optics is the branch of physics and engineering that is concerned with the properties of light.
12902	Optometry is a profession devoted to the care of vision.
12903	Oracle, in the ancient Greek world, was a shrine where people consulted special priests or priestesses.
12904	Oran (pop. 663,504) is a Mediterranean Sea port in Algeria.
12905	Orange is a popular citrus fruit enjoyed by people throughout the world.
12906	Orange (pop. 32,846) is a city in New South Wales, Australia.
12907	Orange River is the longest river in South Africa.
12908	Orangemen are members of the Orange Society, an organisation based in Northern Ireland which supports Protestant Christianity and civil and religious freedom.
12909	Orangutan is a large, rare ape that lives in the rain forests of Sumatra and Borneo.
12910	Oratorio is a dramatic musical composition for singers.
12911	Oratory is the art of skilful speaking.
12912	Orbit is the path of a natural or artificial object that moves under the influence of a central force.
12913	Orchestra is a group of musicians who play together on various instruments.
12914	Orchestra bells imitate the effect of real bells of cast bronze.
12915	Orchid is any of an extremely large family of plants, many of which bear beautiful flowers.
12916	Orczy, Baroness (1865-1947), was a Hungarian-born author known chiefly for her adventure-filled novels and detective stories.

12917	Ord River, in Western Australia, rises near Halls Creek and flows northward for 480 kilometres into Cambridge Gulf, near Wyndham.
12918	Order is a unit of scientific classification.
12919	Order in Council. Decrees issued by the British Crown when matters of great importance confront the nation are called Orders in Council.
12920	Ordnance is a military term used for weapons and ammunition.
12921	Ordnance Survey (OS) is the official mapping organization of Great Britain.
12922	Ore is a bronze coin used in Sweden.
12923	Ore is a coin used in Denmark and Norway.
12924	Ore is a mineral or a rock that contains enough of a metal to make it worth mining.
12925	Oregon, a Pacific Coast state of the United States, is known for its vast forests of evergreen trees.
12926	Oregon grape is the state flower of Oregon, U.S.A. This wild plant, also called the Oregon hollygrape, grows from western Oregon through Washington into British Columbia, Canada.
12927	Oregon Territory was created after the settlement in 1846 of a boundary dispute in what is now the United States between America and Great Britain.
12928	Oregon Trail was the longest of the great overland routes used in the westward expansion of the United States.
12929	O'Reilly, Bernard (1903-1975), an Australian writer and a well-known bushman, became famous for his books Green Mountains (1940) and Cullenbenbong (1944).
12930	O'Reilly, Bill (1905-1992), known as Tiger Bill, was one of the finest bowlers in Australian cricket history.
12931	O'Reilly, Tony (1936-...), became president and chief executive officer of the United States food manufacturer H. J. Heinz Company in 1979.
12932	Orellana, Francisco de (1511?-1546), a Spanish explorer, headed the first expedition by Europeans to navigate the entire length of the Amazon River in South America.
12933	Orestes, in Greek mythology, was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, the rulers of Mycenae, or Argos.
12934	Orff, Carl (1895-1982), was a German composer and music educator.
12935	Organ is a keyboard musical instrument.
12936	Organic chemistry is the study of compounds that contain carbon atoms.
12937	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an association of 29 nations in Western Europe, North America, and the Pacific area.
12938	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is an international association of countries that work to increase their security.
12939	Organization of African Unity (OAU) is an association of African nations.
12940	Organization of American States (OAS) is an association of 35 American countries.
12941	Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is an international organization of Muslim countries based in Jidda, Saudi Arabia.
12942	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an association of 12 nations that depend heavily on oil exports for their incomes.
12943	O'Riada, Sean (1931-1971), was an Irish musician and composer.
12944	Orient is another name for the Asian countries and islands, or the East.
12945	Orienteering is a sport in which competitors travel on foot from point to point, using maps and compasses.
12946	Origami is the art of folding paper into decorative objects.
12947	Orinoco River is a South American river.
12948	Oriole is the name of two different groups of woodland birds that have bright plumage, mainly yellow and black or red and black.
12949	Orion, the Hunter, is a brilliant constellation that includes two of the brightest stars in the sky.
12950	Orion was a handsome and energetic hunter in Greek mythology.

12951	Orissa is a state on the northeastern coast of India.
12952	Orizaba, Pico de, is the highest mountain in Mexico and the third highest in North America.
12953	Orkney is a group of 67 islands and many islets lying off the northern coast of Scotland.
12954	Orlando, Florida (pop. 164,693), is a popular winter resort and tourist centre in the United States.
12955	Orlando, Vittorio Emanuele (1860-1952), served as prime minister of Italy from 1917 to 1919.
12956	Orleans was the name of two branches of the royal French family, the houses of Valois-Orleans and Bourbon-Orleans (see BOURBON; VALOIS).
12957	Orleans (pop. 107,965; met. area pop. 243,153) is an important commercial centre in north-central France.
12958	Ormandy, Eugene (1899-1985), became one of the world's best-known conductors during his long career in the United States as director of the Philadelphia Orchestra.
12959	Ornithology is the scientific study of birds.
12960	Ornithopter is a machine designed to fly by flapping its wings like a bird.
12961	Orozco, Jose Clemente (1883-1949), was a Mexican painter.
12962	Orpen, Sir William (1878-1931), was an Irish painter.
12963	Orpheus was a musician in Greek and Roman mythology.
12964	Orr, Bobby (1948-...), became famous as one of the greatest defencemen in the history of the U.S's.
12965	Orrisroot is the dried, sweet-smelling rhizome (underground stem) of certain irises.
12966	Ortega, Daniel (1945-...), was head of Nicaragua's government from 1979 until 1990.
12967	Ortega y Gasset, Jose (1883-1955), was a Spanish philosopher and essayist.
12968	Orthodontics is the branch of dentistry that prevents and corrects irregular positions of the teeth.
12969	Orthopaedics is a branch of medicine that deals with disorders of the bones and muscles and their associated tissues.
12970	Orwell, George, was the pen name of Eric Arthur Blair (1903-1950), an English novelist and social critic.
12971	Oryx is the name of three species of antelope that live in desert regions.
12972	Osage orange is a small- to medium-sized tree planted across the United States for hedges, ornamental purposes, and shade.
12973	Osaka (pop. 2,636,260) is the third largest city in Japan.
12974	Osborne, John (1929-1994), an English dramatist, became famous with his first important play, Look Back in Anger (1956).
12975	Oscan was a language used by one of the earliest known peoples of Italy.
12976	Oscilloscope is an electronic instrument that displays changing electrical signals.
12977	O'Shane, Pat (1941-...), an Australian lawyer, became Australia's first Aboriginal judge in 1996.
12978	Osier is the name of certain shrubs and small trees in the willow family.
12979	Osiris was an Egyptian fertility god who became the chief god of the underworld.
12980	Osler, Sir William (1849-1919), was a Canadian doctor and one of the greatest medical educators.
12981	Oslo (pop. 449,220) is the capital and largest city of Norway.
12982	Osmena, Sergio (1878-1961), a Filipino statesman, was president of the Philippines from 1944 to 1946.
12983	Osmium is a hard metallic element, symbol Os.
12984	Osmosis is the movement of liquid from one solution into another through a membrane that separates them.
12985	Osprey, also called fish hawk, is a fish-eating bird.
12986	Ostend (pop. 69,129) is a Belgian city on the North Sea, about 125 kilometres northwest of Brussels.
12987	Osteology is the science concerned with the structure and function of bones.
12988	Osteomyelitis is an inflammation of bone and bone marrow, the jellylike material in the core of bones.

12989	Osteopathic medicine is a system of medical care based on the belief that all body systems are interrelated.
12990	Osteoporosis is a loss of bone tissue.
12991	Osteosclerosis means hardening, thickening, and increased density of bone.
12992	Ostrava (pop. 331,448) is one of the largest cities in the Czech Republic.
12993	Ostrich is the largest living bird.
12994	Ostwald, Wilhelm (1853-1932), a German chemist, writer, and teacher, won the 1909 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
12995	Oswald, Lee Harvey (1939-1963), was accused of assassinating John F. Kennedy, president of the United States, on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.
12996	Oswestry (pop. 33,600) is a local government district in the northwest part of Shropshire, England.
12997	Otis, Elisha Graves (1811-1861), was an American inventor who built the first lift with an automatic safety device.
12998	O'Toole, Patrick (1938-...), a Fine Gael politician, was the Republic of Ireland's minister for defence and for the Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking regions) from 1986 until 1987.
12999	O'Toole, Peter (1932-...), a stage and screen actor, achieved one of his greatest successes as Hamlet in the National Theatre's opening production in 1963.
13000	O'Toole, Saint Laurence (1130?-1180), was archbishop of Dublin, Ireland.
13001	Otoscope is an instrument that doctors use to examine the eardrum.
13002	Ottawa, Ontario, is the capital of Canada.
13003	Otter is a member of the weasel family.
13004	Otter hound is a breed of dog that was developed in Great Britain for the sport of hunting otters.
13005	Otto was the name of three German kings and emperors, father, son, and grandson.
13006	Otto I (1815-1867), a Bavarian prince, became the first king of Greece after it was liberated from Turkey in 1830 (see GREECE [History]).
13007	Ottoman Empire was the most powerful empire in the world during the 1500's and 1600's.
13008	Otway, Thomas (1652-1685), was an English Restoration dramatist.
13009	Ouagadougou (pop. 442,223) is the capital and largest city of the West African republic of Burkina Faso.
13010	Oudtshoorn (pop. 33,480) is a tourist resort in the Western Cape province of South Africa.
13011	Ouija board is a device used to supposedly ask questions of the spirits of the dead and receive answers from them.
13012	Ounce is a measure of weight and of volume.
13013	Ouse is the name of four major rivers in England.
13014	Oursler, Fulton (1893-1952), was an American writer and editor.
13015	Outboard motor is a petrol or electric motor attached to the stern of a boat.
13016	Outcalt, Richard Felton (1863-1928), was an American cartoonist.
13017	Outline is a short summary of the main topics or principal ideas of a written work or a speech.
13018	Outrigger is either of two kinds of boats or two kinds of boat devices.
13019	Outward Bound Trust runs a group of schools in Britain designed to strengthen the character of young people through adventure.
13020	Ovary is either of a pair of female sex organs that store and release eggs.
13021	Ovens River is located in northeastern Victoria, Australia.
13022	Ovenbird refers to two types of American birds that build domed nests.
13023	Overland telegraph runs across Australia for 3,568 kilometres from Adelaide to Darwin, where it joins telegraphic links with Asia and Europe.
13024	Overlanders is an Australian term for men who drive sheep or cattle long distances through undeveloped country.
13025	Overture is an instrumental composition that introduces a longer musical work, especially an opera.

13026	Ovett, Steve (1955-...), one of Britain's greatest track athletes, won fame for his record-breaking successes and his rivalry with another British athlete, Sebastian Coe.
13027	Ovid (43 B.C.-A.D. 17?) was a great Roman poet.
13028	Oviparous animal is an animal that reproduces by means of fertilized eggs that develop outside of the mother's body.
13029	Owen is the family name of two social theorists, father and son.
13030	Owen, David (1938-...), is a British politician who led the Social Democratic Party (SDP) from 1983 to 1987.
13031	Owen, Goronwy (1728-1769?), was a Welsh poet and clergyman.
13032	Owen, Wilfred (1893-1918), was a British World War I poet.
13033	Owen Gun was an Australian-designed and manufactured submachine gun.
13034	Owens, Jesse (1913-1980), was an American athletics star.
13035	Owl is a type of bird that usually lives alone and hunts for food at night.
13036	Ox. Oxen include domestic cattle, water buffalo, bison, musk oxen, brahman, yak, banteng, and other members of the bovine family.
13037	Oxalic acid is a strong organic acid found in many vegetables and other plants.
13038	Oxalis is the name of a large group of plants that grow chiefly in South Africa and South America.
13039	Oxbow lake is a crescent-shaped lake that forms when a river channel is cut off from the main stream.
13040	Oxenstierna, Axel Gustafsson (1583-1654), a Swedish statesman, was friend and adviser to King Gustavus Adolphus.
13041	Oxford (pop. 109,000) is a local government district in Oxfordshire, England.
13042	Oxford Movement is the name given to a revival in the Church of England, the official state church in England, which began in 1833 at Oxford.
13043	Oxford University is the oldest university in Great Britain and one of the world's most famous institutions of higher learning.
13044	Oxfordshire is an agricultural county with unspoilt scenery, beautiful villages, and historic houses that attract many tourists.
13045	Oxidation is a chemical reaction in which a substance loses electrons.
13046	Oxide is a chemical compound of oxygen with some other element.
13047	Oxley, John (1785?-1828), was a surveyor general of New South Wales, Australia.
13048	Oxygen is a life-supporting gas and a chemical element.
13049	Oyster is a type of shellfish found in oceans and coastal inlets in regions with mild to tropical climates.
13050	Oystercatcher is the name of several species of wading birds that live on seacoasts in most parts of the world.
13051	Oz, Amos (1939-...), is an Israeli novelist from the first generation of Israeli-born Jewish writers.
13052	Ozalid process is a method of producing copies of documents.
13053	Ozawa, Seiji (1935-...), is one of the outstanding orchestra conductors of his time.
13054	Ozone is a form of oxygen that is present in the earth's atmosphere in small amounts.
13055	P is the 16th letter of the English alphabet.
13056	Pa was a fortified Maori village.
13057	Paarl (pop. 73,415), a town in the Western Cape Province, is the third oldest colonial settlement in South Africa.
13058	Paca is a large rodent found in the tropics of North and South America.
13059	Pachmann, Vladimir de (1848-1933), was a Russian pianist.
13060	Pachomius, Saint (290?-346), a Christian monk from Egypt, founded the first Christian religious communities called monasteries.
13061	Pachyderm is one of the pachydermata, a zoological classification that has been abandoned.
13062	Pacific Islands, also called Oceania, is the name given to a group of many thousands of islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean.

13063	Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water in the world.
13064	Pacific Rim is a term widely used to describe countries that border the Pacific Ocean.
13065	Pacifism is a belief that rejects the use of violence.
13066	Pacino, Al (1940-...), is an Italian-American film actor.
13067	Packaging is the preparation of goods for distribution and sale in bottles, boxes, tin cans, and other containers.
13068	Packer is the name of two Australian publishers.
13069	Paddle steamer is a steamship driven by paddle wheels.
13070	Paddlefish is the name of two species of primitive freshwater fish, with sharklike fins and an elongated snout.
13071	Pademelon is a small kind of wallaby.
13072	Paderewski, Ignace Jan (1860-1941), was a Polish pianist, composer, and statesman.
13073	Padua (pop. 231,337) stands on the Bacchiglione River, 35 kilometres southwest of Venice.
13074	Paediatrics is the branch of medicine concerned with the care of children.
13075	Pagan is a volcanic island in the Pacific Ocean.
13076	Paganini, Niccolò (1782-1840), an Italian musician and composer, became one of the greatest violinists of all time.
13077	Page, Sir Earle (1880-1961), an Australian politician, was leader of the Country Party from 1920 to 1939.
13078	Page, Walter Hines (1855-1918), was an American editor and diplomat.
13079	Page, William Tyler (1868-1942), produced The American's Creed as his winning submission in a nationwide contest for writing a national creed.
13080	Pageant is a spectacular show.
13081	Pagoda is a type of tower commonly associated with Buddhist temples.
13082	Pahang is an eastern state of Peninsular Malaysia which developed an offshore oil and gas industry in the 1980's.
13083	Paignton is a popular seaside resort and a fishing port in Devon, England.
13084	Pain is an unpleasant sensation.
13085	Paine, Thomas (1737-1809), was a famous English-born American pamphleteer, agitator, and writer on politics and religion.
13086	Paint is a substance that provides colour and protection for surfaces.
13087	Painted Desert is a brilliantly coloured plateau region that extends for about 320 kilometres along the Little Colorado River in north-central Arizona, U.S.A.
13088	Painted lady is the name of two species of butterflies, so named because of their attractive wing patterns.
13089	Painter refers to the artist who paints pictures, and also to the skilled worker in the building trades.
13090	Painter's colic, which is sometimes called lead colic, is a severe pain in the abdomen due to lead poisoning.
13091	Painting is one of the oldest and most important arts.
13092	Paisley is a city in western Scotland located about 11 kilometres west of Glasgow.
13093	Paisley, Ian (1926-...), is a Northern Ireland Presbyterian minister known for his hardline support of Northern Ireland's status as a province of the United Kingdom (see UNIONIST PARTIES).
13094	Pakistan is a Muslim nation in southern Asia.
13095	Palaeography is the study of ancient and medieval handwriting.
13096	Palaeontology is the scientific study of animals, plants, and other organisms that lived in prehistoric times--that is, more than 5,500 years ago.
13097	Palanquin, a device like a litter, was used for many years by Chinese and Japanese, much as Westerners use taxis.
13098	Palate is the roof of the mouth.
13099	Palatinate was the name of two small countries of the old German Empire.

13100	Palau Islands (pop. 18,000) is a small island nation in the western Pacific Ocean.
13101	Palermo (pop. 699,691) is the capital and chief seaport of Sicily, an Italian island.
13102	Palestine, a small, historic land at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, is one of the world's most historic places.
13103	Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the political body that represents the Arab people of Palestine.
13104	Palestrina, Giovanni (1525?-1594), was one of the greatest composers of the Italian Renaissance.
13105	Paley, William (1743-1805), was an English theologian and philosopher.
13106	Palindrome is a word, sentence, or verse that is spelled the same from right to left as from left to right.
13107	Palladio, Andrea (1508-1580), was an architect of the Italian Renaissance.
13108	Palladium is a chemical element with symbol Pd.
13109	Palm is a group of trees, vines, and shrubs that typically grow in warm and wet climates, especially in the tropics.
13110	Palm Island is a cluster of islands 64 kilometres north of Townsville, and 32 kilometres east of Ingham, in North Queensland, Australia.
13111	Palm oil, made from the fruit of the oil palm tree, is one of the most widely used vegetable oils in the world.
13112	Palm Springs (pop. 40,181) is a resort city in southern California, U.S.A., that is surrounded by desert and mountains.
13113	Palm Sunday is the Sunday before Easter and marks the beginning of Holy Week in the Christian calendar.
13114	Palmer is a river in northern Queensland, Australia.
13115	Palmer, Arnold (1929-...), an American golfer, became one of the greatest and most popular players in the history of the sport.
13116	Palmer, Geoffrey (1942-...), a Labour politician, served as prime minister of New Zealand from August 1989 to September 1990.
13117	Palmer, Samuel (1805-1881), an English landscape painter and etcher, is best known for his mystical and imaginative pastoral scenes in watercolour.
13118	Palmer, Vance (1885-1959), an Australian author, excelled in character sketches and studies of ordinary people in his short stories and novels.
13119	Palmerston, Viscount (1784-1865), an English statesman, served with distinction as a British foreign secretary and prime minister.
13120	Palmerston North (pop. 67,405) is a city in the North Island of New Zealand.
13121	Palmetto is the name given to 14 species (kinds) of fan-leaved palm trees.
13122	Palmistry is the practice of foretelling the future by examining the lines and marks on the palm of the human hand.
13123	Palmyra was an ancient Syrian city, about midway between the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and the Euphrates River.
13124	Palmyra palm is a tree that grows throughout India and nearby islands and in other hot countries.
13125	Palomar Observatory is an astronomical observatory in southwestern California, U.S.A. It is best known for its Hale telescope, which is one of the world's largest optical telescopes.
13126	Paloverde is a thorny little tree that grows in the dry regions of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico.
13127	Palsy means the same as paralysis, the loss of movement or sensation (see PARALYSIS).
13128	Pamirs is a huge region, where the Himalaya, Hindu Kush, Kunlun, and Tian Shan mountains meet.
13129	Pampa is a Spanish word that means plain.
13130	Pampas grass is the name of some 20 species of grasses that form large clumps with tall silvery, flowering plumes.

13131	Pamphlet is a short published work of topical interest.
13132	Pan was the god of woods and pastures in Greek mythology.
13133	Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) is a political party that represents the interests of black South Africans.
13134	Pan-American conferences bring together representatives from countries of North, Central, and South America.
13135	Pan American Games are a series of athletic contests, patterned after the Olympic Games and sponsored by the Pan American Sports Organization, made up of 38 Western Hemisphere nations.
13136	Pan American Highway is a system of major roads that extends from the United States-Mexican border to southern Chile.
13137	Pan American Union was the former name of the permanent body of the Organization of American States (OAS).
13138	Panama is a small country in Central America that has worldwide importance as a transportation centre.
13139	Panama Canal is a waterway that cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and links the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
13140	Panama Canal Zone was a strip of land across the Isthmus of Panama that was governed by the United States from 1903 to 1979.
13141	Panama City (pop. 389,172) is the capital and largest city of Panama, a country in Central America.
13142	Pancake Day is the name given to Shrove Tuesday in Britain.
13143	Pancasila are the five principles of the Indonesian state philosophy.
13144	Pancreas is a body organ found in human beings and all animals with backbones.
13145	Pancreatin is an extract of tissue from the pancreas gland, containing digestive enzymes.
13146	Panda is the name of two kinds of Asian animals.
13147	Pandit, Vijayalakshmi (1900-1990), one of India's most famous women, was distinguished for her work in government and for her interest in the women's movement.
13148	Pandora, in Greek mythology, was the first woman.
13149	Pangolin is the name of several species of animals that resemble anteaters and armadillos.
13150	Panini was a grammarian of the ancient, Indian language of Sanskrit.
13151	Panipat, Battles of, took place around Panipat, which is now an Indian town and district in the state of Haryana.
13152	Pankhurst, Emmeline Goulden (1858-1928), led the fight for women's voting rights in England.
13153	Panmunjom is the site of the truce talks that ended the Korean War in 1953.
13154	Pansy is a commonly cultivated type of violet.
13155	Pantheism is the belief that the essence of God is in all things.
13156	Pantheon is a well-preserved ancient temple in the centre of Rome.
13157	Panther is a name used loosely for certain members of the cat family.
13158	Pantograph is the name of a mechanical drawing instrument which copies, traces, or cuts in duplicate a design, map outline, or drawing.
13159	Pantomime, in the British Isles, is a traditional Christmas entertainment.
13160	Papadopoulos, George (1919-...), headed the government of Greece from 1967 to 1973.
13161	Papal States was the name given to territory once ruled by the pope of the Roman Catholic Church.
13162	Papaya is a tropical fruit that has edible flesh and seeds.
13163	Papen, Franz von (1879-1969), was a German politician who helped make Adolf Hitler head of the German government in 1933.
13164	Paper is one of the world's most important industrial products.
13165	Paper bag is one of our most useful items.

13166	Paperbarks are large Australasian trees that have loose bark that looks like paper hanging from their trunks and branches.
13167	Paperwork refers to the use of decorative papers.
13168	Papier-mache is a mixture of paper and glue used in crafts and the fine arts.
13169	Papillon is a small breed of dog.
13170	Paprika is a red seasoning.
13171	Papua New Guinea is an independent country located in the Pacific Ocean, north of Australia.
13172	Papyrus is an Egyptian water plant.
13173	Parable is a brief story, proverb, or saying that expresses a moral.
13174	Parabola is one of the curves most used in science.
13175	Paracelsus, Philippus Aureolus (1493?-1541) was a Swiss doctor who introduced the use of drugs made from minerals.
13176	Paracetamol is a commonly used drug that relieves pain and reduces fever.
13177	Parachute is a device used to slow the fall of a person or object from an aircraft or any other great height.
13178	Parade is a public march or procession honouring a particular occasion.
13179	Paradise is a name for heaven.
13180	Paraffin is an important petroleum product, used chiefly as fuel.
13181	Paraffin wax is a white, partly clear, waxy solid that has no odour or taste.
13182	Paragraph is a section of a written work that consists of one or more sentences constructed and arranged to function as a unit.
13183	Paraguay, a small landlocked country located near the centre of South America, is surrounded by three countries--Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil.
13184	Paraguay River is a 2,549-kilometre river that flows southward through Paraguay, South America, cutting the country in two.
13185	Paraguayan settlements. In 1893, William Lane, an Australian social reformer of the labour movement, led a group of members of the New Australia Cooperative Settlement Association to establish a settlement in Paraguay, in South America.
13186	Parakeet is a small member of the parrot family.
13187	Parallax is the difference in direction of an object when seen from two positions that are not in a direct line with each other and the object.
13188	Paralysis is the loss of the ability to move.
13189	Paramaribo (pop. 180,000) is the capital, largest city, and chief port of Suriname, a country in northeastern South America.
13190	Paramecium is a tiny one-celled organism that can hardly be seen without the microscope.
13191	Paramedic is a trained medical worker who takes the place of a doctor in certain situations.
13192	Parameswara (?-1414?) was a Sumatran prince who founded the Melakan Sultanate in Malaya.
13193	Parana (pop. 276,160) is a river port city in east-central Argentina.
13194	Parana River is the second longest river in South America, with a length of about 4,000 kilometres.
13195	Parani, Daing (?-1724), was the most famous leader of the Bugis, a warlike people from Sulawesi, Indonesia.
13196	Parapsychology is the scientific study of certain alleged phenomena that do not exist according to current scientific assumptions.
13197	Parasite is an organism that feeds and lives on another living organism, called a host.
13198	Parathyroid gland consists of four tiny glands that function as one gland.
13199	Parchment is an animal skin that has been prepared as a surface for writing.
13200	Pardon, in law, has two meanings.
13201	Pare, Ambroise (1510?-1590), was a Frenchman who became one of the greatest surgeons in the history of medicine.
13202	Parent is a father or mother.

13203	Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or sentence added to another sentence for the purpose of extra explanation, information, or comment.
13204	Parer, Damien (1912-1944), was an Australian photographer.
13205	Pareto, Vilfredo (1848-1923), was an Italian sociologist and economist known chiefly for his theories on political behaviour.
13206	Paricutin is the most recent volcano to form in the Western Hemisphere.
13207	Paris, in Greek mythology, was a son of Priam, king of Troy.
13208	Paris is the capital and largest city of France.
13209	Paris, Comte de (1838-1894), a claimant to the French throne, became heir apparent on the death of his father in 1842.
13210	Paris, Matthew (1200?-1259), was an English monk and historian.
13211	Paris, University of, is a government-supported university system in Paris and its suburbs.
13212	Paris conferences. Many international conferences have met in Paris, France.
13213	Parish is the smallest administrative unit of the Church of England.
13214	Parity, in physics, concerns the symmetry between an event and its reflection in a mirror.
13215	Park. Most parks are pieces of land set aside for the public to enjoy.
13216	Park, Mungo (1771-1806), a Scottish surgeon and explorer, was the first European to trace the course of the Niger River in western Africa.
13217	Park, Ruth (1923-...), an Australian author, won the Miles Franklin award for her novel Swords and Crowns and Rings in 1977.
13218	Park Chung Hee (1917-1979) served as president of South Korea from 1963 to 1979.
13219	Parker, Lord (1900-1972), Hubert Lister Parker, became lord chief justice of England in 1958.
13220	Parker, Charlie (1920-1955), an American alto saxophonist and composer, ranks among the most influential musicians in jazz history.
13221	Parker, Dorothy (1893-1967), was an American poet and short-story writer.
13222	Parkes (pop. 13,901) is a town in central western New South Wales, Australia, about 370 kilometres west of Sydney.
13223	Parkes, Sir Henry (1815-1896), served as premier of New South Wales, Australia, on five occasions, between 1872 and 1891.
13224	Parkinson, Cecil (1931-...), a British Conservative Party politician, became minister of transport in 1989.
13225	Parkinson's disease is a disorder of the brain that reduces muscle control.
13226	Parkinson's law is a humorous criticism of the administration of business or government.
13227	Parkman, Francis (1823-1893), one of the United States' greatest historians, wrote vivid accounts of the role of the Indians in North American history.
13228	Parks, Rosa Lee (1913-...), is a black woman who refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A. Her refusal, which occurred in 1955, helped bring about the civil rights movement in the United States.
13229	Parliament is the national lawmaking body of Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom (UK), and other democratic countries.
13230	Parliament, European, is the directly elected Parliament of the European Union (EU) (see EUROPEAN UNION; COMMON MARKET).
13231	Parliamentary procedure is a way to conduct a meeting in an orderly manner.
13232	Parma (pop. 176,750) is a city in northern Italy.
13233	Parma wallaby is a small, rare relative of the kangaroo.
13234	Parmenides was a Greek philosopher who lived about 500 B.C. He played an important part in developing pre-Socratic philosophy.
13235	Parnaiba River rises in the Tabatinga Mountains near the border of the state of Goias, Brazil.
13236	Parnassus is a mountain in Phocis in Greece.
13237	Parnell, Charles Stewart (1846-1891), an Irish Nationalist leader, almost obtained home rule (self-government) for Ireland by constitutional means (see HOME RULE).

13238	Parody is a comic imitation of a literary work.
13239	Parole is the early release of criminals from prison, in most cases as a reward for good behaviour.
13240	Parramatta (pop. 130,783) is one of Sydney's largest local government areas and the geographic and population centre of the Sydney metropolitan area.
13241	Parrington, Vernon Louis (1871-1929), was an American educator and historian.
13242	Parrish, Maxfield (1870-1966), an American painter and illustrator, portrayed a world of rich colour and poetic fancy.
13243	Parrot is the name of a large group of colourful birds found chiefly in warm, tropical regions.
13244	Parrotfish is the name of a group of about 75 species of fish that live around coral reefs in tropical and subtropical seas.
13245	Parry, Sir Hubert (1848-1918), a British composer, is best remembered for his choral music.
13246	Parry, Sir William (1790-1855), a British naval officer and Arctic explorer, led official expeditions in 1819, 1821, and 1824, in search of the Northwest Passage.
13247	Parsec is a traditional unit used in astronomy to measure the distance between stars.
13248	Parsees, also spelled Parsis, are members of the Zoroastrian community located mainly in the area of Bombay, India.
13249	Parsing is a form of recitation involving the analysis of each word in a sentence.
13250	Parsley is a biennial vegetable, usually considered as a herb.
13251	Parsnip is a biennial vegetable with many deeply and finely lobed leaves.
13252	Parsons, Sir Charles (1854-1931), a British engineer, invented the steam-turbine engine, and built the first turbine-powered steamship, Turbinia, in 1897.
13253	Parsons, Robert (1546-1610), led a Jesuit mission to England in 1580 with Edmund Campion (see CAMPION, EDMUND).
13254	Parthenon is an ancient Greek temple in the city of Athens.
13255	Parthia was an ancient kingdom southeast of the Caspian Sea, in Asia.
13256	Participle is a verb form used as an adjective without losing its character as a verb.
13257	Particle accelerator is a device that speeds up the movement of tiny bits of matter.
13258	Partisans work behind enemy lines in wartime to weaken an opponent's hold on the partisans' homeland, and to support the military operations of allies.
13259	Partnership is an association formed by two or more people to carry on a business.
13260	Parton, Dolly Rebecca (1946-...), an American country and pop music singer and songwriter, became a top entertainer in the 1970's.
13261	Partridge is a stocky, medium-sized game bird.
13262	Partridge, Eric (1894-1979), was an expert in the study of the English language.
13263	Parts of speech are the word categories of the English language.
13264	Pasay (pop. 366,623) is a city on Luzon Island, south of Manila in the Philippines.
13265	Pascal, a unit in the metric system, is used to measure pressure (force per unit of area).
13266	Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662), was a French physicist, mathematician, and philosopher.
13267	Pascal's law, also called Pascal's principle, describes the effect of applying pressure on a fluid in a closed container.
13268	Paschal II (?-1118) was elected pope in 1099.
13269	Pasmore, Victor (1908-...), is a British painter best known for his abstract compositions.
13270	Paspalums are types of grass that grow naturally in tropical places and temperate America.
13271	Pasqueflower is the name of small plants related to anemones, with large flowers that open early in the spring.
13272	Passenger pigeon is an extinct bird that was formerly abundant in eastern North America.
13273	Passion music is a vocal composition that dramatically tells the Gospel story of the suffering and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
13274	Passion play is a dramatic performance that presents the death and resurrection of a god.
13275	Passionflower is a woody vine that has unusual blossoms.

13276	Passover is a Jewish festival that celebrates the flight of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery, probably in the 1200's B.C. The story of Passover is told in the Bible in Chapter 12 of the Book of Exodus.
13277	Passport is a travel document that identifies the holder as a citizen of the country by which it is issued.
13278	Pasta is a food made chiefly from flour and water.
13279	Pasternak, Boris (1890-1960), was a Russian poet and fiction writer.
13280	Pasteur, Louis (1822-1895), a French scientist, made major contributions to chemistry, medicine, and industry that have greatly benefited humanity.
13281	Pasteurization is a method of preserving food.
13282	Paston letters are the correspondence of the Paston family, landowners in Norfolk, England, during the 1400's.
13283	Pastore, John Orlando (1907-...), became the first person of Italian descent to win election as a state governor and then as a United States senator.
13284	Pastry is baked from a stiff, short dough that is composed basically of flour, salt, shortening, and water.
13285	Pasture is land from which cattle, horses, sheep, and other livestock and wildlife get their food by grazing.
13286	Patagonia is a region in southern South America.
13287	Patch, Alexander McCarrell, Jr. (1889-1945), was a U.S. general who commanded U.S. forces in the Pacific and in Europe during World War II (1939-1945).
13288	Patchouli is a strongly fragrant oil used in making perfumes.
13289	Patent is a document issued by a national government granting an inventor exclusive rights to an invention for a limited time.
13290	Pater, Walter Horatio (1839-1894), an English essayist and critic, influenced the artistic taste of many Englishmen in the late 1800's.
13291	Paterson, Banjo (1864-1941), was the pen name of Andrew Barton Paterson, an Australian poet, lawyer, and grazier.
13292	Paterson, William (1755-1810), a British soldier, became an administrator in Australia.
13293	Pathfinder force was formed within the British Royal Air Force in 1942, during World War II (1939-1945), under the command of the Australian airman Group Captain Donald Bennett.
13294	Pathology is the study of disease processes or any condition that limits the power, length, or enjoyment of life.
13295	Patience is the name of many card games that are played by one person.
13296	Patmore, Coventry (1823-1896), was an English poet.
13297	Patmos is a small volcanic island in the Aegean Sea, off the west coast of Turkey.
13298	Paton, Alan Stewart (1903-1988), was a South African writer best remembered for his novel Cry the Beloved Country (1948).
13299	Patri, Angelo (1877-1965), was an American academic who won fame for his writings on child training, and for his experiments in teaching.
13300	Patriarch was the father or ruler of a family or tribe in ancient times.
13301	Patricians were aristocrats of the early Roman Republic (509-264 B.C.).
13302	Patrick, Saint (about 389-461), is the patron saint of Ireland.
13303	Patriotism is the love and loyal support of one's country.
13304	Patron saints are saints chosen to protect the interests of a country, place, group, or activity, and to intercede for them in heaven (see SAINT).
13305	Patten, Christopher Francis (1944-...), became governor of Hong Kong in 1992.
13306	Patterson, P. J. (1935-...), became prime minister of Jamaica in March 1992.
13307	Patti, Adelina (1843-1919), was a Spanish coloratura soprano who won fame as one of the world's greatest operatic singers.

13308	Patton, George Smith, Jr. (1885-1945), was one of the most colourful American generals of World War II (1939-1945).
13309	Paul I (1901-1964) was king of Greece from 1947 to 1964.
13310	Paul III (1468-1549) was elected pope in 1534 and reigned during the transition in Rome from the Renaissance to the church renewal movement called the Counter Reformation.
13311	Paul IV (1476-1559) was elected pope in 1555.
13312	Paul VI (1897-1978) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1963.
13313	Paul, Saint, was one of the most important leaders of early Christianity.
13314	Paul of the Cross, Saint (1694-1775), founded the Passionist Order, or the Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ.
13315	Pauli, Wolfgang (1900-1958), an Austrian theoretical physicist, won the 1945 Nobel Prize in physics for his proposal in 1925 of a rule explaining the behaviour of electrons in atoms.
13316	Pauling, Linus Carl (1901-1994), an American chemist, won two Nobel Prizes.
13317	Paulists are members of the first Roman Catholic order of priests to be founded in America.
13318	Pavarotti, Luciano (1935-...), an Italian lyric tenor, became one of the most popular opera stars of the 1900's.
13319	Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich (1849-1936), a Russian physiologist, won the 1904 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his research on digestion.
13320	Pavlova is a meringue dessert topped with whipped cream.
13321	Pavlova, Anna (1881-1931), a Russian ballerina, became the most famous dancer of her generation.
13322	Pawnbroker is a person who lends small sums of money on watches, jewellery, musical instruments, and other belongings that are left with the pawnbroker as security.
13323	Pawpaw is a small tree or shrub native to North America.
13324	Paxton, Sir Joseph (1801-1865), a British architect and landscape gardener, designed the Crystal Palace.
13325	Payback is the name given to revenge killing practised in New Guinea.
13326	Payne, John Howard (1791-1852), was the first American playwright to achieve international fame.
13327	Payton, Walter (1954-...), a running back for the Chicago Bears American football team, became the leading rusher in National Football League (NFL) history.
13328	Paz, Octavio (1914-1998), a Mexican poet and essayist, won the 1990 Nobel Prize for literature.
13329	PDSA is the United Kingdom's largest animal charity, with two overseas branches in South Africa and Cairo.
13330	Pea is a plant grown chiefly for its round edible seeds, which are also called peas.
13331	Peabody, George (1795-1869), an American merchant and financier, became one of the foremost philanthropists of his time.
13332	Peace is the state of being calm, quiet, and free of disturbance.
13333	Peace Corps is an independent overseas volunteer programme of the United States government.
13334	Peace pipe, also called calumet, was a ceremonial tobacco pipe that North American Indians smoked as a sign of peace and friendship.
13335	Peach is a roundish, yellow to reddish, edible fruit.
13336	Peach moth is a small, mottled brown moth.
13337	Peacock, also called peafowl, is one of the showiest of all birds because of its great size and the beauty of its feathers.
13338	Peacock, Thomas Love (1785-1866), an English novelist and poet, wrote a number of satirical novels.
13339	Peak District is a hilly region at the southern end of the Pennine Hills, in England.
13340	Peak Hill, an old goldfield, lies 883 kilometres northeast of Perth in Western Australia.
13341	Peake, Archibald Henry (1859-1920), was premier of South Australia three times: 1909-1910; 1912-1915; and 1917-1920.

13342	Peale was a family of famous American artists.
13343	Peanut is a plant species grown mainly for its fruit.
13344	Pear is a fleshy fruit.
13345	Pearce, Bobby (1905-1976), an Australian rower, became one of the greatest scullers of all time.
13346	Pearce, Philippa (1920-...), is an English writer of children's books.
13347	Pearl is one of the most valuable gems.
13348	Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii, U.S.A., is the hub of United States naval power in the Pacific Ocean.
13349	Pearlfish is the name of about 25 species of small, elongated fish found in tropical and warm waters.
13350	Pearly kings and queens are leaders chosen by London costermongers (street traders), who represent the costermongers on ceremonial occasions.
13351	Pears, Sir Peter (1910-1986), was an English opera and concert singer of international repute.
13352	Pearse, Richard developed an early flying machine which some claimed made the first powered flight in New Zealand in 1902.
13353	Pearse, Patrick H. (1879-1916), was an Irish writer and nationalist.
13354	Pearson, Sir Cyril Arthur (1866-1921), was a British journalist and newspaper proprietor.
13355	Pearson, Karl (1857-1936), a British geneticist, helped develop the science of statistics.
13356	Pearson, Lester Bowles (1897-1972), Canadian prime minister and educator, was an international statesman.
13357	Peary, Robert Edwin (1856-1920), an American explorer, was one of the greatest Arctic travellers of all time.
13358	Peasants' War refers to the rebellion of German peasants against their lords in 1524 and 1525.
13359	Peat is partly decayed plant matter that has collected in wetland areas known as peat bogs or peatlands over long periods of time.
13360	Peat moss is a kind of moss from which peat is formed.
13361	Pecan, a tree native to North America, is valuable for its fruit, the pecan nut.
13362	Peccary is a hoofed animal that lives in forests and desert scrubs.
13363	Peck is a unit of dry measure that is equal to 8 quarts or a quarter of a bushel (0.0088 cubic metre).
13364	Pecos Bill is a cowboy hero in American folklore.
13365	Pecs (pop. 177,104), is an industrial centre in the coal- and uranium-mining region of southwest Hungary.
13366	Pectin is a substance found between the cell walls of many fruits.
13367	Pedagogy. In ancient Greece and Rome, boys were accompanied to school by a slave called a pedagogue.
13368	Pedal wireless is a crystal-controlled radio transmitter powered by electricity from a pedal-driven generator.
13369	Pedicab is a type of three-wheeled vehicle used as a taxi.
13370	Pedigree is a record of the ancestors of an animal or plant.
13371	Pedometer is a small instrument that measures the distance a person walks.
13372	Pedro I (1798-1834) was the first emperor of independent Brazil.
13373	Pedro II (1825-1891) was emperor of Brazil from 1831 to 1889.
13374	Peel, John (1776-1854), a hunter from Cumbria, England, was immortalized in the song "D'ye Ken John Peel".
13375	Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850), was a famous British statesman.
13376	Peel, Thomas (1795-1864), was the promoter of the first settlement on the Swan River, near the present site of Perth, Australia.
13377	Peel towers were medieval forts built near the border between England and Scotland.
13378	Peepul, or bo tree, is a large kind of fig tree native to India and Southeast Asia.

13379	Peer of the realm, in the United Kingdom, is a man or woman who possesses a peerage, such as an earldom or a barony.
13380	Peerce, Jan (1904-1984), became one of the most successful American opera and concert tenors of his day.
13381	Pegasus was an immortal winged horse in Greek mythology.
13382	Pei, I. M. (1917-...), is an American architect noted for his creative urban designs.
13383	Peirce, Charles Sanders (1839-1914), was an American philosopher.
13384	Peking man was a type of prehistoric human being who lived between about 500,000 and 250,000 years ago in what is now northern China.
13385	Pekingese, also spelled pekinese, is a small dog with long hair, a broad flat face, and a tail that curls over its back.
13386	Pele (1940-...), a Brazilian footballer, won fame as the greatest soccer player of his time and the most recognized athlete in world sports.
13387	Peleliu is a narrow raised reef island in the Western Pacific.
13388	Pelham, Henry (1695-1754), was Britain's prime minister and chancellor of the Exchequer from 1743 until his death.
13389	Pelican is a large bird that lives near water.
13390	Pelican flower is a flowering woody vine from Central America.
13391	Pelion is a mountain in Thessaly in Greece.
13392	Pella is a small town in northern Greece, lying almost 39 kilometres northwest of Salonika (Thessaloniki).
13393	Pellagra is a disease caused by a lack of niacin and other B-complex vitamins (see Vitamin [Vitamin B complex]).
13394	Pelopidas was a general and statesman in ancient Thebes during the 300's B.C. In 382 B.C., the Spartans seized Thebes, and Pelopidas fled.
13395	Peloponnesian War was fought by the ancient Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta from 431 to 404 B.C. According to Thucydides, a Greek historian who lived during the war, the Peloponnesian League, consisting of Sparta and its allies, attacked the A
13396	Peloponnesus is the ancient name of the southern peninsula of Greece.
13397	Pelota, also known as Jai alai, is a fast and dangerous game that resembles handball.
13398	Pelsaert, Francois, was a Dutch navigator who charted part of the western coast of the Australian continent in 1629.
13399	Pelvic inflammatory disease, often referred to as PID, is an infection of the female reproductive system.
13400	Pelvis is the framework of bones that supports the lower part of the abdomen.
13401	Pembroke Welsh corgi is a breed of dog that originated in the area of Pembroke, Wales, during the early 1100's.
13402	Pembrokeshire (pop. 113,600) is a local government area in southwest Wales.
13403	Pemmican was one of the first forms of concentrated food.
13404	Pen is an instrument used for writing or drawing with ink.
13405	Pen-based computer is a computer that accepts input from a stylus (inkless pen) used directly on the computer screen.
13406	Pen name is a name an author uses instead of his or her real name.
13407	Penal colony is a settlement outside a country where the country sends its prisoners.
13408	Penang, also called Pulau Pinang, is a small state on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
13409	Pencil is the most widely used writing and drawing instrument in the world.
13410	Penderecki, Krzysztof (1933-...), is a Polish composer.
13411	Pendle (pop. 82,700) is a local government district in northeast Lancashire, England.
13412	Pendleton, George Hunt (1825-1889), a United States senator, sponsored the Pendleton Act, which created the American civil service system in 1883.

13413	Pendulum is an object that swings back and forth around a fixed point if it is pulled aside and let go.
13414	Penelope, in Greek mythology, was the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses in Latin), king of Ithaca.
13415	Peneplain is a once hilly or mountainous area that has been almost flattened by erosion.
13416	Penfield, Wilder Graves (1891-1976), was a Canadian neurologist who perfected a surgical cure for some forms of epilepsy.
13417	Penguin is a type of bird that has flippers instead of wings and spends most of its life in the sea.
13418	Penicillin is a powerful drug used to treat infections caused by bacteria.
13419	Peninsula is an area of land that is nearly surrounded by water.
13420	Penis is an external male reproductive organ.
13421	Penn, William (1644-1718), was a famous English Quaker who founded the American state of Pennsylvania.
13422	Pennell, Joseph (1857-1926), was an American printmaker.
13423	Penney, Lord (1909-1991), William George Penney, was responsible for designing and testing the first British atomic bomb.
13424	Pennine Hills are a series of uplands in northern England.
13425	Pennsylvania, an eastern state of the United States, is a leading manufacturing and industrial centre.
13426	Pennsylvania Dutch refers to the people who came to the American colony of Pennsylvania in the 1600's and 1700's from the German Rhineland, and their descendants.
13427	Penny is the name of various coins used in Great Britain, the United States, and other countries.
13428	Pennyroyal is the name of several herbs of the mint family.
13429	Pennyweight is a unit of measure in the troy system of weights.
13430	Penrith (pop. 149,682) is a city in New South Wales, Australia.
13431	Penrose, Jonathan (1933-...), has been British Chess Champion in 10 different years.
13432	Pension is a regular payment made to a person when he or she reaches a certain age, or retires from work.
13433	Penstemon is the name of a large group of showy wild and garden flowers.
13434	Pentagon is a polygon having five sides.
13435	Pentagon Building is one of the largest office buildings in the world.
13436	Pentas is any one of a group of about 60 species (kinds) of plants in the madder family.
13437	Pentateuch consists of the first five books of the Bible.
13438	Pentathlon, Modern is an athletic competition for men and women that tests skill in pistol shooting, fencing, swimming, horse riding, and running.
13439	Pentecost is the feast that marks the end of the 50-day Christian observance of Easter.
13440	Pentecostal churches are a group of Protestant churches that trace their origins to a religious revival that began in Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A., in 1901.
13441	Pentland Firth is a narrow sea passage in northern Scotland.
13442	Penumbra means partial shadow.
13443	Penwith (pop. 59,400), in Cornwall, is England's most westerly local government district.
13444	Penzance is a port and seaside resort in the far west of Cornwall, England, in Penwith local government district.
13445	Peonage is a system of forced labour in which the peon (labourer) is forced to work in payment of a debt.
13446	Peony is the common name of a group of over 30 species of plants with large, handsome flowers.
13447	Pepin the Short, (714?-768), also called Pepin III, was the first king of the Frankish Carolingian dynasty.
13448	Pepper is a spice.
13449	Pepper is a shrubby perennial plant native to North and South America and grown primarily for its fruit.
13450	Peppermint is a perennial herb of the mint family.

13451	Peppertree gets its name from the strong-smelling berries that grow on it.
13452	Pepsin is a digestive enzyme found in the gastric juice of the stomach.
13453	Pepys, Samuel (1633-1703), was an English writer and government official.
13454	Perak is a state in Peninsular Malaysia.
13455	Perak, Tun (?-1498?), was bendahara (principal official) of the powerful Malay state of Melaka from about 1456 until his death.
13456	Percale is a closely woven cloth made from combed cotton yarn.
13457	Percentage refers to computing by hundredths.
13458	Perception is the process by which we receive and interpret information from the world around us.
13459	Perceval, Spencer (1762-1812), was the only British prime minister who met a violent death in office.
13460	Perch is the name given to a family of about 165 different freshwater fish that live in the cooler parts of the Northern Hemisphere.
13461	Percy, Charles Harting (1919-...), an Illinois Republican Party politician, was a United States senator from 1967 to 1985.
13462	Percy, Sir Henry (1364-1403), called Hotspur, was a powerful English nobleman, the son of the Earl of Northumberland.
13463	Perelman, S. J. (1904-1979), was an American writer known for his humorous satires and parodies on contemporary life.
13464	Perennial is a plant that lives for more than two years or growing seasons.
13465	Peres, Shimon (1923-...), served as prime minister of Israel from September 1984 to October 1986 and from November 1995 to June 1996.
13466	Perez de Cuellar, Javier (1920-...), is a diplomat from Peru who served as the fifth secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) from 1982 to 1991.
13467	Perfume is a substance made of natural or synthetic (artificially created) materials, or a combination of both.
13468	Pergamum was a great ancient city in western Asia Minor (now Turkey).
13469	Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista (1710-1736), was an Italian composer.
13470	Pericles (490?-429 B.C.) was a Greek statesman whose name was given to the greatest period in the history of ancient Athens.
13471	Peridot is a transparent gem that is almost always some shade of green because of its iron content.
13472	Perihelion is the position of a planet or comet when it is closest to the sun.
13473	Periodontitis is a disease of the gums and of the bone that supports the teeth in their sockets.
13474	Peripatetic philosophy was established by the Greek philosopher Aristotle in the 300's B.C. The word peripatetic may be traced to either of two Greek words, one meaning to walk and the other meaning a covered walk.
13475	Periscope is an optical instrument with which a person can make observations from a distance or around corners.
13476	Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin membrane that lines the abdominal cavity.
13477	Periwinkle is the name of about a dozen species of small, evergreen flowering shrubs and ground-cover plants.
13478	Periwinkle is the common name for several species of small snails of the seacoast.
13479	Perjury is a crime in which a person swears or affirms to tell the truth in a court of law or in an administrative or legislative proceeding, and then deliberately tells a lie.
13480	Perkin, Sir William Henry (1838-1907), a British chemist, founded the aniline dye industry.
13481	Perkins, Charles (1936-...), an Australian Aboriginal leader, was the first Aborigine to graduate from a university.
13482	Perkins, Lucy Fitch (1865-1937), was an American writer and illustrator who became well known for her series of 25 Twin books for children.

13483	Perlis is the smallest state in Malaysia.
13484	Perlman, Itzhak (1945-...), is a noted Israeli violinist.
13485	Permafrost is ground that remains frozen for two or more years.
13486	Permalloy is a nickel-iron alloy that is easy to magnetize.
13487	Permutations and combinations are names that mathematicians use for certain groups of objects or symbols.
13488	Peron, Eva Duarte de (1919-1952), was the second wife of President Juan Peron of Argentina.
13489	Peron, Francois (1755-1810), a French naturalist, wrote the first description of the Tasmanian Aborigines.
13490	Peron, Juan Domingo (1895-1974), was president of Argentina from 1946 to 1955, and became president again in 1973.
13491	Perpetual motion machine is a hypothetical device that can continuously produce work with no energy input, continuously convert energy completely into work, or continuously produce more energy than it consumes.
13492	Perrault, Charles (1628-1703), a French writer, is best known for a book of fairy tales he collected, Tales of Mother Goose.
13493	Perry is the family name of two brothers who became famous United States naval officers.
13494	Perry, Fred (1909-1995), was one of the United Kingdom's most outstanding tennis players.
13495	Perse, Saint-John (1887-1975), was the pen name of Alexis Leger, a French poet and diplomat.
13496	Persephone was a beautiful goddess in Greek and Roman mythology.
13497	Persepolis was a capital of ancient Persia.
13498	Perseus is a constellation of the northern sky.
13499	Perseus, in Greek mythology, was the son of the god Zeus and the mortal Danae.
13500	Pershing, John Joseph (1860-1948), commanded the American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.) in Europe during World War I.
13501	Persia, Ancient, was a land that included parts of what are now Iran and Afghanistan.
13502	Persian Gulf is a kidney-shaped body of water in southwestern Asia between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.
13503	Persian Gulf War was fought in early 1991 between Iraq and a coalition of 39 countries organized mainly by the United States and the United Nations (UN).
13504	Persimmon is the name of more than 200 species of small trees that belong to the ebony family.
13505	Person, in grammar, is the feature of a language that shows the difference between the speaker, the person spoken to, and a person or thing spoken about.
13506	Personality is a term that has many general meanings.
13507	Personnel management is a field of management that involves using workers' skills effectively and making their jobs rewarding.
13508	Perspective is a technique used by artists to give a picture the illusion of depth and distance.
13509	Perspiration, also called sweat, consists of water and certain dissolved substances produced by glands in the skin.
13510	Perth (pop. 1,143,265) is the state capital and business centre of Western Australia.
13511	Perth, an Australian cruiser under the command of Captain H. M. L. Waller, took part in the Battle of the Java Sea on Feb. 27, 1942.
13512	Perthshire and Kinross (pop. 126,842) is a large local government area in central Scotland.
13513	Peru is the third largest country in South America.
13514	Peru Current is a cold, broad, yet shallow ocean current in the Pacific Ocean.
13515	Perutz, Max Ferdinand (1914-...), an Austrian-born, British molecular biologist, shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1962 with John Kendrew.
13516	Pescadores (pop. 100,288) is a group of 63 islands which cover a total area of 127 square kilometres in the Taiwan Strait between Taiwan and China.
13517	Peseta is the monetary unit of Spain and the Spanish dependencies, and of Andorra, a small country that lies between Spain and France in the Pyrenees mountains.

13518	Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich (1746-1827), was a Swiss teacher who became a pioneer of modern education.
13519	Pesticide is a chemical used to control or eliminate pests.
13520	Pet is an animal kept for companionship and treated with affection.
13521	Pétain, Henri Philippe (1856-1951), became a national hero of France because of his military leadership in World War I.
13522	Peter I (1844-1921), a Serbian king, ruled from 1903 to 1921.
13523	Peter I, the Great (1672-1725), a Russian ruler, is famous for having gained access to the sea for Russia and for "westernizing" Russian customs and institutions.
13524	Peter II (1923-1970) became king of Yugoslavia in 1934 at the age of 11 when his father, King Alexander, was assassinated.
13525	Peter, Epistles of, are the 21st and 22nd books of the New Testament of the Bible.
13526	Peter, Saint (?-A.D. 64?), was a leading apostle of Jesus Christ.
13527	Peter Pan is the boy hero in several fantasies written by the Scottish author Sir James Matthew Barrie.
13528	Peter the Hermit (1050?-1115?) was a French monk of Amiens who encouraged the First Crusade (see CRUSADES).
13529	Peterborough (pop. 148,800) is a city in Cambridgeshire, England.
13530	Peterkin, Julia Mood (1880-1961), an American author, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1929 for her novel Scarlet Sister Mary.
13531	Peterloo was the name given to an incident in 1819, when social unrest in England was producing a wide demand for parliamentary reform.
13532	Peters, Winston (1945-...), is the leader of the New Zealand First Party.
13533	Petipa, Marius (1818-1910), was a great French choreographer (dance composer).
13534	Petit, Roland (1924-...), is a French dancer and choreographer (dance composer).
13535	Petit basset griffon vendéen is a short-legged, rough-coated dog bred to hunt small game, especially hare and rabbit.
13536	Petit point is a delicate form of embroidery usually sewed on fine mesh canvas.
13537	Petitgrain oil is a yellowish oil made from the leaves, twigs, and fruit of the bitter orange tree.
13538	Petition is a written document signed by a large number of people demanding some form of action.
13539	Petition of Right was a document written in 1628 by the English Parliament and presented to King Charles I. It declared unconstitutional certain actions of the king, such as levying taxes without the consent of Parliament, housing soldiers in private
13540	PETN is short for pentaerythritol tetranitrate, an explosive more powerful than TNT. It is used as the core of detonating caps and fuses because it is capable of exploding in small devices.
13541	Petra was an ancient city south of the Dead Sea in what is now Jordan.
13542	Petrarch (1304-1374) was a great Italian poet and scholar.
13543	Petrel is one of a large group of ocean birds.
13544	Petrie is the name of a family of Australian pioneers.
13545	Petrie, Sir Flinders (1853-1942), an English archaeologist, served as professor of Egyptology at University College, London, from 1892 to 1933.
13546	Petrie, George (1789-1866), an Irish artist, antiquary, and musician, devoted much of his life to the study and recording of Irish antiquities.
13547	Petrified forest is made up of tree trunks that were buried in mud, sand, or volcanic ash ages ago and have turned to stone.
13548	Petrochemicals are chemicals made from petroleum or natural gas.
13549	Petrol is one of the most important fuels used for transportation.
13550	Petrol engine is an engine that uses petrol as a fuel.
13551	Petrolatum, also called petroleum jelly, is a colourless to yellow, jellylike substance made from petroleum.

13552	Petroleum is one of the most valuable natural resources in the world.
13553	Petroleum coke is a useful product obtained in refining crude oil.
13554	Petrology is a branch of geology that deals with the origin and composition of rocks.
13555	Petronius (?-A.D. 66) wrote the first Roman novel, the Satyricon.
13556	Petrov Affair, named after Vladimir Petrov (?-1991), aroused bitter controversy in Australia.
13557	Petty, Sir William (1623-1687), was an English political economist and a pioneer statistician.
13558	Petunia is any of a group of herbs native chiefly to Argentina and Brazil.
13559	Pevsner, Antoine (1886-1962), was a Russian-born painter and sculptor.
13560	Pevsner, Sir Nikolaus (1902-1983), a German-born author and scholar, became well known for his series of books, The Buildings of England, published between 1951 and 1974.
13561	Pewee, or magpie lark.
13562	Pewter is an alloy that consists mainly of tin.
13563	pH is a number used by scientists to indicate the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution.
13564	Phaedra, in Greek mythology, was the wife of Theseus, a great king of early Athens.
13565	Phaethon, in Greek mythology, was the son of the sun god Helios and the sea goddess Clymene.
13566	Phaistos is an archaeological site on the Mediterranean island of Crete.
13567	Phalarope is a small sandpiperlike bird that breeds in the Northern Hemisphere and winters in the Southern Hemisphere.
13568	Pham Van Dong, (1906-...), became premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) in 1955.
13569	Phar Lap was a race horse bred in New Zealand.
13570	Pharaoh was a title of the later kings of ancient Egypt.
13571	Pharaoh hound is one of the oldest breeds of dogs.
13572	Pharisees were members of an ancient Jewish group that became an important political party in Palestine during the reign of Queen Alexandra (76-67 B.C.).
13573	Pharmacology is the study of the effects drugs have on living things.
13574	Pharmacopoeia, also spelled pharmacopeia, is a book containing tables of drugs.
13575	Pharmacy is the profession concerned with the preparation, distribution, and use of drugs and medicines.
13576	Pharsalus, Battle of, was fought between the armies of the Roman generals Julius Caesar and Pompey in 48 B.C. After his conquest of Gaul (58 to 51 B.C.), Caesar had become the most powerful military commander in the Roman world.
13577	Pharyngitis is an infectious disease that affects the membranes of the throat and tonsils.
13578	Pharynx is a cone-shaped tube that connects the nose and mouth with the voice box and oesophagus.
13579	Phase, in chemistry, is any distinct and uniform physical part of a mixture that is separated from the other parts of the mixture by definite boundaries.
13580	Pheasant is the name of several species of medium-to-large birds closely related to the domestic chicken.
13581	Helps, William Lyon (1865-1943), an American educator and literary critic, helped shape American literary tastes of the time.
13582	Phenology is the study of when certain biological events that depend on climate take place.
13583	Phenolphthalein is a chemical compound used as an indicator of alkalinity or acidity, and as a laxative.
13584	Phenomenology is a philosophy that was developed by the German philosopher Edmund Husserl in the early 1900's.
13585	Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a hereditary disease that results in mental retardation unless treated during early infancy.
13586	Pheromone is a chemical substance released by many kinds of animals to communicate with other members of their species.

13587	Phidias (490?-420? B.C.) was the greatest sculptor in ancient Greece.
13588	Philadelphia was the name given to several cities by the ancient Greeks.
13589	Philadelphia (pop. 1,585,577; met. area pop. 4,922,175) is the birthplace of the United States of America.
13590	Philanthropy is the promotion of the well-being of human beings by individuals and groups who contribute their services or dedicate their property and money.
13591	Philemon, Epistle to, is the 18th book of the New Testament of the Bible.
13592	Philemon and Baucis are the central characters in a minor legend of Ancient Greece.
13593	Philip was the name of several French kings.
13594	Philip was the name of several kings of Spain.
13595	Philip II (382-336 B.C.) was a great Macedonian king who became master of Greece.
13596	Philip, King (?-1676), became chief of the North American Wampanoag Indians in 1662.
13597	Philip, Prince (1921-...), is the husband of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.
13598	Philip of Bethsaida, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.
13599	Philip the Evangelist was an early Christian.
13600	Philipe, Gerard (1922-1959), was a French stage and film actor.
13601	Philippi was a city in Macedonia.
13602	Philippians, Epistle to the, is the 11th book of the New Testament of the Bible.
13603	Philippines is an island country in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
13604	Philippines, Armed services of the. The armed services of the Philippines includes an army of about 68,000 men and women, supported by 100,000 reserves.
13605	Philippines, Art of the. The art of the Philippines reflects the varied traditions of its people.
13606	Philippines, Government of the. The Philippines Constitution specifies that the country is a democratic and republican state and that civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military forces.
13607	Philippines, History of the, is the story of a nation of many different groups of people living on more than 7,000 islands.
13608	Philistines were an ancient people who settled along the coast of Canaan at about the same time that the Israelites were entering the land from the east.
13609	Phillip, Arthur (1738-1814), was the first governor of New South Wales, Australia.
13610	Phillip Island, a popular Australian tourist centre, lies at the entrance to Western Port Bay, about 122 kilometres by road from Melbourne.
13611	Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), an American orator and reformer, became famous as an advocate of the abolition of slavery (see ABOLITION MOVEMENT).
13612	Philodendron is the name of many species and varieties of vinelike plants native to South America.
13613	Philosophes were a group of French philosophers during the Age of Reason, a historical period that extended from the late 1600's to the late 1700's.
13614	Philosophy is a study that seeks to understand the mysteries of existence and reality.
13615	Phlebitis is an inflammation of a vein.
13616	Phlox is a common garden plant with brilliantly coloured blossoms.
13617	Phnom Penh is the capital of Cambodia.
13618	Phobia is a persistent, unduly strong fear of a certain object or situation.
13619	Phoebe a small, active bird, native to North and South America, belongs to the flycatcher family.
13620	Phoenicia was the name the ancient Greeks gave to the region that is now roughly the coastal areas of Syria, Lebanon, and Israel.
13621	Phoenix (pop. 983,403; met. area pop. 2,112,101) is the capital and largest city of Arizona.
13622	Phoenix was a fabled bird in Greek mythology.
13623	Phon is a unit of the level of loudness of sound as perceived by a listener.
13624	Phonetics is the science of speech sounds and the symbols by which they are shown in writing and printing.

13625	Phonics is the association of letters or combinations of letters with their appropriate speech sounds.
13626	Phosphate is any one of a number of chemical compounds that contain phosphorus and oxygen in the phosphate group.
13627	Phosphor is a substance that absorbs certain types of energy and gives off part of that energy as visible light.
13628	Phosphorescence is the light certain substances give off when they absorb energy.
13629	Phosphoric acid is the most common acid of phosphorus.
13630	Phosphorus is a nonmetallic chemical element with the symbol P. It is found in every living cell and has many industrial uses.
13631	Phosphorus cycle is the circulation of phosphorus among the rocks, soil, water, and plants and animals of the earth.
13632	Photochemistry is a branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical reactions that result when the molecules of a substance absorb light.
13633	Photocomposition, also called phototypesetting, is any of several methods of setting (assembling) type on photographic paper or film.
13634	Photocopying is any of several techniques that use light-sensitive materials to copy documents or illustrations.
13635	Photoelectric effect is any effect that results in the transfer of energy from light to an electric current.
13636	Photoengraving and photolithography are processes used to make printing plates or cylinders for the three major methods of printing.
13637	Photogrammetry is the process of making measurements by means of photography.
13638	Photography is the process of making pictures by means of the action of light.
13639	Photomicrography is the technique of taking magnified photographs of small objects, usually through a microscope.
13640	Photomultiplier tube is an extremely sensitive electric detector of light.
13641	Photon is the elementary particle that makes up light and all other forms of electromagnetic radiation.
13642	Photoperiodism is the response of a plant or animal to the relative length of light and darkness to which it is exposed.
13643	Photosynthesis is a food-making process that occurs in green plants.
13644	Phrenology is the practice of analysing a person's character by examining the shape of the skull.
13645	Phrygia was an ancient country between the Mediterranean and Black Sea, in what is now central Turkey.
13646	Phuket is the largest island in Thailand.
13647	Phyfe, Duncan (1768-1854), was a well-known American cabinetmaker and furniture designer.
13648	Phylloxera is any one of a group of small plant lice.
13649	Physical change is a change of matter from one form to another without any change in its chemical structure, solubility, colour, taste, or odour.
13650	Physical chemistry is the study of the general rules and principles that govern the chemical properties of matter.
13651	Physical education is the part of the school curriculum that instructs students in body movements, sports and games, and other physical activities.
13652	Physical fitness is a combination of qualities that enable a person to perform well in vigorous physical activities.
13653	Physics is the science devoted to the study of matter and energy.
13654	Physiocrats were a group of French economists who lived during the mid-1700's.
13655	Physiology is the study of how plants and animals function.
13656	Physiotherapy is the use of physical means, such as light, heat, cold, and exercise, to treat disease or injury.

13657	Pi is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.
13658	Piaf, Edith (1915-1963), a French singer and cabaret performer, won fame for songs of disenchanted love such as "La Vie En Rose" and "Non, Je Ne Regrette Rien."
13659	Piaget, Jean (1896-1980), a Swiss psychologist, won fame for his studies of the thought processes of children.
13660	Piano is a keyboard musical instrument in which sounds are made by strings struck by small padded hammers.
13661	Piatigorsky, Gregor (1903-1976), was a famous Russian-born cellist.
13662	Picasso, Pablo (1881-1973), was the most famous painter of the 1900's.
13663	Piccard is the name of a Swiss family of scientists who won fame in aeronautics and oceanography by designing and testing new high-altitude balloons and deep-sea diving vessels.
13664	Piccolo is the smallest of the woodwind instruments and the highest in pitch.
13665	Pichincha, a twin-cratered volcano, rises 4,784 metres in the Andes Mountains in north-central Ecuador.
13666	Pickrel is the name given to three small North American members of the pike family.
13667	Pickering, William (1840-1907), a British public servant, became the first protector of the Chinese in Singapore in 1877.
13668	Pickett, George Edward (1825-1875), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War.
13669	Pickford, Mary (1893-1979), was a star of silent films.
13670	Pickle is a fruit or vegetable preserved in vinegar and salt.
13671	Picric acid is an industrial chemical.
13672	Pictograph is picture writing.
13673	Picts were an ancient people of northern Scotland.
13674	Picture postcards became popular as a cheap and rapid means of communication soon after 1900.
13675	Pidgin is the most important lingua franca (common language) of Papua New Guinea.
13676	Pidgin English is one of several bridge or minimum dialects, based on English, used in Asia and the South Seas between Westerners and Asians, and among peoples who have no common language.
13677	Piece of eight was a name for the Spanish peso, which corresponded to the American dollar.
13678	Piecework is a form of wage payment in which employees are paid a specified amount for each unit of satisfactory production.
13679	Pied Piper of Hamelin is a mythical character who was made famous by Robert Browning in a poem based on a legend.
13680	Piedmont is a territorial region of Italy in the upper valley of the Po River.
13681	Piepoudre, Court of, also spelt piepowder, was a medieval English court that settled disputes among pedlars and tradespeople at fairs and markets.
13682	Pier has two meanings.
13683	Pierce, Franklin (1804-1869), was president of the United States from 1853 to 1857.
13684	Pierneef, Jacob Hendrik (1886-1957), was one of South Africa's most successful artists.
13685	Piero della Francesca (1420?-1492) was an Italian Renaissance painter.
13686	Pierrot, a character in French pantomime, was descended from the Italian character, Pedrolino.
13687	Pietermaritzburg (pop. 156,473; met. area pop. 211,473) is the capital city of KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa.
13688	Pietersburg (pop. 25,500) is the capital city of Northern Province in South Africa.
13689	Piezoelectricity is an electric phenomenon that occurs in certain nonmetallic minerals, such as quartz, Rochelle salt, and tourmaline.
13690	Pig. About a quarter of the meat eaten in the world comes from pigs.
13691	Pigeon is any bird in the pigeon and dove family.
13692	Pigeon racing is a sport that tests the speed at which homing pigeons can reach their home when released a given distance away from it.

13693	Piggott, Lester (1935-...), one of Britain's most successful jockeys, was noted for his exceptional timing of race finishes.
13694	Pigment is a finely powdered, coloured substance that gives its colour to another material.
13695	Pigweed is a common annual weed.
13696	Pika is a small, furry animal that lives in Asia, Europe, and western North America.
13697	Pike is the common name of a family of freshwater fish noted for their greedy appetite and fighting quality.
13698	Pilate, Pontius, was a Roman governor of Judea from A.D. 26 to 36, at the time of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
13699	Pilbara is a region in the northwest of Australia.
13700	Pile is a column used to support buildings, bridges, and other structures.
13701	Pilgrim Fathers were the early English settlers of the New England colony in America.
13702	Pilgrimage of Grace was a rebellion in northern England in 1536.
13703	Pilgrimages are journeys to shrines or other holy places made for religious purposes.
13704	Pilgrims' Way is an old trackway in southern England, running from Winchester, in Hampshire, to Canterbury, in Kent.
13705	Pillay, Nariana (?-?), was Singapore's first successful Indian businessman.
13706	Pillory was an instrument once used to punish people for minor offences.
13707	Pillsbury, John Sargent (1828-1901), was an American industrialist and Republican politician.
13708	Pilot whale is one of the largest members of the dolphin family.
13709	Pilotfish is a kind of fish found near the surface in most tropical seas and the warmer temperate seas.
13710	Pilsudski, Jozef (1867-1935), a Polish patriot, led a movement to liberate Poland from Russia and helped unite his country.
13711	Piltown man was a great hoax in the study of prehistoric people.
13712	Pimento is the popular name of a small evergreen tree of the myrtle family.
13713	Pimpernel is a small annual plant that grows wild in Europe and Asia.
13714	Pimple is a red, raised skin blemish that usually contains pus.
13715	Pin is a short, pointed piece of metal.
13716	Pindar (522?-443 B.C.) was the greatest lyric poet of ancient Greece.
13717	Pindling, Sir Lynden (1930-...), was prime minister of the Bahamas from 1967 to 1992.
13718	Pine is any of a large group of evergreen trees that have needlelike leaves and bear cones.
13719	Pine Gap is about 25 kilometres southwest of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory of Australia.
13720	Pine-tree shilling was a silver coin minted by American colonists in Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, from 1667 to 1682.
13721	Pineal gland, also called pineal body, is a tiny organ in the brain of human beings and most other vertebrates (animals with a backbone).
13722	Pineapple is a tropical plant known for its juicy, fragrant fruit.
13723	Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing (1855-1934), ranks second to George Bernard Shaw as the most successful and productive English playwright of the period around 1900.
13724	Pink is any one of a group of flowering plants that botanists have named Dianthus, the Greek word for Jove's flower.
13725	Pink bollworm is an insect that attacks cotton plants in many parts of the world and can cause crop losses of up to 25 per cent.
13726	Pinkerton, Allan (1819-1884), an American detective, in 1850 established one of the first detective agencies in the United States.
13727	Pinkie, Battle of, took place in 1547 when the Duke of Somerset, Protector of England, led an army into Scotland to try to enforce a marriage between Mary, Queen of Scots, and the young Prince Edward (later Edward VI of England).
13728	Pinochle is a card game played with a special pack consisting of 48 cards.

13729	Pinon is the name of four varieties of small, scrubby pine trees that grow in the semiarid regions of the Southwestern United States.
13730	Pint is a unit of capacity in the British imperial and U.S. customary systems of weights and measures.
13731	Pintail is a freshwater duck with a long tail.
13732	Pinter, Harold (1930-...), is an English playwright.
13733	Pintubis, also spelled Bindubis, are Aboriginal people who live in the Great Sandy Desert of Western Australia.
13734	Pinworm, also called threadworm, is a small roundworm.
13735	Pinza, Ezio (1892-1957), an Italian bass singer, became famous for his deep, melodious voice and skillful acting.
13736	Pioneer life in Australia and New Zealand. The early pioneers who settled in Australia and New Zealand before 1850 were mainly British farmers.
13737	Pipe is a musical instrument that is the ancestor of our present pipe organ and all other wind instruments.
13738	Pipe is a tube used to transport liquids and gases from one place to another.
13739	Pipe is a device used for smoking tobacco.
13740	Pipefish gets its name from its long snout, which looks like a tube or pipe.
13741	Pipeline is a system of pipes that transports certain substances over long distances.
13742	Piper, John (1903-1992), became one of the United Kingdom's leading artists.
13743	Pipis are shellfish that live just below the surface of sloping, sandy beaches.
13744	Pipit is a small songbird that mainly lives in grassland.
13745	Piraeus (pop. 179,967) is the third largest city in Greece.
13746	Pirandello, Luigi (1867-1936), an Italian author, won the 1934 Nobel Prize for literature.
13747	Piranesi, Giovanni Battista (1720-1778), was an Italian printmaker known for his etchings of ancient Roman architecture.
13748	Piranha is a sharp-toothed fish that lives in lakes and rivers throughout most of South America.
13749	Pirate is a person who attacks and robs ships.
13750	Pire, Dominique Georges, (1910-1969), a Belgian priest, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1958 for his work in aiding people who had to flee their homelands after World War II (1939-1945).
13751	Pirenne, Henri (1862-1935), was a Belgian historian.
13752	Pirie, Gordon (1931-...), was one of Britain's outstanding athletes during the 1950's.
13753	Pirogue is a special kind of dugout canoe, used for fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.
13754	Pisa (pop. 104,334) is an old city of Italy famed for its marble bell tower (see LEANING TOWER OF PISA).
13755	Pisa, Council of, met in 1409 in Pisa, Italy, to resolve the Great Schism, a split within the Western Christian church.
13756	Pisano, Giovanni (1248?-1314?), was an Italian sculptor and architect.
13757	Pisano, Nicola (1210?-1278?), was an Italian sculptor, as was his son, Giovanni.
13758	Pisces, the Fishes, is a constellation (group of stars) in the Northern Hemisphere, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.
13759	Pisistratus (?-527 B.C.) was a popular ruler of ancient Athens.
13760	Pissarro, Camille (1830-1903), was a French impressionist painter.
13761	Pistachio nut, sometimes called a green almond, is the small seed of the pistachio tree.
13762	Pit bull is a name commonly applied to any of several breeds or crossbreeds of dogs usually having some mixture of bulldog and terrier.
13763	Pitcairn Island is a small, isolated island in the South Pacific Ocean.
13764	Pitch is a black, gluelike substance that is left behind when coal tar or petroleum is distilled.
13765	Pitch is the characteristic of a sound determined by the frequency of vibration of the sound waves.
13766	Pitchblende is a variety of uraninite, a mineral that consists chiefly of uranium and oxygen.

13767	Pitcher plant is the name of some green plants that have pitcher-shaped leaves that form traps for insects.
13768	Pitjantjatjara are an Australian Aboriginal people.
13769	Pitlochry is a summer resort in the Scottish Highlands.
13770	Pitman, Sir Isaac (1813-1897), a British schoolmaster, invented phonetic shorthand, a system of rapid writing that uses 38 symbols to represent the sounds of vowels and consonants.
13771	Pitohui is the name of six species of songbirds found only in the forests of New Guinea.
13772	Pitt is the family name of two British statesmen.
13773	Pitta is the name of about 20 species (kinds) of brightly coloured ground birds of the tropics of Africa, Asia, and Australasia.
13774	Pitti Palace is the largest palace in Florence, Italy.
13775	Pittman, Key (1872-1940), an American politician, served in the U.S. Senate as a member of the Democratic party from 1913 until his death.
13776	Pittosporum is a genus (group) of small evergreen shrubs and trees.
13777	Pittsburgh (pop. 369,879; met. area pop. 2,054,705), Pennsylvania, U.S.A., is one of the great steelmaking centres of the world.
13778	Pituitary gland is one of the body's most important glands.
13779	Pius IV (1499-1565) was elected pope in 1559.
13780	Pius V, Saint (1504-1572), was elected pope in 1566.
13781	Pius VII (1742-1823) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1800.
13782	Pius IX (1792-1878) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1846.
13783	Pius X, Saint (1835-1914), was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1903.
13784	Pius XI (1857-1939) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1922.
13785	Pius XII (1876-1958) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1939.
13786	Pizarro, Francisco (1478?-1541), was a Spanish conqueror.
13787	Plaatje, Solomon Tshekisho (1875?-1932), was a black South African writer and political leader.
13788	Placebo is a substance that doctors sometimes use as a medicine, even though it contains no active ingredient.
13789	Placenta is a disc-shaped organ that develops in pregnant women.
13790	Plagiarism is the act of presenting another person's literary, artistic, or musical work as one's own.
13791	Plaice is a commercially important flatfish of European waters.
13792	Plain is a broad, nearly level stretch of land with no abrupt changes in elevation.
13793	Planarian is a type of flatworm.
13794	Planck, Max Karl Ernst Ludwig (1858-1947), was a German theoretical physicist who concentrated on the study of thermodynamics.
13795	Plane table is an instrument used in surveying and mapmaking.
13796	Plane tree is one of several species of large trees with flaking bark, bristly spherical seedballs, and long-stalked palmate leaves.
13797	Planet is any of nine large objects that orbit the sun.
13798	Planetarium is a device that shows the changing positions of the sun, moon, stars, and planets by projecting lights on the inside of a dome.
13799	Plankton is the mass of tiny organisms that drifts at or near the surface of oceans, lakes, and other bodies of water.
13800	Plant. Plants grow in almost every part of the world.
13801	Plantagenet was the family name of a line of kings that ruled England from 1154 to 1399.
13802	Plantain is the common name of a group of low-growing herbs, several of which are weeds.
13803	Plantation is a large land area where workers usually grow a single crop.
13804	Plasma, in physics, is a form of matter composed of electrically charged atomic particles.
13805	Plasma is the liquid portion of blood.

13806	Plaster is a mortar coating that is applied to the inside wall surfaces and ceilings of buildings to make them more airtight and to provide a finished surface.
13807	Plaster of Paris is a white powder that, when mixed with water to form a paste, will turn hard in a few minutes.
13808	Plastic explosive is a puttylike explosive that can be hidden easily because it can be moulded into any shape.
13809	Plastic surgery is a field of medicine that specializes in the repair or reshaping of defects of the body.
13810	Plastics are man-made materials that can be shaped into almost any form.
13811	Plate tectonics is a theory that explains the origin of most of the major physical features of the earth's surface.
13812	Plateau is a raised section of land that covers a considerable area.
13813	Platform tennis is a variation of tennis which originated in 1928 in the United States.
13814	Plath, Sylvia (1932-1963), was an American poet and fiction writer.
13815	Platinum is a chemical element with symbol Pt.
13816	Plato (427?-347? B.C.) was a philosopher and educator of ancient Greece.
13817	Platypus is one of only two mammals that reproduce by laying eggs.
13818	Plautus (254?-184 B.C.) was an important Roman writer of comedy.
13819	Play, in recreation, is any activity performed for amusement.
13820	Player, Gary (1935-...), a South African sportsman, became one of the world's leading golfers in the 1960's and early 1970's.
13821	Playford, Sir Thomas (1896-1981), was premier of South Australia from 1938 to 1965.
13822	Playground is an outdoor area set aside for play.
13823	Plea bargaining is a practice in which the defendant in a criminal case agrees to plead guilty instead of going to trial.
13824	Plebeians were commoners in the early Roman Republic.
13825	Plebiscite is a vote of the people on any question.
13826	Plecoptera is an order of insects that lay their eggs in water.
13827	Pledge of Allegiance is a solemn promise of loyalty to the United States.
13828	Pleistocene Epoch was a geologic time period in the earth's history.
13829	Plekhanov, Georgi Valentinovich (1856-1918), was a leading advocate and interpreter of Marxist ideas in Russia during the late 1800's and early 1900's.
13830	Plesiosaur was a prehistoric marine animal that lived about 200 million years ago.
13831	Pleura is a thin membrane that lines the thoracic cavity (chest cavity) and covers the lungs.
13832	Pleurisy is a general term for inflammation of the pleura, the membrane that lines the inside of the chest and covers the lungs (see PLEURA).
13833	Plexus, in anatomy, is a network of intertwining parts.
13834	Plimsoll, Samuel (1824-1898) was a British coal merchant and member of Parliament who won fame because of his interest in the welfare of sailors.
13835	Plimsoll mark, or Plimsoll line, is a load-line marking on the side of a ship's hull.
13836	Pliny is the family name of an uncle and a nephew who were Roman writers.
13837	Plique-a-jour is a delicate type of enamelling.
13838	Ploiesti (pop. 199,269; met. area pop. 254,592) is the centre of the Romanian oil industry.
13839	Plotinus (205?-270?), was the founder of a school of Greek philosophy known as Neoplatonism.
13840	Plotter is a printer used to draw large blueprints, schematic diagrams, and similar illustrations.
13841	Plough is a tool used to prepare soil for planting.
13842	Plovdiv (pop. 350,438) is Bulgaria's second largest city.
13843	Plover is the name for a group of small, stout shore birds.
13844	Plowright, Joan (1929-...), became a leading British actress in the late 1950's with fine performances in such plays as The Entertainer.

13845	Plug-in software consists of programs that increase a computer's ability to access files on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet (the global computer network).
13846	Plum is a popular fruit that is eaten fresh or used to make jams, jellies, and preserves.
13847	Plumage is the overall feather covering of a bird.
13848	Plumb line, also called plummet, is a string or line with a weight attached to one end.
13849	Plumbago, also called leadwort, is the name of about a dozen species of evergreen flowering shrubs and climbing plants.
13850	Plumbing is a system of pipes that carries water into and out of a building.
13851	Plunket, Lord (1864-1920), was governor of New Zealand from 1904 to 1910.
13852	Plunket System. A system of child welfare and training for children's nurses developed in New Zealand.
13853	Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon (1854-1932), was a pioneer of the cooperative farming movement in Ireland.
13854	Plunkett, Saint Oliver (1625-1681), was Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland from 1669 until his death.
13855	Plutarch (A.D. 46?-A.D. 120?), a Greek biographer and essayist, became famous for his work, Parallel Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans.
13856	Pluto is usually the most distant planet from the sun.
13857	Pluto was the god of the dead in Roman mythology.
13858	Plutonium is a chemical element with the symbol Pu.
13859	Plymouth (pop. 238,800), is a seaport in Devon, on the southwest coast of England.
13860	Plymouth Brethren are members of a small Christian sect.
13861	Plywood is a building material usually made of an odd number of thin layers of wood glued together.
13862	Pízen (pop. 174,555) is an important city in Bohemia, a region in the Czech Republic.
13863	Pneumatic tool is a power implement operated by compressed air.
13864	Pneumatics is the branch of physics that studies the properties of gases, especially air.
13865	Pneumonia is a lung disease characterized by inflammation.
13866	Pneumothorax is air or gas in the space between the lungs and the chest wall.
13867	Po River is the largest waterway in Italy.
13868	Pocahontas (1595?-1617) was the daughter of the American Indian chief, Powhatan.
13869	Podgorica (pop. 117,875) is the capital and largest city of Montenegro, one of the two republics of Yugoslavia.
13870	Podgorny, Nikolai Viktorovich (1903-1983), served as president, or officially as chairman, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, from 1965 to 1977.
13871	Podzol is a type of soil that is commonly found in coastal areas and cooler regions of Australia and New Zealand.
13872	Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849), was a great American poet, short-story writer, and literary critic.
13873	Poet laureate is the official poet of a state or nation, especially the United Kingdom.
13874	Poetry is an arrangement of words in patterns of sound and meaning.
13875	Pohnpei is the largest island of the eastern Caroline Islands.
13876	Poincare, (Jules)-Henri (1854-1912), a French mathematician and philosopher of science, solved a variety of problems in mathematics and physics.
13877	Poincare, Raymond (1860-1934), served four times as premier of France, and was president of France from 1913 to 1920.
13878	Poinciana, also known as the flamboyant tree, is one of the finest of all tropical flowering trees.
13879	Poinsettia is a plant that has tiny flowers surrounded by large, coloured bracts (special leaves).
13880	Pointer is a dog used to hunt pheasants and other game birds.
13881	Pointing the bone is a magic ritual used by Australian Aborigines with the intention of injuring or killing their enemies.
13882	Poison is any substance that kills living things or makes them ill.

13883	Poison ivy is a kind of harmful vine or shrub in the cashew family.
13884	Poison oak is a type of plant related to poison ivy and poison sumach.
13885	Poisonous plant is any plant that is injurious to human beings or to animals.
13886	Poitier, Sidney (1927-...), is an American film actor who became a symbol of the breakthrough of black performers in U.S. films.
13887	Poitiers, Battle of, is the name of three events.
13888	Poker is a card game in which players make bets on the cards they hold or hope to hold.
13889	Pokeweed is a tall, branching perennial herb with greenish-white flowers and a red stem.
13890	Poland is a large central European nation that borders on the Baltic Sea.
13891	Polar bear is a large, white bear of the North.
13892	Polarized light consists of light waves that have a simple, orderly arrangement.
13893	Polding, John (1794-1877), became the first Roman Catholic bishop of Australia in 1835, and was made archbishop of Sydney during a visit to Rome in 1847.
13894	Pole. The earth is constantly rotating (spinning) on an imaginary line called an axis.
13895	Pole, Reginald (1500-1558), a Roman Catholic cardinal, became archbishop of Canterbury in 1556.
13896	Pole vault is a men's event in athletics.
13897	Polecat is a small mammal that belongs to the weasel family.
13898	Police are public employees who enforce the law and maintain order.
13899	Police laboratory is a laboratory where experts analyse, identify, and interpret evidence connected with a crime.
13900	Police state is any nation or other political unit in which the government allows its law enforcement agencies to maintain order through terror.
13901	Poliomyelitis, also called polio, is a serious infection caused by a virus.
13902	Polish is a preparation that may be used on wood, metal, and other surfaces to produce a glossy finish.
13903	Polish Corridor was a narrow strip of territory taken from Germany and granted to Poland after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914-1918).
13904	Politburo was the political bureau of the Central Committee that controlled the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1919 to 1991.
13905	Politi, Leo (1908-1996), was an American artist, and author/ illustrator of children's books.
13906	Political parties are organized groups of people who control, or seek to control, a government.
13907	Political science is the systematic study of political life.
13908	Polk, James Knox (1795-1849), was president of the United States from 1845 to 1849.
13909	Poll tax is a tax levied equally on all the citizens of a community.
13910	Pollaiuolo, Antonio Del (143?-1498), was an Italian sculptor and painter.
13911	Pollen consists of tiny grains that are produced in the male organs of flowering and cone-bearing plants.
13912	Pollock, also spelled pollack, is a food fish related to the cod.
13913	Pollock, Jackson (1912-1956), was an American artist who had an important influence on modern painting as a leading figure in the abstract expressionist movement.
13914	Polly Woodside was the last sailing ship to be operated in Australian waters.
13915	Polo is a ball game played on horseback on an outdoor or indoor field.
13916	Polo, Marco (1254-1324?), an Italian trader and traveller, became famous for his travels in central Asia and China.
13917	Polocrosse is an outdoor sport played on horseback.
13918	Polonaise is a dignified national dance of Poland which developed from the promenade.
13919	Polonium is a chemical element with symbol Po.
13920	Polyanthus is the name of several hybrid primroses (see HYBRID).
13921	Polybius (204?-122? B.C.), was a Greek historian.

13922	Polycarp, Saint (A.D. 69?-155?), a disciple of John the Evangelist, became Bishop of Smyrna (now Izmir), Turkey.
13923	Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) is any of a group of synthetic compounds formed by substituting atoms of chlorine (chemical symbol, Cl) for atoms of hydrogen (H) in a compound called biphenyl.
13924	Polycrates (? ^-522? B.C.), ruled the Greek island of Samos from about 540 to 520 B.C. He made Samos a centre of the arts and built many public works, including an aqueduct and a temple to the goddess Hera.
13925	Polyester is any of a group of widely used plastics materials.
13926	Polyethylene is a major synthetic polymer, an essential ingredient of plastics.
13927	Polygamy can refer either to a system in which a man has more than one wife at a time, or, less commonly, to a system in which a woman has more than one husband at a time.
13928	Polygon is a plane figure bounded by line segments, called sides.
13929	Polyhedron is a solid figure bounded by four or more flat surfaces called faces.
13930	Polymer is a large, long, chainlike molecule formed by the chemical linking of many smaller molecules.
13931	Polymerization is a chemical process important in the production of plastics, artificial fibres, synthetic rubber, and paints.
13932	Polymorphism is the occurrence of three or more distinct types of adults in a species.
13933	Polystyrene is a glasslike, lightweight plastics material used in a variety of goods.
13934	Polytheism is the idea that the sacred appears in many gods rather than in one God.
13935	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is a strong, durable plastics material.
13936	Pomare, Sir Maui (1876-1930), was a Maori leader.
13937	Pomegranate is the fruit of a plant raised in warm climates.
13938	Pomerania was a former Prussian province in an area that is now divided between Germany and Poland.
13939	Pomeranian is the name of a breed of small dog.
13940	Pompadour, Marquise de (1721-1764), was a mistress of King Louis XV of France.
13941	Pompallier, Jean Baptiste Francois (1801-1871), a Roman Catholic missionary, established the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand.
13942	Pompano is the name of several species of saltwater fish.
13943	Pompeii was an ancient city in Italy that disappeared after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79.
13944	Pompey the Great (106-48 B.C.) was an outstanding Roman general and statesman.
13945	Pompidou, Georges Jean Raymond (1911-1974), served as president of France from 1969 to 1974.
13946	Ponce de Leon, Juan (1474-1521), was a Spanish explorer.
13947	Pond is a small, quiet body of water that is usually shallow enough for sunlight to reach the bottom.
13948	Pond-skater is the name of several species of water insects that have piercing and sucking mouthparts.
13949	Pondicherry (pop. 789,416) is a union territory of southeastern India.
13950	Pondweed is a plant that grows in water, especially calm water.
13951	Ponomarev, Boris Nikolaevich (1905-...), was a leading official in the Communist Party of what was the Soviet Union.
13952	Ponta Delgada (pop. 21,813) is the most important city and port of the Portuguese Azores.
13953	Pontiac (1720?-1769), a chief of the Ottawa tribe, was an important American Indian leader during the 1760's.
13954	Pontifex was a member of the board of officials that supervised the religious activities of ancient Rome.

13955	Pontine Marshes is a swamp area in Italy that covers about 70,820 hectares south of Rome, between Cisterna and Terracina.
13956	Pontoon bridge is a bridge supported by pontoons (flat-bottomed boats), metal cylinders, or other portable floats.
13957	Pontoppidan, Henrik (1857-1943), a Danish novelist and short story writer, shared the 1917 Nobel Prize in literature.
13958	Pontus was an ancient area on the south shore of the Black Sea in Asia Minor.
13959	Pony club branches are organized to teach young people to ride and to know and care about horses and horsemanship.
13960	Pony express was a United States mail delivery service that operated between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, in 1860 and 1861.
13961	Poodle is the name of a breed of intelligent, friendly dog.
13962	Poole (pop. 130,900), is a port and a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries.
13963	Poor laws were designed to give help and relief to poor people in Britain.
13964	Poor Richard's Almanac was an almanac written and published by Benjamin Franklin (see ALMANAC).
13965	Pop art is an art movement that originated in England in the 1950's but became best known in the United States during the 1960's.
13966	Popcorn is a type of maize that is a popular snack food in the United States.
13967	Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.
13968	Pope, Alexander (1688-1744), was the greatest English poet of the early 1700's.
13969	Popish Plot (1678) was a fictional Roman Catholic conspiracy invented by two Englishmen, Titus Oates and Israel Tonge (see OATES, TITUS).
13970	Poplar is any one of a group of fast-growing trees that are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.
13971	Popocatepetl is a volcanic mountain that lies about 64 kilometres southeast of Mexico City.
13972	Poppy is the common name for several related groups of flowers.
13973	Popular music is music that has mass appeal--that is, music that is enjoyed by a very large proportion of the population.
13974	Popular sovereignty was a doctrine that developed during the controversy over slavery that is part of the history of the early United States.
13975	Population of a country or other area is the total number of people who live in it.
13976	Populism was an American political movement that attained its greatest strength during the 1890's.
13977	Porcelain is a type of ceramics highly valued for its beauty and strength.
13978	Porcupine is an animal that has long, soft hairs and strong, stiff quills on its back, sides, and tail.
13979	Porcupinefish, also called spiny puffer, is a kind of fish that has sharp, protective spines covering its body.
13980	Pore is the tiny opening of a skin gland.
13981	Porgy is a fish that lives in shallow areas of warm seas.
13982	Pork is the meat from pigs.
13983	Porosity is the existence of many small holes or spaces in a material.
13984	Porphyry (233-304), a philosopher in the Neo-Platonic group, described how all the qualities people attribute to things may be classified.
13985	Porpoise is the name of several sea mammals closely related to dolphins.
13986	Porritt, Lord (1900-1994), served as governor-general of New Zealand from 1967 to 1972.
13987	Port is a place where ships and boats load and unload passengers and cargoes.
13988	Port Arthur (pop. 150) is a town in Tasmania, Australia, that was once a penal settlement for convicts.
13989	Port-au-Prince (pop. 738,342) is the capital and largest city of Haiti.

13990	Port Augusta (pop. 14,966), is a city in South Australia.
13991	Port Broughton (pop. 587) is a small resort in South Australia.
13992	Port Chalmers (pop. 2,871), lies 14 kilometres from Dunedin on the western shore of Otago Harbour in the South Island of New Zealand.
13993	Port Elizabeth (pop. 303,353; met. area pop. 825,799) is a leading seaport and industrial city in Eastern Cape.
13994	Port Elliott is a resort on Horseshoe Bay, about 80 kilometres south of Adelaide, in South Australia.
13995	Port Hedland (pop. 12,596), is a town on the northwestern coast of Western Australia.
13996	Port Kembla, in New South Wales, is one of the fastest-growing industrial areas in Australia.
13997	Port Latta, on the northwest coast of Tasmania, Australia, was built specifically to export iron ore from the Savage River mine.
13998	Port Lincoln (pop. 11,809), is a city at the southern end of Eyre Peninsula in South Australia.
13999	Port Louis (pop. 138,482) is the capital, largest city, and leading port of Mauritius, an island country in the Indian Ocean.
14000	Port Macquarie (pop. 22,884) is a town in New South Wales, Australia.
14001	Port Macdonnell (pop. 682), is the most southerly settlement in South Australia.
14002	Port of Melbourne, in Victoria, is Australia's largest general cargo port.
14003	Port Moresby (pop. 152,100) is the administrative centre of Papua New Guinea.
14004	Port of entry is any place established by a government to receive foreigners, imports, and customs duties.
14005	Port-of-Spain (pop. 59,649) is the capital and trade centre of Trinidad and Tobago, an island country northeast of South America.
14006	Port Phillip Bay is a large inlet of Bass Strait, on the southern coast of Victoria, Australia.
14007	Port Pirie (pop. 14,398), is a leading provincial city in South Australia, and the state's closest port to the rich silver-lead-zinc mines at Broken Hill.
14008	Port Said (pop. 399,793) is an Egyptian city that lies at the junction of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea.
14009	Port Sudan (pop. 206,727), the main port of Sudan, lies on the Red Sea, 402 kilometres northeast of Atbara.
14010	Port Talbot (49,900) is a town and local government district in West Glamorgan, South Wales.
14011	Port Victoria (pop. 258) is a small coastal town in South Australia, named in 1839 by Robert Cock after the schooner used to explore the Spencer Gulf.
14012	Portage is the carrying of goods or boats overland between two bodies of water, or around some obstacle such as a waterfall or river rapids.
14013	Portal, Lord (1893-1971), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, was commander-in-chief of the Royal Air Force's Bomber Command in 1940.
14014	Porter is the family name of two United States naval officers, father and son.
14015	Porter, Cole (1891-1964), was an American songwriter famous for his witty lyrics and for imaginative melodies.
14016	Porter, Fitz-John (1822-1901), an American soldier, became the central figure in a celebrated military inquiry.
14017	Porter, Gene Stratton (1863-1924), was an American writer of sentimental outdoor stories.
14018	Porter, Hal (1911-1984), an Australian short-story writer, poet, playwright, and novelist, gained renown during the 1960's.
14019	Porter, Katherine Anne (1890-1980), was an American writer noted mainly for her short stories.
14020	Portland (pop. 10,136) is a town on Portland Bay in Victoria, Australia.
14021	Portland (pop. 437,319; met. area pop. 1,239,842) is a city in the United States.
14022	Portland, Duke of (1738-1809), was twice prime minister of Britain.
14023	Porto (pop. 330,199; met. area pop. 1,550,800) is Portugal's second largest city.

14024	Porto Alegre (pop. 1,108,883; met. area pop. 2,232,370) is the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil.
14025	Porto-Novo (pop. 144,000) is the official capital of Benin, West Africa.
14026	Portsmouth (pop. 174,700), is a city in Hampshire, England.
14027	Portugal is the westernmost country of continental Europe.
14028	Portuguese discovery of Australia has been the subject of debate among experts for nearly 200 years.
14029	Portuguese language is the official language of Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, and Angola.
14030	Portuguese man-of-war is a floating creature found in warm seas throughout the world.
14031	Portuguese water dog is a breed of dog noted for its exceptional swimming ability.
14032	Portulaca is the name of a group of herbs with dainty red, yellow, pink, white, or purple flowers.
14033	Poseidon was the Greek god of the sea.
14034	Positivism is a variation of the philosophical theory called empiricism.
14035	Positron emission tomography (PET) is a technique used to produce images of the chemical activity of the brain and other body tissues.
14036	Possession Island is a small, hilly, grass-covered island situated west of Cape York on the far northeastern coast of Australia.
14037	Possum is a furry mammal that lives in the trees of Australia, New Guinea, and nearby islands.
14038	Post, Wiley (1899-1935), a pioneer American aviator, was the first person to make a solo flight around the world.
14039	Post office is a place where mail is handled and where postage stamps, other postal materials, and services are sold.
14040	Postal order, or money order, is a document ordering that a sum of money be paid to a certain person.
14041	Postal Union, Universal (UPU), is a specialized agency of the United Nations that sets rules for the free flow of mail between countries.
14042	Poster is a printed sheet of paper or cardboard that is displayed in public.
14043	Postimpressionism is the name applied to several styles of painting that arose in western Europe, especially France, in the 1880's and 1890's.
14044	Post-modernism is a term often applied to artistic styles that emerged in the mid-1900's.
14045	Posture is the position of a person's body while standing or sitting.
14046	Potash is the commercial name for a group of salts containing the element potassium.
14047	Potassium is a chemical element with symbol K. It is a silvery metal.
14048	Potato is the world's most widely grown vegetable and one of the most important foods.
14049	Potentilla is the name of several types of flowering shrub.
14050	Potentiometer is a device that measures electric current, voltage, and resistance with high precision.
14051	Potsdam (pop. 138,737) is a German city that stands on the Havel River, about 24 kilometres southwest of Berlin.
14052	Potsdam Conference was the last meeting among the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States during World War II (1939-1945).
14053	Potter, Beatrix (1866-1943), was an English author and illustrator known for her charming children's stories about small animals.
14054	Potter, Dennis (1935-1994), a British playwright, author, and journalist, became well known for his television plays.
14055	Potter, Stephen (1900-1969), a British author, became widely known for his humorous books.
14056	Potteries is the name given to a district of northern Staffordshire, England, devoted to the manufacture of china and earthenware.
14057	Potter's field is a free burial ground for strangers, criminals, and people too poor to pay funeral expenses.
14058	Pottery is a type of decorative or useful ware made of baked clay.

14059	Potto is a small animal that lives in western Africa.
14060	Poulenc, Francis (1899-1963), was a French composer.
14061	Poultry are birds that are bred to provide meat and eggs for people.
14062	Pound, also called pound sterling, is the monetary unit of Great Britain and some other countries.
14063	Pound is a common unit of weight in the British system of weights and measures used before the adoption of the metric system, and is the customary system used in the United States and several other English-speaking countries.
14064	Pound, Ezra Loomis (1885-1972), was an American poet and critic.
14065	Poussin, Nicolas (1594-1665), was the most highly respected French painter of his age.
14066	Poverty is the state or fact of being in want.
14067	Powder horn was an instrument for carrying the gunpowder used in muzzle-loading muskets.
14068	Powder metallurgy is a process that reduces metals to powdered form and presses the powder into certain somewhat restricted shapes.
14069	Powell, Anthony (1905-...), an English writer, is best known for his 12-volume series of novels called A Dance to the Music of Time.
14070	Powell, Cecil Frank (1903-1969), was a British physicist.
14071	Powell, John Wesley (1834-1902), was an American geologist, an authority on irrigation, and a student of Amerindians.
14072	Power, in arithmetic, is the product of a number multiplied by itself a specified number of times.
14073	Power, in physics, is the rate of doing work.
14074	Power, in the social sciences, is the ability of persons or groups to impose their will on others.
14075	Power, Harry (1819-1891?), was an Australian bushranger.
14076	Power House Museum in Sydney, Australia, displays items of science and technology from Australia's past.
14077	Power of attorney is a legal, written document, usually in the form of a deed.
14078	Power plant is any system that generates power.
14079	Powers, Hiram (1805-1873), was one of the best-known American sculptors of the mid-1800's.
14080	Powys is the family name of three brothers, all of whom achieved fame as writers.
14081	Powys is a region in mid-Wales.
14082	Poynting, John Henry (1852-1914), was a British physicist whose most important research was on the theory of electromagnetism.
14083	Poznan (pop. 575,100) is a city that lies on the Warta River in west-central Poland.
14084	Praetor was a law official in ancient Rome.
14085	Praetorian Guard was the personal guard of the Roman emperors.
14086	Praetorius, Michael (1571-1621), a German composer of church music, became known also as a music historian.
14087	Pragmatic sanction was a type of decree concerning church or state matters issued by European rulers.
14088	Pragmatism is a philosophy that attempts to apply the methods of science to philosophy.
14089	Prague (pop. 1,189,828) is the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic and an important centre of culture and learning.
14090	Prairie is a region of flat or hilly land covered chiefly by tall grasses.
14091	Prairie chicken is the name of two species of North American grouse.
14092	Prairie dog is a burrowing rodent that lives in grassy regions of western North America.
14093	Prambanan is the name given to a group of Hindu temples near Yogyakarta, in central Java, Indonesia.
14094	Pramudya Ananta Tur (1925-...) is one of Indonesia's greatest writers of the 1900's.
14095	Prasad, Rajendra (1884-1963), was a prominent leader of the nationalist struggle in India.
14096	Praseodymium is one of the rare-earth chemical elements.
14097	Pratap Sinha, Rana (1540-1597), an Indian king, is regarded as a hero in the state of Rajasthan.
14098	Pratincole is the name given to 16 species of birds with long pointed wings and a forked tail.

14099	Pravda was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union until the Communist Party lost control of the Soviet government in 1991.
14100	Praxiteles was one of the greatest Greek sculptors of the 300's B.C. He was one of the first sculptors to humanize the Greek gods and goddesses, a departure from the stern, remote, awe-inspiring figures of previous Greek sculptors.
14101	Prayer refers to reverent words and thoughts directed toward God, gods, goddesses, or other objects of worship.
14102	Prayer Book is the service book of the Church of England.
14103	Predestination is the belief that God foresees and wills from all eternity that some individuals will be saved.
14104	Preferential voting is the process used in federal and state parliamentary elections in Australia.
14105	Pregnancy, also called gestation, is the period during which a female carries a developing baby within her body.
14106	Prehistoric animal is any animal that lived more than 5,500 years ago--that is, before people invented writing and began to record history.
14107	Prehistoric people are human beings who lived before writing was invented about 5,500 years ago.
14108	Prejudice is an opinion formed without taking the time or care to judge fairly.
14109	Prelate is the title of a high-ranking church official.
14110	Prelude is a piece of music played as an introduction to other music, or before a play or an opera (see OVERTURE).
14111	Premature birth occurs when a woman gives birth to a baby before the pregnancy reaches full term.
14112	Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a condition that affects many women 3 to 10 days before the beginning of their menstrual period.
14113	Premier is the head of the cabinet in some countries of the world.
14114	Premiers' conference is an annual meeting between the premiers of the six Australian states and representatives of the Australian federal government.
14115	Prendergast, Maurice Brazil (1859-1924), was an American painter and illustrator.
14116	Prentice, Reginald Ernest (1923-...) was a United Kingdom politician and government minister.
14117	Preposition, in grammar, is a word that introduces a word or phrase and connects that word with the word it modifies.
14118	Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was a group of seven young English artists and writers who wanted to reform England's art.
14119	Presbyterians form a large group of Protestant denominations in English-speaking countries.
14120	Prescott, John (1938-...), a British politician, became deputy prime minister and secretary of state for transport, the environment, and the regions, in 1997.
14121	Prescott, William Hickling (1796-1859), an American historian, wrote chiefly about Spain and its relations with the New World and with the Protestant Reformation.
14122	Preseli Pembrokeshire (pop. 69,600) is the most westerly local government area in Wales.
14123	Presentation software consists of computer programs used to prepare text and illustrations for viewing on a film screen.
14124	President is a title used by some heads of state or leaders of national governments.
14125	President of the United States is often considered the most powerful elected official in the world.
14126	Presley, Elvis (1935-1977), became the most popular American singer in the history of rock music.
14127	Pre-Socratic philosophy is a term for the theories developed by Greek philosophers from about 600 B.C. to 400 B.C. These philosophers are called pre-Socratic because most of them preceded Socrates, the famous philosopher of Athens.
14128	Press gangs were groups of seamen used to obtain conscripts (involuntary recruits) for Britain's Royal Navy until the early 1800's.

14129	Pressure is defined as force per unit area.
14130	Prester John (or Presbyter John) was a legendary Christian priest and king.
14131	Preston (pop. 126,200) is the administrative centre of the county of Lancashire, in England.
14132	Prestwick is a small town in South Ayrshire, in southern Scotland.
14133	Pretenders were two claimants to the throne of England, the son and the grandson of James II.
14134	Pretoria (pop. 525,583; met. area pop. 1,025,790) is the administrative capital of South Africa and its fourth largest city.
14135	Pretzel is a type of German biscuit.
14136	Prevailing westerly is a wind that blows over the North and South middle latitudes from west to east.
14137	Prevert, Jacques (1900-1977), was probably the most popular French poet of the mid-1900's.
14138	Previn, Andre (1929-...), is an American conductor, pianist, and composer.
14139	Priam, in Greek mythology, was the last king of Troy and ruler of the city during the Trojan War with Greece.
14140	Pribilof Islands are four hilly islands in the Bering Sea.
14141	Price is the amount of money for which something can be bought or sold.
14142	Price, Leontyne (1927-...), an American singer, ranks among the most celebrated sopranos of her time.
14143	Price, Richard (1723-1791), was a Welsh Nonconformist minister and an influential writer.
14144	Price control is a method used by a government to influence prices for the benefit of producers or consumers.
14145	Prickly ash is one of a group of trees or shrubs.
14146	Prickly heat is a skin rash of tiny, red pimples that itch.
14147	Prickly pear, also called nopal or cholla, is a type of cactus with prickly fruit that are shaped somewhat like a pear or fig.
14148	Pride's Purge was one of the most decisive events of the English Civil War.
14149	Pridham, John Theodore (1879-1954), was one of Australia's greatest plant breeders.
14150	Priest, in many religions and religious denominations, is the title of certain members of the clergy.
14151	Priestley, John Boynton (1894-1984), was an English novelist, playwright, and journalist who wrote his novels in the realistic tradition of the 1800's.
14152	Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804), an English clergyman and chemist, shares the credit for the discovery of oxygen with Carl Wilhelm Scheele of Sweden (see OXYGEN).
14153	Primary election, in the United States, is a method of selecting candidates to run for public office.
14154	Primate is a member of the group of mammals made up of human beings and the animals that resemble them most closely.
14155	Prime minister is the head of the government in the United Kingdom and many other countries.
14156	Primo de Rivera, Miguel (1870-1930), Marques de Estella, was a Spanish army general.
14157	Primogeniture is a system of inheritance widely used in Europe for hundreds of years.
14158	Primrose is the common name of a group of plants that usually flower in early spring.
14159	Prince is a title of the highest rank of the nobility.
14160	Prince consort is the husband of a reigning queen.
14161	Prince Edward Island (pop. 134,557) is the smallest but most densely populated province of Canada.
14162	Prince of Wales is the title given to the first male heir to the throne of the United Kingdom.
14163	Princes in the Tower were the two young sons of Edward IV of England.
14164	Princess Royal is a title bestowed by the British monarch upon his or her eldest daughter.
14165	Printing is one of our most important means of mass communication, along with radio, television, and films.
14166	Prion, also called whalebird, is any of six species of sea birds.
14167	Prion is a microscopic particle that causes scrapie, a disease of sheep and goats.

14168	Prior, James (1927-...), a British Conservative politician, served from 1981 to 1984 as secretary of state for Northern Ireland.
14169	Prism is a solid that has two parallel bases joined by three or more lateral surfaces (sides).
14170	Prison is an institution for confining and punishing people who have been convicted of committing a crime.
14171	Prison hulks were ships used to accommodate British convicts.
14172	Prisoner of war, or POW, is a captured member of a warring country's armed forces.
14173	Pritchard, Sir John (1921-1989), a British opera and orchestral conductor, was chief conductor of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Symphony Orchestra from 1982 to 1989.
14174	Privateer is a privately owned armed vessel.
14175	Privet is a popular shrub for hedges.
14176	Privy Council is an honorary council appointed by the Crown of Great Britain.
14177	Privy Seal is an official stamp that was once used on public documents in Britain.
14178	Probability. When we say that one event is more probable than another, we mean it is more likely to happen.
14179	Probate. When people die, their wills must be admitted to probate (proved to be genuine).
14180	Probation is a judicial act that allows a convicted criminal to remain free in society instead of serving a sentence in prison.
14181	Proboscis monkey is a large, leaf-eating monkey that lives on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia.
14182	Procaine is a drug used to block pain sensation in a specific part of the body.
14183	Proclamation is an executive notice issued under the authority of the head of a country.
14184	Proclamation Day is the day on which the South Australians celebrate the proclamation of the colony of South Australia.
14185	Procter, Michael John (1946-...), was an outstanding South African cricketer.
14186	Procurator fiscal is an officer of the judicial system in Scotland.
14187	Production is a major step in the series of economic processes that bring goods and services to people.
14188	Profit is the amount of money a company has left over from the sale of its products after it has paid for all the expenses of production.
14189	Profit sharing. Many employers share part of their profits with their employees.
14190	Progeria is an extremely rare disorder that causes premature aging in children.
14191	Progesterone is a hormone produced mainly by the ovaries and the placenta in female animals during the years when they are able to bear young.
14192	Programming is the planning of operations to be performed by computers or other automatic machines.
14193	Progression, in mathematics, is a sequence of related numbers or symbols called terms.
14194	Progressive Conservative Party has been one of the two major political organizations of Canada.
14195	Progressive Democrats (PD's) are the third largest political party in the Republic of Ireland.
14196	Progressive movement was a campaign for economic, political, and social reform in the United States.
14197	Prohibition is the prevention by law of the drinking of alcoholic beverages.
14198	Projection screen is a square or rectangular device on which films or slides are shown.
14199	Projector is a device used to show pictures on a screen.
14200	Prokhorov, Alexander Mikhailovich (1916-...), is a Russian physicist.
14201	Prokofiev, Sergei Sergeyevich (1891-1953), was a major Russian composer.
14202	Prologue is an introduction to a play or other writing.
14203	Prometheus, in Greek myths, was a member of the earliest race of gods, called Titans.
14204	Promethium is a chemical element with symbol Pm.
14205	Promissory note is an unconditional and irrevocable promise made in writing to pay a specified sum of money, on demand or at a given date, to a designated person.

14206	Pronghorn is a graceful, hooved animal that lives in North America.
14207	Pronoun is a part of speech used in place of a noun.
14208	Pronunciation is the process or action of saying words.
14209	Propaganda is one-sided communication designed to influence people's thinking and actions.
14210	Propeller is a device for producing motion that has blades mounted on a power-driven shaft.
14211	Property, in law, means ownership.
14212	Property tax is a tax collected from the owners of buildings, land, and other taxable property, including business equipment and inventory.
14213	Prophet, in religion, is a person who claims to have been given a message by God which must be communicated to others.
14214	Prophylaxis means any treatment that protects a person from a disease.
14215	Proportion is a relationship of equivalence between two ratios.
14216	Proportional representation is a system of electing members of a legislature.
14217	Prose is the language of everyday speech and writing.
14218	Prospecting means searching for valuable mineral deposits.
14219	Prostaglandin is the name of a group of important chemical compounds.
14220	Prostate gland, is an organ of the male reproductive system.
14221	Prosthetics is a branch of medicine that deals with supplying artificial parts for the body.
14222	Prostitution is the performance of sexual acts for payment.
14223	Protactinium is a chemical element.
14224	Protea is the name of a large group of shrubs and trees that grow mainly in South Africa.
14225	Protective coloration is colouring that protects a plant or animal from its enemies.
14226	Protectorate is a weak country that is controlled by a stronger country.
14227	Protein is one of the three main classes of foods essential to the body.
14228	Protestant ethic is a set of attitudes that stress the moral value of work, self-discipline, and personal responsibility.
14229	Protestantism is the general name for hundreds of Christian denominations and sects that differ slightly or greatly from one another.
14230	Protist is the name of a group of organisms, most of which are microscopic.
14231	Protocol is a document containing a record of talks carried on by diplomatic representatives.
14232	Proton is a positively charged subatomic particle.
14233	Protoplasm is a term that means the living matter of cells.
14234	Protozoan is a one-celled organism that may have plantlike or animallike characteristics.
14235	Protractor is a device for measuring the size of angles.
14236	Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (1809-1865), was a French socialist and reformer.
14237	Proust, Joseph Louis (1754-1826), was a French chemist.
14238	Proust, Marcel (1871-1922), was a French author.
14239	Proverb is a brief saying that presents a truth or some bit of useful wisdom.
14240	Proverbs, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
14241	Province, in Roman times, was a conquered district ruled by an official from Rome.
14242	Provisional government is a temporary government frequently set up during or after a revolution or other disorder.
14243	Proxy is a substitute.
14244	Prune is a sweet plum that has been dried.
14245	Pruning is the cutting away of plant parts, such as branches, shoots, buds, or roots.
14246	Prussia was a powerful military nation in north-central Europe, for hundreds of years.
14247	Prussian blue is a dark blue solid substance with a coppery lustre.
14248	Prussic acid, also known as hydrocyanic acid, is called prussic acid because it was first obtained from Prussian blue (see PRUSSIAN BLUE).
14249	Prut is an important river in south-central Europe.

14250	Przewalski's horse, also called Przhevalski's horse, is a species of horse which once roamed central Asia in herds.
14251	Psaila, Carmelo (Dun Karm) (1871-1961), a Maltese priest, came to be regarded as Malta's national poet.
14252	Psalms, Book of, is a collection of 150 poems or songs in the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible.
14253	Pseudonym is a fictitious name taken by authors and other people who wish to conceal their true identities or simply to be known by another name.
14254	Psi particle, also called a J particle, is a type of subatomic particle.
14255	Psittacosis is a contagious disease that is carried by some birds.
14256	Psoriasis is a skin disease characterized by thick, raised, red patches covered with silvery-white scales.
14257	Psyche was a princess in ancient mythology.
14258	Psychiatry is the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.
14259	Psychical research is the original name of a field of study that is now known as parapsychology.
14260	Psychoanalysis is a method of treating mental illness founded by the Austrian doctor Sigmund Freud.
14261	Psychological warfare uses propaganda to reach certain goals.
14262	Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes and behaviour.
14263	Psychosis is a term used to describe a severe mental illness.
14264	Psychosomatic medicine is the use of the methods and principles of psychology in the treatment of physical ailments.
14265	Psychotherapy is any treatment of mental or emotional disorders by psychological means.
14266	Psyllium is a herb grown in southern Europe and India.
14267	Ptarmigan is the name for a group of birds that resemble grouse.
14268	Pteridophyte, also called fern plant, is one of a large and important group of plants that are simpler in their structures than flowering plants.
14269	Pterosaur was a member of an extinct group of flying reptiles.
14270	Ptolemy (A.D. 100?-165?) was one of the greatest astronomers and geographers of ancient times.
14271	Ptolemy I (367?-283? B.C.) founded a family of rulers who reigned in Egypt from 323 to 30 B.C. This family became known as the Ptolemies.
14272	Ptomaine poisoning is an outdated term for a type of food poisoning.
14273	Pu Yi (1906-1967), often called Henry Pu Yi, was the last emperor of China.
14274	Public domain means that the right to possess or own property belongs to the public rather than to an individual.
14275	Public houses are places where people can go to buy alcoholic or other cold drinks.
14276	Public opinion refers to the opinions or views of people in a community or country on issues of public interest or concern.
14277	Public opinion poll is a survey to find out the attitudes, beliefs, or opinions of a large number of people.
14278	Public relations, commonly called PR, is an activity aimed at increasing communication and understanding between an organization or individual and one or more groups called publics.
14279	Public speaking. Training in effective public speaking is an essential part of training for leadership in any field of activity.
14280	Public trustee is a government official who acts as a trustee of people's estates in England and Wales.
14281	Public utility is a business which provides an essential service to the public.
14282	Publishing is the process of preparing, manufacturing, and distributing books, magazines, newspapers, or other printed materials.
14283	Puccini, Giacomo (1858-1924), was an Italian opera composer.

14284	Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, a mischievous spirit or elf in English folklore, tormented people, usually in fun.
14285	Puckapunyal is a state military camp near Seymour in Victoria, Australia.
14286	Puebla is a state in east-central Mexico between Mexico City and the Gulf of Mexico.
14287	Puebla (pop. 1,007,170), officially Puebla de Zaragoza, one of the largest cities in Mexico, stands 105 kilometres southeast of Mexico City.
14288	Puerto Rico is an island in the Caribbean Sea about 1,600 kilometres southeast of Florida, U.S.A. It is a commonwealth (dependent territory) of the United States.
14289	Puffball is a fungus that produces a ball-shaped fruit with spores completely enclosed.
14290	Puffer is a type of fish that can inflate its body like a balloon.
14291	Puffin, also called sea parrot, is a bird that lives in the Arctic waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
14292	Pug is a small dog with a short nose and a tail that curls tightly over its back.
14293	Pugachev, Emelian Ivanovich (1742?-1775), a Russian soldier, led a revolt against Russian landowners in 1773 and 1774.
14294	Puget, Peter (1762?-1822), a British naval officer and explorer, played an important part in the exploration of the north Pacific Coast of North America.
14295	Puget Sound is a large, irregular inlet in the northwest corner of the U.S. state of Washington.
14296	Pugh, Clifton (1924-1990), an Australian painter, won the Archibald Prize for portrait painting at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Australia, in 1965, 1971, and 1972.
14297	Pugin was the family name of three British architects who had a great influence upon the revival of Gothic architecture in the 1800's.
14298	Pukeko is a colourful New Zealand bird that lives in swamps, lake shores, and poorly drained farmland.
14299	Pulaski, Casimir (1747?-1779), a Polish nobleman and soldier, won fame for his role with the Continental Army in the American Revolution (1775-1783).
14300	Puli is a medium-sized sheepdog originally bred in Hungary.
14301	Pulitzer, Joseph (1847-1911), was a Hungarian immigrant who became one of the greatest American newspaper publishers in history.
14302	Pulley is a wheel over which a rope or belt is passed for the purpose of transmitting energy and doing work.
14303	Pullman, George Mortimer (1831-1897), was an American inventor and businessman.
14304	Pulsar is an object in space that sends out regular bursts of electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the form of radio waves.
14305	Pulse is caused by a stretching of the arteries that takes place after each heartbeat.
14306	Pumice is a greyish-white natural glass with many tiny holes.
14307	Pump is a device that moves or compresses liquids and gases.
14308	Pumpkin is a vegetable related to marrows.
14309	Pun is a humorous use of words that sound alike or nearly alike but have different meanings.
14310	Punch and Judy are the main characters in a type of comic puppet show popular in England.
14311	Punctuation is the use of certain marks in writing and printing to make the writer's meaning clear.
14312	Pune (pop. 1,203,351), formerly called Poona, is a city in western India.
14313	Punic Wars were three struggles between ancient Rome and Carthage.
14314	Punjab region occupies a vast plain in southern Asia.
14315	Punjab is a state in northern India.
14316	Pupa is the relatively inactive stage in the metamorphosis (development) of most insects.
14317	Pupfish is any of about 30 species of small fish that live mainly in springs and streams in the Southwestern United States and Mexico.
14318	Pupin, Michael Idvorsky (1858-1935), was a Serbian-American electrical engineer, educator, and inventor.
14319	Puppet is an artificial figure whose movements are controlled by a person.

14320	Purbeck (pop. 42,600) is a local government district in the south of Dorset, England.
14321	Purcell, Henry (1659?-1695), was an English composer during the baroque period.
14322	Purgatory is a state, according to Roman Catholic tradition, in which people who have died atone for their sins before being admitted to the vision of God in heaven.
14323	Purim is a joyous Jewish festival celebrated in February or March, on the 14th day of the Hebrew month of Adar.
14324	Puritans were members of a religious and social movement of the 1500's and 1600's.
14325	Purple flag flower, also called wild iris, belongs to a genus (group) of plants that grow mainly in Australia, but also extend north to the Philippines.
14326	Purslane is the name of about 40 species (kinds) of fleshy leaved trailing, annual plants.
14327	Purus River is one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon River.
14328	Pus is a yellow-white liquid that the body produces during infection.
14329	Pusan (pop. 3,516,807) is the second largest city and the major port in South Korea.
14330	Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800-1882), an English theologian, was one of the founders of the Tractarian movement (see TRACTARIANS).
14331	Pusey, Nathan Marsh (1907-...), an American educator, served as president of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., from 1953 to 1971.
14332	Pushkin, Alexander (1799-1837), is considered Russia's greatest poet.
14333	Pushtuns are one of the largest ethnic groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
14334	Pussy willow, also called goat willow or great sallow, is a shrub or small tree belonging to the willow family.
14335	Putnam, Herbert (1861-1955), an American librarian, served as Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1939.
14336	Putty is a filler material that is soft when applied, but slowly hardens.
14337	Pye, Hugh (1860-1942), was an outstanding breeder of wheat strains in Australia.
14338	Pygmalion was a sculptor and king of Cyprus in Greek legend.
14339	Pygmies are small people.
14340	Pyle, Howard (1853-1911), an American painter, became one of the most influential illustrators of his time.
14341	Pym, Francis Leslie (1922-...), an English politician, was the Conservative Party government's secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs from 1982 to 1983.
14342	Pym, John (1584-1643), was a prominent English parliamentarian during the 1600's.
14343	Pyongyang (pop. 2,639,448) is the capital and largest city of North Korea.
14344	Pyramid, in geometry, is a solid figure with triangular faces that meet at a common point.
14345	Pyramids are large structures with square bases and four smooth, triangular-shaped sides that come to a point at the top.
14346	Pyramus and Thisbe are young lovers in an ancient legend.
14347	Pyrenean sheepdog is the smallest of four breeds of French sheepdogs.
14348	Pyrenees is a mountain chain that forms a natural barrier between France and Spain.
14349	Pyrethrum is the name of a group of flowers, native to southwestern Asia, that give us an insect powder and medicine.
14350	Pyrite, or "fool's gold," as it is sometimes called, is a compound of iron and sulphur.
14351	Pyromania refers to an uncontrollable urge to start fires.
14352	Pyrometry is a system of measuring temperatures.
14353	Pyroxene is any of a group of minerals that play an important part in the formation of many kinds of rocks.
14354	Pyrrho of Elis (361?-270? B.C.) was the founder of Scepticism, a philosophical movement of ancient Greece.
14355	Pyrrhus (318?-272 B.C.) was a king of Epirus in Greece.
14356	Pythagoras (580?-^? ^B.C.) was a Greek philosopher and mathematician.

14357	Pythagoras' theorem, in geometry, states that in a right-angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
14358	Pytheas was a Greek explorer who lived in the late 300's B.C. Pytheas slipped by a blockade set up by the Carthaginian navy at Gibraltar in order to explore the northern coasts of Europe.
14359	Python is a large snake that lives in southeastern Asia, India, the East Indies, Africa, and Australia.
14360	Q is the 17th letter of the English alphabet.
14361	Qaboos bin Said (1940-...), became sultan of Oman in 1970.
14362	Qadhafi, Muammar Muhammad al- (1942-...), took over the leadership of Libya's government in 1969.
14363	Qandahar, also spelled Kandahar (pop. 191,345), is the second largest city of Afghanistan.
14364	Qantas is Australia's only international airline.
14365	Qatar is a small Arab country in southwestern Asia.
14366	Qin dynasty, also spelled Ch'in, was a Chinese dynasty (family of rulers) that governed from 221 B.C. to 206 B.C. The dynasty began after Shi Huangdi, ruler of the state of Qin in northwestern China, conquered rival northern and central states.
14367	Qu Yuan (340?-278? B.C.), was a great patriotic poet of ancient China.
14368	Quadrilateral is the name given to a plane figure with four straight sides--that is, a four-sided polygon.
14369	Quadrillion is a thousand million millions in the United States and France.
14370	Quagga was a species (kind) of zebra that lived in South Africa and became extinct in the wild during the 1860's.
14371	Quail is a type of small bird that belongs to the same family as pheasants and partridges, grouse, turkeys, and guineafowl.
14372	Quakers is the popular name for members of the Religious Society of Friends.
14373	Quandong is a small, slim tree that grows in the dry parts of Australia.
14374	Quango is an organization set up by the British government to carry out work on many projects.
14375	Quantock Hills are a ridge of hills in western Somerset, England.
14376	Quantum electrodynamics is a theory concerning the interaction of electrons and electromagnetic radiation.
14377	Quantum mechanics is a field of physics that describes the structure of the atom and the motion of atomic particles.
14378	Quarantine is the isolation of certain people, places, or animals that may carry danger of infection.
14379	Quark Quark is one of three families of particles that serve as "building blocks" of matter.
14380	Quarrying is a method of taking large solid blocks or broken masses of stone from the earth and preparing them for construction projects.
14381	Quart is a unit of capacity or volume for both dry and liquid substances.
14382	Quarter is a United States coin worth 25 cents, or a quarter (fourth) of a dollar.
14383	Quarter days are four days that each mark the beginning of one quarter of the year.
14384	Quartz is a common mineral that occurs in many types of rocks.
14385	Quartzite is a rock composed chiefly of the mineral quartz.
14386	Quasar is an extremely luminous object at a great distance from our galaxy.
14387	Quasicrystal is a solid composed of atoms arranged in an orderly pattern that differs from the pattern in a crystal.
14388	Quasimodo, Salvatore (1901-1968), an Italian poet, won the 1959 Nobel Prize for literature.
14389	Quayle, Dan (1947-...), served as vice president of the United States from 1989 to 1993, during the term of President George Bush.
14390	Queanbeyan (pop. 24,943) is a city on the Queanbeyan River in New South Wales, Australia.
14391	Quebec (pop. 6,895,963) is the largest province of Canada.

14392	Quebec (pop. 167,517) is the capital city of the province of Quebec and the oldest city in Canada.
14393	Quebec, Battle of, settled the fate of the French empire in America.
14394	Quebec Conferences were two strategic conferences that took place in the Canadian city of Quebec during World War II (1939-1945).
14395	Quebracho is a type of South American tree that grows mainly in Argentina and Paraguay.
14396	Queen is the title of a woman who rules a kingdom in her own right, or who is the wife of a king.
14397	Queen Alexandra Range is a mountain range in Victoria Land, part of Ross dependency, Antarctica.
14398	Queen, Ellery, was the pen name of two American cousins, Frederic Dannay (1905-1982) and Manfred B. Lee (1905-1971), who became successful detective-story writers.
14399	Queen Anne's Bounty was a fund that Queen Anne of Great Britain (now the United Kingdom) established in 1704 to supplement the incomes of the poorer clergy.
14400	Queen Anne's War was the second of four wars fought between England and France for control of North America.
14401	Queen Charlotte Islands are an archipelago (chain of islands) south of Alaska.
14402	Queen Charlotte Sound is the most easterly of the Marlborough Sounds, a group of fiords on the northern coast of the South Island of New Zealand (see FIORD).
14403	Queen Maud Mountains are a range of rugged mountains in Antarctica.
14404	Queen Victoria Building is a historic building in George Street, Sydney.
14405	Queens is the largest of New York City's five boroughs (districts) in area.
14406	Queen's Awards for Export and Technology are awarded to companies in the United Kingdom for outstanding achievement in increasing exports or in technological innovation (using new methods or producing new products).
14407	Queen's birthday is celebrated in the United Kingdom on a Saturday early in June, not on the Queen's actual birthday, April 21.
14408	Queen's evidence. In the United Kingdom, when a person accused of a crime volunteers, and is permitted, to give evidence against others involved in the crime, he or she is said to have turned Queen's evidence.
14409	Queensberry, Marquess of (1844-1900), John Sholto Douglas, a Scottish sportsman, sponsored the modern boxing code that came to bear his name see QUEENSBERRY RULES.
14410	Queensberry Rules are a set of rules for boxing matches.
14411	Queensland, the second largest state in Australia, lies in the northeast of the continent.
14412	Queenstown (pop. 3,593), is a town in western Tasmania, Australia.
14413	Queenstown (pop. 3,659), is the most popular tourist resort in the South Island of New Zealand.
14414	Quemoy is the name of a group of islands about 8 kilometres off the coast of China, in the Taiwan Strait.
14415	Queretaro is a mountainous state in central Mexico.
14416	Quesnay, Francois (1694-1774), was a French economist who made some of the earliest contributions to the development of economics.
14417	Quetta (pop. 285,719) is a city in western Pakistan.
14418	Quetzal is a brilliantly coloured bird of the trogon family (see TROGON).
14419	Quevedo, Francisco de (1580-1645), was the leading Spanish humanist of the 1600's.
14420	Quezon, Manuel L. (1878-1944), served as first president of the Philippines Commonwealth from 1935 until his death.
14421	Quezon City (pop. 1,666,766) is a beautiful city in the Philippines.
14422	Quick, Sir John (1852-1932), an English-born lawyer in Victoria, was one of the founding fathers of federation in Australia.
14423	Quicksand is a deep mass of extremely fine sand.
14424	Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur (1863-1944), was a British novelist, essayist, poet, and literary critic.
14425	Quilt is a cloth bedcover.

14426	Quilter, Roger (1877-1953), an English composer, is best remembered for his songs.
14427	Quince is a type of attractive shrub or small tree that is closely related to apple and pear trees.
14428	Quinine is a bitter tasting substance that is taken from the bark of the cinchona tree.
14429	Quinn, Ruari (1946-...), was Ireland's minister of finance from 1994 to 1997 in the coalition government led by John Bruton.
14430	Quinoa is a grain plant native to the Andes Mountains of South America.
14431	Quintilian (A.D. 35?-95?), was a Roman teacher of oratory.
14432	Quintillion is a million million millions in the United States and France.
14433	Quintuplets are five babies born to the same mother at one time.
14434	Quirinal Hill is the northernmost of the famous seven hills of Rome.
14435	Quirinal Palace was the residence of the kings of Italy from 1871 until 1946.
14436	Quirino, Elpidio (1890-1956), was president of the Philippines from 1948 to 1953.
14437	Quirinus was one of the three principal gods in Roman mythology during the early history of Rome.
14438	Quiros, Pedro Fernandez de (1565-1615), a Portuguese navigator, sighted Vanuatu in 1606.
14439	Quisling, Vidkun Abraham Lauritz (1887-1945), was a Norwegian traitor of World War II (1939-1945).
14440	Quit India Movement was one of the last organized attempts made by Indian nationalists to expel the British from India.
14441	Quito (pop. 1,281,849) is the capital of the Republic of Ecuador.
14442	Quoits is a game in which players toss a metal ring, called a quoit, at a peg, called a mott.
14443	Quokka is a small wallaby with a short tail, small feet, and short ears that barely project above its long fur.
14444	Quorum is a certain number, or proportion, of members of an organization required by parliamentary law to be present before the group can transact business.
14445	Quota International is a service organization of executives and professionals who work to help people with hearing and speech disabilities.
14446	Quran is the sacred book of the Muslims.
14447	Qwaqwa was one of ten homelands (nation states) set up by the South African government under the former policy of apartheid (enforced racial separation).
14448	R is the 18th letter of the English alphabet.
14449	Rx is a symbol used on prescriptions written by doctors.
14450	Rabat (pop. 518,616) is the capital of Morocco.
14451	Rabaul (pop. 14,937), on New Britain, is the busiest port in Papua New Guinea.
14452	Rabbi is the title given to an ordained Jewish minister.
14453	Rabbit is a furry animal with long ears and a short, fluffy tail.
14454	Rabelais, Francois (1494?-1553?), a French humanist, wrote the comic narrative Gargantua and Pantagruel.
14455	Rabies is an infectious disease that destroys the nerve cells of part of the brain and almost always causes death.
14456	Rabin, Yitzhak (1922-1995), served as prime minister of Israel from 1974 to 1977 and from 1992 until his death in office in 1995. He was shot and killed by a right-wing Jewish extremist while leaving a peace rally in Tel Aviv on November 4, 1995.
14457	Raccoon is a furry animal that has a bushy, ringed tail and a band of black hair around its eyes.
14458	Raccoon dog is a member of the dog family that has thick fur with markings similar to a raccoon.
14459	Race relations laws protect people from being discriminated against on grounds of race.
14460	Raceme is a type of flower cluster.
14461	Races, Human. All human beings are descended from people who lived hundreds of thousands of years ago.
14462	Rachel, in the Old Testament of the Bible, was the favourite wife of Jacob.

14463	Rachmaninoff, Sergei Vassilievich (1873-1943), was a Russian composer and director and one of the greatest pianists in music history.
14464	Racine, Jean (1639-1699), ranks among the greatest French playwrights.
14465	Racing is a contest of speed.
14466	Racism is the belief that human beings can be divided into races and that members of some races are inferior to members of other races.
14467	Rack was an instrument of torture often used in the Middle Ages.
14468	Rackham, Arthur (1867-1939), an English artist, won wide recognition for his illustrations for children's books.
14469	Racquetball is a fast, exciting game played mostly in the United States.
14470	Radar is an electronic system used to detect and locate moving or fixed objects.
14471	Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (1881-1955), a British anthropologist, helped develop present-day American and British anthropological theories.
14472	Radhakrishnan, Sarvepalli (1888-1975), was an Indian philosopher and statesman.
14473	Radian is a metric unit used to measure angles.
14474	Radiata pine is a conifer tree.
14475	Radiation is energy given off in the form of waves or small particles of matter.
14476	Radiation sickness is the term for a variety of symptoms that follow a person's exposure to damaging amounts of certain types of radiation.
14477	Radiator is a set of pipes or tubes that gives off heat to its surroundings.
14478	Radical, in chemistry, is a group of two or more charged or neutral atoms that have at least one unpaired electron.
14479	Radicalism is a political philosophy that emphasizes the need to find and eliminate the basic injustices of society.
14480	Radio is one of our most important means of communication.
14481	Radio, Amateur, is a popular hobby in which an individual operates his or her own radio station.
14482	Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) is a nonprofit corporation made up of two radio networks that broadcast to countries in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.
14483	Radio telescope is an instrument that collects and measures faint radio waves given off by objects in space.
14484	Radiocarbon, or carbon 14, is a radioactive isotope of carbon.
14485	Radiochemistry is a field of chemistry that involves the study of radioactive elements.
14486	Radiogeology is the science that deals with the relation of radioactivity to geology.
14487	Radiology is the field of medicine that uses X rays and other means of creating images of the body to diagnose and aid in the treatment of diseases.
14488	Radiosonde is an instrument used by meteorologists to take soundings (measurements) of the upper air.
14489	Radish is a plant grown for its fleshy root.
14490	Radisson, Pierre Esprit (1640?-1710?), was a French explorer and fur trader.
14491	Radium is a chemical element with symbol Ra.
14492	Radium Hill was a uranium-mining centre in South Australia, about 100 kilometres southwest of Broken Hill.
14493	Radnorshire (pop. 23,200) was a local government area in central Powys, Wales.
14494	Radon is a radioactive chemical element that occurs naturally as a gas. The gas is produced by the radioactive decay (breakdown) of radium, a metallic element found in nearly all soil and rocks.
14495	Raeburn, Sir Henry (1756-1823), was the leading Scottish portrait painter of his day.
14496	Rafferty, Chips (1909-1971), was an Australian film actor.
14497	Rafferty, Tony (1939-...), an Irish-born long-distance runner, set several world records.
14498	Raffia is a fibre made from the leafstalks of certain varieties of palm trees.
14499	Raffles, Sir Stamford (1781-1826), an official of the British East India Company, was the founder of modern Singapore.

14500	Raffles Bay is located at the eastern end of the Cobourg Peninsula in the Northern Territory, Australia.
14501	Rafflesia is the name of a small genus of plants which have huge flowers but no leaves or stems.
14502	Rafsanjani, Ali Akbar Hashemi, (1934-...), was president of Iran from 1989 to 1997.
14503	Raft is one of the simplest kinds of watercraft.
14504	Rafting is an outdoor recreational activity in which small groups of people float down a river on rafts.
14505	Ragtime is a kind of music that uses strongly syncopated melody and a regularly accented accompaniment.
14506	Ragweed is the name of several weeds which are common in North America.
14507	Ragwort is the name of many species of plants with flat-topped clusters of small yellow-rayed flowers.
14508	Raikes, Robert (1735-1811), an English publisher, first developed Sunday schools on an extensive scale.
14509	Rail is the common name of a family of marsh birds that live throughout most of the world.
14510	Railway is one of the most important means of transportation.
14511	Railway, Model, is a small railway that copies the appearance and operation of a full-sized railway.
14512	Rain is a form of precipitation that consists of drops of water.
14513	Rain dance is a ceremony performed by American Indians of the Southwestern United States to ask spirits to send rain for their crops.
14514	Rain gauge is an instrument used to measure the amount of rain that falls in a certain place during a specific period of time.
14515	Rain shadow areas occur where mountain ranges bar the path of moist onshore winds.
14516	Rain tree, also called monkeypod tree, is a shade tree that grows in tropical climates.
14517	Rainbow is an arch of brilliant colours that appears in the sky when the sun shines during or shortly after a shower of rain.
14518	Rainbow Warrior was a vessel owned by Greenpeace, an international environmental organization, for use in antinuclear protest voyages.
14519	Raine Island is a small coral island on the Great Barrier Reef, off the Queensland coast of Australia.
14520	Rainier III (1923-...) became prince of Monaco in 1949.
14521	Rainmaking, also called cloud seeding, is a process that makes rain fall from a cloud.
14522	Raisa, Rosa (1893-1963), a dramatic soprano, was especially popular for many years with audiences in Italy and Chicago, U.S.A. Born in Bialystok, Poland, she fled from there at the age of 14.
14523	Raisbeck, Rosina (1916-...), a noted Australian singer, was a principal soprano for the Covent Garden Opera Company (now Royal Opera) in Covent Garden, London, during the late 1940's and early 1950's.
14524	Raisin is a dried grape.
14525	Rajagopalachari, Chakravarti (1879-1972), was an Indian nationalist leader.
14526	Rajah is a title taken from the Sanskrit word rajan, which means king.
14527	Rajaraja I was probably the greatest ruler of the Chola Empire in southeastern India.
14528	Rajasthan is a state in the northwest of India.
14529	Rake is a machine used to gather mowed hay and place it in long piles called windrows.
14530	Raksha-Bandhan is a Hindu festival that takes place wherever Hindu communities live, especially in Northern India.
14531	Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552?-1618), is one of the most colourful figures in English history.
14532	Rama is the hero of the Indian epic poem Ramayana (see RAMAYANA).
14533	Ramadan, is an Islamic holy month when Muslims may not eat or drink from morning until night.
14534	Ramakrishna (1836-1886) was an Indian religious leader.

14535	Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata (1888-1970), an Indian physicist, discovered that when a beam of light passes through a liquid or a gas, it is scattered and the frequency of some of the scattered light is changed.
14536	Ramanuja (1017?-1137?) was an Indian philosopher and religious teacher of devotional Hinduism.
14537	Ramanujan, Srinivasa (1887-1920), was an Indian mathematician.
14538	Ramaphosa, Cyril (1952-...), a black South African former trade union leader, was secretary general of the African National Congress (ANC) from 1991 to 1996.
14539	Ramapithecus was a kind of ape that lived from about 14 million to 8 million years ago.
14540	Ramayana is one of the two great epic poems of India.
14541	Rambert, Dame Marie (1888-1982), helped develop English ballet.
14542	Rambutan is a tree native to Southeast Asia which bears bright red, or sometimes yellow, edible fruit.
14543	Rameau, Jean-Philippe, (1683-1764), was a French composer and musical theorist of the baroque period.
14544	Ramie is a perennial plant grown chiefly for its fibre.
14545	Ramlee, P. (1929-1973), was a talented Malaysian singer, actor, scriptwriter, and film director.
14546	Ramos, Fidel Valdez (1928-...), became president of the Philippines in June 1992.
14547	Ramp, or wild leek, is a wild onion that grows in moist woodland areas in the eastern United States.
14548	Rampolla, Mariano Cardinal (1843-1913), Marchese del Tindaro, became a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church and papal secretary of state in 1887.
14549	Ramsay, Allan (1713-1784), was a British portrait painter.
14550	Ramsay, Sir Bertram Home (1883-1945), was an admiral in the navy of the United Kingdom (UK).
14551	Ramsay, Sir James (1916-1986), a retired Australian Navy commodore, was governor of Queensland from 1977 to 1986.
14552	Ramsay, Sir William (1852-1916), was a Scottish chemist who, with Baron Rayleigh, isolated the first rare atmospheric gas, argon.
14553	Ramsden, Jesse (1735-1800), was a British mathematical-instrument maker and an inventor of optical instruments.
14554	Ramses II was the Egyptian pharaoh (king) who reigned from about 1290 to 1224 B.C. Ramses came to the throne at an early age.
14555	Ramsey, Lord (1904-1988), Baron Ramsey of Canterbury, was archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England from 1961 to 1974.
14556	Ramsey, Sir Alfred (1922-...), managed the England soccer team that won the World Cup in 1966.
14557	Ramsgate is an English resort on the east coast of the Isle of Thanet in Kent.
14558	Ranching usually means raising cattle and sheep on large farms.
14559	Rand Corporation is a nonprofit research organization that studies various policy problems of the United States, especially those involving national defence.
14560	Rangefinder is a device for measuring distances.
14561	Rangers are specialized infantry units of the U.S. Army.
14562	Rangoon (pop. 1,315,964; met. area pop. 2,452,881) is the capital and largest city of Burma.
14563	Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), known as the Lion of the Punjab, was one of the most important figures in the history of India.
14564	Rank, Lord (1888-1972), Joseph Arthur Rank, was a major figure in the British film industry.
14565	Ranke, Leopold von (1795-1886), a German historian, persuaded historians to use critical methods and examine history objectively.
14566	Rankin, Dame Annabelle (1908-1986), a Liberal Party senator, in 1946 became the first Queensland woman to enter the Australian federal Parliament.
14567	Rankin, Robert William (1907-1942), was a lieutenant commander of the Royal Australian Navy who was in command of HMAS Yarra when it was sunk during World War II (1939-1945).

14568	Ransome, Arthur (1884-1967), was a British journalist and author best known for his series of children's books.
14569	Ranunculus is the scientific name for about 250 species of perennial plants of the buttercup family.
14570	Rao, P. V. Narasimha, (1921-...), was prime minister of India from 1991 to 1996.
14571	Rap music is a form of popular music that is generally spoken or chanted at a fast pace rather than sung.
14572	Rape was an administrative region in Sussex, England, dating from Saxon times.
14573	Rape is the crime of forcing sexual intercourse upon a person against the individual's will.
14574	Rape is a flowering herb of the mustard family.
14575	Raper, John (1939-...), an Australian Rugby League test player, is rated as one of the greatest Rugby League players of all time.
14576	Raphael (1483-1520), was one of the greatest and most influential painters of the Italian Renaissance.
14577	Rapid Bay is a town on Gulf St. Vincent, about 97 kilometres south of Adelaide, in South Australia.
14578	Rapid Deployment Force is a United States military force designed to move quickly to protect U.S. interests anywhere in the world.
14579	Rapparees were Irish marauders in the unsettled southern counties of the country in the late 1600's.
14580	Rare earth is any one of a group of metallic elements with atomic numbers 58 to 71.
14581	Rasp, Charles (1846-1907), discovered silver deposits near Broken Hill, in New South Wales, Australia, in 1883, while working as a boundary rider.
14582	Raspberry is a thorny bush that produces small, round, tasty fruit.
14583	Rasputin, Grigori Efimovich (1872?-1916), a Siberian peasant, gained the reputation of a saint and exerted harmful influence on Nicholas II, the last Russian czar, or emperor.
14584	Rasmussen, Knud Johan Victor (1879-1933), was a Danish Arctic explorer and authority on the Inuit, the indigenous peoples of northern America and the Arctic regions.
14585	Rastafarians are members of Ras Tafari, a religious and political movement that began in the Caribbean island of Jamaica in the 1920's.
14586	Rat is a furry mammal that looks like a mouse but is larger.
14587	Rata vine grows in New Zealand forests.
14588	Ratana is a Maori religious and political movement in New Zealand.
14589	Ratchet is a wheel or bar that can move in only one direction.
14590	Ratel is a badgerlike animal that lives in Saudi Arabia, India, Nepal, and much of Africa.
14591	Rathbone, Eleanor Florence (1872-1946), was a British social reformer.
14592	Ratio is an ordered pair or set that represents a relationship between numbers or quantities.
14593	Rational number is any number that can be expressed in the form a/b , where a is any integer and b is any integer except zero.
14594	Rationalism is an outlook that emphasizes human reason and its ability to answer basic questions.
14595	Rationing is a system used by a government to distribute scarce products among the people of a country.
14596	Ratnagiri (pop. 138,056) is a town on the western coast of India, facing the Arabian Sea.
14597	Rats of Tobruk were the Allied soldiers of World War II (1939-1945) who withstood a siege of eight months during the 1941 North Africa campaign.
14598	Rattan is a tough, stringy material.
14599	Rattigan, Sir Terence (1911-1977), was a popular British dramatist.
14600	Rattle is an instrument consisting of loosely connected objects arranged so that they collide with each other and make a noise when the instrument is shaken.

14601	Rattle, Sir Simon (1955-...), an outstanding English conductor, became principal conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra (CBSO) in 1980.
14602	Rattlesnake is any one of the poisonous snakes of the Western Hemisphere with a rattle on the end of the tail.
14603	Rattner, Abraham (1895-1978), was an American painter who is best known for his religious works.
14604	Rauschenberg, Robert (1925-...), is an American artist famous for experimenting with a variety of materials, techniques, media, and styles.
14605	Ravel, Maurice (1875-1937), was a French composer.
14606	Raven is a large all-black bird of the crow family.
14607	Ravenna (pop. 135,844) is a city in northern Italy, famous for its art treasures and architecture.
14608	Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan (1896-1953), was an American novelist who wrote about the conflict between people and nature in the Florida backwoods.
14609	Rawlinson, Sir Henry (1810-1895), was a British diplomat and an expert on ancient Assyria.
14610	Rawsthorne, Alan (1905-1971), a leading British composer, became known for the atonal (keyless) quality of his music.
14611	Ray is any member of a group of about 350 species of fishes.
14612	Ray, John (1627-1705), a British naturalist, is regarded as the founder of systematic zoology.
14613	Ray, Satyajit (1921-1992), was one of India's leading film directors.
14614	Rayon is a manufactured fibre produced from wood or cotton.
14615	Raziyah, Sultana (?-1240), an Indian ruler, reigned from 1236 to 1240.
14616	Razor is a cutting instrument used to remove hair from the skin.
14617	RDX is a powerful explosive also known as cyclonite and hexogen.
14618	Re, also spelled Ra, was the sun god in Egyptian mythology.
14619	Read, Gabriel (1824-1894), a Tasmanian prospector, discovered gold in the Tuapeka district, near Dunedin, in the South Island of New Zealand on May 23, 1861.
14620	Read, Sir Herbert (1893-1968), was a British scholar, poet, and critic.
14621	Reade, Charles (1814-1884), was an English novelist and playwright.
14622	Reading (pop. 213,474) is a town in Berkshire, southern England.
14623	Reading is the act of getting meaning from printed or written words.
14624	Reading, Marquess of (1860-1935), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, was British viceroy of India from 1921 until 1926.
14625	Reagan, John Henninger (1818-1905), an American statesman, worked for government regulation of railways.
14626	Reagan, Ronald Wilson (1911-...), was president of the United States from 1981 to 1989.
14627	Realism, in the arts, is the attempt to portray life as it is.
14628	Reaper is a machine that farmers once used to harvest grain.
14629	Reason usually has three different meanings. (1) It can signify the mind, or an agency used in thinking.
14630	Rebecca riots took place in Wales.
14631	Rebus is a word game in which the placement or size of letters, numbers, or words indicates names, phrases, or other words.
14632	Receipt is a written statement showing that one person has paid money to another.
14633	Recession is a decline in overall business activity.
14634	Recife (pop. 1,184,215; met. area pop. 2,348,362), in northeastern Brazil, is the capital of the state of Pernambuco.
14635	Reconstruction was a period in United States history that followed the American Civil War (1861-1865).
14636	Record player is a device that reproduces sounds that have been recorded on audio records.
14637	Recorder, in English law, generally refers to a part-time judge of the crown court in England and Wales.

14638	Recorder is a type of flute that has a whistle mouthpiece.
14639	Recording industry is the group of businesses involved in the production and sale of records, cassette tapes, and compact discs (CD's).
14640	Recreation is any activity that people voluntarily pursue for personal enjoyment, relaxation, or personal satisfaction, usually during their leisure, or spare time.
14641	Recreational vehicle (RV) provides temporary living quarters for people who are camping or travelling on holiday.
14642	Rectangle is a four-sided plane figure with four right angles.
14643	Recycling is a process designed to collect, process, remanufacture, and reuse materials instead of throwing them away.
14644	Red Cross is an organization that works to relieve human suffering.
14645	Red deer is a large but graceful member of the deer family.
14646	Red River Rebellion, also called the First Riel Rebellion, occurred when the settlers in the Red River Valley of Manitoba, Canada, revolted against the Canadian government in 1869-1870.
14647	Red Sea is a long, narrow arm of the Indian Ocean that separates the Arabian Peninsula from northeastern Africa.
14648	Red shift is a shift in the wavelength of light emitted by a cosmic object toward the longer (red) wavelengths of the object's spectrum.
14649	Red tape is an unfavourable term used to describe the inefficiency of any large bureaucracy, public or private.
14650	Red tide is a term used for brownish or reddish areas of ocean, river, or lake water.
14651	Red-winged blackbird is the name of one of several species of New World blackbirds.
14652	Redback spider is a dangerous spider that is common in Australia.
14653	Redbridge (pop. 220,600) is a borough within Greater London, England.
14654	Redditch (pop. 76,900) is a new town and local government district in Hereford and Worcester, England.
14655	Redfern, William (1778-1833), worked to gain full rights for emancipists (pardoned convicts) during the early days of settlement in New South Wales, Australia.
14656	Redford, Robert (1937-...), is an American film actor and director.
14657	Redgrave is the surname of three distinguished British actors--Sir Michael Redgrave and his daughters Vanessa and Lynn.
14658	Redgrave, Steven (1962-...), is a British oarsman.
14659	Redmond, John Edward (1851-1918), an Irish leader, succeeded Charles Stewart Parnell as the political champion of Irish Home Rule.
14660	Redpoll is a small bird related to the finches.
14661	Redshank is a wading bird of Europe and northern Asia.
14662	Redstart is a woodland bird of Europe and North Africa.
14663	Reduction is a chemical reaction in which a substance gains electrons.
14664	Redwood is a forest tree that grows along the West Coast of the United States from central California to southern Oregon.
14665	Reece, Eric (1909-...) was premier of Tasmania from 1958 to 1969, and again from 1972 to 1975.
14666	Reed is a common name for four kinds of tall, slender grass plants.
14667	Reed is a family that became prominent in publishing in both New Zealand and Australia.
14668	Reed, Sir Carol (1906-1976), directed many fine films, including The Stars Look Down (1939), Odd Man Out (1947), The Fallen Idol (1948), The Third Man (1949), and Our Man in Havana (1960).
14669	Reed, Walter (1851-1902), a medical officer in the United States Army, helped show how to control typhoid fever and yellow fever.
14670	Rees, Dai (1913-1983), a Welsh former golf champion and Ryder Cup team captain, won most of the major golfing events.
14671	Rees, Lloyd (1895-1988), an Australian artist, became known for his landscapes.

14672	Reeve was the holder of one of two different official positions in medieval English society.
14673	Reeves, Sir Paul (1932-...), was governor general of New Zealand from 1985 to 1990.
14674	Reeves, William Pember (1857-1932), was a politician, historian, and poet, who is noted as New Zealand's first minister of labour.
14675	Referendum is a vote of the people on a question.
14676	Reflection is the return of a wave of energy, such as light, heat, sound, or radio, after it strikes a surface.
14677	Reflex action is an automatic or involuntary movement provoked by a sensory stimulus, such as a pinprick on the skin.
14678	Reformation was a religious movement of the 1500's that led to Protestantism.
14679	Reformatory is a correctional institution for lawbreakers over the age of 18 who do not need maximum security.
14680	Refraction is the change in the direction in which waves travel when they pass from one kind of matter into another.
14681	Refractory is any nonmetallic material or object that can withstand high temperatures without becoming soft.
14682	Refrigeration is the process of producing low temperatures.
14683	Refugee is a person who is forced to flee his or her country of origin and seek safety elsewhere.
14684	Regelation is the process in which ice melts under pressure and refreezes as soon as the pressure is taken away.
14685	Regeneration, in plants and animals, is the capacity to replace lost or damaged parts by growing new ones.
14686	Regent is a person who rules a country when the rightful ruler cannot, either because he or she is too young, out of the country, or ill.
14687	Reger, Max (1873-1916), was a German composer and organist.
14688	Reggae is a type of popular music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960's.
14689	Regiment is a military organization responsible for housing and organizing a group of soldiers and their equipment.
14690	Region is a geographical area identified by some characteristic such as scenery or the nature of its economy.
14691	Register office, in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries, is where parish records of births, marriages, and deaths are kept.
14692	Regression is a characteristic sign of certain mental illnesses.
14693	Regulus, Marcus Atilius (?-249? B.C.), was a Roman general who became a national hero.
14694	Rehan, Ada (1860-1916), an American actress, was famous for her portrayal of Katherine in William Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
14695	Reibey is the name of a family that took an active part in business and politics in Australia.
14696	Reich is a German word meaning empire or state.
14697	Reichstein, Tadeus (1897-1996), a Swiss chemist, shared the 1950 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his research on hormones of the outer cover, or cortex, of the adrenal glands.
14698	Reichswehr is the German term for army of the state.
14699	Reid, Sir George (1845-1918), was premier of New South Wales, Australia, from 1894 to 1899 and prime minister of Australia in 1904 and 1905.
14700	Reigate and Banstead (pop. 114,900) is a local government district in Surrey, England.
14701	Reims (pop. 185,164; met. area pop. 206,362) is a fortified city of northern France.
14702	Reincarnation is the belief that the soul survives after death and is reborn in the body of another person or some other living thing.
14703	Reindeer is a kind of large deer that lives in the northernmost regions of Europe and Asia.
14704	Reindeer moss is a type of lichen that grows in the arctic regions and sometimes farther south.
14705	Reiner, Fritz (1888-1963), was one of the great symphony orchestra and operatic conductors of his time.

14706	Reinhardt, Max (1873-1943), was an Austrian theatrical producer and director.
14707	Reith, Lord (1889-1971), John Charles Walsham Reith, was the first director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), from 1927 to 1938.
14708	Relapsing fever is an infectious disease that occurs chiefly in the tropics, often as an epidemic.
14709	Relativity. Einstein's theory of relativity has caught the imagination of the average person more than any other physical theory in history.
14710	Relief, in art, is sculpture in which the figures or designs project from their background.
14711	Religion. No simple definition can describe the numerous religions in the world.
14712	Religious life is a term for the way of life that some people choose for becoming as holy as possible and for being of the greatest possible service to others.
14713	Remarkables are a range of mountains located near the southern end of Lake Wakatipu, in the South Island of New Zealand.
14714	Remarque, Erich Maria (1898-1970), a German-American author, wrote realistic, suspenseful novels about the horrors and effects of war.
14715	Rembrandt (1606-1669) was the Netherlands' greatest artist.
14716	Remembrance Day is observed in many Commonwealth countries to honour the memory of all the men and women who died in World Wars I and II and in other conflicts since then.
14717	Remington, Frederic (1861-1909), was an American artist best known for his action-filled paintings, drawings, and sculptures of cowboys and Indians.
14718	Remora is a fish with a sucker at the top of its head that it uses to attach itself to larger marine animals.
14719	Remote control is the control of a system from a distance.
14720	Remote sensing is a technique used to gather information about an object without actually touching it.
14721	Remsen, Ira (1846-1927), an American chemist, did much to promote the rapid development of science in the United States.
14722	Renaissance was a great cultural movement that began in Italy during the early 1300's.
14723	Renan, Ernest (1823-1892), was a French historian and religious scholar.
14724	Rene, Roy (1892-1954), was a leading Australian comedian from 1914 until his death.
14725	Renfrew (pop. 193,622) was a local government area in Strathclyde Region, Scotland that included the manufacturing towns of Barrhead, Johnstone, Paisley, and Renfrew.
14726	Renmark (pop. 7,545), is a town in South Australia near the border with Victoria.
14727	Rennie, John (1761-1821), a Scottish engineer and architect, constructed canals, docks, and bridges.
14728	Reno (pop. 133,850; met. area pop. 254,667) is a major tourist centre and the second largest city in Nevada, United States.
14729	Reno, Janet (1938-...), became the first woman to serve as attorney general of the United States.
14730	Renoir, Jean (1894-1979), was a French film director.
14731	Renoir, Pierre Auguste (1841-1919), a French impressionist painter, is famous for his pictures of young girls and children, and intimate portraits of French middle-class life.
14732	Rent commonly refers to a payment for the use of something, such as a house.
14733	Repeal means wiping out a law already on the books.
14734	Repetitive strain injury is any of a group of painful medical disorders caused by performing a similar activity over and over again.
14735	Replier, Agnes (1855-1950), an American writer, was best known for her skilfully written essays.
14736	Reprieve is the temporary suspension of a sentence passed on a criminal.
14737	Reproduction is the process by which living things create more of their own kind.
14738	Reproduction, Human, is the process by which human beings create more of their own kind.
14739	Reptile is an animal that has dry, scaly skin and breathes by means of lungs.
14740	Repton, Humphrey (1752-1818), was an English landscape gardener.

14741	Republic is any form of government whose leader or leaders are elected, usually for a specific term of office.
14742	Republican Party is one of the two principal political parties of the United States.
14743	Research is the systematic investigation of a particular subject.
14744	Reserpine is a drug used to treat mild hypertension (high blood pressure).
14745	Reservoir is a place where large quantities of water are stored to be used for irrigation, power, water supply, and recreation.
14746	Resin is any one of a class of natural substances used in varnishes, medicines, soaps, paints, and other applications.
14747	Resin, Synthetic, is any one of a large group of chemical compounds that includes most of our common plastics.
14748	Respighi, Ottorino (1879-1936), was one of the most successful Italian composers of the early 1900's.
14749	Respiration is the process by which human beings and other living things obtain and use oxygen.
14750	Respiratory distress syndrome is a lung condition that affects premature babies.
14751	Responsible government was established in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand when they gained the right to govern themselves without interference from the British government.
14752	Restaurant is a business establishment that serves food and beverages to the public.
14753	Restoration was the period in English history that followed the return of the House of Stuart to the throne.
14754	Restormel (pop. 88,300) is a local government district in the English county of Cornwall.
14755	Resurrection is a religious belief that a dead person will return to life through the power of God.
14756	Resurrection plant is the name of several different plants that can be dried, but turn green again when they are watered.
14757	Reszke is the family name of two brothers who became famous opera singers.
14758	Retailing consists of all the activities that result in the offering for sale of merchandise or services to consumers for their own use.
14759	Retainer is a formal agreement between a lawyer and a client in which the lawyer agrees to take the client's case.
14760	Retief, Piet (1780-1838), was a South African Boer leader.
14761	Retriever is a hunting dog trained to retrieve (find and bring back) game that has been shot.
14762	Returned Services League of Australia, popularly known as the R.S.L., is an organization primarily concerned with the welfare of its members and other former servicemen and servicewomen and their dependents.
14763	Reunion is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 640 kilometres east of Madagascar.
14764	Reuter, Baron de (1816-1899), founded Reuters, one of the world's leading news services.
14765	Reuters is one of the world's largest news-gathering agencies.
14766	Revelation, Book of, is the last book of the New Testament of the Bible.
14767	Revere, Paul (1735-1818), was an American patriot who, in April 1775, carried news to the people of Lexington, Massachusetts, of the approach of the British.
14768	Revivalism is an approach to religion that emphasizes individual religious experience rather than doctrines.
14769	Revolution is a term that generally refers to a fundamental change in the character of a nation's government.
14770	Revolution of 1848 involved a series of uprisings in France, Germany, and the Austrian Empire, including parts of Italy.
14771	Rexroth, Kenneth (1905-1982), was an American poet.
14772	Rey, Jean (1902-1983), a Belgian statesman, served as chief administrator of the European Community (now the European Union) from 1967 until 1970 (see EUROPEAN UNION).
14773	Reye's syndrome is a rare childhood disease of the liver and central nervous system.
14774	Reykjavik (pop. 99,623; met. area pop. 145,098) is the capital and largest city of Iceland.

14775	Reynolds, Albert (1932-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland from 1992 to 1994.
14776	Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723-1792), was a great English portrait painter.
14777	Reza Shah Pahlavi (1878-1944) ruled Persia, which he renamed Iran, from 1925 to 1941.
14778	Rh factor is a substance in the red blood cells of most people.
14779	Rhea is a large South American bird that cannot fly.
14780	Rhea, in Greek mythology, was the wife and sister of Cronus, ruler of the race of gods and goddesses called Titans.
14781	Rhee, Syngman (1875-1965), a Korean statesman, became the first president of the Republic of Korea in 1948.
14782	Rhenium is a chemical element with the symbol Re.
14783	Rheostat is a device that increases or decreases the amount of resistance in an electric circuit.
14784	Rhesus monkey is a monkey noted for its usefulness in medical and behavioural research.
14785	Rheumatic fever, is a disease that occurs primarily in children from 5 to 15 years old.
14786	Rheumatism is a general term for disorders involving stiffness or pain in the muscles or joints.
14787	Rheumatology is the study of diseases affecting the body's joints and their associated tissues, including the bones, muscles, tendons, cartilage, and ligaments.
14788	Rhine River is the most important inland waterway in Europe.
14789	Rhineland is a historic area in what is now Germany.
14790	Rhinitis is an inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the nose.
14791	Rhinoceros is a huge animal that ranks as one of the largest land creatures.
14792	Rhizome is a horizontal stem that grows at or just below the soil surface.
14793	Rhode Island (pop. 1,005,984) is the smallest state in the United States.
14794	Rhodes is one of the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea.
14795	Rhodes, Cecil John (1853-1902), was a British businessman and statesman.
14796	Rhodes, James Ford (1848-1927), an American historian, received a Pulitzer Prize in 1918 for A History of the Civil War, 1861-1865. He also wrote a nine-volume A History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. Many critics felt it did not d
14797	Rhodes Scholarship is an award that enables students from many countries to study at Oxford University in England.
14798	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of, was a federated territory in central Africa from 1953 to 1963.
14799	Rhodesian ridgeback is a medium-sized hound that originated in southern Africa.
14800	Rhodium is a rare, silver-white, metallic element that serves mainly as a catalyst, a substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction.
14801	Rhododendron is the name of a group of trees and shrubs, many of which are known for the beauty of their flowers and for their evergreen leaves.
14802	Rhomboid is a plane figure with two parallel sides of equal length, and the other two sides a different, but also equal, length.
14803	Rhombus is the name given to a plane figure with two pairs of straight, parallel sides, all of equal length.
14804	Rhondda (pop. 76,300) is a local government area and coal-mining centre in Mid Glamorgan, Wales.
14805	Rhone River is an important commercial waterway of France.
14806	Rhubarb is one of the few perennial vegetables.
14807	Rhuddlan (pop. 54,000) is a local government area in Clwyd, Wales.
14808	Rhyme means echoing or repeating sounds at the end of words.
14809	Rhyming slang is a form of code language.
14810	Rhymney Valley (pop. 101,400) is a local government area, in Mid Glamorgan, Wales.
14811	Rhys, Jean (1894-1979), a Dominican-born author, wrote novels, short stories, and poetry.
14812	Rhythm is the regular repetition of a beat, accent, or rise and fall in dance, music, and language.

14813	Rhythm band describes a group of performers playing percussion instruments (instruments that produce musical tones when struck).
14814	Rial is the basic monetary unit of Iran, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.
14815	Rib is any one of the 24 bones that enclose the chest in the human body.
14816	Ribaut, Jean (1520?-1565), a French colonizer, led an expedition to America in 1562 to found a Huguenot colony.
14817	Ribbentrop, Joachim von (1893-1946), was Adolf Hitler's top diplomatic agent.
14818	Ribble Valley (pop. 51,000), a borough and local government district in Lancashire, England, occupies part of the course of the River Ribble.
14819	Ribbon worm is any of a group of worms with a long slender proboscis (snout).
14820	Ribera, Jusepe de (1588-1652), was a Spanish painter.
14821	Ricardo, David (1772-1823), was the leading British economist of the early 1800's.
14822	Rice is one of the world's most important food crops.
14823	Rice, Edmund Ignatius (1762-1844), an Irish philanthropist and religious leader, was a pioneer of primary school education in Ireland.
14824	Rice, Elmer (1892-1967), was an American dramatist who championed moral, social, and personal freedom.
14825	Rice, Tim (1944-...), a British writer and broadcaster, won fame for his collaboration with Andrew Lloyd Webber on the musicals Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat (1968), Jesus Christ, Superstar (1970), and Evita! (1976).
14826	Richard was the name of three English kings who ruled between 1189 and 1485.
14827	Richards, Frank (1875-1961), was the pen name of Charles Hamilton, the English author of the "Billy Bunter" stories.
14828	Richards, Sir Gordon (1904-1986), was the first British jockey to be knighted.
14829	Richards, I. A. (1893-1979), a British critic, published The Meaning of Meaning (1923) with C. K. Ogden.
14830	Richards, Viv (1952-...), is one of the greatest, most exciting, and highest-scoring batsmen in the history of cricket.
14831	Richards Bay (pop. 23,328) is a town in Kwazulu-Natal on the northeastern coast of South Africa.
14832	Richardson, Sir Albert (1880-1964), became known as a traditional British architect and writer on architecture.
14833	Richardson, Henry Handel (1870-1946), was the pen name of Ethel Florence Richardson Robertson, one of the most outstanding Australian novelists.
14834	Richardson, Henry Hobson (1838-1886), was the first American architect to achieve international fame.
14835	Richardson, Mervyn Victor (1896-1972), a self-taught engineer, established the Australian company Victa Motor Mower Company (now Victa Limited) in 1953 at the age of 57.
14836	Richardson, Sir Owen W. (1879-1959), won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1928 for his studies of thermionic emission.
14837	Richardson, Sir Ralph (1902-1983), won international fame for his performances in a wide range of stage and film roles.
14838	Richardson, Samuel (1689-1761), an English writer, is considered one of the founding fathers of the novel.
14839	Richardson, Victor York (1894-1969), was one of Australia's most versatile sportsmen.
14840	Richelieu, Cardinal (1585-1642), was one of the ablest of French statesmen.
14841	Richelieu River is a Canadian stream that flows through some of Quebec's most beautiful valleys.
14842	Richler, Mordecai (1931-...), is a Canadian novelist.
14843	Richmond is an Australian town on the Coal River in southern Tasmania.
14844	Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. (pop. 203,056; met. area pop. 865,640), is the state capital and a major commercial, cultural, educational, and historical centre.
14845	Richmond, James Crowe (1822-1898), was a New Zealand politician and painter.

14846	Richmond upon Thames (pop. 154,600) is a borough within the Greater London area, England.
14847	Richmondshire (pop. 43,800) is a local government district in North Yorkshire, England.
14848	Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich (1763-1825), was an outstanding humorous writer of the German Romantic movement.
14849	Richter magnitude is a number that indicates the strength of an earthquake.
14850	Richthofen, Baron (1833-1905), Ferdinand von Richthofen, a German geologist and geographer, was a pioneer in the study of geomorphology (land forms).
14851	Rickenbacker, Eddie (1890-1973), was the leading United States air ace in World War I (1914-1918).
14852	Rickets is a bone disease that occurs mostly in children.
14853	Rickettsia is any of a group of microorganisms that cause certain infectious diseases in human beings.
14854	Rickover, Hyman George (1900-1986), an American naval officer, pioneered in developing the Nautilus, the first nuclear-powered submarine.
14855	Riddell, Elizabeth (1910-...), a New Zealand poet and journalist, worked in Australia, Britain, the United States, and Europe as a feature writer and war correspondent.
14856	Riddle is a question or statement that contains a deliberately hidden meaning.
14857	Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley (1890-1974), a British chemist, carried out research into surface chemistry, colloids, and the properties and effects of catalysts.
14858	Ridgeway is a prehistoric track that runs through five counties of southern England, including Wiltshire and Berkshire.
14859	Ridley, John (1806-1887), was the inventor of a reaping machine that reduced harvesting costs and revolutionized the Australian wheat industry.
14860	Ridley, Nicholas (1500?-1555), an English bishop, was a martyr of the Protestant Reformation.
14861	Riemenschneider, Tilman (1460?-1531), was one of the best-known sculptors of his day in Germany.
14862	Rienzi, Cola di (1313?-1354), was a famous Italian patriot.
14863	Rifkind, Malcolm (1946-...), a Conservative politician, became the United Kingdom's foreign secretary in 1995.
14864	Rifle is a gun that is held against the shoulder when firing.
14865	Rifleman is the name of a wren found throughout New Zealand.
14866	Riga (pop. 875,000) is the capital and largest city of Latvia.
14867	Rigel is a blue-white star in the southwest corner of the constellation Orion.
14868	Right of search. Under international law, a nation at war has the right to visit and search merchant ships of neutral nations.
14869	Right of way is the term used in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom for a right of passage over private land or along a river.
14870	Right wing refers to a conservative, traditional group or political party.
14871	Rights of Man, Declaration of the, is a French document that sets forth the principles of human liberty and the rights of individuals.
14872	Riis, Jacob August (1849-1914), was an American journalist, photographer, and social reformer.
14873	Riley, James Whitcomb (1849-1916), an American, won fame as the Hoosier Poet.
14874	Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875-1926), was an important lyric poet in German literature and a major representative of the symbolism movement.
14875	Rimbaud, Arthur (1854-1891), was a French poet.
14876	Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolai (1844-1908), was a celebrated Russian composer and teacher.
14877	Rimu is the name of several species of tall New Zealand trees.
14878	Rimutakas are a range of mountains in the North Island of New Zealand.
14879	Rinderpest, also called cattle plague, is a highly contagious, acute disease of cattle and other members of the ox family.
14880	Ring is a circular band made of metal or other material worn as jewellery.

14881	Ring, Christy (1921-1979), was one of Ireland's greatest hurlers.
14882	Ringette is a team sport for girls and young women that is similar to ice hockey.
14883	Ringling brothers were five brothers who founded the most famous circus in American entertainment history.
14884	Ringtail is a slender, quick-moving member of the raccoon family.
14885	Ringworm is a general name for several kinds of skin diseases that are caused by tiny plants, or fungi.
14886	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (pop. 5,093,232; met. area pop. 9,018,637), is the second largest city of South America.
14887	Rio de la Plata is an estuary, or funnel-shaped bay, formed by the Parana and the Uruguay rivers on the southeastern coast of South America.
14888	Rio Grande, one of the longest rivers in North America, flows for 3,034 kilometres through the Southwestern United States.
14889	Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ Corporation plc) is one of the United Kingdom's largest companies.
14890	Riot is a noisy, violent outbreak of disorder by a group of people.
14891	Rip Van Winkle is one of the most popular characters in American literature.
14892	Riparian rights are the legal rights of a landowner whose property borders or forms the bed of a stream or river.
14893	Ripley, Robert LeRoy (1893-1949), was an American cartoonist who became internationally famous for his cartoon panel "Believe It or Not." The panel describes oddities and strange facts and occurrences from around the world.
14894	Rippon, Geoffrey (1924-1997), a British Conservative politician, was chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1970 to 1972.
14895	Risdon is a cove on the eastern shore of the Derwent River in Tasmania.
14896	Rite of passage is a ceremony held by nearly all societies to observe a person's entry into a new stage of life.
14897	Ritschl, Albrecht (1822-1889), was a German theologian who influenced many liberal European, British, and American preachers and teachers.
14898	Rittenhouse, David (1732-1796), of Philadelphia, in the United States, was a leading astronomer, mathematician, and clockmaker.
14899	Ritter, Joseph Cardinal (1892-1967), archbishop of St. Louis, U.S.A., became a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in January 1961.
14900	Ritty, James (1836-1918), an American restaurant owner, invented the cash register.
14901	River is a large body of water that flows over land in a long channel.
14902	River dolphin is a type of dolphin that lives in fresh or slightly salty water.
14903	Rivera, Diego (1886-1957), was a Mexican artist who was famous for the murals he painted that portrayed Mexican life and history.
14904	Riverina is one of the most fertile regions in New South Wales, Australia.
14905	Rivers, Larry (1923-...), is an American painter.
14906	Riveting is a method of joining two metal plates with threadless aluminium, iron, or steel bolts called rivets.
14907	Riviera is a narrow strip of land on the Mediterranean.
14908	Riyadh (pop. 1,380,000) is the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia.
14909	Rizal, Jose (1861-1896), a Filipino doctor and novelist, became a national hero of the Philippines.
14910	Roach is a fish of the carp and minnow family that lives in fresh waters of Europe.
14911	Road is a strip of land that provides routes for travel by cars and other wheeled vehicles.
14912	Roadrunner is a swift, ground-dwelling bird found in the scrublands of the Southwestern United States and Mexico.
14913	Roaring Twenties was the colourful decade of the 1920's.
14914	Rob Roy (1671-1734) was a Scottish outlaw whose real name was Robert MacGregor.

14915	Robbe-Grillet, Alain (1922-...), French writer, literary critic, and film director, laid the groundwork for the New Novelists in French literature.
14916	Robben Island lies in Table Bay, off the coast of Western Cape, South Africa.
14917	Robbery means stealing money or goods from a person by force or threats of immediate force.
14918	Robbins, Frederick Chapman (1916-...), an American, shared the 1954 Nobel prize for physiology or medicine with John Enders and Thomas Weller.
14919	Robbins, Jerome (1918-...), is an American dancer and choreographer (dance composer).
14920	Robe (pop. 1,185), is a small holiday resort on Guichen Bay in South Australia, about 350 kilometres southeast of Adelaide.
14921	Robens, Lord (1910-...), Alfred Robens, a trade union leader, was chairman of the National Coal Board from 1961 until 1971.
14922	Roberts, Frederick Sleigh (1832-1914), Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, was a famous British general.
14923	Roberts, Kenneth Lewis (1885-1957), was an American novelist and essayist, who was noted for his series of historical novels.
14924	Roberts, Oral (1918-...), is an American missionary and revivalist whose preaching made him known in many parts of the world.
14925	Roberts, Samuel (1800-1885), was a Welsh radical reformer.
14926	Roberts, Tom (1856-1931), an Australian landscape painter, founded Australian impressionism.
14927	Robertson, Sir Dennis (1890-1963), an English economist, played an important part in organizing the Bretton Woods Conference.
14928	Roberval, Sieur de (1500?-1560?), was one of the first French explorers and colonists in Canada.
14929	Robeson, Paul (1898-1976), was a black American singer, actor, and political activist.
14930	Robespierre (1758-1794) was the most famous and controversial leader of the French Revolution (1789-1799).
14931	Robey, Sir George (1869-1954), was one of the greatest English music hall stars.
14932	Robin is the name of a small, European, thrushlike bird with a red breast.
14933	Robin Hood was a legendary English outlaw who stole from the rich and gave to the poor.
14934	Robinson, Boardman (1876-1952), was an American artist, mural painter, and illustrator.
14935	Robinson, Edwin Arlington (1869-1935), an American poet, became best known for short poems in which he presents character studies.
14936	Robinson, George Augustus (1788-1866), a Methodist lay preacher and former bricklayer, tried in vain to save the last of the tribal Tasmanian Aborigines.
14937	Robinson, Joan Violet (1903-1983), was an English economist whose theories have significantly influenced economic thought.
14938	Robinson, Lennox (1886-1958), was an Irish dramatist and author.
14939	Robinson, Mary (1944-...), became the first woman president of the Republic of Ireland in 1990.
14940	Robinson, Ray (1926-...), was prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago from 1986 until 1991.
14941	Robinson, Sir Robert (1886-1975), an English organic chemist, received the 1947 Nobel Prize for chemistry.
14942	Robinson, Sugar Ray (1921-1989), won fame as one of the greatest boxers in history.
14943	Robinson, William Heath (1872-1944), was an English artist, cartoonist, and illustrator.
14944	Robinson Crusoe is an imaginary story about a merchant-adventurer who is marooned on a desert island.
14945	Robot is a mechanical device that operates automatically.
14946	Robson, Dame Flora (1902-1984), was an English dramatic actress.
14947	Roc was a mythical bird of enormous size, known from the stories in the Arabian Nights.
14948	Rocha, Glauber (1938-1981), a Brazilian film director, was noted for inventive films about Brazilian culture and society.
14949	Rochambeau, Comte de (1725-1807), a French general, went to America in 1780 with French troops to serve under General George Washington in the American Revolution.

14950	Rochdale is a local government area in Greater Manchester, England, centred on the town of Rochdale.
14951	Roche, Stephen (1959-...), an Irish cyclist, won the Tour de France race in 1987.
14952	Rochester, Earl of (1647-1680), was a poet of the Restoration period in England noted for his love poems and biting satires.
14953	Rochester upon Medway is a historic cathedral city located on the River Medway in Kent, England.
14954	Rochford (pop. 74,000) is a local government area in the English county of Essex.
14955	Rock is the hard, solid part of the earth.
14956	Rock music is one of the world's most popular and adaptable musical forms.
14957	Rockall is a small island in the North Atlantic.
14958	Rockefeller is one of the most famous names in American business, finance, and philanthropy (charity).
14959	Rocket is a type of engine that can produce more power for its size than any other kind of engine.
14960	Rocket was the first steam locomotive built along the lines of modern engines.
14961	Rocket, Model, is a miniature rocket patterned after military or space rockets.
14962	Rockhampton (pop. 59,418), situated on the Tropic of Capricorn in Australia, is the chief commercial and government centre of central Queensland.
14963	Rockingham, Marquess of (1730-1782), a Whig nobleman, was twice prime minister of Britain.
14964	Rocks is a historic area of Sydney, Australia, that has become an important tourist attraction.
14965	Rockwell, Norman (1894-1978), was an American illustrator.
14966	Rocky Mountain goat of North America looks like a goat, but it is not a true goat.
14967	Rocky Mountains are the largest mountain system in North America.
14968	Rococo is a style of art that flourished in western Europe from about 1700 to 1780.
14969	Rod is a unit of measure in the English system.
14970	Rodent is an animal with front teeth especially suited to gnawing hard objects.
14971	Rodeo is a sport that combines the skills of cowboys and cowgirls with the colour and spirit of the American Old West.
14972	Rodgers, Richard (1902-1979), was a composer for the American musical theatre.
14973	Rodgers, William (1928-...), a United Kingdom politician, became one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party in 1981.
14974	Rodin, Auguste (1840-1917), is ranked by many as the greatest sculptor of the 1800's.
14975	Rodney, Baron (1719-1792), George Brydges Rodney, won fame for his naval battles.
14976	Rodo, Jose Enrique (1872?-1917), was a Uruguayan thinker and essayist.
14977	Rodzinski, Artur (1894-1958), was an American orchestra conductor.
14978	Roe, Sir Alliott Verdon- (1877-1958), was the first Englishman to design, build, and fly an aeroplane.
14979	Roe, J. S. (1797-1878), an explorer and surveyor, was surveyor general of Western Australia from 1828 to 1871.
14980	Roebing, John Augustus (1806-1869), was an American civil engineer who was a pioneer in designing suspension bridges.
14981	Roebing, Washington Augustus (1837-1926), became chief engineer on the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City, in 1869, succeeding his father, John A. Roebing.
14982	Roebuck was a ship of about 305 metric tons in which the British explorer William Dampier explored the western coast of Australia in 1699.
14983	Roentgen, Wilhelm Conrad (1845-1923), a German physicist, won the first Nobel Prize for physics in 1901 for his discovery of X rays.
14984	Rogers, Will (1879-1935), was an American humorist and social critic.
14985	Rogers' Rangers scouted for the British Army during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).
14986	Roget, Peter Mark (1779-1869), was a British doctor and scholar.

14987	Rogun Dam, in Tajikistan, is the highest dam in the world.
14988	Rojankovsky, Feodor (1891-1970), was a Russian-American artist and illustrator of children's books.
14989	Roland was the greatest of the legendary knights who served the medieval king Charlemagne.
14990	Roland de la Platiere, Marie Jeanne (1754-1793), known as Madame Roland, was a political adviser and hostess to the Girondist group during the French Revolution.
14991	Rolfe, John (1585-1622), was an early English settler in Jamestown, Virginia.
14992	Rolland, Romain (1866-1944), a French author, won the 1915 Nobel Prize for literature.
14993	Roller is the name of 12 species of brightly coloured birds that live in Africa, Europe, and Asia.
14994	Roller skating is a form of recreation and a sport in which people glide on wheeled boots called roller skates.
14995	Rolling Stones are a popular English rock band.
14996	Rollright Stones are about 60 stone pillars forming a circle about 30 metres in diameter.
14997	Rolls, Charles Stewart (1877-1910), was a cofounder of the engineering firm of Rolls-Royce.
14998	Rolvaag, Ole Edvart (1876-1931), was a Norwegian-American novelist.
14999	Roma (pop. 6,220), a town in southern Queensland, Australia, is noted for its reserves of natural gas.
15000	Romains, Jules (1885-1972), was the pen name of Louis Farigoule, a French novelist, philosopher, and dramatist.
15001	Roman Catholic Church is the largest body of Christians in the world.
15002	Roman numerals are symbols that stand for numbers.
15003	Roman Roads. The Romans were the greatest road-builders in ancient times.
15004	Roman walls were barriers that the Romans built where no natural territorial boundaries existed.
15005	Romance is a long work of fiction that is less realistic than a novel.
15006	Romance languages are a group of languages that developed from Latin and are spoken in places that were once part of the Roman Empire.
15007	Romanesque architecture was the prevailing architectural movement in western Europe from about A.D. 800 to the 1100's.
15008	Romania, also spelled Rumania, is a country in eastern Europe.
15009	Romanov was the name of the family that ruled Russia from 1613 to 1917.
15010	Romanov, Grigoriy Vasilyevich (1923-...), was a leading official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
15011	Romans, Epistle to the, the sixth book of the New Testament of the Bible is a letter from the apostle Paul to the Christians in Rome.
15012	Romanticism is a style in the fine arts and literature.
15013	Romberg, Sigmund (1887-1951), was a famous composer of operettas.
15014	Rome is the capital of Italy and one of the world's great historic cities.
15015	Rome, Ancient. The story of ancient Rome is a tale of how a small community of shepherds in central Italy grew to become one of the greatest empires in history--and then collapsed.
15016	Rome, University of, is the largest university in Italy.
15017	Romero, Oscar Arnulfo (1917-1980), served as archbishop of El Salvador from 1977 until his death.
15018	Rommel, Erwin (1891-1944), a German field marshal, became one of the most brilliant generals of World War II (1939-1945).
15019	Romney, George Wilcken (1907-1995), an American politician and businessman, was secretary of housing and urban development under U.S. President Richard M. Nixon from 1969 to 1973.
15020	Romulo, Carlos Pena (1899-1985), a Filipino diplomat and author, served as Philippine secretary (later minister) of foreign affairs from 1965 to 1984.
15021	Romulus and Remus, in Roman mythology, were twin brothers who founded the city of Rome.
15022	Rondo is a form of musical composition in which the principal section or theme is repeated at least three times in the same key.

15023	Ronsard, Pierre de (1524-1585), often called the Prince of Poets, led an influential group of French poets called the Pleiade.
15024	Roof is the cover of any building.
15025	Rook is the most common European member of the crow family.
15026	Rooke, Sir George (1650-1709), a British admiral, was commander in chief of the fleet that captured Gibraltar in 1704.
15027	Roosa, Stuart Allen (1933-1994), was an American astronaut.
15028	Roosevelt, Eleanor (1884-1962), the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, became a distinguished public figure in her own right.
15029	Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (1882-1945), was the only president of the United States who was elected four times.
15030	Roosevelt, Nicholas J. (1767-1854), was an American inventor and engineer.
15031	Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-1919), was president of the United States from 1901 to 1909.
15032	Root is one of the three main organs of a plant.
15033	Root, in mathematics, is a quantity that yields a given quantity when it is taken as a factor a specified number of times (see FACTOR).
15034	Root, Elihu (1845-1937), an American statesman, is best remembered for his efforts to assure international peace.
15035	Root, John Wellborn (1850-1891), was one of the most important American architects of the Chicago School.
15036	Rope consists of strands of yarn or wire that have been twisted together.
15037	Rosamund (1140?-1176?) was the mistress of Henry II of England.
15038	Rosario (pop. 1,079,359) is the third largest city in Argentina.
15039	Rosary is a string of beads used as an aid to memory and concentration while praying.
15040	Roscius, Quintus (126? B.C.-62? B.C.), a Roman actor, was so famous in his day that his name came to stand for "great actor." He excelled in both tragic and comic parts.
15041	Roscommon is a county in the province of Connacht in the western part of the Republic of Ireland.
15042	Rose is one of the most beautiful of all flowers.
15043	Rose, Ernestine Potowski (1810-1892), was a leading reformer in the United States during the mid-1800's.
15044	Rose, Lionel (1948-...), an Australian Aboriginal boxer, became world bantamweight champion in 1968.
15045	Rose, Mauri (1906-1981), an automobile racing driver, won the Memorial Day Indianapolis Speedway 500-mile race in 1947 and 1948.
15046	Rose, Murray (1939-...), an Australian free-style swimmer, won the 400-metre and 1,500-metre events at the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, when he was 16 years old.
15047	Rose chafer is a beetle about 8 millimetres long.
15048	Rose Hill was a farming settlement established near Sydney, Australia, in 1790.
15049	Rose of Lima, Saint (1586-1617), was the first person born in the Western Hemisphere to be canonized (declared a saint) by the Roman Catholic Church.
15050	Rose water is a clear, colourless solution made from fresh rose flowers and used in making perfumes and certain medicines.
15051	Roseau (pop. 11,000) is the capital and largest city of Dominica, an island country in the Caribbean Sea.
15052	Rosebery, Earl of (1847-1929), was Prime Minister of Britain in 1894 and 1895.
15053	Rosefish is an important food fish found from Iceland to the United States and off the northern shores of Europe, ranging as far north as the Arctic Sea.
15054	Rosella is the name given to several types of Australian parrots.
15055	Rosemary is an evergreen shrub of the mint family noted for the fragrance of its leaves.
15056	Rosenberg, Alfred (1893-1946), was the philosopher of the German Nazi movement.

15057	Rosenberg, Julius and Ethel, were American citizens, husband and wife, who were executed for spying for the Soviet Union during World War II (1939-1945).
15058	Rosenthal, Moriz (1862-1946), a Polish pianist, became noted for the great technical skill, full tone, and brilliance of his playing.
15059	Rosenwald, Julius (1862-1932), was an American businessman and philanthropist.
15060	Rosetta stone gave the world the key to the long-forgotten language of ancient Egypt.
15061	Rosewall, Ken (1934-...), first played Davis Cup tennis for Australia at the age of 19.
15062	Rosewood is the name of several kinds of wood of the botanical genus Dalbergia.
15063	Rosh Ha-Shanah is the Jewish New Year celebration.
15064	Rosicrucian Order is an international nonsectarian fraternity that studies the higher principles of life, and claims to possess wisdom handed down from ancient times.
15065	Rosin is resin derived from several varieties of North American and European pine trees.
15066	Ross, Betsy (1752-1836), was an American seamstress who made flags in Philadelphia at the time of the American Revolution.
15067	Ross, Sir James Clark (1800-1862), was a British polar explorer.
15068	Ross, Sir John (1777-1856), led a British expedition in 1818 to seek a northwest passage to Asia.
15069	Ross, Sir Ronald (1857-1932), a British doctor, won the 1902 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for work that led to the discovery of how to combat malaria.
15070	Ross and Cromarty was a local government area in Highland Region, Scotland.
15071	Ross Dependency is a wedge-shaped section of Antarctica that includes Ross Sea, Ross Ice Shelf, and McMurdo Sound.
15072	Rosse, Earl of (1800-1867), was an Irish astronomer who built a reflecting telescope, at that time the largest and most powerful in the world.
15073	Rossendale (pop. 64,000) is an English local government district in southeast Lancashire, on the western edge of the Pennine Hills.
15074	Rossetti, Christina Georgina (1830-1894), was an English poet.
15075	Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (1828-1882), was a central figure in the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, an art movement he helped found in 1848 (see PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD).
15076	Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio (1792-1868), was an Italian opera composer.
15077	Rosson, Isabella, was a convict who is recorded as being the first schoolteacher in Australia.
15078	Rostand, Edmond (1868-1918), was a French playwright best known for his fourth play, Cyrano de Bergerac (1897).
15079	Rostock (pop. 242,729) is a German seaport and industrial centre on the Baltic Sea.
15080	Rostov-on-Don, also called Rostov (pop. 983,000), is one of Russia's most important cities.
15081	Rostropovich, Mstislav Leopoldovich (1927-...), is one of the world's great cello players.
15082	Rostrum is an Australian organization that encourages the art of public speaking.
15083	Roszak, Theodore (1907-1981), was an American sculptor.
15084	Rot is a symptom of many plant diseases in which the plant decays.
15085	Rotary engine is a type of internal-combustion engine that uses a rotor (rotating part) instead of a piston.
15086	Rotary International is the worldwide association of all Rotary clubs.
15087	Rotenone is a poisonous substance taken from the root of the derris and cube plants.
15088	Roth, Mark (1951-...), an American, became the all-time leading money winner in professional bowling in 1987.
15089	Roth, Philip (1933-...), is an American novelist and short-story writer.
15090	Rothamsted is an agricultural research station on Rothamsted estate, near Harpenden, in Hertfordshire, England.
15091	Rothenstein is the name of a family of English painters and art historians.
15092	Rother (pop. 80,200) is a local government district in East Sussex.
15093	Rotherham (pop. 252,000) is a metropolitan area in South Yorkshire, England.

15094	Rothko, Mark (1903-1970), an American painter, was a leader of the abstract expressionist movement.
15095	Rothschild is the name of a German family that founded a famous banking firm in the late 1700's.
15096	Rotifer is a tiny multicellular animal that lives in water.
15097	Rotorua (pop. 53,702) is a district situated on the volcanic plateau of the North Island of New Zealand.
15098	Rotterdam (pop. 558,832; met. area pop. 1,025,580) is the second largest city in the Netherlands.
15099	Rottneest Island lies off the mouth of the Swan River, about 30 kilometres west of Perth in Australia.
15100	Rottneest pine, sometimes called Swan River pine, is among the few native Australian pines.
15101	Rottweiler is a muscular dog with short, coarse black hair.
15102	Rouault, Georges (1871-1958), was a French artist.
15103	Rouble, also spelled ruble, is the monetary unit of Russia and other former Soviet republics.
15104	Rouen (pop. 105,470; met. area pop. 380,161) is a city in France that is both a major industrial centre and a treasure house of artistic masterpieces.
15105	Rough Riders is the nickname for a famous American regiment that fought under Theodore Roosevelt's leadership in the Spanish-American War of 1898.
15106	Roulette is a popular game in gambling casinos.
15107	Round, Dorothy Edith (1909-1982), was one of Britain's finest tennis players and was famous for her attacking style.
15108	Round Table was the table at which King Arthur, the legendary British ruler, sat with his knights.
15109	Round towers are a picturesque feature of the landscape in many parts of Ireland.
15110	Roundworm, also called nematode, is any of more than 10,000 species of worms.
15111	Rous, Francis Peyton (1879-1970), an American medical researcher, proved that viruses cause some types of cancer.
15112	Rousseau, Henri (1844-1910), was a French artist who painted some of the most unusual pictures in early modern art.
15113	Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712-1778), was a French philosopher.
15114	Rowing is the act of propelling a boat with oars.
15115	Rowland, Daniel (1713-1790), a founder of Welsh Methodism, was ordained as a minister in 1733.
15116	Rowland, Sir James (1922-...), was appointed governor of New South Wales, Australia, in 1981 and retired in 1989.
15117	Rowlandson, Thomas (1756-1827), was an artist and caricaturist.
15118	Rowling, Sir Wallace Edward (1927-...), usually known as Bill Rowling, was prime minister of New Zealand and leader of the Labour Party from 1974 to 1975, following the death of his predecessor Norman Kirk.
15119	Rowntree is the name of a Quaker family of industrialists and social reformers in the United Kingdom.
15120	Rowse, A. L. (1903-1997), an English historian, essayist, and poet, specialized in the Elizabethan period.
15121	Roxas y Acuna, Manuel (1892-1948), served as the first president of the Philippine Republic, after it received its independence from the United States on July 4, 1946.
15122	Roxburgh was a local government area in Scotland.
15123	Roxby Downs, 260 kilometres north of Port Augusta, South Australia, is the residential town that serves Olympic Dam, the site of large mineral deposits.
15124	Roy, Raja Ram Mohan (1772-1833), an Indian social and religious reformer, founded the Brahmo Samaj (Society of Brahma, or God) in 1828.
15125	Royal Academy of Arts is an institution in London designed to improve the standards of painting, sculpture, and architecture.

15126	Royal Australian Mint, in Canberra, Australia, makes the coins used in Australia.
15127	Royal Automobile Club (RAC) is one of the two main clubs for motorists in Britain.
15128	Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the national law enforcement department of Canada.
15129	Royal Commission is a body appointed by the British Crown to carry out an inquiry.
15130	Royal Dutch/Shell Group is one of the world's major industrial enterprises.
15131	Royal Easter Show, organized by the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Australia, is an exhibition of agricultural, pastoral, dairying, industrial, and commercial production.
15132	Royal Exchange is a building in the City of London.
15133	Royal families are the families of reigning monarchs--kings, queens, emperors, empresses, sultans, emirs, or other sovereigns.
15134	Royal Family of the United Kingdom is the family of the reigning monarch of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
15135	Royal Geographical Society is a British organization composed of people interested in geographical education and discoveries.
15136	Royal Household of the United Kingdom includes officials who conduct the private business of the monarch and supervise all branches of court life.
15137	Royal Institution is a scientific society, founded in England in 1799.
15138	Royal Irish Academy is the main learned society of Ireland.
15139	Royal Life Saving Society is a worldwide organization that works to educate the public in water safety and other lifesaving matters.
15140	Royal Melbourne Show in Australia, is held in September each year by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria at the royal showgrounds at Ascot Vale.
15141	Royal Mint is the British government department responsible for the design and preparation of official coins, seals, medals, and decorations.
15142	Royal Society is one of the oldest scientific organizations in the world.
15143	Royal tennis, also called real tennis, is an ancient, complicated form of tennis, first played by French kings about 600 years ago.
15144	Royce, Sir Henry (1863-1933), was a co-founder of Rolls-Royce, manufacturers of motorcars and aircraft engines.
15145	Rozelle, Pete (1927-1996), became commissioner of the American National Football League (NFL) in 1960, and played a leading part in expanding professional American football.
15146	RSPCA is the oldest animal protection society in the world.
15147	Ruahines are a range of mountains in the southeastern part of the North Island of New Zealand.
15148	Ruanda-Urundi was a United Nations trust territory in east-central Africa administered by Belgium.
15149	Rubaiyat is a poem attributed to Omar Khayyam, a Persian poet, astronomer, and mathematician.
15150	Rubber is one of our most interesting and most important raw materials.
15151	Rubber plant is the common name for a house plant that is really a kind of fig.
15152	Rubbra, Edmund (1901-1986) was an English composer, pianist, and teacher.
15153	Rubella is a common contagious disease that most frequently affects children.
15154	Rubens, Peter Paul (1577-1640), was the greatest Flemish painter of the 1600's.
15155	Rubicon is a stream near Rimini, Italy, that Julius Caesar made famous when he was governor of Gaul.
15156	Rubidium is a chemical element with symbol Rb.
15157	Rubinstein, Anton Gregor (1829-1894), was a Russian pianist and composer.
15158	Rubinstein, Arthur (1887-1982), was a Polish-born concert pianist.
15159	Ruby is the red gem variety of the mineral corundum.
15160	Rudbeckia, also known as coneflower, is the name of about 25 species of medium to tall (30 centimetres to 2 metres) yellow-flowered plants of North America.
15161	Rudd, Steele (1868-1935), was the pen name of Arthur Hoey Davis, an Australian author.

15162	Rudolph, Paul (1918-...), is an American architect.
15163	Rue is a type of herb, which grows as a low shrub.
15164	Ruff is a sandpiper native to the Eastern Hemisphere.
15165	Ruffed grouse is a thickly feathered grouse of North America.
15166	Rugby (pop. 83,400) is an important railway junction and local government district in Warwickshire, England.
15167	Rugby football is a fast contact sport played by two teams.
15168	Rugby School is a famous English independent school founded in 1567 at Rugby, England.
15169	Rugs and carpets are fabrics used as floor coverings.
15170	Ruhr is a coal-mining and industrial region in Germany.
15171	Ruhr River rises in Westphalia, Germany, and flows 232 kilometres through the famous Ruhr Valley.
15172	Ruisdael, Jacob van (1628?-1682), was the greatest Dutch landscape painter of his time.
15173	Ruiz, Juan (1283?-1350?), ranks among Spain's important poets on the strength of a single known work.
15174	Ruiz, Saint Lorenzo (1600?-1637?), was the first Filipino to be declared a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.
15175	Ruiz Cortines, Adolfo (1891-1973), served as president of Mexico from 1952 to 1958.
15176	Rum Hospital is the popular name in Australia for the extensive group of buildings on the eastern side of Macquarie Street, Sydney, which replaced the original colonial hospital near Sydney Cove.
15177	Rum Jungle is a uranium-mining centre in the Northern Territory, Australia, about 97 kilometres south of Darwin.
15178	Rum Rebellion is the name usually given to events that took place in Sydney on Jan. 26, 1808, when the New South Wales Corps illegally arrested and deposed Governor William Bligh.
15179	Rumba, also spelled rhumba, is a Latin ballroom dance that originated in Africa and achieved its modern form in Cuba.
15180	Ruminant is the name given to a grazing animal that chews its cud and has split hoofs.
15181	Ruml, Beardsley (1894-1960), was an American financial expert and merchant who proposed the withholding tax, a system of income tax payments.
15182	Rump Parliament was a name given to the English Parliament during the civil war that took place in the middle 1600's.
15183	Rumsfeld, Donald Henry (1932-...), an American politician and businessman, served as secretary of defence from 1975 to 1977 under President Gerald R. Ford.
15184	Runcie, Robert (1921-...), was archbishop of Canterbury, in England, from January 1980 to 1991.
15185	Rundle Oil Shale Project is a plan to mine a deposit of oil shale located on the east coast of Queensland, Australia, about 30 kilometres northwest of Gladstone.
15186	Rundstedt, Karl Rudolf Gerd von (1875-1953), was a German field marshal during World War II (1939-1945).
15187	Rune is any one of the characters of the earliest written alphabet used by the Germanic peoples of Europe.
15188	Running is a vigorous form of exercise and a popular sport.
15189	Runnymede (pop. 71,500) is a local government district in northwestern Surrey, England, lying alongside the River Thames.
15190	Runyon, Damon (1884-1946), was an American writer.
15191	Rupee is the chief monetary unit of India and the basic unit in India's decimal currency system.
15192	Rupert, Prince (1619-1682), a German nephew of Charles I, became commander in chief of the Royalist forces in the English Civil War.
15193	Rupert, Anton (1916-...), a South African businessman and conservationist, built the multinational Rembrandt Group.
15194	Ruse, James (1760-1837), was given the first grant of land in New South Wales, Australia.

15195	Rush is the common name for a group of grasslike plants that generally grow in marshes and meadows, and sometimes in standing water.
15196	Rush, Benjamin (1745-1813), was an American doctor and a prominent figure in the public life of his time.
15197	Rushcliffe (pop. 94,900) is a local government district in Nottinghamshire, England.
15198	Rushdie, Salman (1947-...) is a leading contemporary British writer.
15199	Rushmoor (pop. 80,400) is a local government district in Hampshire, England, that includes several military establishments.
15200	Ruskin, John (1819-1900), was probably the most influential English critic of the 1800's.
15201	Russell is the name of one of England's most famous families.
15202	Russell (pop. 1,500), in the Bay of Islands in the North Island of New Zealand, is the oldest European settlement in New Zealand.
15203	Russell, Bertrand (1872-1970), was a British philosopher and mathematician.
15204	Russell, Charles Marion (1864-1926), was an American painter and sculptor famous for his scenes of cowboys and life in the West.
15205	Russell, Sir Edward John (1872-1965), a chemist, became one of the foremost agriculturalists in the world.
15206	Russell, George William (1867-1935), was an Irish poet, painter, and journalist.
15207	Russell, Lord John (1792-1878), first Earl Russell, a Whig statesman, was one of the champions of the Reform Act of 1832.
15208	Russell, John (1858-1930), was an Australian impressionist painter.
15209	Russia is the world's largest country in area.
15210	Russian language is one of the world's most important languages.
15211	Russian literature includes some of the greatest masterpieces ever written.
15212	Russo-Finnish wars. During World War II (1939-1945), the Soviet Union and Finland fought each other in two wars.
15213	Russo-Japanese War brought recognition to Japan as a major power of the world.
15214	Russo-Turkish wars. The Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire (now Turkey) engaged in almost constant disagreement for about 300 years after the 1600's.
15215	Rust is a brownish-red substance that forms on the surface of iron or steel when it is exposed to damp air.
15216	Rust is the name of a group of fungi that are parasites on plants.
15217	Ruth, Babe (1895-1948), was the first great home run hitter in American baseball history.
15218	Ruth, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
15219	Ruthenia is a historic region in Ukraine.
15220	Ruthenium is a rare, silver-white metallic element.
15221	Rutherford, Ernest (1871-1937), a British physicist, established the nuclear model of the atom in 1911.
15222	Rutile is a titanium-oxide mineral found in the United States, Australia, Brazil, and India.
15223	Rutland (pop. 32,400), once England's smallest county, became a unitary authority, with all the local government powers within its boundaries, in 1997.
15224	Rutskoi, Alexander Vladimirovich (1947-...), served as vice president of Russia from 1991 to 1993.
15225	Ruwenzori Range is a group of mountains that lies just north of the equator in east-central Africa.
15226	Ruyter, Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607-1676), also spelled Ruiter, was one of the greatest fighting seamen of the Netherlands.
15227	Ruzicka, Leopold (1887-1976), a Swiss chemist, shared the 1939 Nobel chemistry prize for his work on the structure of important vegetable products known as higher terpenes.
15228	Rwanda is a small country in east-central Africa, just south of the equator.
15229	Ryder, Albert Pinkham (1847-1917), is considered one of the most original of American painters.
15230	Rye is a cereal grain similar to wheat and barley.

15231	Rye House Plot was a scheme concocted by radical members of the English Whig Party in 1682 and 1683.
15232	Ryedale (pop. 90,000), a local government district in North Yorkshire, contains the towns of Malton and Norton, Helmsley, Kirkbymoorside, and Pickering.
15233	Ryle, Gilbert (1900-1976), a British philosopher, achieved distinction with his book <i>The Concept of Mind</i> (1949).
15234	Ryle, Sir Martin (1918-...), was the British Astronomer Royal from 1972 to 1982.
15235	Ryukyu Islands are a group of more than 100 islands in the North Pacific Ocean that belong to Japan.
15236	Ryun, Jim (1947-...), an American athlete, became the world's fastest middle-distance runner.
15237	Ryzhkov, Nikolai Ivanovich (1929-...), was premier of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1990.
15238	S is the 19th letter in the English alphabet.
15239	Saadi (1213?-1292) was a famous Persian author who wrote works in both prose and poetry.
15240	Saar is a state in Germany on the Franco-German border.
15241	Saarinen, Eero (1910-1961), was an American architect noted for his daring use of sculptural form.
15242	Saarinen, Eliel (1873-1950), was a Finnish-born architect.
15243	Saavedra Lamas, Carlos (1878-1959), was an Argentinian diplomat who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1936.
15244	Saba (pop. 1,116) is one of the islands in the northern group of the Netherlands Antilles.
15245	Sabah is the second largest state in Malaysia.
15246	Sabah, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al- (1926-...), became amir (commander) of Kuwait in 1977.
15247	Sabbath is the rest day of the Jews.
15248	Sabin, Albert Bruce (1906-1993), an American medical researcher, developed the oral polio vaccine.
15249	Sabines were members of an ancient Italian tribe.
15250	Sable is a small animal in the weasel family.
15251	Sabotage is any means of deliberately wasting or damaging the tools, machinery, or production of an employer or government.
15252	Sabre-toothed tiger was a catlike prehistoric animal.
15253	Sacagawea (1787?-1812) was a Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806.
15254	Saccharides are carbohydrates--one of the three main classes of food.
15255	Saccharin is a synthetic sweetener.
15256	Sachs, Julius von (1832-1897), a German botanist, was the founder of the science of plant physiology.
15257	Sachs, Nelly (1891-1970), was a German-born Jewish poet and dramatist.
15258	Sacks, Jonathan (1948-...), a British rabbi (Jewish minister), became chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth in 1991.
15259	Sackville-West, Victoria Mary (1892-1962), was an English writer whose books reflect her aristocratic, country family background.
15260	Sacrament, in Christianity, is a solemn observance.
15261	Sacramento (pop. 369,365; met. area pop. 1,481,102) is the capital of the state of California in the United States and the commercial centre of a rich farming region.
15262	Sacred Heart of Jesus, Society of the, is a Roman Catholic society of women, established for the education of youth and to provide centres for retreats.
15263	Sacrifice is a religious ceremony in which something is given to a god or the gods, thus becoming "holy." The word comes from two Latin terms meaning to make holy.
15264	Sacroiliac joint connects the backbone with the pelvis.
15265	Sadat, Anwar el- (1918-1981), was president of Egypt from 1970 until his death in 1981.
15266	Saddle is a seat used by a rider on a horse.

15267	Sadducees were members of a religious group of Jews that was active in Judea, in Palestine, until A.D. 70.
15268	Sade, Marquis de (1740-1814), was a controversial French novelist and essayist.
15269	Sadler, Sir Michael (1861-1943), was a leading educationist who did much to reform the educational systems of England and India.
15270	Sadler's Wells is the name of a theatre in London.
15271	Safari is an organized hunt in Africa.
15272	Safety is freedom from harm or the danger of harm.
15273	Safety lamp is a lamp designed to warn coal miners of the presence of firedamp, a gas that can cause destructive mine explosions.
15274	Safety valve is attached to a steam boiler to release some of the steam if the pressure becomes higher than the boiler can safely stand.
15275	Safflower is a plant grown chiefly for the oil obtained from its seeds.
15276	Saffron is a brilliant yellow dye and a food flavouring.
15277	Saga is the name given to a large body of literature written in Iceland between the 1100's and the 1300's.
15278	Sagan, Carl Edward (1934-1996), was an American astronomer, author, and educator.
15279	Sage is the name of more than 750 species of herbs and shrubs.
15280	Sage, Russell (1816-1906), was an American banker and philanthropist.
15281	Sagebrush is a shrub known for its sweet smell and bitter taste.
15282	Sagittarius, the Archer, is a group of stars that lies in the Southern Hemisphere of the sky.
15283	Sago is a starch found in the spongy centre, or pith, of various tropical palm trees.
15284	Saguaro is the largest cactus of North America.
15285	Sahara is the world's largest desert.
15286	Sahel is a dry grassland area in Africa.
15287	Said, Amina el- (1910-1995), was an Egyptian feminist and journalist.
15288	Said, Nuri as- (1888-1958), an Iraqi army officer and politician, served as prime minister of Iraq on fourteen different occasions.
15289	Sailfish is a large fish known for its big back fin, which it spreads out like a sail.
15290	Sailing is an exciting water sport.
15291	Saint is a holy person who becomes a religious hero by exemplifying a virtue or virtues of a religion.
15292	Saint Albans (pop. 122,400) is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England, which takes its name from the city in its centre.
15293	Saint Andrews (pop. 66,010) is a farming town on the Fife Region coast of Scotland between Edinburgh and Dundee.
15294	Saint Andrew's Cathedral, the Anglican cathedral of Sydney, is a sandstone church designed by the architect Edmund Blacket in neo-Gothic style.
15295	Saint Andrew's Day commemorates the martyrdom of Saint Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, in about A.D. 70.
15296	Saint Augustine, Florida (pop. 11,985), is the oldest permanent settlement established in the United States by Europeans.
15297	Saint Bartholomew's Church, in the cemetery of East Perth, Western Australia, was originally built as a mortuary chapel, a place for prayers before burial.
15298	Saint Bartholomew's Day, Massacre of, was a slaughter of French Huguenots (Protestants).
15299	Saint Bernard is a large, intelligent dog that became famous for rescuing lost travellers.
15300	Saint Bernard Passes are two high passes across the Alps.
15301	Saint David's Day is celebrated on March 1 in honour of the patron saint of Wales.
15302	Saint Denis, Ruth (1879-1968), was an American dancer, dance teacher, and choreographer (creator of dance).
15303	Saint Edmundsbury (pop. 89,100) is a local government area in western Suffolk, England.

15304	Saint Elias Mountains are a rugged series of the world's highest coastal mountains.
15305	Saint Elmo's fire is the glow that accompanies a steady discharge of electricity from certain objects.
15306	Saint Eustatius (pop. 1,781), also called Statia or, in Dutch, Sint Eustatius, is an island in the Caribbean Sea.
15307	Saint-Exupery, Antoine de (1900-1944), a French aviator, created the literature of aviation in France.
15308	Saint-Gaudens, Augustus (1848-1907), was an American sculptor.
15309	Saint George's (pop. 7,500) is the capital and chief port of Grenada, an island nation in the West Indies.
15310	Saint George's Cathedral is the third Anglican church to be built in the centre of Perth, Western Australia.
15311	Saint George's Channel is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that separates Wales from southern Ireland.
15312	Saint George's Day is observed in England on April 23 in memory of the country's patron saint (see GEORGE, SAINT).
15313	Saint-Germain, Treaty of. The Allied powers of World War I (1914-1918) and the republic of Austria signed the Treaty of St.-Germain on Sept. 10, 1919.
15314	Saint Gotthard Pass is a famous mountain pass in the Lepontine Alps of southern Switzerland.
15315	Saint Gotthard tunnels are two tunnels--one a road tunnel and the other a railway tunnel--that run through the Alps in southern Switzerland.
15316	Saint Helena is an island in the Atlantic Ocean.
15317	Saint Helens (pop. 175,300) is a metropolitan district and manufacturing centre on Merseyside, England.
15318	Saint James's Palace is a royal mansion in London.
15319	Saint John, Order of, is a nondenominational Christian order devoted to the relief of human suffering.
15320	Saint John Ambulance is an organization that works to maintain the health of the community.
15321	Saint John's is the capital of the island country of Antigua and Barbuda.
15322	Saint-John's-wort, also called hypericum and Rose of Sharon, is a shrub with large yellow flowers.
15323	Saint Kilda is an uninhabited group of islands in the North Atlantic.
15324	Saint Kitts and Nevis is an independent island nation in the Caribbean Sea.
15325	Saint Laurent, Yves (1936-...), became perhaps the most influential fashion designer of the late 1900's.
15326	Saint Lawrence River is one of the most important rivers of North America and the second longest river in Canada.
15327	Saint Lawrence Seaway is a major commercial waterway that links the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes in North America.
15328	Saint Lazarus, Order of, is a Christian religious organization of knights and nurses founded in Jerusalem about 1120.
15329	Saint Leger, Barry (1737-1789), a British soldier, fought against the Americans in the American Revolution.
15330	Saint Louis (pop. 396,685) is the second largest city in the state of Missouri, U.S.A., and a leading industrial and transportation centre of the United States.
15331	Saint Lucia is an independent island country in the eastern Caribbean Sea.
15332	Saint Mark, Basilica of, is the Roman Catholic cathedral of Venice, Italy.
15333	Saint Martin, also called Sint Maarten in Dutch, is an island in the Caribbean Sea at the northern end of the Windward Islands (see WINDWARD ISLANDS).
15334	Saint Mary's Cathedral, the principal Roman Catholic church of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, is a sandstone building in a decorated Gothic style.

15335	Saint Michael's Mount is a picturesque rocky islet in Mount's Bay, off Cornwall, England.
15336	Saint Moritz (pop. 5,263) is a famous resort town in the Alps of eastern Switzerland.
15337	Saint Nicholas, Feast of, is a children's festival celebrated on December 6, the feast day of Saint Nicholas.
15338	Saint Patrick's Cathedral, is the main Roman Catholic church in Melbourne.
15339	Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17, the feast day of Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.
15340	Saint Peter's Church, also called St. Peter's Basilica, in Vatican City, is Europe's largest Christian church.
15341	Saint Petersburg (pop. 4,468,000; met. area pop. 5,020,000), formerly Leningrad, is the second largest city in Russia.
15342	Saint-Pierre and Miquelon are two French islands about 16 kilometres south of Newfoundland.
15343	Saint-Saens, Camille (1835-1921), was a French composer.
15344	Saint-Simon, Comte de (1760-1825), was a founder of French socialism.
15345	Saint Swithin's Day, the feast day of St. Swithin, is held in England on July 15.
15346	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is an independent country in the West Indies.
15347	Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin (1804-1869), a French critic, was the greatest exponent of the biographical method of literary criticism.
15348	Saintsbury, George (1845-1933), was an English scholar, literary critic, and connoisseur of wines.
15349	Sakhalin is a long island off the eastern coast of Siberia.
15350	Sakharov, Andrei Dmitriyevich (1921-1989), was a Soviet physicist who gained prominence for his research on controlled thermonuclear reactions.
15351	Saladin (1138-1193) was the greatest Muslim warrior of the 1100's.
15352	Salam, Abdus (1926-...), a Pakistani physicist, won the 1979 Nobel Prize for physics for developing a principle that unifies the weak nuclear force and the force of electromagnetism.
15353	Salamander is a timid, harmless animal that looks like a lizard but is related to frogs and toads.
15354	Salamis is a horseshoe-shaped Greek island in the Saronic Gulf, about 16 kilometres west of Athens.
15355	Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira (1889-1970), served as dictator of Portugal from 1933 to 1968.
15356	Saldanha is a town on the western coast of South Africa.
15357	Sale (pop. 13,853) is a city in the Gippsland district of Victoria, Australia.
15358	Salem (pop. 38,264) is a city in Massachusetts, U.S.A. It is one of New England's most historic cities.
15359	Salem witchcraft trials were trials that resulted from the largest witch hunt in American history.
15360	Sales tax is levied on the sale of goods and services.
15361	Salesmanship is the ability to sell goods and services.
15362	Salford (pop. 217,900) is a local government area and manufacturing city that is part of Greater Manchester, England.
15363	Salic law was a set of laws written in Latin and founded on Germanic customs and procedure.
15364	Salicylic acid belongs to a group of chemical compounds that are used as drugs for reducing fever and pain.
15365	Salinas de Gortari, Carlos (1948-...), was president of Mexico from 1988 to 1994.
15366	Salinger, J. D. (1919-...), an American author, became famous for his novel The Catcher in the Rye (1951).
15367	Salisbury (pop. 103,200) is a local government district in Wiltshire, England.
15368	Salisbury, Marquess of (1830-1903), was a British statesman who was prime minister three times.
15369	Saliva, a sticky fluid produced in the mouth, is important to the digestion of food.
15370	Salk, Jonas Edward (1914-1995), an American research scientist, worked in the field of preventive medicine.

15371	Salmon is one of the most important food and game fishes.
15372	Salmon ponds were established in 1864 at Plenty, near New Norfolk, Tasmania, Australia.
15373	Salmonellosis is a common type of food poisoning.
15374	Salome was the daughter of Herodias and the stepdaughter of Herod Antipas, governor of Galilee and Peraea.
15375	Salon refers to a type of room and to certain activities that take place in the room.
15376	Salonga, Jovito Reyes (1920-...), a lawyer and politician, was president of the Philippine Senate from 1987 until 1992.
15377	Salonika, or, in Greek, Thessaloniki (pop. 406,403; met. area pop. 706,180), is a port on the Gulf of Salonika in Greece.
15378	Salpiglossis is a plant in the potato family.
15379	Salsify is a biennial garden vegetable.
15380	Salt is a clear, brittle mineral that has been used to flavour and preserve food since ancient times.
15381	Salt, Chemical, is a compound that results when a base neutralizes an acid.
15382	Salt lakes are common in areas of low rainfall in Australia, especially in the southeastern part of Western Australia and in South Australia.
15383	Salt Lake City (pop. 159,936; met. area 1,072,227) is the capital and largest city of Utah, U.S.A. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church, has its headquarters there.
15384	Saltbush is the popular name for more than 1,400 species (kinds) of Australian plants.
15385	Saltee Islands are two islands off the coast of Wexford, in the southeastern corner of the Republic of Ireland.
15386	Salten, Felix (1869-1945), was an Austrian author best known for his children's novel Bambi (1923).
15387	Salto (pop. 80,787) is the second largest city in Uruguay.
15388	Saltonstall, Leverett (1892-1979), was an American politician who served as senator for Massachusetts from 1945 to 1967.
15389	Saltpetre, also called nitre, is a mineral known to chemists as potassium nitrate.
15390	Salts are saline laxatives.
15391	Saluki, also called gazelle hound, is believed to be the oldest purebred dog in the world.
15392	Salute is a gesture of greeting that generally expresses respect or courtesy.
15393	Salvado, Dom Rosendo (1814-1900), a pioneer Roman Catholic priest, was one of the founding fathers of the monastery in New Norcia, Western Australia.
15394	Salvador (pop. 1,496,276; met. area pop. 1,772,018) also called Bahia, is the third largest city in Brazil.
15395	Salvage is money or goods paid to those who save ships or cargo abandoned at sea.
15396	Salvation Army is an international Christian religious and charitable organization.
15397	Salvation Jane, also known as Paterson's curse, is a weed found in all parts of Australia except Western Australia.
15398	Salvia is a group of plants that grow in the temperate and warm regions of the world.
15399	Salween River, also called Salwin, is an important river of Burma.
15400	Salzburg (pop. 138,213) is a city located in the mountains of northwestern Austria.
15401	Samara (pop. 1,250,000) is a major Russian manufacturing centre and Volga River port.
15402	Samaria was the name of a city and its surrounding region in ancient Palestine.
15403	Samaritans were citizens of ancient Samaria.
15404	Samaritans is an organization that helps people who are suicidal or despairing.
15405	Samarium is a chemical element with symbol Sm.
15406	Samarqand (pop. 515,000) is the second largest city and former capital of Uzbekistan.
15407	Sambanthan, Tun Veerasamy Thirugnan (1919-1979), was a leading member of the Indian community in Malaysia.

15408	Samnites were members of an ancient tribe in what is now southern Italy.
15409	Samoa is a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
15410	Samos is a Greek island in the Aegean Sea.
15411	Samoset (1590?-1655) was one of the early American Indian friends of the Pilgrim settlers of the Plymouth Colony in the United States.
15412	Samothrace, also called Samothraki, is a Greek island that is often mentioned in Greek mythology.
15413	Samoyed is a dog bred by the Samoyed peoples of northern Siberia.
15414	Sampan is a small boat used chiefly in rivers and harbours in China, Japan, and nearby islands.
15415	Sampler is a small square or strip of cloth covered with sample patterns of needlework.
15416	Samson was a folk hero of ancient Israel, famed for his great strength.
15417	Samuel, Books of, are two books of the Bible, called I Samuel and II Samuel.
15418	Samuel, Viscount (1870-1963), was a British Liberal statesman.
15419	Samurai was the hereditary warrior class in feudal Japan.
15420	San are a people of Africa, most of whom live in the Kalahari Desert region of Botswana and Namibia.
15421	San Andreas Fault is a long fracture in the earth's crust marked by a zone of disrupted land in California.
15422	San Antonio, Texas (pop. 935,933), is one of the most historic cities of the United States.
15423	San Diego, California (pop. city, 1,110,549; metropolitan area, 2,498,016), is one of the chief naval centres of the United States.
15424	San Francisco, California, is one of the world's most interesting cities and a leading centre of culture, finance, and industry in the United States.
15425	San Francisco Conference. Delegates from the United Nations met in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, to form a world organization strong enough to prevent another global war.
15426	San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is one of the longest bridges in the world over navigable water.
15427	San Jose, California (pop. 782,248; met. area pop. 1,497,577), is a major industrial city in the United States and one of the nation's chief centres of aerospace manufacturing.
15428	San Jose (pop. 318,765) is the capital, largest city, and commercial centre of Costa Rica.
15429	San Juan (pop. 434,849; met. area pop. 1,086,376) is the capital and largest city of Puerto Rico.
15430	San Luis Potosi (pop. 489,238) is a farming and mining centre in central Mexico.
15431	San Marcos, University of, in Lima, Peru, is the oldest university in South America.
15432	San Marino is a small European country that is surrounded by Italy.
15433	San Marino (pop. 4,179) is the capital and largest community of the country of San Marino.
15434	San Martin, Jose de (1778-1850) was an Argentine general who helped lead the struggle for independence in South America against Spain.
15435	San Pedro Sula (pop. 372,800) is the second largest city of Honduras.
15436	San Salvador (pop. 452,614) is the capital and largest city of El Salvador.
15437	Sana (pop. 427,185) is the capital and largest city of Yemen.
15438	Sand is a loose accumulation of tiny pieces of rocks or minerals that are larger than silt or clay but smaller than pebbles.
15439	Sand, George (1804-1876), was the pen name of Amantine-Aurore-Lucile Dupin, a French novelist of the 1800's.
15440	Sand dollar belongs to a group of marine animals called echinoderms.
15441	Sand dunes consist of masses of sand picked up, moved, and dropped by winds to form hills or ridges.
15442	Sand fly is a hairy, dark-brown insect that measures about 3 millimetres long.
15443	Sand painting is the name for making pictures in sand.
15444	Sand verbenia is a low summer annual with fragrant pink, white, or yellow flowers.
15445	Sandakan (pop. 70,420) is the largest city in Sabah, a state of Malaysia.

15446	Sandalwood is a scarce, valuable wood obtained from several related kinds of trees.
15447	Sandblasting is a method for engraving such materials as glass and granite or for cleaning metal and some buildings.
15448	Sandbur, also called bur grass, is a troublesome prickly weed that originally grew on the plains of the Western United States.
15449	Sandburg, Carl (1878-1967), was an American poet, biographer, and historian.
15450	Sanderling is a bird that belongs to the same family as the snipes and sandpipers.
15451	Sandoz, Mari Susette (1901-1966), was an American biographer and novelist.
15452	Sandow, Eugene (1867-1925), a German strongman, performed great feats of strength in Europe and the United States.
15453	Sandpiper is a name given to a large number of birds.
15454	Sandplains is a narrow stretch of country north of Perth, in Western Australia.
15455	Sandringham is a country estate used by the British Royal Family.
15456	Sands, Dave (1926-1952), a part-Aborigine, was the best known of six brothers who won professional boxing fame in Australia and New Zealand.
15457	Sandstone is a type of rock composed chiefly of sand that has been "cemented" together by pressure or by minerals.
15458	Sandstorm is a storm in which the wind carries sand through the air.
15459	Sandwell (pop. 282,000) is an industrial area in West Midlands, England.
15460	Sang Nila Utama (?-1347?), a Malay prince, was the founder and first ruler of Singapore.
15461	Sanger, Frederick (1918-...), a British biochemist, won the 1958 and 1980 Nobel Prizes in chemistry.
15462	Sanger, Margaret (1883-1966), was the leader of the birth control movement in the United States during the early 1900's.
15463	Sanhedrin was the highest national governing council of the Jews in Roman times.
15464	Sanitarium is a place where people go to improve their health.
15465	Sanitation is a field of public health.
15466	Sansevieria is the name of 50 species of fleshy-leaved plants related to agaves.
15467	Sanskrit language is the oldest literary language of India and the basis of many modern Indian languages, including Hindi and Urdu.
15468	Sanskrit literature is the literature of India written in the ancient language called Sanskrit.
15469	Santa Ana (pop. 135,186) is the second largest city in El Salvador.
15470	Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1794-1876), was a Mexican soldier and politician.
15471	Santa Claus, also known as Father Christmas, is a legendary old man who brings gifts to children at Christmas.
15472	Santa Fe (pop. 441,982) is a commercial and shipping centre in east-central Argentina.
15473	Santa Fe, New Mexico (pop. 55,859), is the capital of the state and a major tourist centre of the Southwest United States.
15474	Santa Fe Trail was one of the longest commercial routes in the United States in the prerailway era.
15475	Santa Marta (pop. 218,205) is a seaport near the northern tip of Colombia.
15476	Santamaria, B.A. (1915-...), a Melbourne barrister, became a prominent lay member of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, Australia.
15477	Santayana, George (1863-1952), was a philosopher and author.
15478	Santer, Jacques (1937-...), began a four-year term as president of the European Commission, the executive branch of the European Union, in January 1995.
15479	Santiago (pop. 4,385,481) is the capital and largest city of Chile.
15480	Santiago (pop. 278,638) is the second largest city of the Dominican Republic.
15481	Santiago de Cuba (pop. 345,772) lies at the foot of the Sierra Maestra range on the southeast coast of Cuba.
15482	Santo Domingo (pop. 1,313,172) is the capital and largest city of the Dominican Republic.

15483	Santo Domingo, University of, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, is the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere.
15484	Santos (pop. 411,023) is the major port city of Brazil.
15485	Santos-Dumont, Alberto (1873-1932), was an aviation pioneer in both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air machines.
15486	Sao Francisco, River, is in eastern Brazil.
15487	Sao Miguel Island is the largest island of the Azores.
15488	Sao Paulo (pop. 11,128,848; met. area pop. 17,112,712) is Brazil's largest city and leading commercial and industrial centre.
15489	Sao Tome (pop. 34,997) is the capital and largest city of Sao Tome and Principe, an island country west of the African mainland.
15490	Sao Tome and Principe is an African country that consists of two main islands and several tiny islands.
15491	Saone River is a waterway in eastern France.
15492	Sap, in botany, means the liquid in the stems and roots of plants.
15493	Sapir, Edward (1884-1939), was an American anthropologist and linguist who explored the relationships between language, culture, and personality.
15494	Sapodilla is a tropical fruit native to Mexico and Central America.
15495	Sapphire, a hard and clear gem, is a variety of the mineral corundum.
15496	Sappho, a Greek woman poet, lived about 600 B.C. Plato called her the Tenth Muse, and she is supposed to be the greatest woman poet the world has known.
15497	Sapporo (pop. 1,542,979) is the capital of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island.
15498	Saprophyte is a living thing that gets its food from the remains of dead organisms.
15499	Sapsucker is one of a group of birds of the woodpecker family.
15500	Saracens were Muslims who invaded and occupied parts of the Christian world in Asia, Africa, and Europe from the 600's to the 1000's.
15501	Saragat, Giuseppe (1898-1988), served as president of Italy from 1964 to 1971.
15502	Saragossa, also spelled Zaragoza (pop. 596,080), is an industrial and trading centre in northeastern Spain.
15503	Sarajevo (pop. 447,687) is the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
15504	Saratov (pop. 909,000) is one of the chief ports on the Volga River.
15505	Sarawak is the largest state in Malaysia.
15506	Sarazen, Gene (1902-...), an American golfer, became one of the world's leading players.
15507	Sarcoidosis is a disease in which small nodules (fleshy lumps) form in many parts of the body.
15508	Sarcophagus is a stone coffin.
15509	Sardine is a member of the herring family and an important food fish.
15510	Sardinia is an Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea west of the mainland of Italy and over 160 kilometres from it.
15511	Sardinia, Kingdom of, became the nucleus of united Italy.
15512	Sardis, an ancient city near present-day Izmir, Turkey, was capital of the kingdom of Lydia.
15513	Sardonyx is a variety of chalcedony, a fine-grained form of the mineral quartz.
15514	Sardou, Victorien (1831-1908), was one of the most successful French playwrights of his time.
15515	Sargasso Sea is an irregular oval-shaped area of the North Atlantic Ocean.
15516	Sargent, John Singer (1856-1925), was an American painter who did his major work in Europe.
15517	Sargent, Sir Malcolm (1895-1967), was a leading British conductor.
15518	Sargeson, Frank (1903-1982), became one of the most influential short-story writers in New Zealand during the 1930's.
15519	Sargon of Akkad was a king who founded the first great empire in history.
15520	Sarich, Ralph (1938-...), an Australian inventor, completed the first prototype of his revolutionary orbital engine in 1971.

15521	Sark (pop. 604) is one of the Channel Islands, about 110 kilometres south of England and 35 kilometres off the French coast.
15522	Sarnoff, David (1891-1971), an American businessman, was one of the first people to see the full possibilities of using radio and television to entertain the public.
15523	Saro-Wiwa, Ken (1941-1995), was a Nigerian writer and environmental activist.
15524	Saroyan, William (1908-1981), was an American writer.
15525	Sarsfield, Patrick (1645?-1693), Earl of Lucan, was an Irish leader and soldier.
15526	Sartre, Jean-Paul (1905-1980), was a French existentialist philosopher who expressed his ideas in many novels, plays, and short stories, as well as in theoretical works.
15527	Saskatchewan (pop. 990,237) is one of the Prairie Provinces of Canada.
15528	Sassafras is a medium-sized tree of the laurel family.
15529	Sassenach means English or Englishman.
15530	Sassoon, Siegfried (1886-1967), a British novelist and poet, used experiences in World War I in Memoirs of George Sherston (1937).
15531	Satellite is a natural object that orbits a planet or asteroid.
15532	Satellite, Artificial, is a manufactured object that continuously orbits the earth or some other body in space.
15533	Satie, Erik (1866-1925), a French composer, spent his entire career challenging established conventions in music.
15534	Satin is a weave in which the weft (crosswise yarns) do not cross the warp (lengthwise yarns) as often as in a plain weave.
15535	Satire is the use of irony or sarcasm to attack some form of human behaviour.
15536	Sato, Eisaku (1901-1975), served as premier of Japan from 1964 to 1972.
15537	Satrap was the governor of a satrapy (province) in the ancient Persian Empire.
15538	Saturation is a term used in chemistry and physics.
15539	Saturday, called Saeter-daeg by the Anglo-Saxons, is the seventh day of the week.
15540	Saturn was an early god in Roman mythology.
15541	Saturn is the second largest planet.
15542	Saturnalia was an ancient Roman festival that honoured Saturn, the god of agriculture.
15543	Satyr was a minor god of the countryside and woods in Greek mythology.
15544	Saudi Arabia is a large Middle Eastern nation that ranks as one of the world's leading producers of petroleum.
15545	Saul was the first king of Israel and one of the most tragic figures in history.
15546	Sauna is a special kind of bath for cleansing and relaxation.
15547	Saunders, Reginald Walter (1920-...), became the first Aboriginal officer in the Australian Army when he was commissioned in 1944.
15548	Sausage is a food made of chopped and seasoned meat.
15549	Sauve, Jeanne Mathilde (1922-1993), was governor general of Canada from 1984 to 1990.
15550	Savage is a river in mountainous northwestern Tasmania, Australia.
15551	Savanna, also spelled savannah, is a grassland with widely scattered trees and shrubs.
15552	Savannah was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean.
15553	Savannah, Georgia (pop. 137,560; met. area pop. 242,622), is one of the chief United States Southern ports.
15554	Save the Children is an independent, nonprofit organization that works to help needy children by improving the communities where they live.
15555	Savernake Forest is a large woodland tract in the eastern part of Wiltshire, England.
15556	Savings bank is a common type of savings institution.
15557	Savonarola, Girolamo (1452-1498), was an Italian friar, a fiery religious reformer, and a preacher.
15558	Savoy was, until 1946, the oldest reigning family in Europe.
15559	Saw is a cutting tool that has a metal blade with sharply pointed teeth along one edge.
15560	Sawfish is the name of a family of fish with long snouts that look like saws.

15561	Sawfly is an insect related to ants, bees, and wasps.
15562	Sawrey, Hugh (1923-...), an Australian artist, became known for the love and knowledge of the Australian outback portrayed in his work.
15563	Saxbe, William Bart (1916-...), is an American politician who served as attorney general of the United States in 1974 and early 1975.
15564	Saxe, Comte de (1696-1750), Maurice de Saxe, a German soldier of fortune, led French armies to victory in the War of the Austrian Succession.
15565	Saxifrage is any one of a group of small, hardy plants that grow in cold and temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere.
15566	Saxons were members of a Germanic people that invaded the island of Britain about 1,500 years ago.
15567	Saxony, a state in east-central Germany, covers an area of 18,300 square kilometres.
15568	Saxophone is a woodwind musical instrument made of brass.
15569	Say, Jean Baptiste (1767-1832), a French economist, did much to spread the doctrines of Adam Smith.
15570	Sayers, Dorothy (1893-1957), an English author, was one of the most famous writers of detective stories of the 1900's.
15571	Scabies is a contagious skin disease that causes intense itching.
15572	Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England.
15573	Scalawags were whites from the American South who worked with blacks and northern Republicans to control politics in the South after the American Civil War.
15574	Scale. Scales are flat plates that form the outer covering of most fish and of many snakes and lizards.
15575	Scale, Weighing, is a device used to measure weight or mass.
15576	Scale insect is one of many kinds of sucking insects that feed on plants.
15577	Scallop is a shellfish that is used for food.
15578	Scandinavia is the name often given to the peninsula of Norway and Sweden.
15579	Scandinavian literature consists of the literature of the Scandinavian countries--Denmark, Norway, and Sweden--and of Finland and Iceland.
15580	Scandium is a soft, silvery-white metal.
15581	Scanner is a machine that translates printed pages, photographs, and other materials into digital code for use by computers.
15582	Scanning probe microscope is any of a type of microscopes that scan the surface of materials with a sharp point and display the results on a televisionlike screen.
15583	Scapa Flow is a sea basin surrounded by the Orkney Islands off northern Scotland.
15584	Scapegoat originally meant one of the two goats received by the Jewish high priest in ancient Jerusalem on the Day of Atonement.
15585	Scar is a permanent mark left after an injury on the skin or other part of the body heals.
15586	Scarab is the name of a large group of beetles.
15587	Scarborough (pop. 107,800), a local government district in North Yorkshire, England, includes the harbour and resort towns of Scarborough and Whitby.
15588	Scarlatti, Alessandro (1660-1725), was an Italian composer known primarily for his operas.
15589	Scarlatti, Domenico (1685-1757), was an Italian composer.
15590	Scarlet fever is an infectious disease that chiefly affects children.
15591	Scepticism was a philosophical movement in ancient Greece.
15592	Schacht, Hjalmar (1877-1970), was a German financial statesman.
15593	Scheele, Carl Wilhelm (1742-1786), was the Swedish pharmacist-chemist who discovered chlorine.
15594	Schelde River is one of the most important commercial waterways of Europe, especially in Belgium.
15595	Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775-1854), was a German philosopher.

15596	Scherzo is a short, lively musical composition.
15597	Schick, Bela (1877-1967), was a Hungarian authority on the diseases of childhood.
15598	Schiele, Egon (1890-1918), was an Austrian artist.
15599	Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von, (1759-1805), ranks second only to Goethe among the leading figures of German literature, and no German compares to him as a playwright.
15600	Schipperke is a dog of Belgium.
15601	Schistosomiasis is the name for a sometimes fatal disease caused by three species of parasitic worms called schistosomes.
15602	Schizophrenia is a severe mental disease characterized by unpredictable disturbances in thinking.
15603	Schlesinger, James Rodney (1929-...), a United States politician, held two Cabinet offices.
15604	Schley, Winfield Scott (1839-1911), was an American naval officer who commanded the expedition that rescued the Arctic explorer Adolphus W. Greely in 1884.
15605	Schliemann, Heinrich (1822-1890), was a German archaeologist who founded the study of ancient Greece and neighbouring cultures on the Aegean Sea.
15606	Schmalkaldic League was an alliance formed by the early German Protestants to defend themselves against Emperor Charles V and the Roman Catholic states.
15607	Schmidt, Helmut (1918-...), served as chancellor of West Germany from 1974 to 1982.
15608	Schneider Trophy was raced for by pilots during the early days of aeroplane development.
15609	Schnitzler, Arthur (1862-1931), was an Austrian writer whose works reflect the influence of Sigmund Freud's ideas on psychoanalysis.
15610	Schoenberg, Arnold (1874-1951), was perhaps the most influential composer of the 1900's.
15611	Schofield, John McAllister (1831-1906), commanded the Union forces that captured Wilmington, North Carolina, during the American Civil War (1861- 1865).
15612	Scholarship is a grant of money or free tuition awarded to a student on the basis of achievement, ability, or financial need.
15613	Scholasticism was a philosophical system that emphasized the use of reason in exploring questions of philosophy and theology.
15614	Scholes, Percy (1877-1958), an Englishman, wrote many valuable books on music.
15615	Schonell, Sir Fred (1900-1969), a leading Australian educational psychologist, made an important contribution to the study of teaching children with learning disabilities.
15616	Schongauer, Martin (1450?-1491), was one of the first German painters to work extensively as an engraver.
15617	School is an institution that provides education.
15618	Schopenhauer, Arthur (1788-1860), was a German philosopher who became widely known for his pessimistic views and his fine prose style.
15619	Schreiner, Olive (1855-1920), was one of the most distinguished South African writers.
15620	Schrodinger, Erwin (1887-1961), an Austrian theoretical physicist, became known for his mathematical equation describing the wavelike behaviour of electrons.
15621	Schubert, Franz Peter (1797-1828), an Austrian composer, wrote an astonishing variety of music in many forms.
15622	Schulz, Charles Monroe (1922-...), an American cartoonist, created the "Peanuts" comic strip.
15623	Schumacher, Michael (1969-...), a German racing car driver, won the World Driver's Championships in 1994 and 1995.
15624	Schumann, Clara (1819-1896), was one of the finest pianists of her time and the wife of the German composer Robert Schumann.
15625	Schumann, Robert (1810-1856), was a German composer and writer on music.
15626	Schumann-Heink, Ernestine (1861-1936), was a greatly admired Austrian contralto, famous for her interpretations of Wagner and Strauss.
15627	Schuschnigg, Kurt von (1897-1977), was chancellor of Austria until Adolf Hitler forced Austria to unite with Germany in 1938.

15628	Schuster, Sir Arthur (1851-1934), was a physicist who contributed to the discovery of the electron.
15629	Schwab, Charles Michael (1862-1939), an American industrialist, was a founder and president of both the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
15630	Schwarzkopf, Elisabeth (1915-...), a Polish lyric soprano, won great success in the 1940's and 1950's as a concert and opera singer.
15631	Schweitzer, Albert (1875-1965), was a brilliant philosopher, physician, musician, clergyman, missionary, and writer on theology.
15632	Schwinger, Julian Seymour (1918-1994), the United States shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physics with Richard P. Feynman and Sin-itiro Tomonaga.
15633	Sciatica refers to pain along the sciatic nerve.
15634	Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with observed facts and the relationships among those facts.
15635	Science fiction is a popular kind of imaginative literature.
15636	Scientific creationism is the belief that most evidence indicates the world began through an act of creation.
15637	Scientology is a religious movement founded by L. Ron Hubbard (1911-1986), an American writer and thinker.
15638	Scilly, Isles of (pop. 2,900), lie in the Atlantic Ocean off the English coast, about 40 kilometres west of Land's End, Cornwall.
15639	Sciortino, Antonio (1879-1947), a Maltese sculptor, conceived the idea of building a monument to the unknown soldier shortly after World War I ended in 1918.
15640	Scipio Africanus, Publius Cornelius (236?-183? B.C.), was a Roman general who defeated the great Carthaginian general Hannibal in the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.).
15641	Scissors. A pair of scissors is really two knife blades joined together to form a double lever.
15642	Scofield, Paul (1922-...), is a British actor who has achieved success, mainly in the classics, in London and New York City.
15643	Scoliosis is a side-to-side curve of the spine.
15644	Scone, Stone of, or the Stone of Destiny, is a stone on which the kings and queens of the United Kingdom have been crowned.
15645	Scopes trial was one of the most famous and controversial legal cases in United States history.
15646	Scorpio, the Scorpion, is a constellation (group of stars) that can be seen in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
15647	Scorpion is a small animal with a potentially dangerous poisonous sting in its tail.
15648	Scorpion fly is an unusual insect that often has a long, pointed face.
15649	Scotland is one of the four major political divisions that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
15650	Scotland, History of. The first settlers in what is now Scotland may have arrived soon after the end of the last Ice Age.
15651	Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police.
15652	Scott was the family name of two British architects, grandfather and grandson.
15653	Scott, David Randolph (1932-...), a United States astronaut, commanded the American Apollo 15 mission that made the fourth manned landing on the moon.
15654	Scott, Charles Prestwich (1846-1932), was a distinguished British editor and journalist.
15655	Scott, Hugh Doggett, Jr. (1900-1994), a Pennsylvania Republican, was minority leader of the U.S. Senate from 1969 to 1977.
15656	Scott, James (1810-1884), a surveyor, explored much of northern Tasmania, Australia.
15657	Scott, Sir Peter (1909-1989), a British artist and ornithologist, became well known for his paintings of birds and for his broadcasts on conservation and wildlife.
15658	Scott, Robert Falcon (1868-1912), a British explorer and naval officer, became the first person to reach the South Polar plateau.

15659	Scott, Thomas Alison (1777?-1881), grew the first sugar cane in Australia at Port Macquarie in 1824.
15660	Scott, Thomas Hobbes (1783?-1860), the first archdeacon of New South Wales, Australia, did much to promote and extend education.
15661	Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832), was a Scottish romantic writer.
15662	Scottish deerhound was for hundreds of years a dog of the nobility.
15663	Scottish law is the law used in Scotland.
15664	Scottish literature differs from that of most other countries in that it has been produced in three languages: Gaelic, Scots, and English.
15665	Scottish terrier is a breed of dog first reared in the Scottish highlands in the 1800's.
15666	Scout. The first explorers of the American frontier were usually fur traders.
15667	Scouting is the world's largest voluntary youth movement.
15668	Screw is an inclined plane wrapped in a spiral around a shaft.
15669	Scriabin, Alexander (1872-1915), was a Russian composer and pianist.
15670	Scribe is a person who writes letters, documents, or books by hand.
15671	Scribe, Augustin Eugene (1791-1861), was a French playwright.
15672	Scribner was the family name of two American book publishers, father and son.
15673	Scrofula is a type of tuberculosis that attacks the lymph nodes of the neck.
15674	Scroll is a roll of paper, parchment, or other material, especially with writing on it.
15675	Scruple is a unit of apothecaries' weight, a system of weights once widely used in drug measurement.
15676	Scullard, Howard Hayes (1903-1983), was an English expert on the history of ancient Rome.
15677	Scullin, James (1876-1953), a leader of the Labor Party in Australia, was prime minister of Australia from 1929 to 1931.
15678	Sculpin is a family of fishes that have large mouths, large, flattened heads, and bodies that taper sharply to the tail fin.
15679	Sculpture is one of the most complex of the arts.
15680	Sculthorpe, Peter (1929-...), an Australian composer, gained international attention for his Sun Music, performed in London in 1965.
15681	Scunthorpe (pop. 60,500) is a modern town and local government district in Humberside, England.
15682	Scurvy is a disease caused by lack of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in the diet.
15683	Scylla, in Greek mythology, was at first a beautiful nymph.
15684	Scythe, an implement with a curved cutting blade, was once widely used to harvest grain.
15685	Sea anemone is a sea animal that looks like a flower called the anemone.
15686	Sea cow is a term sometimes applied to the dugong and manatee, which belong to an order (group) of sea mammals called Sirenia.
15687	Sea cucumber is a type of sea animal with a long fleshy body that may look like a cucumber.
15688	Sea fan is a colourful coral with a flat, fanlike shape.
15689	Sea level is the level of the ocean's surface.
15690	Sea lily is a sea animal that looks like a flower.
15691	Sea otter is a furry animal that lives in the North Pacific Ocean.
15692	Sea serpent is a large, probably imaginary marine creature.
15693	Sea squirt is a name for a group of sea animals which are also called ascidians.
15694	Sea urchin is a sea animal related to the starfish and the sand dollar.
15695	Sea wasp is a dangerous stinging jellyfish with a strong, box-shaped body 5 to 15 centimetres in diameter.
15696	Seaborg, Glenn Theodore (1912-...), an American chemist, became known for contributing to the discovery of several elements heavier than uranium.
15697	Seah Eu Chin (1805-1883), a Chinese businessman, became a wealthy plantation owner in Singapore.

15698	Seahorse is a small fish that is so named because its head resembles that of a tiny horse.
15699	Seal is a sea mammal that has a sleek, torpedo-shaped body and flippers in place of legs.
15700	Seal is a device with a design or lettering for impressing (stamping) on paper, wax, or metal.
15701	Sealing wax is used for sealing letters and documents and for taking the impression of seals (see SEAL).
15702	Sealyham terrier is a strong, white, short-legged dog with a long head, powerful jaws, and big teeth.
15703	Search engine is a type of program used to find information that is stored on computers.
15704	Search warrant is a document issued by a court, which permits a police officer to search a house or other building.
15705	Searle, Ronald (1920-...), an English artist, cartoonist, and designer, became popular as the creator of the weird young ladies of the fictional school of St. Trinian's.
15706	Sears, Paul Bigelow (1891-1990), was an American botanist.
15707	Sears, Roebuck and Company is the world's largest retail business firm.
15708	Seashore is the place where the land and the sea meet.
15709	Season is one of the four periods of the year.
15710	Seattle (pop. city--516,259, metropolitan area--1,972,961) is the largest city in Washington, United States.
15711	Seaweed is a name applied to almost any plantlike marine organism that is large enough to be seen with the unaided eye.
15712	Sebastian, Saint (died A.D. 288), was an early Christian martyr.
15713	Secheron House is one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture at Battery Point in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.
15714	Second, a unit in the metric system, is used to measure time and angles.
15715	Secret police are used by certain governments and dictators to control, terrorize, and spy on people.
15716	Secretarial work includes a variety of activities that help keep an office running smoothly and efficiently.
15717	Secretary bird is a tall African bird that has long feathers rising from the back of its head.
15718	Secretion is a useful substance that is produced by and then discharged from a cell.
15719	Security Service, generally known as MI5, is the government service responsible for protecting Britain from espionage, sabotage, or any other activity dangerous to the state.
15720	Sedative is a drug that decreases the activity of the central nervous system.
15721	Seddon, Richard John (1845-1906), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1893 to 1906.
15722	Sedge is one of a large family of grasslike plants that grow in wet places throughout the world.
15723	Sedgefield (pop. 89,200) is a local government district in Durham, England.
15724	Sedgemoor (pop. 97,000) is a local government district in northern Somerset, England, which attracts many tourists.
15725	Sedgman, Frank (1927-...), was one of Australia's finest tennis players.
15726	Sedimentary rock is rock formed when mineral matter or remains of plants and animals settle out of water or, less commonly, out of air or ice.
15727	Sedition is an act which stirs up discontent against established government authority.
15728	Sedum is a genus (group) of about 600 species plants that are decorative and hardy.
15729	Seed is the specialized part of a plant that produces a new plant.
15730	Seeger, Alan (1888-1916), an American poet, wrote one of the most memorable poems of World War I (1914-1918), "I Have a Rendezvous with Death." Seeger joined the French Foreign Legion at the beginning of the war.
15731	Seeger, Pete (1919-...), is an American folk singer, musician, and composer.
15732	Seferis, George (1900-1971), was a Greek poet and diplomat.
15733	Sefton (pop. 282,000), a local government district in Merseyside, England, includes the towns of Bootle, Crosby, and Southport.

15734	Segal, George (1924-...), is an American sculptor who creates life-sized plaster figures in poses taken from everyday experiences.
15735	Segovia, Andres (1893-1987), was the most influential classical guitarist of the 1900's.
15736	Segrave, Sir Henry (1896-1930), was a British hero of the early days of motor racing.
15737	Segregation is the separation of groups of people by custom or by law.
15738	Seiche is a long wave in a lake, a bay, or some similar basin.
15739	Seidl, Anton (1850-1898), a Hungarian-born orchestra conductor, greatly influenced musical life in the United States of America (U.S.A.) with his interpretations of Richard Wagner's operas.
15740	Seidler, Harry (1923-...), an Australian architect, designed some of Sydney's best-known tall buildings.
15741	Seigneurial system, also spelled seigniorial, was the traditional method of landholding in France.
15742	Seine River and its branches form the chief commercial waterway of France.
15743	Seismograph is an instrument that amplifies and records small movements of the ground.
15744	Seismology is the study of seismic waves (shock waves) produced by earthquakes or explosions.
15745	Sekoto, Gerard (1913-1993), a South African artist, first achieved recognition in the 1940's for his vivid, colourful paintings of township life.
15746	Selangor is a state on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
15747	Selby (pop. 88,300) is a local government district centred on the town of Selby in North Yorkshire, England.
15748	Selection acts were a series of acts in Australia which sought to lessen the monopoly of the squatters, who held large areas of land.
15749	Selene was the principal goddess of the moon in Greek mythology.
15750	Selenium is a semimetallic chemical element.
15751	Seles, Monica (1973-...), became the number-one ranked woman tennis player in the world in 1991 at the age of 17.
15752	Seleucid dynasty refers to a series of kings who ruled in southwest Asia from 312 to 64 B.C. Seleucus I, a Macedonian general, had served under the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great.
15753	Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson (1861-1939), was an American economist and a pioneer in public finance.
15754	Seljuks were members of a ruling family of Turkic-speaking peoples who controlled much of southwestern Asia from the mid-1000's to the mid-1200's.
15755	Selkirk, Alexander (1676-1721), was a Scotsman whose experiences as a castaway on a lonely island inspired the story of Robinson Crusoe (see ROBINSON CRUSOE).
15756	Selkirk, Earl of (1771-1820), a Scottish colonizer, opened the Canadian West for settlement during the early 1800's.
15757	Sellers, Peter (1925-1980), was a versatile British actor.
15758	Selvon, Samuel (1923-...), a Caribbean writer, became known for his tragicomic depiction of the poor and outcast in Trinidad and the United Kingdom.
15759	Selwyn, George Augustus (1809-1878), was the first Anglican bishop of New Zealand.
15760	Selwyn Range is a series of low mountains in Queensland, Australia.
15761	Selye, Hans (1907-1982), was a Canadian scientist who became known for his concept of strains on the body known as stress.
15762	Semantics, in logic, is the study of the conditions under which signs and symbols, including words, may be said to be meaningful.
15763	Semaphore is a method of signalling with targets or flags.
15764	Semarang (pop. 1,026,671) is the capital and largest city of the province of Central Java.
15765	Semenov, Nikolai N. (1896-1986), was a Soviet scientist who shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for chemistry with Sir Cyril Hinshelwood.

15766	Semiconductor is a material that conducts electricity better than insulators like glass, but not as well as conductors like copper.
15767	Seminary is a college for training future clergy and lay leaders for churches or other religious organizations.
15768	Semiramis was a mythical queen of Assyria.
15769	Semites are peoples who speak a Semitic language, such as Arabic or Hebrew.
15770	Semitic languages are among the world's oldest languages.
15771	Semmelweis, Ignaz Philipp (1818-1865), was a Hungarian doctor who first used antiseptic methods extensively in childbirth.
15772	Senate is one of the two lawmaking bodies of many legislatures.
15773	Sendak, Maurice (1928-...), is an American illustrator and writer of children's books.
15774	Seneca, Lucius Annaeus (4 B.C.?-65 A.D.), was a Roman statesman, author, and Stoic philosopher.
15775	Senefelder, Alois (1771-1834), invented the process of lithography (see LITHOGRAPHY).
15776	Senegal is a country on the northwest coast of Africa.
15777	Senghor, Leopold Sedar (1906-...), was president of Senegal from 1960 to 1981.
15778	Senility is a general term used to describe certain mental problems that affect some elderly people.
15779	Senna da Silva, Ayrton (1960-1994), was one of the world's most successful Formula One car racing drivers.
15780	Sennacherib (reigned 704-681 B.C.) was king of Assyria, in what is now northern Iraq.
15781	Sennett, Mack (1884-1960), was a pioneer film director and producer who became famous for his slapstick silent comedies.
15782	Senses are the means by which many-celled animals tell what is happening in their environment.
15783	Sensitive plant is a small, spreading shrub that grows in the tropics of the Western Hemisphere.
15784	Sensitivity training is a learning process designed to develop an individual's self-awareness and sensitivity to other people and the environment.
15785	Sentence is a series of words arranged into a meaningful unit.
15786	Sentence is a penalty a person must pay if convicted in court of committing a crime.
15787	Seoul (pop. 9,645,932), is the capital and largest city of South Korea.
15788	Seow Yit Kin (1955-...), a Singapore musician, became the youngest competitor to win the British Broadcasting Corporation piano competition at the age of 19.
15789	Sepik is a river in New Guinea that rises in the Victor Emanuel Range near the West Irian border.
15790	September is the ninth month of the year, according to the Gregorian calendar, which is used in almost all the world today.
15791	Septuagint is the name of the oldest known written translation of the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity.
15792	Sequoia is a tree that ranks among the largest and oldest living things on earth.
15793	Sequoyah (1760?-1843), a Cherokee Indian, invented a system of writing for the Cherokee language.
15794	Serapis was a god who suddenly became popular in Egypt in the 300's B.C. The Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt, beginning with Ptolemy I in 323 B.C., built an elaborate temple for Serapis and actively promoted his cult throughout the Mediterranean world.
15795	Serbia is one of the two republics of Yugoslavia.
15796	Serenade is a musical composition that has both instrumental and vocal forms.
15797	Serf was a member of a large class of peasants that developed in the early Middle Ages mainly in Europe.
15798	Serge is a fabric usually made from wool, rayon, cotton, or silk.
15799	Sergeant at arms is an officer who keeps order during the meetings of clubs and deliberative bodies.
15800	Series, in mathematics, is the sum of the terms of a sequence.

15801	Serkin, Rudolf (1903-1991), was a popular concert pianist.
15802	Serote, Mongane Wally (1944-...), is considered the most significant black South African poet to have emerged during the 1970's.
15803	Serpentine is a mineral that contains magnesium and silicon.
15804	Serra, Junipero (1713-1784), was a Franciscan missionary who in 1769 founded the first mission in present-day California, U.S.A. This mission, San Diego de Alcala, was built near what is now San Diego.
15805	Serum is the clear, fluid part of the blood that is left after a clot forms.
15806	Serval is a large wildcat that lives in Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope north to Senegal and the Sudan.
15807	Server is a central computer that provides processing services or data to an interconnected group of computers.
15808	Servetus, Michael (1511-1553), was a Spanish doctor and theologian.
15809	Service, James (1823-1899), an Australian political leader, became a leader of the federation movement which led to the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.
15810	Service, Robert William (1874-1958), was a Canadian poet who wrote lively ballads about frontier life in the Yukon Territory, for which he became known as "the Canadian Kipling".
15811	Service industries are the business firms and government and nonprofit organizations that produce services rather than manufactured goods or agricultural products.
15812	Servius Tullius, the sixth of the seven legendary kings of Rome, reigned from 578 to 534 B.C. See MYTHOLOGY.
15813	Servomechanism is a type of control system that detects and corrects errors.
15814	Sesame is a herb grown in tropical countries.
15815	Sesshu (1419-1506), a Buddhist monk, was the greatest Japanese landscape painter in the tradition of Chinese ink drawing.
15816	Sessions, Roger (1896-1985), was an American composer and teacher.
15817	Set theory is a way of solving problems in mathematics and in logic (reasoning).
15818	Seth, also called Set, was an ancient Egyptian god of storms, violence, darkness, and desert land.
15819	Seti I (reigned about 1303-1290 B.C.) was a king of ancient Egypt.
15820	Setter is a long-haired hunting dog.
15821	Settlement, Act of, passed in England in 1701, vested the succession to the English crown in Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and her Protestant heirs.
15822	Seurat, Georges (1859-1891), was a French artist who developed a system of painting called pointillism.
15823	Seuss, Dr. (1904-1991), was the pen name of Theodor Seuss Geisel, an American writer and illustrator.
15824	Sevastopol (pop. 335,000) lies on the Black Sea, in the southwestern part of the Crimean Peninsula in Ukraine.
15825	Sevcik, Otakar, (1852-1934), was a Czech violinist and an eminent teacher.
15826	Seven seas is an ancient term describing all the seas and oceans of the world.
15827	Seven Sleepers of Ephesus were seven Christian youths in an old legend who were said to have fled to the mountains near Ephesus in Asia Minor to escape the persecution of the Emperor Decius in about A.D. 251.
15828	Seven Weeks' War, also called the Austro-Prussian War, took place between June and August of 1866.
15829	Seven Wise Men of Greece is the name scholars give to various sages who lived in Greece and Asia Minor (now Turkey) in about 600 B.C. Plato and other Greek philosophers listed the names of the wise men, but not all accounts agree.
15830	Seven Wonders of the Ancient World is a listing of notable objects built between about 3000 B.C. and A.D. 476.

15831	Seven Years' War (1756-1763) involved nearly every nation in Europe, and extended to America and India.
15832	Sevenoaks (pop. 106,100) is a local government district in western Kent, England.
15833	Seventh-day Adventists are a Christian religious denomination.
15834	Severn, River, the longest river in the United Kingdom, rises in the upland area of Pumlumon (Plynlymon), in central Wales, and flows about 350 kilometres to the Bristol Channel.
15835	Seville (pop. 668,356) is one of the leading centres of Spanish art, literature, and education.
15836	Sevres, Treaty of. At the close of World War I (1914-1918), the Turkish Ottoman Empire and the Allies signed the Treaty of Sevres at Sevres, France.
15837	Sewage is water that contains waste matter produced by human beings.
15838	Seward, William Henry (1801-1872), served as United States secretary of state during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
15839	Sewell, Anna (1820-1878), a British author, wrote Black Beauty (1877), a novel about a horse that becomes injured and suffers abuse from a series of owners.
15840	Sewing is the process of attaching pieces of fabric together with a needle and thread.
15841	Sewing machine is a machine that uses a needle to bind materials together with thread.
15842	Sex is what makes males and females different from each other.
15843	Sex education is the study of the characteristics of being a male or a female.
15844	Sex ratio is the proportion of males to females in a population.
15845	Sextant is an optical instrument that measures the angular distance between any two points, such as the sun and the horizon.
15846	Sexually transmitted disease, also called STD, is any disease spread primarily through intimate sexual activity.
15847	Seychelles is an African country that consists of about 90 islands in the Indian Ocean.
15848	Seymour, Alan (1927-...), an Australian playwright, became known for his controversial play, The One Day of the Year, which challenges Australian beliefs about the observance of Anzac Day.
15849	Seyss-Inquart, Arthur von (1892-1946), was the leading Austrian Nazi.
15850	Shackleton, Sir Ernest Henry (1874-1922), an Irish explorer, led a British expedition from the Ross Sea that came within 180 kilometres of the south geographic pole in 1908 (see ANTARCTICA [Early exploration]).
15851	Shad is the name of several species of herring-like fish.
15852	Shadow is the darkness that an object causes when it prevents light from shining on a surface.
15853	Shadow play is a kind of drama in which the figures of puppets or living actors are thrown in silhouette on a screen.
15854	Shaffer, Peter Levin (1926-...), a British playwright and critic, won fame with his play Five Finger Exercise (1958), in which he explored the hostilities between the various generations of a middle-class family.
15855	Shaftesbury was the title of two statesmen who belonged to one of Britain's most famous families.
15856	Shah Jahan (1592-1666) was the fifth ruler of the Mughal Empire in India.
15857	Shahn, Ben (1898-1969), an American painter, tried through his art to communicate with people and influence their thinking and emotions.
15858	Shaka (1787?-1828) was a Zulu warrior who became king of the Zulu in southern Africa.
15859	Shakers are members of a religious sect in the United States called the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.
15860	Shakespeare, William (1564-1616), was an English playwright and poet.
15861	Shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock formed by the compression of muds.
15862	Shallot is a vegetable that looks and tastes like an onion, but has a more delicate flavour.
15863	Shaman is a person considered to have certain powers that come from direct contact with the supernatural, often in dreams or trances.

15864	Shamir, Yitzhak (1915-...), served as prime minister of Israel from October 1983 to September 1984 and from October 1986 to July 1992.
15865	Shamrock is a type of small herb with leaves made up of three leaflets.
15866	Shang dynasty was the earliest known Chinese dynasty (family of rulers).
15867	Shanghai (pop. 8,205,598) is the largest city in China.
15868	Shankar, Ravi (1920-...), an Indian musician, became well known throughout the world for his inspired playing of the sitar (see SITAR).
15869	Shankaracharya (A.D. 700?-750?), also known as Shankara, was a Hindu philosopher.
15870	Shannon, Monica (1901-1965), an American author, received the Newbery medal in 1935 for Dobry, the story of a Bulgarian boy who longed to be an artist.
15871	Shannon, River, is the chief waterway of the Republic of Ireland and the longest river in the British Isles.
15872	Shapley, Harlow (1885-1972), was an American astronomer.
15873	Shar-pei is a breed of dog that originated in China about 200 B.C. It is also known as the Chinese shar-pei.
15874	Sharaku was a great Japanese artist of the late 1700's.
15875	Sharif, Omar (1932-...), is the stage name of an Egyptian-born actor.
15876	Shark is a meat-eating fish and one of the most feared sea animals.
15877	Shark Bay is an inlet on the western coast of Western Australia, about 676 kilometres north of Perth.
15878	Sharland, William Thomas (1801-1877), a surveyor, planned many towns in Tasmania, Australia.
15879	Sharma, Shankar Dayal (1918-...), a Congress Party politician and lawyer, became president of India on July 26, 1992.
15880	Sharp, Cecil (1859-1924), was one of the most important collectors of English folk music.
15881	Sharp, Granville (1735-1813), was a leader of the movement for the abolition of slavery in Britain.
15882	Shastri, Lal Bahadur (1904-1966), was India's second prime minister, serving from 1964 until his death.
15883	Shavuot is a Jewish festival that celebrates the day the Ten Commandments--the foundation of Jewish written and oral law--were revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai.
15884	Shaw, George Bernard (1856-1950), an Irish-born dramatist, critic, and essayist, ranks as one of the most important literary figures of the 1900's.
15885	Shaw, Irwin (1913-1984), was an American novelist, short-story writer, and dramatist.
15886	Shaw, Robert (1916-...), an American conductor, is one of the outstanding choral conductors of his time.
15887	Shaw, Runme (1901-1985), a Chinese film producer, headed the Shaw Brothers Organization.
15888	Shaw, Wilbur (1902-1954), was an American racing car driver.
15889	Shawnee Prophet (1775?-1837?) was a Shawnee Indian religious leader.
15890	Shay Gap is situated 200 kilometres east of Port Hedland in the Pilbara district in the northwest of Western Australia.
15891	Shazar, Schneor Zalman (1889-1974), served as president of Israel from 1963 to 1973.
15892	Shearer, Alan (1970-...), an English football player, became one of the most prolific goalscorers in the world.
15893	Sheares, Benjamin Henry (1907-1981), a distinguished doctor, served as second president of Singapore from 1971 to 1978.
15894	Shearing is the removal of the fleece from a sheep or similar wool-bearing animal (see WOOL).
15895	Shearwater is the name of a group of sea birds that live in the oceans.
15896	Sheeler, Charles (1883-1965), was an American painter and photographer.
15897	Sheen, Fulton John (1895-1979), became one of the best-known spokesmen for the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in the world.
15898	Sheep are among the most important animals that people have tamed because they provide both food and clothing.

15899	Sheepdog is any of a number of breeds of dogs that people use to herd other animals.
15900	Sheffield (pop. 500,500; met. area pop. 1,303,200) is an industrial city in north-central England.
15901	Sheik is an Arabic title referring either to an old and respected man or to the chief of a tribe or village.
15902	Shekel is the monetary unit of Israel.
15903	Shekhar, Chandra (1927-...), an Indian radical politician, served as prime minister of India from 1990 to 1991.
15904	Shelburne, Earl of (1737-1805), an Anglo-Irish nobleman, was prime minister of Britain in 1782 and 1783.
15905	Shelepin, Alexander Nikolaevich (1918-1994), was an important Communist Party official of the Soviet Union from the 1950's to the mid-1970's.
15906	Shelest, Peter Yefimovich (1908-1996), was an important Communist Party official of the Soviet Union from the 1960's to the mid-1970's.
15907	Shell. Many kinds of animals and plants have shells.
15908	Shellac is the liquid formed of resin flakes which have been dissolved in alcohol.
15909	Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (1797-1851), was an English author.
15910	Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792-1822) was one of the great English lyric poets.
15911	Shellharbour (pop. 46,297), is a developing urban area in New South Wales, Australia, about 105 kilometres south of Sydney, on the coast between Port Kembla and Kiama.
15912	Shelter is a structure or a natural feature that provides protection against bad weather, danger, or insect pests.
15913	Shenyang (pop. 4,655,280), also called Mukden, is the capital of Liaoning Province in China.
15914	She-oaks include 70 species of shrubs and trees of the Western Pacific region, especially Australia.
15915	Shepard, Alan Bartlett, Jr. (1923-...), became the first American in space.
15916	Shepard, Ernest (1879-1976), was a British painter and illustrator.
15917	Shepard, Sam (1943-...), is an American playwright and film actor.
15918	Shepparton (pop. 31,171) is a city in Victoria, Australia.
15919	Shepway (pop. 89,200) is a local government area in England that includes a popular tourist area on the Kent coast.
15920	Sher Shah Suri (1486?-1545) was an Afghan adventurer who ruled northern India in the early 1500's as one of the Suri dynasty.
15921	Sheraton, Thomas (1751-1806), was an English furniture designer.
15922	Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831-1888), was a leading Union general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
15923	Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751-1816), was an Irish dramatist and politician.
15924	Sheriff and bailiff. In England and Wales, the high sheriff is the chief officer of the Crown in each county.
15925	Sherman, Forrest Percival (1896-1951), an American navy officer, became the U.S. Navy's youngest chief of naval operations in 1949 at the age of 54.
15926	Sherman, John (1823-1900), was an American statesman.
15927	Sherman, Roger (1721-1793), was the only person who signed all four of the great documents of the American Revolution: the Articles of Association (1774), the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Articles of Confederation (1777), and the Constitut
15928	Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820-1891), was a leading Union general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
15929	Sherpas are a people who live mainly in the mountains of the Himalayan range in northeast Nepal.
15930	Sherrington, Sir Charles Scott (1861-1952), a British scientist, shared the 1932 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine with Edgar D. Adrian.

15931	Sherritt, Aaron (1857?-1880), an Australian, was described as "friend and bush telegraph of the Kelly gang." He was killed by Joe Byrne, one of the gang.
15932	Sherwood, Robert Emmet (1896-1955), was an American playwright, journalist, and biographer who stressed the evils of war in his writings.
15933	Sherwood Forest, in eastern England, is associated with the legendary hero Robin Hood.
15934	Shetland is a group of more than 100 islands that lie about 160 kilometres northeast of the Scottish mainland.
15935	Shetland pony is one of the smallest breeds of horses.
15936	Shetland sheepdog is considered one of the most beautiful of all herding dogs.
15937	Shevardnadze, Eduard Amvrosiyevich (1928-...), was elected president of the country of Georgia in 1995. From 1992 to 1995 he served as chairman of Georgia's parliament.
15938	Shevchenko, Taras, (1814-1861), was a Ukrainian patriot who became Ukraine's most famous poet.
15939	Shi Huangdi, (259?-210 B.C.), also spelled Shih Huang-ti, was an emperor of China.
15940	Shiba inu is a small dog that originated thousands of years ago as a hunting dog in Japan.
15941	Shield was the chief means of personal protection in war from earliest times until the invention of firearms during the 1300's.
15942	Shih Tzu is a breed of toy dog related to the Pekingese and Lhasa apso.
15943	Shiites are the followers of the Shiah division of Islam.
15944	Shillam, Leonard (1915-...), an Australian sculptor, is best known for his work Proclamation Figure, which commemorates Queensland's centenary.
15945	Shilling was a coin in the British money system.
15946	Shingle-backed lizard derives its name from the large pine-cone-shaped scales on the upper surfaces of its body.
15947	Shingles is a painful disease in which a rash with small clusters of blisters forms on the skin.
15948	Shinto is the oldest surviving religion of Japan.
15949	Shinty is a game played in Scotland.
15950	Shinwell, Emanuel (1884-1986), was a distinguished British Labour Party politician and statesman.
15951	Ship is one of the oldest and most important means of transportation.
15952	Ship, Model, is a small copy of a full-sized ship or boat.
15953	Ship money was a form of tax levied in England to provide ships for the Royal Navy.
15954	Shipton, Eric Earle (1907-1977), a Sri Lankan-born mountaineer, took part in several expeditions to Mount Everest.
15955	Shipworm is a kind of marine mollusc that bores in wood.
15956	Shipwreck is the accidental destruction or loss of a ship.
15957	Shire was an administrative division of the Anglo-Saxon states of early England.
15958	Shiva is one of the two leading gods of Hinduism.
15959	Shivaji (1630-1680), a Hindu prince, founded the Maratha kingdom, in western India.
15960	Shoalhaven is a city on the Shoalhaven River on the south coast of New South Wales, Australia.
15961	Shock is a dangerous condition that can occur if the blood fails to circulate properly in the body.
15962	Shock absorber is a device that reduces shock or concussion.
15963	Shock treatment is a type of therapy for patients with serious mental illnesses.
15964	Shoe is an outer covering for the foot.
15965	Shoebill is a large bird that many scientists believe is related to the stork.
15966	Shoemaker, Bill (1931-...), an American jockey, ranks among the greatest jockeys in the United States.
15967	Shogun was the title of the greatest of the Japanese feudal lords.
15968	Sholes, Christopher Latham (1819-1890), an American inventor and journalist, helped develop the first practical typewriter.
15969	Sholokhov, Mikhail (1905-1984), was a Soviet writer.

15970	Sholom Aleichem (1859-1916) was the pen name of Solomon Rabinowitz, the most widely read of all Yiddish writers.
15971	Shooting is a popular sport in many countries.
15972	Shopping centre is a group of retail outlets and business and professional offices built and managed as a unit.
15973	Shoran, an abbreviation for short range navigation, is an electronic system used for short-range aerial navigation.
15974	Shore, Peter David (1924-...), a British Labour politician, was secretary of state for the environment from 1976 to 1979.
15975	Short story is a work of fiction that is shorter than a novel or novelette.
15976	Short waves are radio waves that have wavelengths shorter than those of waves used in medium wave broadcast transmissions.
15977	Shorthand is a method of writing rapidly, using symbols or letters to represent the sounds of words.
15978	Shorthand machine is used to record speech rapidly and accurately.
15979	Shostakovich, Dimitri (1906-1975), was the most important Russian composer whose musical education and career took place entirely in the Soviet Union (see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS).
15980	Shot-put is a test of strength in athletics.
15981	Shot tower is a structure used to make small shot for firearms.
15982	Shotgun is a shoulder gun that fires a cartridge that contains a powder charge and a load of metal pellets, called shot.
15983	Shotoku, Prince (573-621), was a Japanese statesman and religious scholar.
15984	Shoulder is the part of a person's body between the neck and the arm.
15985	Shoup, George Laird (1836-1904), was the first governor of the state of Idaho in the United States.
15986	Shove-halfpenny is an indoor game for two players or two teams.
15987	Shoveler, also called spoonbill, is a small duck of the Northern Hemisphere with a long spoon-shaped bill.
15988	Showjumping is a competitive horseriding sport.
15989	Shrapnel was a type of artillery shell invented by Lieutenant (later, Lieutenant General) Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842).
15990	Shrew is a small animal that looks like a sharp-nosed mouse.
15991	Shrewsbury, Battle of (1403), ended the revolt that Sir Henry Percy led to dethrone Henry IV of England.
15992	Shrewsbury and Atcham (pop. 90,900) is a local government district in Shropshire, England.
15993	Shrewsbury School, founded by King Edward VI in 1552, ranks as one of England's famous public schools.
15994	Shrike is a bird that can be recognized by its strong, slightly hooked beak, and by its habit of thrusting grasshoppers, mice, and smaller birds onto thorns, barbs, or twigs, much as a butcher hangs meat.
15995	Shrimp are delicate shellfish related to crabs and lobsters.
15996	Shrine is an object or place sacred to a religion.
15997	Shropshire (pop. 401,600) is an English county in the western Midlands, on the border with Wales.
15998	Shroud of Turin is a linen cloth that many people believe was the burial cloth of Jesus Christ.
15999	Shrove Tuesday is the day before Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent.
16000	Shrub is one of the four main groups of plants in terms of size and form.
16001	Shuard, Amy (1924-1975), was one of the finest English dramatic sopranos.
16002	Shuffleboard is a game played on a flat, smooth, surface.

16003	Shulevitz, Uri (1935-...), a book illustrator, won the 1969 Caldecott Medal for his illustrations for The Fool of the World and the Flying Ship.
16004	Shultz, George Pratt (1920-...), served as secretary of state in the administration of President Ronald Reagan from 1982 to 1989.
16005	Shute, Nevil (1899-1960), was a British writer of best-selling novels of tension and adventure.
16006	Siamese twins, also called conjoined twins, are twins joined at some point of their bodies.
16007	Siazon, Domingo (1939-...), is minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, a post he has held since 1995.
16008	Sibelius, Jean (1865-1957), was a Finnish composer.
16009	Siberia is a vast, thinly populated region in northern Asia.
16010	Siberian husky is an Arctic sledge dog.
16011	Sibley, Antoinette (1939-...), is a British ballet dancer.
16012	Sibyl was the name ancient Romans gave to any aged woman who could supposedly foretell the future.
16013	Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, was the name of an early kingdom of Italy.
16014	Sicily (pop. 4,863,587) is an Italian island in the central Mediterranean Sea.
16015	Sickert, Walter Richard (1860-1942), was a German-born artist whose technical brilliance and bold style had a great influence on painting in the United Kingdom.
16016	Sickle cell disease, also known as sickle cell anaemia, is a hereditary blood disease that occurs chiefly among black people.
16017	Siddons, Sarah Kemble (1755-1831), was one of England's greatest tragic actresses.
16018	Sidereal time measures the rotation of the earth in relation to the stars.
16019	Sidgwick, Henry (1838-1900), was a British philosopher and teacher.
16020	Sidney, Sir Philip (1554-1586), was an author, courtier, and soldier during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England.
16021	Sidon was an important manufacturing and port city in ancient Phoenicia.
16022	Sieben, Jon (1966-...), an Australian swimmer, won a gold medal in the 200-metre butterfly event at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. in 1984.
16023	Siegbahn, Karl Manne Georg (1886-1978), a Swedish physicist, received the 1924 Nobel Prize for physics for his work with X rays and a method of analysis called X-ray spectroscopy.
16024	Siegfried was a legendary hero in medieval German literature.
16025	Siegfried Line was the name of two fortified lines of defence established by Germany in the 1900's.
16026	Siemens is the family name of two brothers from Germany who were inventors and industrialists.
16027	Siena (pop. 61,888) lies in the hills of Tuscany near Florence, Italy.
16028	Sienkiewicz, Henryk (1846-1916), was a popular Polish novelist.
16029	Sierra Leone is a small country on Africa's western "bulge," north of the equator.
16030	Sierra Madre, is the name of three mountain ranges in Mexico.
16031	Sieve of Eratosthenes is a method developed by the Greek mathematician Eratosthenes for identifying prime numbers.
16032	Sieyes, Emmanuel Joseph (1748-1836), popularly known as Abbe Sieyes, helped start the French Revolution with his booklet, What Is the Third Estate? In this booklet, published in 1789, Sieyes insisted that the people should have a voice in government
16033	Sigismund (1368-1437) was Holy Roman emperor from 1410 until his death.
16034	Sign language is a language of gestures and hand symbols.
16035	Signalling is one way of passing information from one person or place to another.
16036	Signorelli, Luca di Egidio di Ventura de (1450?-1523), was one of the great Italian painters during the Renaissance.
16037	Sigsbee, Charles Dwight (1845-1923), was an American naval officer.
16038	Sigurd is the Scandinavian name for the legendary German hero Siegfried.
16039	Sikhism is one of the religions of India.

16040	Sikkim is a state in northeast India.
16041	Sikorsky, Igor Ivanovich (1889-1972), an aircraft designer and manufacturer, was a pioneer in the development of multiengine aeroplanes, helicopters, and transoceanic flying boats.
16042	Silang, Diego (1730?-1763), a Filipino patriot, became the hero of the people of Ilocos province on the northern Philippine island of Luzon, when he led a revolt against Spanish rule in 1762.
16043	Silbury Hill, in Wiltshire, England, is the largest mound made by ancient people in Europe.
16044	Silchester is a village in northern Hampshire, England.
16045	Silencer is a device that greatly reduces the exhaust noise of an engine.
16046	Silesia is a region in southwestern Poland, eastern Germany, and the northern part of the Czech Republic.
16047	Silica is silicon dioxide, a chemical compound consisting of silicon and oxygen.
16048	Silica gel is a sandlike substance widely used as a demoisurizer.
16049	Silicate is any of a group of minerals that contain silicon, oxygen, and one or more metallic elements.
16050	Silicon is a chemical element with the symbol Si.
16051	Silicone is any of a group of synthetic materials.
16052	Silicosis is a lung disease caused by inhaling crystalline silica dust.
16053	Silk is a strong, shiny fibre (threadlike substance) that is used to make cloth.
16054	Silk-screen printing is a printmaking technique in which ink or paint is forced through a piece of silk onto paper or other material.
16055	Silky oak is a fast-growing, handsome, Australian tree that grows in dry subtropical forests of New South Wales and Queensland.
16056	Silky terrier is a toy dog developed about 1900 in Sydney, Australia.
16057	Silliman, Benjamin (1779-1864), a leading American educator and scientist, founded the American Journal of Science in 1818.
16058	Sillimanite is an uncommon substance that belongs to the large class of minerals known as silicates (see SILICA).
16059	Sillitoe, Alan (1928-...), a British author and playwright, became famous with his first novel, Saturday Night and Sunday Morning (1958), about working-class life.
16060	Sills, Beverly (1929-...), an American singer, became one of the great operatic sopranos of the mid-1900's.
16061	Silo is a storage bin for chopped green plants used as livestock feed.
16062	Silt is a fine-grained or muddy material made up of tiny particles of rock that settle at the bottom of rivers and other bodies of water.
16063	Silver is a chemical element.
16064	Silver nitrate is a chemical used in medicine and industry.
16065	Silvereye, or white-eye is a small, greenish bird with white rings around its eyes.
16066	Silverfish is a small, wingless insect found in cool, damp places.
16067	Simcoe, John Graves (1752-1806), was a British soldier and the first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada.
16068	Simenon, Georges (1903-1989), a Belgian-born author, created the fictional detective Jules Maigret, an inspector with the Paris police force.
16069	Simhat Torah is a Jewish festival of rejoicing in the Torah, or Law.
16070	Simile is a figure of speech used in describing or explaining something.
16071	Simon, Viscount (1873-1954), John Allsebrook, was a noted lawyer and politician.
16072	Simon, Sir Francis Eugene (1893-1956), a German-born physicist, specialized in low-temperature research.
16073	Simon, Neil (1927-...), is an American playwright.
16074	Simon, Paul (1942-...), an American singer, songwriter, and guitarist, and his childhood friend Art Garfunkel, formed one of the most popular folk-rock groups of the 1960's.
16075	Simon, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.

16076	Simonds, Viscount (1881-1971), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, was an English judge and privy councillor.
16077	Simone Martini (1285?-1344), an Italian painter, was born in Siena, a leading art centre of the 1300's.
16078	Simonides of Ceos, (556?-469? B.C.), was a Greek lyric poet.
16079	Simonstown (pop. 5,130) is a town and naval base situated on Simon's Bay, which is part of False Bay near Cape Town in South Africa.
16080	Simont, Marc (1915-...), is an American artist.
16081	Simplon Pass and Tunnel are important gateways through the Swiss Alps.
16082	Simpson, Bobby (1936-...), an Australian cricketer, was captain of Australia in 39 tests.
16083	Simpson, O. J. (1947-...), ranks as one of the greatest running backs in the history of American football.
16084	Simpson, Sir George (1878-1965), a British meteorologist, was noted for his research into electricity in the earth's atmosphere.
16085	Simpson, Sir James Young (1811-1870), a Scottish doctor, specialized in obstetrics, the medical treatment of childbirth.
16086	Simpson and his donkey became famous for helping wounded Allied soldiers during the Anzac landing at Gallipoli during World War I (1914-1918).
16087	Simpson Desert lies on the border of Queensland, South Australia, and the Northern Territory.
16088	Sin, Jaime Cardinal (1928-...), Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, made a lasting contribution to the history of the Philippines.
16089	Sinai is the mountain on which Moses received the Decalogue (Ten Commandments) and learned much of the Hebraic law.
16090	Sinai Peninsula is the part of Egypt that lies east of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez, and borders western Israel.
16091	Sinatra, Frank (1915-...), ranks among the most famous singers in the history of popular music.
16092	Sinclair, Sir Clive Marles (1940-...), a British company director, was a pioneer in the development and manufacture of microelectronic equipment.
16093	Sinclair, Harry Ford (1876-1956) was an American oil producer and refiner.
16094	Sinclair, Upton (1878-1968), was an American writer and reformer.
16095	Sing Sing is the name of a state prison in Ossining, New York, U.S.A. From 1970 to 1983, it was called Ossining Correctional Facility.
16096	Singapore is a small island country in Southeast Asia.
16097	Singer, Isaac Bashevis (1904-1991), a Polish-born author, won the 1978 Nobel Prize for literature.
16098	Singer, Isaac Merrit (1811-1875), an American inventor and manufacturer, did more than anyone else to make the sewing machine a universal household appliance.
16099	Singh, Vishwanath Pratap (1931-...), was prime minister of India from 1989 to 1990.
16100	Singing is the production of musical tones by the human voice with or without words.
16101	Singsing is a Pidgin word used loosely to describe a dance, usually accompanied by group singing, in Papua New Guinea (see PIDGIN).
16102	Sinn Fein is an Irish nationalist political party that played an important part in achieving an independent Irish republic.
16103	Sintering is the process of making metal parts from powdered metals.
16104	Sinus is a cavity in the bodies of animals, including human beings.
16105	Siphon is a simple device for carrying a liquid from one level to a lower level.
16106	Siple, Paul Allman (1908-1968), was an American Antarctic explorer and geographer.
16107	Siren is a device used to sound warning signals.
16108	Sirenia is the name of an order (group) of water mammals related to elephants and hyraxes.
16109	Sirens were sea nymphs in Greek mythology who lived on an island.
16110	Sirex wasp is a large, metallic-blue wasp that attacks radiata pines and other cone-bearing trees in Tasmania and southeastern Australia.

16111	Sirius, also called the Dog Star, is the brightest star that can be seen from the earth at night.
16112	Sirius was the escorting vessel of the First Fleet, which took Governor Arthur Phillip with a company of marines and about 700 convicts from England to Australia to found the penal colony of New South Wales.
16113	Sirocco is the Italian name for a warm wind that blows northward from the hot, dry Sahara or Arabian Desert.
16114	Sisal is the name for two tropical plants with swordlike leaves that yield a valuable fibre.
16115	Siskin is a small bird about 11 centimetres long.
16116	Sisley, Alfred (1839-1899), was an impressionist artist best known for his landscape paintings.
16117	Sisters of Charity are members of several Roman Catholic religious communities of women.
16118	Sisters of Mercy are members of a Roman Catholic order of nuns.
16119	Sistine Chapel is a famous chapel in the palace of the Vatican in Rome.
16120	Sisulu is the family name of two prominent black political leaders of South Africa.
16121	Sisyphus was the founder of the city of Corinth in Greek mythology.
16122	Sitar is a stringed instrument that originated in India or Persia.
16123	Sitting Bull (1834?-1890) was a famous medicine man and leader of the American Hunkpapa Sioux Indians.
16124	Sitwell, Dame Edith (1887-1964), was an English poet, critic, and biographer.
16125	Sixtus IV (1414-1484) was among the most notorious of the Renaissance popes.
16126	Sixtus V (1520-1590) was elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1585.
16127	Skagerrak is an arm of the North Sea.
16128	Skald, the Icelandic word for poet, refers to the Scandinavian poets of the Middle Ages.
16129	Skate is the name of a group of fish that have flattened bodies, very large pectoral (side) fins, and thin, whip-like tails.
16130	Skateboard is a small board mounted on four wheels and ridden in the sport of skateboarding.
16131	Skeat, Walter William (1835-1912), an English scholar, edited many works in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English literature.
16132	Skeet is an American form of clay target shooting.
16133	Skeleton is the flexible, bony framework of any vertebrate animal.
16134	Skelton, John (1460?-1529), was a great satirist during the early part of the reign of the House of Tudor in England.
16135	Skew line, in advanced geometry, is a line in space that neither runs parallel to another line nor intersects another line.
16136	Skiing is the act of gliding over snow on long, narrow runners called skis.
16137	Skimmer, also called scissorbill, is a bird related to the gulls and terns.
16138	Skin is the organ that covers the bodies of human beings and many other animals.
16139	Skin diving is the act of going underwater while holding the breath or while breathing from tanks of compressed air.
16140	Skin grafting is a surgical method of replacing skin to cover wounds on the body's surface.
16141	Skink is any of a large group of small lizards that live in mild and tropical regions.
16142	Skinner, B. F. (1904-1990), was an American psychologist.
16143	Skopje (pop. 503,449) is the capital of Macedonia, a country in southeastern Europe.
16144	Skua, also known as great skua, is a bird of prey that lives for much of the year over the ocean.
16145	Skull is the bony frame of the head of human beings and other animals with backbones.
16146	Skunk is a small furry animal with distinctive black and white markings.
16147	Skunk cabbage is a soft-stemmed plant found in low swamps in eastern and central North America.
16148	Sky is the region of space visible from the earth.
16149	Skydiving is a sport in which one or more people jump from an aeroplane and fall freely before opening a parachute.
16150	Skye, Isle of, is a scenic island off the western coast of Scotland.

16151	Skye and Lochalsh (pop. 12,541) is a local government district in the western part of Highland Region, Scotland.
16152	Skye terrier is one of the oldest terrier breeds.
16153	Skyscraper is the name given to the world's tallest buildings.
16154	Slag is the nonmetallic material removed in the process of making pig iron, and in smelting copper, lead, and other metals.
16155	Slander is a spoken untruth that injures a person's reputation.
16156	Slaney is a river in the Republic of Ireland.
16157	Slang is an informal kind of language in which words and phrases are used in new or unusual ways.
16158	Slate is a fine-grained rock that can easily be split into thin, durable sheets.
16159	Slater, Samuel (1768-1835), a British textile worker, founded the textile industry in the United States.
16160	Slavery is a practice in which people own other people.
16161	Slavic countries are nations where most of the people are Slavs (see SLAVS).
16162	Slavs are any of several groups of peoples, most of whom live in eastern Europe.
16163	Sled dog is a dog used to pull sleds across snow and ice in northern regions.
16164	Sledge, or sled, is a vehicle that has parallel runners instead of wheels, so that it can move easily over ice or snow.
16165	Sleep is a period of rest during which the sleeper loses awareness of his or her surroundings.
16166	Sleeping sickness is a disease that attacks the nervous system and often results in a prolonged sleep.
16167	Sleepwalking, also called somnambulism, is a condition during which a partly awakened sleeper performs various physical activities.
16168	Sleet consists of transparent, solid grains of ice that are smaller than 5 millimetres in diameter.
16169	Slessor, Kenneth (1901-1971), one of Australia's most important modern poets, was foremost in bringing modernity into Australian poetry after a strongly nationalistic period.
16170	Slessor, Mary (1848-1915), a Scottish missionary, spent most of her life working on the Calabar coast of Nigeria, in Africa.
16171	Slieve Bloom is a range of mountains in Ireland.
16172	Slieve Donard is the highest peak in the Mourne Mountains in Down, in Northern Ireland.
16173	Sligo is a county in the province of Connacht in the northwest of the Republic of Ireland.
16174	Sligo (pop. 17,285) is the county town of the county of Sligo in western Ireland.
16175	Slim, William (1891-1970), was a British army commander in World War II (1939-1945).
16176	Slime mould is a tiny, simple fungus that usually grows on decaying wood and moist soil.
16177	Sling is one of the most ancient of weapons.
16178	Slipperwort is the name of several evergreen plants whose blossoms are shaped somewhat like slippers.
16179	Sloan, Alfred Pritchard, Jr. (1875-1966), an American industrialist, pioneered the development of roller bearings for automobiles.
16180	Sloane, Sir Hans (1660-1753), was an Irish-born doctor and botanist.
16181	Slobodkin, Louis (1903-1975), was an American sculptor and author-illustrator of children's books.
16182	Sloe, also called blackthorn, is a spiny, branching shrub related to the plum.
16183	Slot machine is a device that works when a coin is dropped into a special slot.
16184	Sloth is the common name of a family of South American animals which have a slow and peculiar way of moving about.
16185	Sloth bear is a big, shaggy animal with a mane of fur around its neck and shoulders.
16186	Slouch hats were universally adopted for the Australian Commonwealth forces in 1903.
16187	Slough is an industrial town in Berkshire, England.
16188	Slovakia is a country in central Europe that became independent on Jan. 1, 1993.

16189	Slovaks are a Slavic people who make up most of the population of Slovakia.
16190	Slovenia is a small, mountainous country in central Europe that declared its independence in 1991.
16191	Slovo, Joe (1926-1995), was a South African politician.
16192	Slug is a kind of snail.
16193	Smallpox was the first disease conquered by human beings.
16194	Smart, Jeffrey (1921-...), an Australian artist, became known for his smoothly painted canvases with figures that leave a haunting impression of silent anguish.
16195	Smeaton, John (1724-1792), a British engineer, designed the third Eddystone lighthouse off the English coast.
16196	Smell is one of the most important and basic senses in animals and human beings.
16197	Smelling salts are used to relieve faintness and headaches.
16198	Smelt is a family of silvery fishes found in cool waters of the Northern Hemisphere.
16199	Smelting is a method by which metals are taken from their original ore.
16200	Smetana, Bedrich (1824-1884), was a Czech composer.
16201	Smilax is a group of woody or herbaceous vines with hardy, tuberous roots and veined evergreen leaves.
16202	Smiles, Samuel (1812-1904), was a British reformer and an advocate of self-education and self-reliance.
16203	Smith was the family name of two Australian brothers who made the first flight between the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia.
16204	Smith, Adam (1723-1790), is generally regarded as the founder of modern economics.
16205	Smith, Bessie (1894-1937), became one of the finest blues singers in the history of jazz.
16206	Smith, Fanny Cochrane (1834-1905), was probably the last of the tribal Aborigines of Tasmania, Australia.
16207	Smith, Francis Graham (1923-...), became the United Kingdom's Astronomer Royal in 1982.
16208	Smith, Ian Douglas (1919-...), served as prime minister of Rhodesia--which is now called Zimbabwe--from 1964 to 1978.
16209	Smith, James (1827-1897), known as Philosopher Smith, discovered the rich tin mine at Mt. Bischoff in the Australian island state of Tasmania in 1871.
16210	Smith, James (1897-1968), a South African expert on fish, was the first person to identify the coelacanth as a living species.
16211	Smith, John (1580?-1631), was an English soldier and adventurer.
16212	Smith, John (1938-1994), a British politician, was leader of the Labour Party from 1992 until his death in 1994.
16213	Smith, Joseph (1805-1844), was the founder and first president of the Mormon Church, officially called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
16214	Smith, Sir Matthew (1879-1959), was a British artist who became noted for his use of vivid colours applied liberally.
16215	Smith, Sydney (1771-1845), a British clergyman and writer, was a well-known wit.
16216	Smith, Sir William (1813-1893), was a British editor and scholar famed for his dictionaries.
16217	Smith, Theobald (1859-1934), was an American investigator of diseases in both human beings and domestic animals.
16218	Smith, William (1769-1839), a British geologist and engineer, discovered how to recognize rock formations by their fossils.
16219	Smith Act, or Alien Registration Act of 1940, makes it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of the United States government or to belong knowingly to a group advocating it.
16220	Smithfield Market is the distributing centre for London's meat.
16221	Smithson, James (1765-1829), a British scientist, founded the Smithsonian Institution in the United States.

16222	Smithsonian Institution is an American, federally chartered nonprofit corporation of scientific, educational, and cultural interests.
16223	Smog is a form of air pollution.
16224	Smoke consists of finely divided solid and liquid particles that are suspended (held) in a gas.
16225	Smoke detector, also called smoke alarm, is a device used in homes and other buildings to warn people of smoke or a fire.
16226	Smoking is drawing tobacco smoke from a cigarette, cigar, or pipe into the mouth--and often into the lungs--and puffing it out.
16227	Smollett, Tobias George (1721-1771), was one of the great early English novelists.
16228	Smoot, Reed (1862-1941), was an American political and religious leader.
16229	Smooth fox terrier is a small, alert dog originally bred for use in fox hunts.
16230	Smuggling is the illegal transportation of people or goods into or out of a country or area.
16231	Smut is the name of a group of related fungi that live as parasites in certain plants and cause diseases in them.
16232	Smuts, Jan Christiaan (1870-1950), was a South African soldier, scholar, and statesman.
16233	Smyth, Dame Ethel (1858-1944), was one of the first women to distinguish herself as a composer.
16234	Smythe, Francis Sydney (1900-1949), was a noted British mountaineer, author, and photographer.
16235	Smythe, Pat (1928-1996), established herself as one of the best horsewomen and showjumping riders in the United Kingdom (UK).
16236	Snail is an animal whose soft body is usually covered with a coiled shell.
16237	Snake is an animal with a long, legless body covered by dry scales.
16238	Snake charming is an ancient form of entertainment in northern Africa, and in India, Pakistan, and other parts of southern Asia.
16239	Snake River is the chief branch of the Columbia River, in the U.S.A. It rises in Wyoming near the Continental Divide in Yellowstone National Park.
16240	Snakebite. Snakes are naturally shy animals and only bite people if disturbed or trodden on by mistake.
16241	Snakeroot is the name of several very different flowering plants that grow in prairies and woodlands of North America.
16242	Snapdragon is a group of hardy plants with colourful flowers.
16243	Snapper is any of about 185 species of food fishes that live in tropical parts of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.
16244	Snead, Sam (1912-...), an American golfer, claimed a total of 165 tournament victories.
16245	Sneezewort is a hardy perennial plant that grows in damp fields and along roadsides in Europe, Asia, and North America.
16246	Sneezing is a sudden and violent rush of air out through the nose and mouth.
16247	Snell, Peter (1938-...), was one of the world's greatest middle-distance runners.
16248	Snipe is the name of a group of shore birds related to sandpipers, curlews, and plovers.
16249	Sniperscope is an electronic device with which a rifle can be aimed accurately in the dark.
16250	Snoring is a rough, broken sound made during sleep.
16251	Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241) was a great medieval Icelandic poet and historian.
16252	Snouck Hurgronje, Christiaan (1857-1936), was the greatest Dutch scholar on Islam.
16253	Snow is a form of precipitation that consists of masses of tiny ice crystals.
16254	Snow, C. P. (1905-1980), was an Englishman of many talents who was most famous as a novelist.
16255	Snow blindness is a temporary decrease in vision caused by bright sunlight reflected from snow.
16256	Snow bunting is a sparrowlike bird of northern North America.
16257	Snow leopard, also called ounce, is a beautiful member of the cat family.
16258	Snow line is the lower edge of the permanent snow fields found on upper mountain slopes.

16259	Snowdon is a mountain in Gwynedd, Wales.
16260	Snowdrop is the name of a plant in the amaryllis family.
16261	Snowmobile is a motorized sledge that carries one or two people over ice and snow.
16262	Snowshoe is a device that enables a person to walk over deep snow without sinking into it.
16263	Snowshoe hare is a medium-sized hare that lives in North America.
16264	Snowy is a river in southeastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, Australia.
16265	Snowy Mountains are the highest part of the Australian Alps, in southeastern New South Wales and northeastern Victoria.
16266	Snowy Mountains Scheme is an immense hydroelectric and irrigation project in southeast Australia.
16267	Snuff is a moist or dry powder made from the leaves of the tobacco plant.
16268	Soames, Lord (1920-1987), a British Conservative politician, was lord president of the council from 1979 to 1981.
16269	Soane, Sir John (1753-1837), a British architect, was appointed architect to the Bank of England in 1788.
16270	Soap plant is a tall herb found in the Southwestern United States.
16271	Soap sculpture is the art of cutting away portions of a bar of soap to create a raised design or a sculptured figure.
16272	Soapberry is the name of 13 species of trees or shrubs found in tropical and subtropical areas of Asia and North and South America, and on islands in the Pacific Ocean.
16273	Soapstone, also known as steatite, is a soft rock composed mostly of the mineral talc.
16274	Sobers, Sir Garfield (1936-...), a West Indian cricketer, became one of the greatest all-rounders in the history of the game.
16275	Social change refers to any significant change in the structure of society.
16276	Social class is a group of people in a society that have about the same social standing.
16277	Social Darwinism is the belief that people in society compete for survival and that superior individuals, social groups, and races become powerful and wealthy.
16278	Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) is a political party formed in Northern Ireland in August 1970.
16279	Social Democratic Party (SDP) was a British political party that existed between 1981 and 1990.
16280	Social psychology is the study of the psychological basis of people's relationships with one another.
16281	Social role is a set of relationships between a person and members of his or her circle.
16282	Social science. Scholars generally identify three categories of knowledge: (1) the natural sciences and mathematics, (2) the humanities, and (3) the social sciences.
16283	Social studies is a programme of study in schools.
16284	Social welfare concerns public programmes that help people achieve a degree of economic security.
16285	Social work is a profession that includes a wide range of social services and programmes.
16286	Socialism is an economic system, a political movement, and a social theory.
16287	Socialization, in the behavioural sciences, refers to the complex process by which individuals come to learn and perform behaviour expected of them by society.
16288	Society Islands is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
16289	Sociobiology is the study of the biological basis for the social behaviour of human beings and other animals.
16290	Sociology is the study of the individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human society.
16291	Socrates (469?-399 B.C.) was a Greek philosopher and teacher.
16292	Soda is the common name for a group of compounds that contain sodium.
16293	Soddy, Frederick (1877-1956), was a British chemist who worked on atomic structure.
16294	Soderblom, Nathan (1866-1931), a Swedish archbishop and professor, was a leader of the ecumenical movement among the churches of the world.

16295	Sodium is a chemical element with the symbol Na.
16296	Sodium hydroxide, also called caustic soda, is an important industrial chemical.
16297	Sodom and Gomorrah were two Biblical cities located near the River Jordan.
16298	Sofia (pop. 1,056,945; met. area pop. 1,142,582) is the capital and largest city of Bulgaria, and the country's chief economic and cultural centre.
16299	Soft-coated wheaten terrier is a breed of dog that originated in County Kerry, in the Republic of Ireland.
16300	Soft drink is a flavoured, nonalcoholic beverage prepared with carbonated water.
16301	Softball is a popular game played by more than 30 million people worldwide.
16302	Soil is an important natural resource that covers much of the earth's land surface.
16303	Soke was an organization of land-owning peasants that had its origins in the Danish conquests of central England in the A.D. 800's.
16304	Sokolova, Lydia (1896-1974), was the first British ballerina to perform with Sergei Diaghilev's ballet company in Russia (see DIAGHILEV, SERGEI PAVLOVICH).
16305	Solander, Daniel Charles (1736-1782), was a Swedish naturalist.
16306	Solanum is an important group of plants that belong to the nightshade family.
16307	Solar energy is energy given off by the sun.
16308	Solar plexus is a common name for the coeliac plexus, a network of nerves in the back of the stomach.
16309	Solar system consists of a star called the sun and all the objects that travel around it.
16310	Solar wind is a continuous flow of gases from the sun.
16311	Solder is a metal alloy used to join metal surfaces together (see ALLOY).
16312	Sole is the name of a family of flatfishes which have twisted skulls so that both eyes are on the same side of the body.
16313	Solenodon is a rare animal that looks like a long-nosed rat.
16314	Solent is the channel off the south coast of England that separates the northwestern side of the Isle of Wight from Hampshire.
16315	Soleri, Paolo (1919-...), is an Italian-born architect and urban planner.
16316	Solid, in mathematics, is a geometric figure with the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness.
16317	Solid-state physics, also called condensed-matter physics, deals with the physical properties of solid materials.
16318	Solihull (pop. 195,100) is a metropolitan area in West Midlands, England.
16319	Solitaire is a board game of French origin.
16320	Solomon (?-922? B.C.) was the third king of ancient Israel.
16321	Solomon Islands is an island country in the South Pacific Ocean.
16322	Solomon Islands are a chain of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
16323	Solomon's-seal is a hardy plant that grows in the temperate zones of Asia and North America.
16324	Solon (639?-559? B.C.) was a famous lawmaker.
16325	Solstice is one of the two moments each year when the sun is at either its northernmost or southernmost position.
16326	Solti, Sir Georg (1912-1997), was a leading symphony orchestra and opera conductor.
16327	Solution is a mixture of two or more individual substances that cannot be separated by a mechanical means, such as filtration.
16328	Solvent is a substance that dissolves another substance to form a solution.
16329	Solway Firth is an inlet of the Irish Sea on the west coast of Scotland.
16330	Solzhenitsyn, Alexander (1918-...), is a Russian novelist.
16331	Somalia is the easternmost country on the mainland of Africa.
16332	Somare, Michael (1936-...), leader of the Pangu Party, served as chief minister of Papua New Guinea from 1972 to 1975.
16333	Somerset is a county in southwestern England, bordering on the Bristol Channel.

16334	Somerset, Duke of (1506?-1552), Edward Seymour, was a brother of Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII of England.
16335	Somerset, Lord Charles Henry (1767-1831), was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, in 1814.
16336	Somerset House was one of the first buildings in Britain designed specifically to house public offices.
16337	Somes, Michael (1917-1994), won fame as a dancer with the Sadler's Wells Ballet (now the Royal Ballet).
16338	Somme River lies in northern France.
16339	Somoza Garcia, Anastasio (1896-1956), was a Nicaraguan dictator who ruled his country for 20 years before he was assassinated in 1956.
16340	Sonar is a device that uses sound energy to locate objects; measure their distance, direction, and speed; and even produce pictures of them.
16341	Sonata is an instrumental composition that consists of several movements.
16342	Sondheim, Stephen (1930-...), is an American composer and lyric writer who won fame for his musical comedies.
16343	Song is a musical composition usually sung by a solo voice.
16344	Song dynasty also spelled Sung, ruled China from 960 to 1279.
16345	Song of Hiawatha is a narrative poem by the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
16346	Song of Solomon is a poetic book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
16347	Songhai Empire was a black trading state in Africa that reached its peak in the 1400's and 1500's.
16348	Sonic boom is a loud noise caused by an object--usually an aeroplane--flying at a supersonic speed.
16349	Sonnet is a poem of 14 lines with a fixed pattern of metre and rhyme.
16350	Sonometer is an instrument used to study the mathematical relations of musical tones.
16351	Sontag, Susan (1933-...), is an American essayist and novelist.
16352	Soo Canals permit ships to pass between Lakes Superior and Huron.
16353	Soong Ching-ling (1890-1981) was a prominent figure in the Chinese Communist government.
16354	Soot is a black or dark brown substance found in smoke.
16355	Sophists were members of an educational movement in the city-states of Greece during the second half of the 400's B.C. The Sophists were migrant teachers who taught grammar and public speaking, which was vital in such ancient democracies as Athens.
16356	Sophocles (about 496-406 B.C.) was the second of the three great Greek writers of tragedy.
16357	Sorbonne was a world-famous college in Paris.
16358	Sorell, William (1775-1848), a British army officer, became lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania, Australia) in 1817.
16359	Sorensen, Virginia (1912-1991), was an American author.
16360	Sorghum is the name of a group of tropical grasses from Africa and Asia.
16361	Soroptimist International is the world's largest service organization for business, executive, and professional women.
16362	Sorrel is a name given to several plants of the buckwheat family.
16363	S O S is the accepted call for help from a ship in distress.
16364	Sotho is the name of a group of people who speak similar languages in South Africa, Lesotho, and Botswana.
16365	Sou was a small coin in the French money system.
16366	Sound is a narrow stretch of water.
16367	Sound surrounds us all the time.
16368	Sound-powered telephone is a communication device that operates only on the power of the sound that enters it.
16369	Sousa, John Philip (1854-1932), was an American composer and bandmaster.

16370	South Africa is the richest and most highly developed country in sub-Saharan Africa.
16371	South Africa, Art of. Art in South Africa began thousands of years ago with the work of the San people.
16372	South Africa, Government of. South Africa is a parliamentary republic.
16373	South Africa, History of. The story of human settlement in southern Africa spans many thousands of years.
16374	South Africa, Languages of. South Africa is a multilingual nation.
16375	South Africa, Literature of. South African literature reflects a country of many languages and a great diversity of cultures.
16376	South African homelands were areas that the former South African government reserved for certain groups of people to live in.
16377	South America is the fourth largest continent in area.
16378	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an organization of nations that includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
16379	South Australia is the third largest state in Australia.
16380	South Bedfordshire (pop. 106,800) is a local government district in Bedfordshire, England, containing the ancient towns of Dunstable, Houghton Regis, Leighton Buzzard, and Linslade.
16381	South Bucks (pop. 60,300) is a local government area in Buckinghamshire, England.
16382	South Cambridgeshire (pop. 118,100) is a local government district in Cambridgeshire, England.
16383	South Carolina (pop. 3,505,707) is a state in the southern United States.
16384	South Dakota (pop. 699,999) is a state in the midwestern United States.
16385	South Derbyshire (pop. 71,100) is a local government area in Derbyshire, England.
16386	South Hams (pop. 77,300) is a rural local government area in Devon, England, administered from the town of Totnes.
16387	South Herefordshire (pop. 51,200) is a local government area in Hereford and Worcester, England.
16388	South Holland (pop. 66,000) is a local government area in Lincolnshire, England.
16389	South Kesteven (pop. 107,200), a local government area in Lincolnshire, England, contains the towns of Grantham, Stamford, and Bourne.
16390	South Lakeland (pop. 101,900) is a local government area in Cumbria, England.
16391	South Norfolk (pop. 101,400) is a local government area in Norfolk, England, that is predominantly low lying and agricultural.
16392	South Northamptonshire (pop. 66,700), is a local government area in Northamptonshire, administered from the ancient town of Towcester.
16393	South Oxfordshire (pop. 130,900) is a local government area in Oxfordshire, England, containing Didcot, Henley-on-Thames, Thame, and Wallingford.
16394	South Pacific Commission is an international organization that provides technical advice, training, assistance, and dissemination of information in social, economic, and cultural fields to 22 governments and administrations.
16395	South Pacific Games are open to competitors from all the countries and islands of the South Pacific area except Australia and New Zealand.
16396	South Pembrokeshire (pop. 42,100) is a local government area in Dyfed, Wales, administered from Pembroke Dock.
16397	South Pole is a term used for several invisible surface points in the Antarctic region.
16398	South Ribble (pop. 99,800) is a local government area in Lancashire, England.
16399	South Sea Bubble was a financial crash that shook the British government in the early 1700's.
16400	South Shropshire (pop. 37,800) is a local government area in Shropshire, England, administered from the historic town of Ludlow.
16401	South Somerset (pop. 139,400), a local government area in Somerset, England, includes the towns of Chard, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Wincanton, and Yeovil.

16402	South Staffordshire (pop. 103,900) is a local government area in Staffordshire, England, administered from Codsall, near Wolverhampton, in West Midlands.
16403	South Tyneside (pop. 151,900) is a local government area in Tyne and Wear, England, administered from the industrial town of South Shields.
16404	South Wight (pop. 56,400) is a local government area on the Isle of Wight, England, administered from Newport, in the neighbouring area of Medina.
16405	Southall, Ivan (1921-...), an Australian writer, achieved international fame for his children's books.
16406	Southampton (pop. 194,400), is a major seaport in Hampshire, England.
16407	Southcott, Joanna (1750-1814), was a British religious zealot.
16408	Southeast Asia includes the peninsula and islands east of India and Bangladesh and south of China.
16409	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was an alliance of eight nations that signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defence Treaty in Manila, the Philippines, on Sept. 8, 1954.
16410	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) is a regional organization whose aim is to promote cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia through education, science, and culture.
16411	Southend-on-Sea (pop. 153,700) is a popular seaside resort in southeastern Essex, England.
16412	Southern Cloud was one of Australia's first passenger- carrying aeroplanes.
16413	Southern Cross is a famous constellation (group of stars) in the Southern Hemisphere.
16414	Southern Cross was the aeroplane used by Charles Kingsford Smith on many of his pioneering flights.
16415	Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, Australia, consist mainly of rolling savannah country suitable for sheep and cattle.
16416	Southey, Robert (1774-1843), was poet laureate of the United Kingdom from 1813 until his death.
16417	Southland is the most southerly area of the South Island of New Zealand.
16418	Southwark (pop. 196,500) is a borough lying in the Greater London area.
16419	Southwell, Robert (1561?-1595), was a Roman Catholic martyr and poet.
16420	Sovereignty. The name "sovereign" was first applied to kings.
16421	Soviet is a Russian word that means council.
16422	Sow thistle is the name of a group of weeds that grow wild in Europe.
16423	Soweto is South Africa's largest urban black community.
16424	Soybean is a plant that supplies feed for animals, food for human beings, and raw materials for industry.
16425	Soyinka, Wole (1934-...), is a Nigerian poet, dramatist, novelist, and critic.
16426	Spaak, Paul-Henri (1899-1972), was a European statesman and the first Socialist prime minister of Belgium.
16427	Space exploration is our human response to curiosity about the earth, the moon, the planets, the sun and other stars, and the galaxies.
16428	Spain is a country in Western Europe famous for its colourful bullfights, sunny climate, and beautiful story-book castles.
16429	Spalding, Albert (1888-1953), was an American violinist.
16430	Spallanzani, Lazzaro (1729-1799) an Italian experimental biologist, showed that the air carries microscopic life.
16431	Spaniel is a large family of dogs made up of such breeds as the American water, clumber, American cocker, cocker, English springer, field, Irish water, Sussex, and Welsh springer spaniels, and the Brittany.
16432	Spanish America is the name sometimes given to the Spanish-speaking parts of Latin America.
16433	Spanish-American War marked the emergence of the United States as a world power.
16434	Spanish Armada was a fleet of armed ships that tried to invade England in 1588.
16435	Spanish bayonet is the name of a low, slender yucca tree that grows in the southern United States and in Mexico and the West Indies.

16436	Spanish fly is a type of blister beetle, not a true fly.
16437	Spanish language is the official language of Spain.
16438	Spanish literature is one of the richest and most varied of all European literatures.
16439	Spanish Main was the name English buccaneers and pirates gave to the northern coast of South America and to the Caribbean Sea and its islands.
16440	Spanish moss is a flowering plant that hangs from trees in the southeastern United States and in tropical Central and South America.
16441	Spanish Town (pop. 110,379) is a city in southeastern central Jamaica.
16442	Spark, Muriel (1918-...), is a British author best known for her short novels.
16443	Spark chamber is a scientific instrument that produces sparks along the paths followed by electrically charged subatomic particles.
16444	Sparks, Jared (1789-1866), was an American historian and biographer who was a pioneer in collecting original documents on American history.
16445	Sparrow is the name of many small, common birds that are mainly brown, white, and black in colour.
16446	Sparrowhawk is a bird of prey that lives in Africa, central Asia, and Europe.
16447	Sparta, also called Lacedaemon, the capital of Laconia, was at one time the most powerful city-state of ancient Greece.
16448	Spartacus (?-71B.C.) led a great slave revolt against the Roman Empire.
16449	Spas are towns situated on the sites of natural springs or wells.
16450	Spastic paralysis is a condition in which there is poor control over the muscles as a result of damage to the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).
16451	Spavin is a common name for two unrelated diseases that affect the hocks of horses.
16452	Spawn is a word that refers to the eggs of fishes, molluscs, amphibians, and other animals.
16453	Speaker is the presiding officer in the lower house of national, state, and provincial legislatures in many countries.
16454	Speaker is an electric device that reproduces sound.
16455	Spear is one of the oldest weapons known to human beings.
16456	Spearfishing is the sport of hunting fish underwater with a spear or a gun that shoots a spear.
16457	Spearmint is a type of mint plant that grows in most temperate regions of the world.
16458	Special drawing rights are reserve assets entered in the books of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as credits for member nations.
16459	Special education is instruction designed to help both handicapped and gifted children use their full learning ability.
16460	Special Olympics is a year-round international programme of athletic training and competition for people with learning disabilities.
16461	Spectrometer is an instrument that spreads out light into a spectrum and displays it for study.
16462	Speech has several definitions.
16463	Speech therapy is the treatment of speech problems and disorders.
16464	Speed reading is the ability to read rapidly and with good understanding.
16465	Speedometer is an instrument that indicates the speed of a car or other vehicle.
16466	Speedwriting is the registered trademark for a widely used shorthand system.
16467	Speelman, Cornelis Janszoon (1628-1684), served as governor general of the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia) from 1681 to 1684.
16468	Speer, Albert (1905-1981), directed the production of weapons in Nazi Germany during World War II (1939-1945).
16469	Speke, John Hanning (1827-1864), was a British explorer who explored much of eastern Africa.
16470	Speleology is the scientific study of caves.
16471	Spelling is the way we combine letters to write words.
16472	Spelthorne (pop. 87,100) is a borough and local government district in Surrey, England.

16473	Spemann, Hans (1869-1941), a German biologist, pioneered in the analysis of embryonic development.
16474	Spence, Sir Basil Urwin (1907-1976), a British architect, is best known for his work on Coventry Cathedral and the University of Sussex, at Brighton.
16475	Spence, William Guthrie (1846-1926), did much to advance the trade union movement in Australia.
16476	Spencer, Herbert (1820-1903), was a British philosopher.
16477	Spencer, Sir Stanley (1891-1959), a British artist, is best known for the paintings in which he depicts themes from the Bible in terms of contemporary everyday life.
16478	Spencer Gulf lies between Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula in South Australia.
16479	Spender, Sir Percy (1897-1985), as Australia's minister for external affairs in 1950, proposed the original idea that became the Colombo Plan (see COLOMBO PLAN).
16480	Spender, Sir Stephen (1909-1995), was a British poet.
16481	Spengler, Oswald (1880-1936), was a German philosopher of history.
16482	Spenser, Edmund (1552?-1599), was a great English poet of the Elizabethan era.
16483	Sperm whale is the largest of the toothed whales.
16484	Spermaceti is a waxy material obtained from the enormous head of the sperm whale.
16485	Sperrin Mountains are a range in Tyrone in Northern Ireland.
16486	Sperry, Armstrong (1897-1976), was an American author and illustrator of children's books.
16487	Sperry, Elmer Ambrose (1860-1930), was an American scientist, inventor, and manufacturer.
16488	Sphalerite is the most important zinc ore.
16489	Sphere is a solid figure shaped like a ball or globe.
16490	Spheroid is a solid figure that resembles a sphere but is not perfectly round.
16491	Sphinx is an imaginary creature of ancient myths.
16492	Spica is the brightest star in the constellation Virgo.
16493	Spice is the name given to food seasonings made from plants.
16494	Spice Girls, The are a British pop act.
16495	Spice Islands are a group of Indonesian islands lying near the equator.
16496	Spider is a small, eight-legged animal that spins silk.
16497	Spider crab is the name of members of a family of crabs that look like spiders.
16498	Spider monkey is a large monkey noted for using its tail as an extra limb.
16499	Spielberg, Steven (1947-...), is an American film director and producer.
16500	Spielvogel, Nathan Frederick (1874-1956), was a schoolteacher in Victoria, Australia, who wrote poetry and short stories.
16501	Spier, Peter (1927-...), is an American illustrator of children's books.
16502	Spikenard, also called nard, is a plant related to the valerians.
16503	Spina bifida is a spinal defect that is present at birth.
16504	Spinach is a popular garden vegetable.
16505	Spine is the part of the skeleton that extends down the centre of the back.
16506	Spinnet is a keyboard musical instrument that was popular from the 1500's to the 1700's.
16507	Spinifex is either of two kinds of grasses that grow in dry, sandy areas, chiefly in eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand.
16508	Spinning is the process of making threads by twisting together plant or animal fibres.
16509	Spinning jenny is a machine for spinning yarn.
16510	Spinoza, Baruch (1632-1677), was a Dutch philosopher.
16511	Spiraea is the name of a group of herbs and shrubs in the rose family, which bear white, pink, or rose-coloured flowers.
16512	Spire is an architectural term used to describe the tapering structure at the top of a tower.
16513	Spirit of '76 is a famous patriotic scene painted about 1875 by the American artist Archibald M. Willard.
16514	Spiritual is a type of religious song made famous by the blacks of the Southern United States.

16515	Spiritualism is the belief that spirits of the dead can communicate with the living.
16516	Spirometer is an instrument that measures the amount of air a person breathes.
16517	Spitteler, Carl (1845-1924), a Swiss poet and writer, won the 1919 Nobel Prize for literature.
16518	Spitz is the name of a family of dogs of far northern descent.
16519	Spleen is a soft, purplish organ located behind and to the left of the stomach in human beings.
16520	Splicing is a method of joining two ends of rope or wire together without forming a knot.
16521	Split (pop. 235,398) is a city in southern Croatia that developed from an ancient Roman town.
16522	Spock, Benjamin McLane (1903-1998), an American doctor, became famous for his books on child care.
16523	Spode, Josiah (1754-1827), was one of Britain's greatest potters and the inventor of bone china.
16524	Spode china is a popular type of English porcelain.
16525	Spofforth, Fred (1853-1926), an Australian cricketer, became well known for his aggressive fast bowling.
16526	Spokane (pop. 177,196; met. area pop. 361,364) is an important commercial centre in eastern Washington, in the United States.
16527	Sponge is an animal that lives at the bottom of oceans and other bodies of water.
16528	Spontaneous combustion is burning that may occur when heat generated by chemical changes within a substance becomes trapped inside the substance.
16529	Spontaneous generation refers to the theory that certain forms of life, such as flies, worms, and mice, can develop directly from nonliving things, such as mud and decaying flesh.
16530	Spoonbill is a wading bird that looks like an ibis.
16531	Spore is a tiny, specialized structure that is able to grow into an organism.
16532	Sport, in genetics, is a term applied to the sudden appearance of certain new hereditary types in plants and animals.
16533	Sports are organized athletic activities played individually or in teams.
16534	Sports medicine is a field that provides health care for physically active people.
16535	Spot is a popular sport fish ranging from 15 to 25 centimetres long and weighing about 0.2 kilogram.
16536	Sprague, Frank Julian (1857-1934), was an American electrical engineer and inventor.
16537	Sprain is an injury to a ligament or to the tissue that covers a joint.
16538	Sprat is one of the smaller sea fish in the herring family.
16539	Spring is a device that recovers its shape after an outside force changes that shape and is then removed.
16540	Spring is a natural source of water that flows from the ground.
16541	Spring is the season between winter and summer.
16542	Spring, Dick (1950-...), was the Republic of Ireland's minister of foreign affairs and tanaiste (deputy prime minister) from 1993 to 1997.
16543	Spring, Howard (1889-1965), a British novelist, won fame with his best-selling novel My Son, My Son (1938).
16544	Spring beauty is the name of a wild flower that grows in the forests of North America from Nova Scotia to Georgia and from Saskatchewan to Texas.
16545	Springbok, also called springbuck, is an antelope that lives on the grassy open plains of southwestern Africa.
16546	Springfield (pop. 105,227; met. area pop. 189,550) is the state capital of Illinois, in the United States, and the centre of a rich farming region.
16547	Springhare is a rodent that lives in eastern and southern Africa.
16548	Springsteen, Bruce (1949-...), is a popular American singer, songwriter, and guitarist.
16549	Spruce is the common name of a genus of cone-bearing evergreen trees in the pine family.
16550	Spruce budworm is a highly destructive forest insect pest that lives throughout the northern United States and southern Canada.
16551	Spurge family, also called euphorbiaceae, is a family of herbs, shrubs, and trees.

16552	Spurgeon, Charles Haddon (1834-1892), was one of the greatest British preachers of his time.
16553	Sputnik is the name of a series of unmanned earth satellites launched into space by the former Soviet Union.
16554	Spy is anyone who gathers information of value to the political leadership of the country that person is serving.
16555	Spyri, Johanna (1827-1901), was a Swiss author of children's stories.
16556	Squall is a sudden rise in the wind, often with a marked change in wind direction.
16557	Squanto (1585?-1622), also called Tisquantum, was an American Indian of the Patuxet tribe who befriended the Pilgrims, the early English settlers of North America.
16558	Square, in geometry, is a plane figure that has four equal straight sides and four right (90) angles.
16559	Square dancing is a type of North American folk dancing performed by groups of four couples.
16560	Square deal originally referred to fair treatment in dealing playing cards and in other matters.
16561	Square measure is the system used in the measurement of surfaces.
16562	Square root of a number is a second number whose product with itself gives the original number.
16563	Squash is any of more than 40 kinds of gourd-shaped vegetables.
16564	Squash, also called squash racquets, is an indoor game that is similar to handball.
16565	Squatter is a person who lives on land but has no deed or other evidence of title to it.
16566	Squatters in Australia were originally pastoralists who occupied land illegally.
16567	Squid is a marine mollusc (animal with a soft, boneless body) that is similar to the octopus, nautilus, and cuttlefish.
16568	Squill is the name of several plants with bulbous roots.
16569	Squirrel is a furry-tailed animal with large, black eyes and rounded ears.
16570	Squirrel monkey is a small, brightly coloured monkey that lives in large groups.
16571	Sri Lanka is a beautiful island country in the Indian Ocean.
16572	Srirangapatnam, Storming of, was the last stage in the fourth and final war fought between the British East India Company and Tipu Sultan.
16573	Srivijaya was a great Malay empire in southern Sumatra, in Indonesia.
16574	St. John, Lord (1929-...), a British author and politician, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the cabinet minister responsible for the arts from 1979 to 1981.
16575	Stadium is a large structure for spectators built around a playing field or arena.
16576	Stael, Madame de (1766-1817), was a prominent French critic and novelist of the early 1800's.
16577	Staffa is a small, uninhabited island in the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
16578	Stafford (pop. 117,000) is a local government district in Staffordshire, England, centred upon the towns of Stafford and Stone.
16579	Staffordshire is the Midlands county of England that includes the great industrial area around Stoke-on-Trent called the Potteries.
16580	Staffordshire bull terrier is a powerful, heavyset dog.
16581	Staffordshire Moorlands (pop. 94,000) is a local government district in north Staffordshire, England, administered from the town of Leek.
16582	Stag beetle is the name of a family of beetles in which some males have oddly enlarged jaws.
16583	Stagecoach was a horse-drawn coach that was used to carry passengers and mail on a regular route.
16584	Staghorn is the name of about 20 species of ferns, mainly from moist, tropical regions.
16585	Stain is a special type of dye used to bring out the grain in wood.
16586	Stained glass is coloured glass that has been cut into pieces and reassembled to form a picture or decorative design.
16587	Stainless steel is the name of a family of alloy steels that resist rust and other forms of corrosion.
16588	Stalactite is a beautiful stone formation found in some limestone caves.
16589	Stalagmite is a stone formation that rises up from the floors of caves, especially in limestone caverns.

16590	Stalin, Joseph (1879-1953), was dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) from 1929 until 1953.
16591	Stalingrad, Battle of, one of the most important battles of history, was a turning point in World War II (1939-1945).
16592	Stamford Bridge, Battle of (1066), ended an attempted invasion of England by Harald Hardrada, king of Norway, and Tostig, the brother of Harold II of England.
16593	Stamp Act. The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act in March 1765.
16594	Stamp collecting is one of the most popular collecting hobbies in the world.
16595	Stamp duty is an important tax in many countries.
16596	Standard, Battle of the, occurred during the period of anarchy that followed the death of Henry I of England.
16597	Standard & Poor's indexes are statistics that measure changes in American stock market prices.
16598	Standard of living usually refers to the economic level achieved by an individual, family, or nation.
16599	Standard Oil Company. In 1859, Edwin L. Drake, a retired railway conductor, drilled the first commercially successful oil well in the United States near Titusville, Pennsylvania.
16600	Standard schnauzer is a powerfully built dog with a wiry coat, shaggy whiskers, and bushy eyebrows.
16601	Standard time is a worldwide system of uniform time zones.
16602	Standish, Miles (1584?-1656), went to America with the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower.
16603	Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers (1852-1924), was a composer, conductor, and teacher.
16604	Stanislas, Saint (1030-1079), is the patron saint of Poland and the city of Krakow, where he served as bishop.
16605	Stanislavski, Konstantin (1863-1938), was the stage name of a well-known Russian director and actor.
16606	Stanley, Wendell Meredith (1904-1971), an American biochemist, did outstanding research on viruses.
16607	Stanley and Livingstone were two British explorers who excited the Western world with their travels in Africa.
16608	Stanley brothers were two American inventors and manufacturers who built the Stanley steamer, one of the most famous steam-powered cars.
16609	Stanthorpe (pop. 9,561) is the main centre of a fruit-growing area in Queensland, Australia.
16610	Staphylococcus is a common organism that belongs to a group of round bacteria.
16611	Stapledon, Olaf (1886-1950), was a major British author of science fiction.
16612	Star is a huge ball of glowing gas in the sky.
16613	Star Chamber was an English court of law during the 1500's and 1600's.
16614	Star-of-Bethlehem is a small, hardy plant that belongs to the lily family.
16615	Star of David, also called the Shield of David, is the universal symbol of Judaism.
16616	Star-Spangled Banner is the national anthem of the United States.
16617	Starch is a white, powdery substance found in the living cells of green plants.
16618	Starfish, also called sea star, is a spiny-skinned sea animal that has thick, armlike extensions on its body.
16619	Stark, Johannes (1874-1957), a German physicist, was noted for his discovery of the Stark effect.
16620	Starlight, Captain, was a leading character in the Australian novel Robbery Under Arms by Thomas Alexander Browne, who wrote under the name of Rolf Boldrewood.
16621	Starling is the name of about 80 species of noisy and active small- to medium-sized birds.
16622	Starr, Belle (1848-1889), has been considered one of the few female outlaws in the United States.
16623	Starr, Ringo (1940-...), is a British musician who gained international fame as a member of the Beatles pop group from 1962 to 1970 (see BEATLES).
16624	Starter is a device that sets an engine in motion.

16625	Starvation occurs when a living thing dies from lack of any food substance essential for life.
16626	State, Department of, is the executive department of the United States government that handles U.S. relations with other governments.
16627	Stately homes of Britain and Ireland are houses of the past that are valued for their beautiful architecture and craftsmanship or for their associations with an important family.
16628	Staten Island forms one of New York City's five boroughs (districts).
16629	Statesman is a person with a broad general knowledge of government and politics, who takes a leading part in public affairs.
16630	Static is a term for a disturbance in a radio or television receiver, usually caused by atmospheric electricity.
16631	Statice, also known as sea lavender, is a plant of Western Europe which grows in salt marshes.
16632	Statics is one of the two branches of mechanics, the science that studies the effects of forces on bodies at rest or in motion.
16633	Stationery Office is the central government agency for publishing and selling British official publications.
16634	Stations, in Australia and New Zealand, are large cattle and sheep farms.
16635	Statistics is a set of methods that are used to collect and analyse data.
16636	Statler, Ellsworth Milton (1863-1928) was an American hotel owner and operator.
16637	Statue of Liberty, in New York City, is one of the most famous landmarks of the United States of America.
16638	Statute of limitations is a law that sets a time limit for the starting of legal proceedings.
16639	Statute of Westminster (1931) established the basic legal framework for the Commonwealth of Nations.
16640	Staudinger, Hermann (1881-1965), a German chemist, was a pioneer in organic chemistry.
16641	Stead, Christina (1902-1983), is one of the best-known Australian novelists, and is widely regarded as the greatest.
16642	Stead, William Thomas (1849-1912), a British editor, was one of the pioneers of modern journalism.
16643	Steam is water that has been changed into gas.
16644	Steam engine is any engine that is operated by the energy of expanding steam.
16645	Steam hammer is a power-driven hammer used to make heavy forgings.
16646	Steamboat is a term used for steam-driven vessels that sail on rivers.
16647	Stearic acid is a valuable organic fatty acid that comes from many animal and vegetable fats and oils.
16648	Stedman, Edmund Clarence (1833-1908), was an American poet and journalist.
16649	Steel, Sir David (1938-...), a British politician, was the leader of the Liberal Party from 1976 to 1988.
16650	Steel band is a group of musicians who play a distinctive form of West Indian dance music on percussion instruments called steel pans.
16651	Steele, Sir Richard (1672-1729), an Irish-born writer, created the popular journalistic essays that were published as The Tatler.
16652	Steen, Jan (1626?-1679), was a Dutch painter.
16653	Steenbok, also spelled steinbok, is a small antelope that lives in southern and east-central Africa.
16654	Steeplechasing is a sport in which horses ridden by jockeys race over a series of obstacles on a course that is generally between 3 and 7 kilometres long.
16655	Steer, Philip Wilson (1860-1942), was an outstanding British landscape and portrait painter.
16656	Stefansson, Vilhjalmur (1879-1962), an Arctic explorer and author, emphasized that the Arctic region is of great military and strategic importance.
16657	Stegosaurus was a large, plant-eating dinosaur that lived about 150 million years ago in what is now the western United States.

16658	Steichen, Edward (1879-1973), was an American photographer who helped develop photography as a creative art.
16659	Steig, William (1907-...), is an American cartoonist and children's author who won the 1970 Caldecott Medal for <i>Sylvester and the Magic Pebble</i> .
16660	Stein, Sir Aurel (1862-1943), was a Romanian-born orientalist, explorer, and archaeologist.
16661	Stein, Gertrude (1874-1946), was an American author who introduced a unique style of writing.
16662	Steinbeck, John (1902-1968), an American author, won the 1962 Nobel Prize for literature.
16663	Steinberg, Saul (1914-...), is a Romanian-born artist noted for his humorous and thought-provoking pen-and-ink drawings.
16664	Steinberg, William (1899-1978), was a symphony orchestra and opera conductor who became best known as music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra from 1952 to 1976.
16665	Steinem, Gloria (1934-...), is an American writer and a leading supporter of the women's liberation movement in the United States.
16666	Steinmetz, Charles Proteus (1865-1923), was a German-born mathematician and engineer.
16667	Steinway, Henry Engelhard (1797-1871), was a German-born piano maker who founded the Steinway & Sons piano company.
16668	Stella, Frank (1936-...), is an American artist known for his abstract paintings.
16669	Stellenbosch (pop. 37,680) is South Africa's second oldest town.
16670	Stem is the part of a plant that produces and supports buds, leaves, flowers, and fruit.
16671	Stendhal (1783-1842) is the pen name of Marie Henri Beyle, one of the chief figures in the history of the French psychological novel.
16672	Stephen (1097?-1154) was an English king whose reign was so full of strife that it is called "The Anarchy." The cause was a disputed succession.
16673	Stephen, Sir Leslie (1832-1904), was a British biographer, essayist, and editor.
16674	Stephen, Sir Ninian (1923-...), a distinguished Australian judge, was governor general of Australia from 1982 to 1989.
16675	Stephen, Saint, was the first Christian martyr.
16676	Stephens, James (1882?-1950), was an Irish author.
16677	Stephenson, George (1781-1848), was a British engineer whose inventions helped create the British railway system.
16678	Stephenson, Robert (1803-1859), was a British engineer noted chiefly for the great bridges and viaducts he built.
16679	Stepinac, Aloysius Cardinal (1898-1960), a Croatian cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, became a symbol of resistance to Communism in Yugoslavia after World War II (1939-1945).
16680	Steppe is an area covered chiefly by short grasses.
16681	Stereoscope is an optical viewing device that makes photographs seem to have three dimensions.
16682	Stereotyping is the method of making metal plates for use in printing.
16683	Sterility refers to the inability to reproduce.
16684	Sterilization, in medicine and bacteriology, means the killing of germs.
16685	Sterkfontein Caves, in South Africa, are the site of some of the world's most important archaeological discoveries.
16686	Stern, G. B. (1890-1973), was a British author, who wrote novels, plays, short stories, and biographies.
16687	Stern, Irma (1894-1966), was a controversial South African painter.
16688	Stern, Isaac (1920-...), is an outstanding American violinist.
16689	Stern, Otto (1888-1969), a German-born physicist, received the 1943 Nobel Prize for physics.
16690	Sterne, Laurence (1713-1768), was a British clergyman who suddenly became famous as the author of <i>The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman</i> (1760-1767).
16691	Steroid is any of a class of chemical compounds important in chemistry, biology, and medicine.

16692	Stethoscope, an instrument doctors use to listen to the sounds produced by certain organs of the body, such as the heart, lungs, intestines, veins, and arteries.
16693	Stetson, John Batterson (1830-1906), was an American hat manufacturer and philanthropist.
16694	Steuben, Baron von (1730-1794), was a Prussian soldier who served in the American army during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
16695	Stevenage (pop. 73,700) is a local government district and new town in northern Hertfordshire, England.
16696	Stevens, Theodore Fulton (1923-...), an American, served as Republican whip (assistant leader) of the United States Senate from 1977 to 1985.
16697	Stevens, Wallace (1879-1955), was an American poet.
16698	Stevenson was the family name of two American politicians, grandfather and grandson.
16699	Stevenson, Robert (1772-1850), was a Scottish civil engineer noted as a builder of lighthouses.
16700	Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850-1894), was a Scottish novelist, essayist, and poet who became one of the world's most popular writers.
16701	Stevenson, Thomas (1818-1887), was a Scottish civil engineer and meteorologist.
16702	Stewart, Douglas (1913-1985), an Australian poet, dramatist, and writer, became famous for his verse plays.
16703	Stewart, Jackie (1939-...), was one of Britain's most successful racing drivers.
16704	Stewart, James (1908-1997), was a lanky American film actor who spoke with a distinctive drawl.
16705	Stewart, Michael (1906-1990), served as British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs from 1968 to 1970.
16706	Stewart Island is the most southerly of the three main islands of New Zealand.
16707	Steyn, Marthinus Theunis (1857-1916), was the last president of the independent Orange Free State before it became part of South Africa.
16708	Stick insect is an insect that looks like a twig, or the stem of a plant.
16709	Stickleback is a name given to a family of small fishes of the Northern Hemisphere.
16710	Stieglitz, Alfred (1864-1946), was an American photographer who was a pioneer in developing photography as an art form.
16711	Stilt is a wading bird with long, slender legs.
16712	Stimson, Henry Lewis (1867-1950), was an American statesman who held Cabinet posts under four presidents.
16713	Stimulant is a substance that causes an increase in the activity of an organ of the body.
16714	Stingray is a ray, or flattish fish.
16715	Stink bug is a kind of insect that gives off a foul odour when disturbed.
16716	Stirling (pop. 81,717) is a city and large local government area in central Scotland.
16717	Stirling, Sir James (1791-1865), was the first governor of Western Australia.
16718	Stirling engine is an experimental source of power that one day may be used in cars, boats, and other vehicles.
16719	Stivens, Dal (1911-...), an Australian novelist and short-story writer, produced <i>The Tramp and Other Stories</i> (1936), a collection of brief, vigorous stories written with blunt realism.
16720	Stoat is a small animal that lives in northern regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
16721	Stock is a name given to three different garden flowers.
16722	Stock, Frederick August (1872-1942), conducted the Chicago Symphony Orchestra from 1905 to 1942.
16723	Stock exchange is a market place in which members of the market buy and sell stocks and shares, and investments in companies or in governments.
16724	Stock ticker is an electronic display that shows purchases and sales of stocks and shares.
16725	Stockhausen, Karlheinz (1928-...), a German composer, has been a leading force in the development of modern music since the early 1950's.
16726	Stockholm (pop. 692,954) is the capital and largest city of Sweden.
16727	Stockings are articles of clothing that fit snugly over the feet and part or all of the legs.

16728	Stockport (pop. 276,800) is a manufacturing town and local government district in Greater Manchester, England.
16729	Stocks are an old device used for punishment.
16730	Stocks and shares are the right of ownership in a limited liability company.
16731	Stockton-on-Tees (pop. 170,200) is a town in northern England and a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries.
16732	Stoddard, William Osborn (1835-1925), was an American author, journalist, and inventor.
16733	Stoic philosophy flourished from about 300 B.C. to A.D. 300.
16734	Stoke-on-Trent (pop. 244,800), a city in west-central England, is the pottery centre of the United Kingdom.
16735	Stoker, Bram (1847-1912), a British author, wrote Dracula (1897), one of the most famous horror stories of all time.
16736	Stokes, Carl Burton (1927-...), was the first black to be elected mayor of a major American city.
16737	Stokowski, Leopold (1882-1977), was a famous British-born orchestra conductor.
16738	Stomach is an enlarged part of the alimentary canal.
16739	Stone, Edward Durell (1902-1978), was an American architect best known for his decorative use of concrete.
16740	Stone, Irving (1903-1989), was an American biographer and novelist.
16741	Stone, Melville Elijah (1848-1929), was an American newspaperman.
16742	Stone Age is a term used to designate the period in all human cultures when people used stone, rather than metal, tools.
16743	Stonechat is the name of a small bird that lives in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
16744	Stonefish got its name because it looks remarkably like blocks of weathered rock or coral.
16745	Stonefly is a weak-flying insect.
16746	Stonehenge is an ancient monument on the Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, a county in southwestern England.
16747	Stoneware is a hard, nonporous kind of pottery.
16748	Stopes, Marie Carmichael (1880-1958), a British scientist and author, is best known for her pioneering work in family planning.
16749	Stoppard, Tom (1937-...), is a major British playwright.
16750	Stork is a large bird with long legs, strong wings, and a long, pointed beak.
16751	Storm usually refers to unpleasant or destructive weather, consisting of rain, snow, freezing precipitation, hail, strong winds, or a combination of these.
16752	Stormont Parliament is a building at Stormont, an outlying district of Belfast, in Northern Ireland.
16753	Stornoway is the chief town and seaport of the island of Lewis with Harris, off the west coast of Scotland.
16754	Story Bridge across the Brisbane River, in Australia, links the northern suburbs and inner city of Brisbane with the southern suburbs.
16755	Storytelling is one of the oldest forms of folk art.
16756	Stoss, Veit (1440?-1533), was a German sculptor.
16757	Stout, Rex Todhunter (1886-1975), was an American detective-story writer.
16758	Stout, Sir Robert (1844-1930) was premier of New Zealand from 1884 to 1887.
16759	Stow, Randolph (1935-...), an Australian novelist, set his novels in Western Australia.
16760	Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1811-1896), an American writer, is remembered chiefly for her antislavery novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin (1851-1852).
16761	Strabane (pop. 35,711) is a local government district in the west of Northern Ireland.
16762	Strabismus is an abnormal alignment of the eyes in which one eye is fixed on one object and the other eye is fixed on another object.
16763	Strabo (63 B.C.-A.D. 24?) was a Greek geographer and historian.
16764	Strachey, Lytton (1880-1932), was a British biographer, essayist, and literary critic.

16765	Stradbroke is the name of two islands in Moreton Bay, near Brisbane in southeastern Queensland, Australia.
16766	Stradivari, Antonio (1644?-1737), was one of the leading instrument makers in music history.
16767	Strafford, Earl of (1593-1641), was an English statesman.
16768	Strait is a narrow channel of water between two large bodies of water.
16769	Straits Settlements, in southeastern Asia, were part of colonial British Malaya.
16770	Strand, Paul (1890-1976), an American photographer, helped develop photography as an art.
16771	Stransky, Joel, (1967-...), is a South African Rugby Union player.
16772	Strasbourg (pop. 255,937; met. area pop. 388,483) is a trading centre in France.
16773	Strassmann, Fritz (1902-1980), was a German chemist.
16774	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), a series of meetings between the Soviet Union and the United States, took place between 1969 and 1979.
16775	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) refers to either of two arms agreements designed to reduce the numbers of long-range nuclear weapons.
16776	Strategic Defense Initiative was a United States effort lasting from 1983 to 1993 to develop a high-technology system of defence against nuclear missiles.
16777	Strategic Services, Office of (OSS), was a secret intelligence agency of the United States government during World War II (1939-1945).
16778	Stratemeyer, Edward (1862-1930), was an American author who created many popular characters in children's literature.
16779	Stratford-on-Avon (pop. 103,600) is a local government area in Warwickshire, England, that includes the towns of Alcester, Shipston on Stour, Southam, and Stratford-upon-Avon itself.
16780	Stratford-upon-Avon is a quiet market town, in Warwickshire, England, that has become famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare.
16781	Strath is a Scottish word for a wide valley.
16782	Strathclyde Region takes up the western part of central Scotland.
16783	Strathkelvin (pop. 83,616) is a local government district in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
16784	Stratified rock consists of layers, or strata.
16785	Stratosphere is a layer of the earth's atmosphere.
16786	Stratton, Charles Sherwood (1838-1883), was an American midget who became best known by his circus name, General Tom Thumb.
16787	Straus, Oscar (1870-1954), an Austrian composer, was the last of the successful Viennese operetta composers.
16788	Strauss, Johann, Sr. (1804-1849), was an Austrian composer who became known as the "Father of the Waltz." He was also a violinist and the leader of a popular orchestra that played light, entertaining music.
16789	Strauss, Johann, Jr. (1825-1899), was an Austrian composer who became known as the "Waltz King." Strauss composed nearly 400 waltzes that represent the peak of their style.
16790	Strauss, Levi (1829-1902), was an American clothing manufacturer.
16791	Strauss, Richard (1864-1949), was a German composer.
16792	Stravinsky, Igor (1882-1971), was a Russian-born composer.
16793	Straw consists of the dried stems of such grains as wheat, rye, oats, and barley.
16794	Strawberry, a small plant of the rose family, is grown for its tasty heart-shaped fruit.
16795	Strawflower is a tall annual herb with yellow, orange, red, or white flowers.
16796	Streamlining is the shaping of a body so that it meets the smallest amount of resistance as it moves through a fluid (liquid or gas).
16797	Streatfeild, Noel (1895-1986), was a British writer of children's stories with theatrical backgrounds.
16798	Streep, Meryl (1949-...), is an American actress known for her sensitive portrayals of a wide variety of characters.
16799	Street cries were a distinctive feature of city and town life in Britain until the 1900's.

16800	Streeton, Sir Arthur (1867-1943), was Australia's most celebrated landscape painter during the period from 1920 to 1940.
16801	Streisand, Barbra (1942-...), is an American singer and actress who became famous for her dramatic interpretation of popular songs.
16802	Strength of materials is a term used by engineers to describe how much force a material can resist.
16803	Streptococcus (plural, streptococci) is a genus (group) of bacteria that share certain characteristics.
16804	Streptomycin is an antibiotic that fights certain disease-causing bacteria.
16805	Stress is a body condition that occurs in response to actual or anticipated difficulties in life.
16806	Strike is a stopping of work by a group of employees.
16807	Strickland, Shirley (1925-...), an Australian athlete, competed successfully as a hurdler at the Olympic Games three times.
16808	Strindberg, August (1849-1912), a Swedish writer, is one of the key figures in the history of modern drama.
16809	Strine is a mock language that satirizes the Australian pronunciation of English.
16810	Stritch, Samuel A. Cardinal (1887-1958), was named a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Pius XII in February 1946.
16811	Stroessner, Alfredo (1912-...), served as president of Paraguay from 1954 until 1989.
16812	Stroke is the sudden loss of brain function.
16813	Stromboli is an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea off the northeastern coast of Sicily.
16814	Strontium, a chemical element, is a soft, silvery metal.
16815	Stroud (pop. 108,300) is a local government district on the edge of the Cotswold Hills, in southern Gloucestershire, England.
16816	Struve, Otto (1897-1963), was an American astronomer who contributed much to the study of stars.
16817	Strychnine is a bitter and poisonous drug obtained from the seeds of plants such as the nux vomica tree, found in India and Indonesia.
16818	Strzelecki, Sir Paul Edmund de (1797-1873), a Polish explorer and scientist, climbed and named Mount Kosciuszko, the highest peak in the Australian Alps, in 1840.
16819	Stuart, Gilbert Charles (1755-1828), was an American artist.
16820	Stuart, House of. Stuart is the name of a royal family of England and Scotland.
16821	Stuart, John McDouall (1815-1866), a Scottish-born explorer of remarkable courage and endurance, made several expeditions into the Australian interior and crossed the continent from south to north in 1862.
16822	Stuart Range is a series of low hills about 210 kilometres west of Lake Eyre in South Australia.
16823	Stubbs, George (1724-1806), a British painter, engraver, and anatomist, won fame for his paintings of horses.
16824	Stucco is a plasterlike material applied to outside walls.
16825	Studebaker is the name of an American family that became famous as makers of wagons and other vehicles.
16826	Study is an effort to learn about any subject.
16827	Stumpjump plough was invented because Australia's pioneer farmers needed ploughs that would not be damaged by stumps and other obstacles left in the ground after clearing.
16828	Sturgeon is the common name of a family of large fishes living in the fresh waters and seas of the North Temperate Zone.
16829	Sturges, Preston (1898-1959), was an American film writer and director.
16830	Sturt, Charles (1795-1869), a British military officer, made several explorations of Australia.
16831	Sturt Desert lies between Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River, in the northeastern part of South Australia.

16832	Sturt's desert pea is a spectacular plant that covers wide areas of the arid parts of Australia in a good season.
16833	Stuttering, also called stammering, is a form of speech characterized by repetitions of sounds or syllables, by prolonged sounds, by hesitations, or by complete verbal blocks when no sound is produced.
16834	Stuttgart (pop. 579,988) is the capital of the German state of Baden-Wurttemberg.
16835	Stuyvesant, Peter (1610?-1672), was the last Dutch governor of New Netherland, in North America.
16836	Sty is an infection of a follicle (sac) from which an eyelash grows or of a gland in the eyelid.
16837	Styrofoam is the trade name of one form of a plastic called polystyrene foam.
16838	Styron, William (1925-...), is an American novelist.
16839	Styx was a gloomy river of the Underworld in Greek and Roman mythology.
16840	Suardi Suryaningrat (1889-1959), a prominent Indonesian nationalist, founded the system of education that became known as Taman Siswa (garden for pupils).
16841	Suarez, Francisco (1548-1617), was a great Spanish theologian, and a founder of the philosophy of international law.
16842	Subbulakshmi, M. S. (1916-...), is an outstanding singer of Indian classical music.
16843	Sublette, William Lewis (1799?-1845), was an American fur trader and merchant.
16844	Sublimation is the process by which a solid substance changes into a gas, or vapour, without first becoming a liquid.
16845	Subliminal refers to stimuli that are so weak or last so short a time that a person is not aware of them.
16846	Submarine is a ship that travels underwater.
16847	Subpoena is a written legal order, or writ, to appear as a witness and give testimony in court.
16848	Subsidy is a payment of money or other form of aid by a government to a state company, industry, private company, or individual.
16849	Subtraction is a way of taking away a number of things from a larger number.
16850	Suburb is a district on the outskirts of a city or town.
16851	Succession wars. Wars growing out of disputes over who should succeed to (inherit) a throne are called succession wars.
16852	Succulent is the name for a fleshy plant, such as the cactus, that has large stems or leaves in which to store water.
16853	Sucker is the name given to several kinds of fish closely related to the minnow family.
16854	Suckling, Sir John (1609-1642), was the most famous member of the Cavalier poets, a group associated with the court of King Charles I of England.
16855	Sucre (pop. 79,941) is the official capital of Bolivia.
16856	Sucre, Antonio Jose de (1795-1830), liberated Ecuador and Bolivia from Spain and served as the first president of Bolivia.
16857	Sucrose is the chemical name for common table sugar.
16858	Sudan is the largest country in Africa in area.
16859	Sudan grass is a variety of drought-resistant grass traditionally cultivated in Asia and Africa.
16860	Sudden infant death syndrome, also called SIDS, cot death, or crib death, is a condition that results in the death of an apparently healthy baby.
16861	Sudermann, Hermann (1857-1928), was a German dramatist and novelist associated with the naturalism movement.
16862	Sudetenland is a region located on the slopes of the Sudeten Mountains.
16863	Suede is a soft leather that has a nap on one side.
16864	Suet is the hard, white fat around the loins and kidneys of some animals, especially cattle and full-grown sheep.
16865	Suetonius (A.D. 69?-140?) was a Roman biographer.
16866	Suez (pop. 326,820) is an Egyptian city at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal.

16867	Suez Canal is a narrow, artificial waterway in Egypt that extends about 190 kilometres to join the Mediterranean and Red seas.
16868	Suez Crisis began on July 26, 1956, when the newly elected Egyptian president, Gamal A. Nasser, nationalized the Suez Canal.
16869	Suffolk is a county on the eastern coast of England.
16870	Suffolk Coastal (pop. 106,800) is a local government district in England on the Suffolk seaboard, containing large areas of forest and agricultural land.
16871	Suffragettes were British women who struggled during the early 1900's for the right to enjoy the same suffrage (voting rights) as men.
16872	Sugar is a food widely used as a sweetener.
16873	Sugar beet is a plant grown for the sugar contained in its large, fleshy root.
16874	Sugar cane is a tall grass plant that grows in tropical and semitropical countries.
16875	Sugar glider is a small Australian marsupial that can glide up to 50 metres between one tree and another.
16876	Suggestion, in psychology, is the acceptance of an idea by the mind without critical thought.
16877	Suharto (1921-...), an Indonesian army general, gradually took over control of his country from President Sukarno between 1965 and 1967.
16878	Sui dynasty was a Chinese dynasty (family of rulers) that governed from A.D. 581 to 618.
16879	Suicide is the act of deliberately killing oneself.
16880	Suir is a river in the southeastern part of the Republic of Ireland.
16881	Suit. People who seek the help of a court of law to enforce their rights may be said to "bring suit." Someone who has suffered injury at the hands of another may bring suit for damages.
16882	Suite is a type of musical composition.
16883	Sukarno (1901-1970), also spelled Soekarno, was a leader in Indonesia's struggle for independence from Dutch rule.
16884	Sukkot is a Jewish festival that begins on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Tishri (approximately September and October).
16885	Suleiman I (1494-1566) became known in the Western world as The Magnificent, but among his own people as The Lawgiver.
16886	Sulgrave Manor is an estate in Northamptonshire, England, which is regarded as the home of the ancestors of George Washington, the first president of the United States of America.
16887	Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (138-78 B.C.), reformed the Roman government.
16888	Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour (1842-1900), was a British composer best known for a series of comic operettas he wrote with the British playwright Sir William Gilbert.
16889	Sullivan, John L. (1858-1918), a famous American boxer, held the world heavyweight championship from 1882 to 1892.
16890	Sullivan, Louis Henri (1856-1924), ranks with Frank Lloyd Wright and Henry Hobson Richardson as one of America's greatest architects.
16891	Sully, Thomas (1783-1872), an American painter, was noted for his elegant portraits.
16892	Sully-Prudhomme, Rene Francois Armand (1839-1907), a French poet, won the 1901 Nobel Prize for literature.
16893	Sulman, Sir John (1849-1934), a British-born architect, created a fund from which is provided the John Sulman Medal.
16894	Sulphate is a chemical compound that contains a certain group of associated atoms of sulphur and oxygen.
16895	Sulphide is a compound of sulphur with some other element, usually a metal.
16896	Sulphonamide is any of a group of chemically related antibacterial compounds.
16897	Sulphur is a yellow, nonmetallic chemical element that is found in many parts of the world.
16898	Sulphur dioxide is a colourless, poisonous gas with a sharp odour.
16899	Sulphuric acid is a colourless, dense, oily liquid that is extremely corrosive.
16900	Sultan is a title of honour given to Muslim princes and rulers.

16901	Sulu Sea lies between the Philippine Islands and Borneo.
16902	Sumach is the name of a group of small trees and shrubs of the cashew family.
16903	Sumatra is the second largest island of Indonesia, after Kalimantan.
16904	Sumer, an ancient region in southern Mesopotamia (now southeastern Iraq), was the birthplace of the world's first civilization.
16905	Summer is the warmest season of the year.
16906	Summons is an order served (delivered) by an officer of a court.
16907	Sumner, James Batcheller (1887-1955), an American biochemist, crystallized the first enzyme.
16908	Sumptuary law. The word sumptuary comes from a Latin word which means expenditure.
16909	Sun is a huge, glowing ball of gases at the centre of the solar system.
16910	Sun City is a tourist resort in North West province of South Africa.
16911	Sun lamp is an electrical device that produces artificial ultraviolet radiation.
16912	Sun worship developed in some lands as people came to associate the sun with the growing season and with warmth.
16913	Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), a Chinese statesman and revolutionary leader, fought to establish a republic of China.
16914	Sunbird is the common name of about 115 species of small songbirds.
16915	Sunburn is a painful inflammation of the skin caused by overexposure to the sun.
16916	Sunday is the first day of the week among Christian peoples.
16917	Sunderland (pop. 286,800) is a local government area in northeastern England.
16918	Sundew is an unusual plant that traps and digests insects.
16919	Sundial is the oldest known device for the measurement of time.
16920	Sundiata Keita (?-1255) ruled the Mali Empire in West Africa from about 1240 to 1255.
16921	Sunfish is the name for several kinds of fish.
16922	Sunflower is a tall plant known for its showy yellow flowers.
16923	Sunni Ali (?-1492?) ruled the Songhai Empire in West Africa from 1464 to 1492.
16924	Sunnis are the followers of the Sunni division of the Islamic religion.
16925	Sunshine Coast, in Australia, is a region of 3,107 square kilometres that includes the shires of Landsborough, Maroochy, and Noosa, in southeastern Queensland.
16926	Sunspot is a relatively dark area on the surface of the sun.
16927	Sunstroke is the common name for conditions that result from overheating the body.
16928	Supercomputer is the fastest type of computer.
16929	Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which certain metals, alloys, and ceramics conduct electricity without resistance.
16930	Supermarket is a large store that sells food and various other products.
16931	Supernova is a star that explodes and becomes billions of times as bright as the sun before gradually fading.
16932	Superstition is a traditional belief that a certain action or event can cause or foretell an apparently unrelated event.
16933	Suppe, Franz von (1819-1895), was an Austrian composer known for his operettas in the Viennese style.
16934	Supply and demand are economic forces that determine the amount of a product that is produced and its price.
16935	Supremacy, Acts of, passed in 1534 and 1559, were two steps in the development of the Church in England away from papal control and towards the establishment of the Church of England.
16936	Surabaya (pop. 2,159,170) is the second largest city in Indonesia, after Jakarta.
16937	Surapati (?-1706), a Balinese soldier, rose from being a slave to the position of a semi-independent ruler in Java in the 1600's.
16938	Surf lifesaving is an Australian term for a movement made up of trained voluntary lifesavers who patrol ocean beaches each weekend to make them safe for bathers.
16939	Surface tension is a force that causes the surface of liquids to behave in certain ways.

16940	Surfers Paradise (22,484), a tourist centre in Australia situated on Queensland's popular Gold Coast, is famous for its many hotels and its sporting facilities.
16941	Surfing is an exciting water sport in which a person rides waves, usually in the ocean.
16942	Surgery is the branch of medicine that deals with the treatment of disease, deformities, or injuries by operations.
16943	Surinam toad is an odd-shaped toad known for the unusual way it raises its young.
16944	Suriname is a country on the northeast coast of South America.
16945	Surrealism is a movement in art and literature.
16946	Surrey, an English county that lies south of London, has much beautiful scenery and many fine old buildings.
16947	Surrey, Earl of (1517?-1547), is usually linked in literary history with Sir Thomas Wyatt.
16948	Surrey Heath (pop. 78,300) is a local government district in Surrey, England, administered from the town of Camberley.
16949	Surtees, John (1934-...), British motorcyclist and racing driver, was world champion for 500 cc (cubic centimetre capacity) motorcycling in 1956, 1958, 1959, and 1960.
16950	Surveying is the technique of measuring to determine the position of points, or of marking out points and boundaries.
16951	Susa, also called Shush, was once the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Elam and the Persian Empire.
16952	Sushruta was an Indian doctor and writer who lived in the A.D. 400's.
16953	Suslov, Mikhail Andreyevich, (1902-1982), was a leading Soviet Communist Party official.
16954	Suspension is a mixture in which the particles of a substance separate from a liquid or gas slowly.
16955	Sussex is a large county on the southeastern coast of England.
16956	Sussex spaniel originated in England, and gets its name from the county of Sussex, in southern England.
16957	Sutan Sjahrir (1909-1966) was an early leader in the struggle for Indonesian independence from Dutch rule.
16958	Sutcliff, Rosemary (1920-1992), a British author, won a wide reputation as a writer of children's novels.
16959	Sutcliffe, Bert (1923-...), was a brilliant left-handed opening batsman.
16960	Sutherland (pop. 13,743) is a local government district in the extreme north of Highland Region, Scotland.
16961	Sutherland, Graham (1903-1980), one of the United Kingdom's best-known painters, gained fame primarily as a painter of atmosphere in landscapes.
16962	Sutherland, Dame Joan (1926-...), an Australian operatic soprano, won acclaim for her brilliant vocal technique.
16963	Sutherland, Margaret (1897-1984), was the first Australian composer to write modern music.
16964	Sutherland Falls is the fifth highest mountain waterfall in the world.
16965	Sutlej River is the longest branch of the Indus, the chief river of Pakistan.
16966	Suttee is a Hindu custom once widely practised in India.
16967	Sutton (pop. 164,300) is a borough within the Greater London area.
16968	Sutton Hoo is a hill at Sutton, in Suffolk, England, on the east bank of the River Deben, opposite the town of Woodbridge.
16969	Suture is the line formed where bones are joined in an immovable joint, as in the skull.
16970	Suva (pop. 71,608) is the capital and largest city of Fiji, a country made up of more than 800 islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
16971	Suzhou (pop. 3,273,010) is an ancient Chinese city known for its canals, gardens, and pagodas (temples).
16972	Suzman, Helen (1917-...), became South Africa's best-known woman politician.

16973	Suzuki method is a way of teaching children how to play certain musical instruments at a very early age.
16974	Svalbard is a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.
16975	Svedberg, Theodor (1884-1971), a Swedish chemist, became famous for developing the ultracentrifuge.
16976	Swagman was a farm worker who walked from job to job in Australia during the 1800's.
16977	Swahili are an African people of mixed Bantu and Arab ancestry.
16978	Swain reefs lie about 193 kilometres off the eastern coast of Australia.
16979	Swale (pop. 113,700) is a local government district in the north of Kent, England.
16980	Swallow is a small, graceful bird.
16981	Swammerdam, Jan (1637-1680), was a Dutch anatomist and zoologist.
16982	Swamp is a wet area of land where trees and shrubs grow and where surface water is present for at least part of the year.
16983	Swan is a water bird closely related to ducks and geese.
16984	Swan, Sir Joseph Wilson (1828-1914), was a leading English chemist, electrical engineer, and inventor.
16985	Swan Hill (pop. 9,358), is a city on the Murray River in Victoria, Australia.
16986	Swan River is a river in Western Australia.
16987	Swan River Colony was established on the present sites of Fremantle and Perth in Western Australia.
16988	Swanscombe man was a type of prehistoric human being who lived about 350,000 years ago.
16989	Swansea (pop. 182,100) is an important industrial centre and seaport in South Wales.
16990	Swastika is an ancient symbol often used as an ornament or a religious sign.
16991	Swaziland is a small, beautiful country in southern Africa.
16992	Sweatshop is a term for makeshift factories where poverty-stricken people--mostly women and children--work at top speed for 12 or more hours a day in an effort to earn a living wage.
16993	Swede is a plant with an edible root that tastes like a turnip.
16994	Sweden is a prosperous industrial nation in northern Europe.
16995	Swedenborg, Emanuel (1688-1772), was a Swedish scientist, inventor, and mystical religious leader (see SWEDENBORGIANS).
16996	Swedenborgians follow the formulation of Christian doctrine as set forth by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish theologian.
16997	Swedish vallhund, or Vastgotaspets, is a native dog of southern Sweden.
16998	Sweet alyssum is a low, spreading plant with clusters of tiny flowers.
16999	Sweet cicely is a European perennial plant related to cow parsley, but it is a stouter plant that grows up to 1 metre high.
17000	Sweet flag is a tall reedlike plant of the arum family.
17001	Sweet gum, also called red gum, is a tall, stately tree.
17002	Sweet pea is a favourite garden flower that belongs to the same family as the kind of pea that we eat.
17003	Sweet potato is a vegetable with large, fleshy, edible roots.
17004	Sweet William is a popular garden plant that is native to northern Europe and Asia.
17005	Sweetbread is a tasty meat that comes from certain internal organs in young animals.
17006	Sweets are many kinds of popular sweet-tasting food.
17007	Swettenham, Sir Frank (1850-1946), a British administrator, is widely acknowledged as "the father and founder of modern Malaya." In 1874, he was appointed assistant resident (adviser) of Selangor.
17008	Swift is a small bird that can fly for many hours with its long, strong wings.
17009	Swift is the name of certain small, quick-moving lizards.
17010	Swift, Frank (1913-1958), was a notable British soccer player.

17011	Swift, Jonathan (1667-1745), an English author, wrote Gulliver's Travels (1726), a masterpiece of comic literature.
17012	Swimming is the act of moving through water by using the arms and legs.
17013	Swimming pool. Millions of people in many countries enjoy the fun and recreation provided by swimming pools.
17014	Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837-1909), was one of the major English poets of the 1800's.
17015	Swindon is the largest town in Wiltshire, England.
17016	Swiss is a fine, sheer cotton cloth that was first made in Switzerland.
17017	Swiss chard is a garden vegetable plant.
17018	Swiss Guard. This famous body of Swiss soldiers grew out of a group of 250 Swiss who were picked to guard the pope in the late 1400's.
17019	Swithin, Saint, also spelled Swithun, was a bishop of Winchester, England.
17020	Switzerland is a small European country known for its beautiful, snow-capped mountains and freedom-loving people.
17021	Sword is a sharp-edged metal weapon.
17022	Swordfish is a large ocean fish with a long, rounded body and large eyes.
17023	Sycamore is a type of maple tree native to central and southeastern Europe.
17024	Sydenham, Thomas (1624-1689), an English doctor, was one of the most widely admired doctors of his time.
17025	Sydney is Australia's oldest and largest city.
17026	Sydney was a cruiser of the Royal Australian Navy during World War II (1939-1945).
17027	Sydney Cove is part of Sydney Harbour, in New South Wales, Australia.
17028	Sydney Harbour, in New South Wales, Australia, is one of the finest natural harbours in the world.
17029	Sydney Harbour Bridge, in New South Wales, is Australia's most famous bridge, and one of the longest single-span bridges in the world.
17030	Sydney Harbour Tunnel, in New South Wales, Australia, is a 2.3-kilometre long, four-lane link between freeways north and south of Sydney Harbour.
17031	Sydney-Hobart yacht race is one of the world's classic ocean racing events.
17032	Sydney Opera House in Sydney, Australia, is often considered one of the great buildings of the 1900's.
17033	Syed Sheik al Hadi (1862?-...?) was a prominent Islamic writer, publisher, and editor in Malaya during the early 1900's.
17034	Sylvester I, Saint (?-335), was elected pope in 314.
17035	Sylvester II (940-1003), elected pope in 999, became the first French pope.
17036	Symbiosis means living together.
17037	Symbol is anything that communicates a fact or an idea or that stands for an object.
17038	Symbolism is a literary movement started by a group of French poets between 1885 and 1895.
17039	Syme is the name of a family connected with The Age, a newspaper published in Melbourne, Australia, since the 1800's.
17040	Symons, George James (1838-1900), a meteorologist, started the collection of British rainfall statistics in 1860.
17041	Symphonic poem is an orchestral composition that tries to portray a nonmusical idea in music.
17042	Symphony is a large-scale musical composition for an orchestra.
17043	Synagogue is the Jewish house of worship and the centre of Jewish education and social life.
17044	Synchro-cyclotron is a device that accelerates protons or heavier nuclear particles to high energies.
17045	Synchrotron is a device that accelerates electrons and protons to high energies.
17046	Syndicalism was a revolutionary labour movement that achieved its greatest popularity in France during the late 1800's and early 1900's.
17047	Synge, John Millington (1871-1909), was an Irish dramatist.

17048	Synge, Richard Laurence Millington (1914-...), a British biochemist, shared in 1952 Nobel Prize for chemistry with A. J. P. Martin for the invention of partition chromatography.
17049	Synonym is a word that has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.
17050	Syntax is a description of the way words are put together to make sentences.
17051	Synthesizer is a musical instrument that produces sounds electronically.
17052	Synthetic fuel is fuel that can be substituted for crude oil and natural gas.
17053	Synthetics are artificially created substances in which two or more elements are chemically combined to make a new compound.
17054	Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease that can lead to a variety of severe symptoms if left untreated.
17055	Syracuse, on the southeastern coast of Sicily, was one of the most powerful cities of the ancient Greek world.
17056	Syracuse (pop. 163,860; met. area pop. 659,864) is an industrial centre of the state of New York, U.S.A. It was once called Salt City because it produced so much salt.
17057	Syria is an Arab country at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.
17058	Syrian Desert is a triangular desert plateau that extends northward from the An Nafud Desert of northern Arabia.
17059	Syringe is a pumplike device.
17060	Systems analysis is the study of how the parts of a system work together.
17061	Szczecin, or in German, Stettin (pop. 414,200), is the leading port of Poland.
17062	Szell, George (1897-1970), was a Hungarian-born musician known principally as a symphony orchestra conductor.
17063	Szent-Gyorgyi, Albert (1893-1986), an American biochemist, discovered actin, a muscle protein.
17064	Szigeti, Joseph (1892-1973), was a famous Hungarian-born violinist.
17065	Szilard, Leo (1898-1964), an American physicist, pioneered work in the development of nuclear energy.
17066	T is the 20th letter of the English alphabet.
17067	Tabernacle, also called the Tent of Meeting, was the centre of worship of the Israelites during early Biblical times.
17068	Tabes means a wasting away of the body.
17069	Table Mountain is one of South Africa's best known landmarks.
17070	Table tennis, or ping-pong, is a lively indoor game that resembles a miniature version of tennis.
17071	Taboo is an action, object, person, or place forbidden by law or culture.
17072	Tabriz (pop. 852,296), is the fourth largest city in Iran.
17073	Tache, Sir Etienne-Paschal (1795-1865), was a Canadian statesman.
17074	Tachometer is a device that is used for measuring the speed of rotation of a spinning shaft or wheel, usually in terms of revolutions per minute (rpm).
17075	Tachycardia is an unusually fast heartbeat, sometimes referred to as palpitations.
17076	Tachyon is a hypothetical elementary particle.
17077	Tacitus, Cornelius (c. A.D. 55-120), was one of the world's greatest historians.
17078	Tacloban (pop. 137,190) is the chief city of Leyte Island in the Philippines.
17079	Taconite is a hard rock that contains about 30 per cent iron in the form of fine specks of iron oxide.
17080	Tadpole is an immature frog or toad.
17081	Taegu (pop. 2,229,040) is the third largest city in South Korea.
17082	Tael was a Chinese weight indicating a unit of value in silver.
17083	Taff-Ely (pop. 95,400) is a local government area in Mid Glamorgan, Wales.
17084	Taffeta is a smooth, rather stiff cloth of rayon, nylon, or silk.
17085	Taft, Lorado (1860-1936), was an American sculptor, teacher, and writer.
17086	Taft, William Howard (1857-1930), was president of the United States from 1909 to 1913.
17087	Taglioni, Marie (1804-1884), was one of the most famous ballerinas of the early 1800's.

17088	Tagore, Rabindranath (1861-1941), one of the greatest poets of modern India, received the 1913 Nobel Prize for literature.
17089	Tagus River, also called Tajo, is the longest river of the Iberian Peninsula of southwest Europe.
17090	Tahiti, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, is known for its exotic beauty and tropical climate.
17091	Tahr is the name of three species of goatlike antelopes.
17092	Tail is the part of the body of a vertebrate animal that extends backward beyond the pelvis.
17093	Tailorbird is a songbird found in tropical regions of China, India, Malaya, and the Philippines.
17094	Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe (1828-1893), was a French intellectual and critic.
17095	Taipan is Australia's largest and most feared venomous snake.
17096	Taipei (pop. 2,637,100), is the capital and largest city of the island country of Taiwan.
17097	Taira was the name of a family that ruled Japan from about 1160 to 1185.
17098	Taiwan is a mountainous island in the South China Sea, about 140 kilometres off the Chinese coast.
17099	Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful and costly tombs in the world.
17100	Tajikistan, also spelled Tadjikistan, is a mountainous country in central Asia.
17101	Takahe is a flightless bird that lives only in New Zealand.
17102	Takdir Alisjahbana, Sutan (1908-1994), an Indonesian writer and philosopher, became known for his pioneering studies of the Indonesian language and its literature.
17103	Takin is a large hooved mammal closely related to goats, sheep, and musk oxen.
17104	Taklimakan Desert lies in northwestern China between the Tian Shan and Kunlun mountains.
17105	Talbotype is a picture made by an early photographic process.
17106	Talc is a soft mineral found in flat smooth layers of rock, and in compact masses.
17107	Talent is a famous old unit of weight and value.
17108	Talgai skull, a partly fossilized human skull, was discovered in 1884 near Warwick on the Darling Downs in Queensland, Australia.
17109	Tallchief, Maria (1925-...), became the first American-trained ballerina of international importance.
17110	Talleyrand (1754-1838) was a French statesman famous for his diplomatic achievements under Napoleon I and at the Congress of Vienna.
17111	Tallinn (pop. 458,000) is the capital and largest city of Estonia.
17112	Tallis, Thomas (1505?-1585), was an English composer of religious vocal music during the Renaissance period.
17113	Tallon, Don (1916-1984), an Australian cricketer, was one of the leading wicket keepers in test cricket in the late 1940's and the 1950's.
17114	Tallow is a fatty substance used in many products.
17115	Tallowtree is the name of several trees that produce a waxy substance that can be used like tallow for making candles.
17116	Talmadge, Eugene (1884-1946), was an American Democratic politician.
17117	Talmadge, Herman Eugene (1913-...), an American politician, is a member of the Democratic Party.
17118	Talmud is a collection of Jewish religious and civil laws, together with scholarly interpretations of their meaning.
17119	Tamarin is a type of small monkey that lives in tropical rainforests in Central and South America.
17120	Tamarind is an attractive evergreen tree that grows in the tropics.
17121	Tamarisk is a small tree or shrub which grows on salty ground.
17122	Tamayo, Rufino (1899-1991), was an important Mexican painter.
17123	Tambo, Oliver (1917-1993), led the African National Congress (ANC) in exile after it was banned in South Africa in 1960.
17124	Tamborine Mountains form a chain stretching 19 kilometres in Queensland, Australia.
17125	Tambourine is a percussion instrument that consists of a narrow wooden or metal hoop with a thin membrane (sheet) of plastic or animal skin stretched across one side.

17126	Tamerlane (1336?-1405) was an Asian conqueror who created by the sword a vast but short-lived empire.
17127	Tameside (pop. 211,700) is a local government area in Greater Manchester, England.
17128	Tamil Nadu is a state in southeast India.
17129	Tamm, Igor Yevgenevich (1895-1971), a Soviet physicist, shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physics with Pavel A. Cherenkov and Ilya M. Frank.
17130	Tammar is an extremely small wallaby.
17131	Tampa, Florida (pop. 280,015), is a major United States seaport, an important commercial and industrial centre, and Florida's third largest city.
17132	Tampere (pop. 176,149; met. area pop. 218,722) is Finland's second largest city and industrial centre.
17133	Tampico (pop. 272,690) is the second most important port in Mexico, after Veracruz.
17134	Tamworth (pop. 68,900) is a borough in Staffordshire, England.
17135	Tamworth (pop. 35,068) is a city in New South Wales, Australia.
17136	Tan Chee Khoo (1919-...), a popular politician, became known as Mr. Opposition because of the role he played in the Malaysian parliament.
17137	Tan Cheng Lock (1883-1960), later known as Sir Cheng-lock Tan, was a Chinese political leader in Malaya.
17138	Tan Kah Kee (1874-1961), a Singapore businessman, was one of Southeast Asia's most outstanding industrialists, philanthropists, and political leaders.
17139	Tan Malaka (1896?-1949), an Indonesian Communist, played an important part in his country's struggle for independence from Dutch rule.
17140	Tan Tock Seng (1798-1850) became a leader of the Chinese community in Singapore.
17141	Tanager is the common name given to a subfamily of American birds, many of which have brilliant red, blue, or green feathers.
17142	Tanami Desert Sanctuary is one of Australia's largest wildlife reserves, covering more than 3.5 million hectares of the Northern Territory.
17143	Tandridge (pop. 75,000) is a local government district in Surrey, England.
17144	Tang dynasty was a series of rulers who governed China from A.D. 618 to 907.
17145	Tange, Kenzo (1913-...), is a Japanese architect.
17146	Tangelo is a mandarin citrus fruit that results from cross-pollination between a tangerine and a grapefruit.
17147	Tangerine is the popular name for a citrus fruit of the mandarin group.
17148	Tangier (pop. 266,346), also spelled Tanger, is a city on the northern coast of Morocco.
17149	Tangiwai is a settlement 16 kilometres south of Ohakune, in the central part of the North Island of New Zealand.
17150	Tango was the first Latin American dance to gain great international popularity.
17151	Tangor is a citrus fruit that belongs to the mandarin family (see MANDARIN).
17152	Tanguy, Yves (1900-1955), a French-born surrealist artist, painted with precise technique a strange world where objects such as bones and rocks are grouped in fantastic structures.
17153	Tank is an armoured combat vehicle.
17154	Tank Stream, in Sydney, was a watercourse that rose on the Hyde Park plateau and flowed north to enter Sydney Cove near Bridge Street.
17155	Tanker is a ship designed to carry liquid cargo.
17156	Tanner, Henry Ossawa (1859-1937), was a black American painter.
17157	Tannhauser was a German minnesinger (minstrel) of the 1200's.
17158	Tannic acid, also called tannin, is a group of chemical substances found in the bark, leaves, fruit, roots, and other parts of many trees.
17159	Tansy is a plant related to the thistle.
17160	Tantalum is a chemical element with symbol Ta.
17161	Tantalus was a king of Lydia in Greek mythology.

17162	Tanzania is a large country in eastern Africa that borders the Indian Ocean.
17163	Tanzanite is a semiprecious gemstone.
17164	Taoism is a philosophy that began in China, probably during the 300's B.C. Taoism is also the name of a religion that began in about the 100's B.C. Through the centuries, the philosophy has influenced artists and writers in the East and West.
17165	Tape recorder is a device for recording sound, pictures, and various kinds of information on magnetic tape.
17166	Tapestry is a woven fabric made from threads of different colours to form a picture or design.
17167	Tapeworm is any of a group of tapelike flatworms that live as parasites.
17168	Tapioca is a food starch that is widely used in making puddings.
17169	Tapiola, a community in the city of Espoo, Finland, became world famous as a model for city planning.
17170	Tapir is related to the horse and rhinoceros, though it looks more like a pig.
17171	Tar is any of a group of thick, oily, dark-brown or black liquids.
17172	Tarantella is a popular folk dance that originated in southern Italy.
17173	Tarantula is the common name of any one of a group of mostly large, hairy spiders.
17174	Tararuas is a range of mountains in the southern part of the North Island of New Zealand.
17175	Tarawa (pop. 24,598), is the capital of Kiribati, a country of many small islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
17176	Taree (pop. 40,513) is the chief town of the Manning River area, a prosperous dairy-farming and cattle breeding area in eastern New South Wales, Australia.
17177	Tariff is a tax placed on goods that one nation imports from another.
17178	Tarkington, Booth (1869-1946), was an American novelist and dramatist.
17179	Tarnish. When a metal rusts, or combines with oxygen, it is tarnished.
17180	Taro is a tropical plant used as food.
17181	Tarpan was a wild horse that lived in the forests of Europe and on the steppes (vast plains) of Russia.
17182	Tarpon is a large game fish that resembles a herring.
17183	Tarquinius was the name of two of the seven legendary kings of Rome.
17184	Tarpeena is a small town in South Australia, 460 kilometres southeast of Adelaide, and 30 kilometres north of Mount Gambier.
17185	Tarragon is a plant that provides leaves used to flavour meats, vegetables, sauces, dressings, vinegar, and cooking oil.
17186	Tarsier is a small mammal with a round head and unusually large owl-like eyes.
17187	Tarsus (pop. 146,502), a city in south-central Turkey, is an agricultural centre.
17188	Tartan is a plaid cloth pattern that developed chiefly in Scotland.
17189	Tartar emetic is a medicinal preparation once used to cause vomiting.
17190	Tartaric acid is an organic chemical that occurs naturally in grapes and several other fruit.
17191	Tartarus was a deep pit below the surface of the earth in early Greek mythology.
17192	Tartary was once the name of a vast region in Europe and Asia which was inhabited by tribes of Tatars.
17193	Tartini, Giuseppe (1692-1770), was an Italian violinist, composer, and teacher.
17194	Tartu (pop. 110,000) is the second largest city in Estonia.
17195	Tashkent (pop. 1,986,000) is the capital of Uzbekistan, a country in Asia.
17196	Tasman, Abel Janszoon (1603-1659), a Dutch sea captain, explored the South Pacific Ocean.
17197	Tasman Bay is a wide inlet on the northern coast of Nelson province in the South Island of New Zealand.
17198	Tasman Bridge crosses the Derwent River, in Tasmania, connecting Hobart's eastern shore with the city centre.
17199	Tasman Peninsula is located in southeastern Tasmania.

17200	Tasman Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between southeastern Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
17201	Tasmania is the smallest state in Australia.
17202	Tasmanian Aborigines of today are mostly descended from the tribal Aboriginal women who were taken from Tasmania to nearby islands in Bass Strait by European sealers in the early 1800's.
17203	Tasmanian devil is a fierce animal that lives on the Australian island of Tasmania.
17204	Tasmanian tiger, also known as thylacine, or Tasmanian wolf, was a large animal of the Australian island of Tasmania.
17205	Tass is an important news agency in Russia.
17206	Tasso, Torquato (1544-1595), was an Italian poet of the late Renaissance period.
17207	Taste is an important sense in people and many animals.
17208	Tata is the name of a family prominent in the industrial and commercial life of India.
17209	Tatars are a Turkic-speaking people of Europe and Asia.
17210	Tate, Allen (1899-1979), was an American poet and critic.
17211	Tate, Frank (1863-1939), was an Australian educationist who helped to improve the professional working conditions and status of teachers as well as teacher training methods in Victoria.
17212	Tate, Maurice (1895-1956), was an England and Sussex all-round cricketer.
17213	Tate Gallery, in London, houses an outstanding collection of paintings and sculptures by both British and other artists.
17214	Tati, Jacques (1908-1982), was a French film director, comic actor, writer, and mime artist.
17215	Tattersalls, commonly called Tatts, is the oldest lottery in Australia.
17216	Tatting is a form of lacemaking involving only the use of the fingers, a pointed shuttle, and thread.
17217	Tattooing is the practice of making permanent designs on the body.
17218	Tatum, Art (1909-1956), ranks among the greatest piano soloists in the history of jazz improvisation.
17219	Tatum, Edward Lawrie (1909-1975), an American biochemist, shared the 1958 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for discovering that genes regulate specific chemical processes.
17220	Tauber, Richard (1892-1948), was an Austrian-born British tenor singer famous for his performances in the operas of Mozart and the operettas of the Austro-Hungarian composer Franz Lehar.
17221	Taumata is a hill that rises 271 metres southwest of Porangahau, in Hawkes Bay on the North Island of New Zealand.
17222	Taunton Deane (pop. 93,300) is a local government district in Somerset, England, situated in the Vale of Taunton Deane.
17223	Tauranga (pop. 70,803) is a city in the North Island of New Zealand.
17224	Taurus, the Bull, is a constellation (group of stars) that forms the second sign of the zodiac.
17225	Taussig, Frank William (1859-1940), was a leading American economist.
17226	Taussig, Helen Brooke (1898-1986), was an American doctor who specialized in children's heart diseases.
17227	Tavener, John (1944-...), an English composer, won popular acclaim in the early 1990's after The Protecting Veil (1987), a work for cello and string orchestra, became a best-selling record.
17228	Taverner, John (1495?-1545), was one of the most accomplished composers of church music.
17229	Tawney, Richard Henry (1880-1962), was a noted British historian and social philosopher.
17230	Taxation is a system of raising money to finance government services and activities.
17231	Taxco (pop. 86,864) is a historic silvermining town about 110 kilometres southwest of Mexico City.
17232	Taxi is a car for hire.
17233	Taxidermy is a technique for preserving animals and showing them as they looked when they were alive.
17234	Tay is the longest river in Scotland, flowing 190 kilometres from its source to the North Sea.

17235	Tay-Sachs disease is a hereditary disorder that occurs chiefly among Jewish children of eastern European ancestry.
17236	Taylor, Brook (1685-1731), an English mathematician, developed the formula that became the basis of the calculus of finite differences (see CALCULUS).
17237	Taylor, Edward (1642?-1729), was the finest poet in colonial American literature.
17238	Taylor, Elizabeth (1932-...), is an American film actress.
17239	Taylor, G. A. (1872-1928), an Australian pioneer aviator and technician, made what many historians regard as the first flight in Australia.
17240	Taylor, Sir Geoffrey (1886-1975), an English physicist, devoted a lifetime to science.
17241	Taylor, Sir Gordon (1896-1966), helped to make Australian aviation history.
17242	Taylor, Jeremy (1613-1667), was an English preacher and religious writer.
17243	Taylor, John Henry (1871-1963), was one of the United Kingdom's most successful golfers.
17244	Taylor, Laurette (1884-1946), was an American actress.
17245	Taylor, Mark Anthony (1964-...), is an Australian cricketer.
17246	Taylor, Richard (1805-1873), was a noted author and Anglican missionary in New Zealand.
17247	Taylor, Squizzy (1888-1927), was a notorious Australian criminal.
17248	Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850), was president of the United States from 1849 to 1850.
17249	Tayra is a large member of the weasel family.
17250	Tayside Region lies in eastern Scotland.
17251	Tbilisi (pop. 1,140,000) is the capital of Georgia.
17252	Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilich (1840-1893), was the first Russian composer to gain international fame.
17253	Te Heu Heu was the name of five Maori chiefs of the Ngati-Tuwharetoa tribe that lived near Lake Taupo in the North Island of New Zealand.
17254	Te Kanawa, Dame Kiri (1944-...), a New Zealand opera singer, is one of the most praised sopranos in the world.
17255	Te Kooti (1831-1893), a warrior chief, was one of the greatest of the Maori leaders during the New Zealand Wars.
17256	Te Puea Herangi (1884-1952), a Maori princess, was for many years the effective leader of the Kingite Maori of the North Island of New Zealand.
17257	Te Rauparaha (1768-1849), a Maori chief, was one of the greatest and most ruthless of all the Maori warriors known to Europeans.
17258	Te Wherowhero (1800-1860) was the first Maori king.
17259	Te Whiti (1831-1907), was a Maori prophet.
17260	Te Wiata, Inia (1915-1971), an actor and singer of Maori, Swedish, and Scottish descent, gained an international reputation during the 1950's.
17261	Tea is a beverage prepared by pouring boiling water over dry processed tea leaves.
17262	Teagarden, Jack (1905-1964), was an American trombone player and blues singer.
17263	Teak is a forest tree native to the tropical forests of Southeast Asia.
17264	Teal is the name of about 15 species of small, dabbling ducks.
17265	Teapot Dome was one of the most notorious government scandals in United States history.
17266	Tears are the secretion of the lacrimal glands.
17267	Teasel is the name of a group of plants that have one commercially valuable species.
17268	Teatree is any one of about 50 kinds of woody shrubs or small trees that grow in Australia and New Zealand.
17269	Tebaldi, Renata (1922-...), an Italian singer, became one of the great operatic sopranos of her time.
17270	Tebbit, Norman (1931-...), a British Conservative Party politician, was chairman of his party from 1985 to 1987.
17271	Tebbutt, John (1834-1916) was an Australian astronomer who pioneered the study of astronomy in Australia.
17272	Technetium is a chemical element with symbol, Tc.

17273	Technical drawing, also called mechanical drawing, refers chiefly to a drawing produced with instruments.
17274	Technicolor is a patented process for making films in colour.
17275	Technology refers to all the ways people use their inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs and desires.
17276	Tecumseh (1768?-1813) was an outstanding leader of the eastern American Indian tribes in the late 1700's and early 1800's.
17277	Tedder, Arthur William (1890-1967), Baron Tedder of Glenguin, became a marshal of the Royal Air Force of the United Kingdom in 1945.
17278	Tees is a river in northeastern England.
17279	Teesdale (pop. 24,200) is a local government district in Durham.
17280	Teeth are hard, bonelike structures in the upper and lower jaws of human beings and many kinds of animals.
17281	Tegu, also spelled teju, is the name of two species of ground-dwelling South American lizards.
17282	Tegucigalpa (pop. 571,400) is the capital and largest city of Honduras.
17283	Teheran (pop. 5,734,199), also spelled Tehran, is the capital of Iran and the second largest city in the Middle East.
17284	Teheran Conference was the first meeting of the main Allied leaders during World War II.
17285	Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, forms the narrowest part of Mexico.
17286	Teifi is a river in Dyfed, in southwest Wales.
17287	Teignbridge (pop. 107,100) is a local government district in south Devon, England.
17288	Teilhard de Chardin, Pierre (1881-1955), was a French palaeontologist (expert in fossils).
17289	Tektite is a glassy stone that may look like a teardrop, ball, disc, rod, dumbbell, or button.
17290	Tel Aviv (pop. 357,400) is the second-largest city of Israel and the nation's chief commercial, financial, and industrial centre.
17291	Telecommunication is the transmission and reception of messages over long distances.
17292	Telegraph was the first device to send messages by electricity.
17293	Telegraph plant is a herb about 1.2 metres high.
17294	Telemann, Georg Philipp (1681-1767), was perhaps the most famous German composer of his day.
17295	Telemetry means measuring at a distance.
17296	Telepathy is the communication of thoughts, feelings, or knowledge from one person to another without the use of any of the traditionally accepted senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, or touch.
17297	Telephone is an instrument that sends and receives voice messages, usually by means of electric current.
17298	Telephone tapping, or wiretapping, usually means the interception of telephone conversations by a listening device connected to the telephone wire or placed nearby.
17299	Telephoto, also known as Wirephoto, is a way of sending pictures by wire or radio.
17300	Teleprinter is an electromechanical typewriter that transmits electrical impulses over a wire to a receiver which prints a message.
17301	Telescope is an instrument that magnifies distant objects.
17302	Teletypesetter (TTS) is an electrical machine somewhat like a teleprinter (see TELEPRINTER).
17303	Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication.
17304	Telford, Thomas (1757-1834), a noted Scottish civil engineer, devised improved methods of road construction.
17305	Tell, William, was a legendary hero of Switzerland.
17306	Teller, Edward (1908-...), an outstanding American atomic scientist, is often called the father of the hydrogen bomb.
17307	Teller, Henry Moore (1830-1914), an American politician, served five terms representing Colorado in the United States Senate.

17308	Tellurium is a chemical element with symbol Te.
17309	Temperature is how hot or cold something is as measured on a particular scale.
17310	Temperature, Body. Body temperature is a measurement of the heat in an animal's body.
17311	Temperature-humidity index, also called THI, is a scale of values that serves as an estimate to predict how comfortable people will feel in hot weather.
17312	Tempering is a process of hardening glass and metals, especially steel.
17313	Tempest, Dame Marie (1864-1942), was a popular British comedy actress.
17314	Temple is a house of worship.
17315	Temple, Frederick (1821-1902), became archbishop of Canterbury in 1897.
17316	Temple, Shirley (1928-...), was the most popular child film star of the 1930's.
17317	Temple, William (1881-1944), became archbishop of Canterbury in 1942.
17318	Temple Bar was a gateway at the boundary of the City of London.
17319	Templer, Sir Gerald (1898-1979), was an English field-marshal who served as high commissioner in Malaya from 1952 to 1954.
17320	Ten Commandments are Biblical rules that state the basic religious and moral ideals of Judaism and Christianity.
17321	Tenant, in law, is a person who holds or possesses lands or buildings by any kind of title.
17322	Tench is a fish with a heavy body and head, rounded fins, and small scales.
17323	Tench, Watkin (1759?-1833), a British officer, wrote several accounts of life in the early period of the colony of New South Wales, Australia.
17324	Tendon, also called sinew, is a strong white cord that attaches muscles to bones.
17325	Tendring (pop. 125,100) is a local government district in northeast Essex, England.
17326	Tendulkar, Sachin (1973-...), is an Indian cricketer.
17327	Tenement is a term usually used to describe a crowded, decaying apartment building.
17328	Tenggren, Gustaf (1896-1970), was a Swedish-born painter and illustrator of children's books.
17329	Tennant, Kylie (1912-1988), an Australian author, gained a major reputation as a novelist with Tiburon, published in 1935, and The Battlers (1941).
17330	Tennant Creek (pop. 3,478), is an important mining centre of the Northern Territory of Australia.
17331	Tennessee is a state in the Southern United States.
17332	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a United States federal government corporation that works to develop the natural resources of the Tennessee Valley in the U.S.A. The U.S. Congress created TVA in 1933 and gave it the overall goal of conserving the
17333	Tenniel, Sir John (1820-1914), an English cartoonist and book illustrator, illustrated Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and Through the Looking-Glass (1871).
17334	Tennis is a game in which opposing players--one or two on each side--use rackets to hit a ball back and forth over a net.
17335	Tennyson, Lord (1809-1892), Alfred Tennyson, was one of the most important English poets of the 1800's.
17336	Tenochtitlan was the capital of the Aztec empire.
17337	Tenor is the second highest male singing voice.
17338	Tenrec is the name of about 30 species of small mammals that live primarily in Madagascar.
17339	Tense is a feature of verbs that indicates the time of an action.
17340	Tent is a portable shelter that many campers use for protection against the weather and insects.
17341	Tent caterpillar is the larva (second stage in the life cycle) of certain North American moths that damage trees.
17342	Tentacle is a slender, flexible growth on the head or around the mouth of certain animals.
17343	Tenzing Norgay (1914-1986), a Nepalese mountaineer, became famous as the first person, with the New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary, to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.
17344	Teotihuacan was one of the largest cities of ancient Mexico.

17345	Tepee, also spelled tipi, was the type of tent most commonly used by the Plains tribes of North American Indians.
17346	Terbium is a chemical element with the symbol Tb.
17347	Terence (195?-159? B.C.) was a Roman comic playwright.
17348	Terengganu is a state on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
17349	Teresa, Mother (1910-1997), was a Roman Catholic nun who received the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her work with the poor.
17350	Teresa, Saint (1515-1582), also spelled Theresa, is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
17351	Tereshkova, Valentina Vladimirovna, (1937-...), a Soviet cosmonaut, became the first woman to travel in space.
17352	Terhune, Albert Payson (1872-1942), an American writer, was best known for his stories about dogs, particularly collies.
17353	Terman, Lewis Madison (1877-1956), was an American psychologist who became known for his studies of intelligence.
17354	Termite is the common name of a group of insects that live in communities somewhat as ants do.
17355	Tern is a subfamily of sea birds related to gulls.
17356	Terracotta, is a hard, durable kind of earthenware.
17357	Terrapin is the common name of some freshwater turtles of the United States.
17358	Terrarium is the name for a transparent container in which small plants or small land animals are kept.
17359	Terrier is the name of a group of breeds of dogs.
17360	Territorial waters are areas of the sea where a nation has sovereign rights.
17361	Territoriality is a form of animal behaviour in which an individual animal or a group claims a certain area as its own.
17362	Territory is a type of region that belongs to or is controlled by a country or other independent political unit.
17363	Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to create fear and alarm.
17364	Terry, Dame Ellen (1847-1928), was a leading English actress especially noted for her performances as Shakespearean heroines.
17365	Tertis, Lionel (1876-1975), became famous as a viola player and designer of stringed instruments.
17366	Tesla, Nikola (1856-1943), an electrical engineer, is generally recognized as the inventor of the induction motor.
17367	Test Acts. Certain religious laws passed by the English Parliament were known as Test Acts.
17368	Test pilot is a person who flies new aircraft to test them for safety.
17369	Test tube baby is the popular name for a baby resulting from in vitro fertilization (IVF).
17370	Test Valley (pop. 99,000) is a local government district in Hampshire, England.
17371	Testicle is either of a pair of small oval glands in the male reproductive system.
17372	Testing, in education and psychology, is an attempt to measure a person's knowledge, intelligence, or other characteristics in a systematic way.
17373	Testosterone is one of a group of hormones that stimulate sexual development in male human beings.
17374	Tetanus is a serious disease that affects muscles.
17375	Tetany is a condition associated with overexcitability and spontaneous activity of the nervous system.
17376	Tetra is a type of small tropical fish that lives in rivers of South America and Africa.
17377	Tetracycline is any of a family of antibiotics used to treat infections.
17378	Tetraethyl lead is an ingredient added to petrol to improve the performance of engines.
17379	Tetrahedron in geometry, is a regular pyramid whose sides consist of four equilateral triangles.
17380	Tetzel, Johann (1465-1519), was a Dominican friar who sold papal indulgences in Germany in 1517.

17381	Teuku Umar (1854-1899) was a chief in Aceh, northern Sumatra, Indonesia.
17382	Teutonic Knights was the name of an organization of German crusaders that arose in Europe during the 1100's.
17383	Teutons is a name sometimes given to the Germanic peoples.
17384	Teviot is a river in southern Scotland.
17385	Tewkesbury (pop. 87,400) is a borough in Gloucestershire, England.
17386	Texas is a state in the Southwestern United States.
17387	Texas Rangers are special police officers of the U.S. state of Texas.
17388	Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric.
17389	Teyte, Dame Maggie (1888-1976), achieved fame as an opera and concert singer.
17390	Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811-1863), was one of the great novelists of the English Victorian Age.
17391	Thailand is a tropical country in Southeast Asia.
17392	Thalassaemia is an inherited blood disease that causes anaemia.
17393	Thales (625?-546? B.C.) was the earliest known Greek philosopher.
17394	Thallium is a chemical element with symbol Tl.
17395	Thames, River, is the most important river in England.
17396	Thane is an Anglo-Saxon title which was used for many years in early England.
17397	Thanet (pop. 121,700) is a local government district in Kent, England.
17398	Thanksgiving Day is a day set aside each year for giving thanks to God for blessings received during the year.
17399	Thant, U (1909-1974), a Burmese diplomat, served as secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) from 1962 to 1971.
17400	Thar Desert stretches northwest of the Aravalli Range in India across Rajasthan to the Indus River plain in Pakistan.
17401	Tharp, Twyla (1941-...), is an American dancer and choreographer (creator of dances).
17402	Thatcher, Margaret (1925-...), was prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990.
17403	Theatre is a live performance before an audience.
17404	Thebes is the Greek name of a city in ancient Egypt that served as a capital for many Egyptian kings.
17405	Thebes was an ancient city in Boeotia, a region in central Greece.
17406	Theiler is the family name of two South African scientists, a father and son, who gained international fame.
17407	Theism is belief in a god or gods.
17408	Theme park is an outdoor entertainment centre that offers rides, games, exhibitions, and shows based on one or more special ideas, or themes.
17409	Themistocles (514?-449? B.C.) was an Athenian statesman and soldier in the Persian Wars.
17410	Theocracy is a form of government in which the state is ruled by a priest or priests, and in which members of the priesthood have authority in civil and religious matters.
17411	Theocritus (200's B.C.) was a Greek poet who established the character of Greek pastoral poetry.
17412	Theodolite is an instrument surveyors use to measure angles and directions.
17413	Theodora (A.D. 502?-548) was the wife of Justinian I, Byzantine (East Roman) emperor from 527 to 565.
17414	Theodore, E. G. (1884-1950), played a prominent part in Australian politics in the early 1900's.
17415	Theodoric (A.D. 455?-526) was an Ostrogoth (East Goth) king who governed what is now Italy from A.D. 493 until his death.
17416	Theodosius I (A.D. 346-395) was the Roman emperor who prohibited all pagan (non-Christian) practices in the Roman Empire.
17417	Theology is the study and description of God.

17418	Theorell, Hugo (1903-1982), a Swedish biochemist, made valuable contributions to our knowledge of enzymes and the combustion of alcohol in the body.
17419	Theosophy is a system of philosophic and religious thought.
17420	Theremin is a boxlike musical instrument that resembles a radio receiver.
17421	Therese of Lisieux, Saint (1873-1897), also called Little Flower of Jesus, became a saint of the Roman Catholic Church in 1925.
17422	Thermal pollution occurs when hot wastewater is discharged into rivers, lakes, seas, or other bodies of water.
17423	Thermocouple is an electric device that changes heat into electricity or electricity into heat.
17424	Thermodynamics is the study of various forms of energy, such as heat and work, and of the conversion of energy from one form into another.
17425	Thermography is a detection technique that converts invisible heat energy into a visible picture.
17426	Thermometer is an instrument that measures the temperature of gases, liquids, and solids.
17427	Thermopylae was the name of a mountain pass in ancient Greece.
17428	Thermos flask is a container that keeps liquids hot or cold for many hours.
17429	Thermosphere is the uppermost region of the earth's atmosphere.
17430	Thermostat is a device that helps control the temperature of an indoor area or of an appliance.
17431	Therry, John Joseph (1790-1864), a Roman Catholic priest, landed with his superior, Philip Conolly, in Sydney in 1820.
17432	Theseus was a great king of early Athens in Greek mythology.
17433	Thespis a Greek actor and dramatist of the 500's B.C., helped to create drama as we know it.
17434	Thessalonians, Epistles to the, are the 13th and 14th books of the New Testament.
17435	Thessaly is a region in northern Greece.
17436	Thiele, Colin (1920-...), an Australian writer, became known particularly for his children's books.
17437	Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), was the first president of the Third Republic of France.
17438	Thiopentone sodium is a barbiturate used to produce sleep for surgery.
17439	Third World was a name sometimes given to economically developing countries, particularly those in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
17440	Thirst is a sensation caused by the body's need for water.
17441	Thirty-Nine Articles were a statement of doctrine issued in England in 1563 and approved by Parliament in 1571.
17442	Thirty Tyrants was the name given to the government of Athens after the city was captured by the Spartans in 404 B.C. The men who ruled at this time have also been called simply The Thirty.
17443	Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) was a series of religious and political wars that eventually involved most European nations.
17444	Thistle is the name given to a group of plants that have sharp spines or prickles.
17445	Thistle Island lies at the western entrance to Spencer Gulf in South Australia.
17446	Thomas, Ambroise (1811-1896), a French composer, is remembered chiefly for his opera Mignon (1866).
17447	Thomas, Augustus (1857-1934), was an American dramatist.
17448	Thomas, David Alfred (1856-1918), Viscount Rhondda, was a successful Welsh businessman, coal-mine owner, and politician.
17449	Thomas, Dylan (1914-1953), was a Welsh poet who wrote some of the most stirring, passionate, and eloquent verse in modern literature.
17450	Thomas, Edward (1878-1917), was a British poet and critic.
17451	Thomas, George (1908-...), Viscount Tonypandy, was speaker of the House of Commons in Britain's Parliament, from 1976 until 1983.
17452	Thomas, Isaiah (1749-1831), was the leading printer and publisher in colonial America.
17453	Thomas, Lowell (1892-1981), was an American news commentator and author specializing in world travel.
17454	Thomas, Saint, was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ.

17455	Thomas, Seth (1785-1859), was an American clock manufacturer.
17456	Thomas a Kempis (1380?-1471) was a medieval monk and religious writer.
17457	Thompson, Andrew (1773-1810), a former convict, became the most successful grain grower and one of the wealthiest settlers in New South Wales, Australia.
17458	Thompson, Daley (1958-...), is one of Britain's most outstanding all-round athletes.
17459	Thompson, David (1770-1857), a Canadian geographer and explorer, travelled the Columbia River from its source in Canada to its mouth in the United States.
17460	Thomson, Sir Edward Deas (1800-1879), a British administrator, was chancellor of Sydney University in New South Wales, Australia, from 1865 to 1878.
17461	Thompson, Francis (1859-1907), was an English poet whose emotional poems reflect his intense Roman Catholic faith.
17462	Thomsen, Christian Jurgensen (1788-1865), was a Danish archaeologist.
17463	Thomson, Lord (1894-1976), Roy Herbert Thomson, Baron Thomson of Fleet, was a leading newspaper owner.
17464	Thomson, George (1921-...), Baron Thomson of Monifieth, served from 1973 to 1977 as a Common Market commissioner with special responsibility for regional policy.
17465	Thomson, James (1700-1748), was the most celebrated Scottish poet of the 1700's until Robert Burns.
17466	Thomson, Jeff (1950-...), an Australian cricketer, became one of the fastest bowlers ever timed in cricket.
17467	Thomson, Sir Joseph John (1856-1940), a British physicist, received the 1906 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of the electron.
17468	Thomson, Peter (1929-...), one of Australia's finest golfers, won the British Open Golf Championship five times - in 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, and 1965.
17469	Thomson, Tom (1877-1917), was a Canadian landscape painter.
17470	Thomson, Virgil (1896-1989), was an American composer and music critic.
17471	Thor, the god of thunder and lightning, was the ruler of the sky in Norse mythology.
17472	Thoreau, Henry David (1817-1862), was an American writer who is remembered for his attacks on the social institutions he considered immoral and for his faith in the religious significance of nature.
17473	Thorium is a radioactive chemical element with symbol Th.
17474	Thorn is a short, sharp, modified stem that grows out of the woody stems of many species of trees and shrubs.
17475	Thorndike, Edward Lee (1874-1949), an American educational psychologist, made many contributions to the study of learning, teaching, and mental testing.
17476	Thorndike, Dame Sybil (1882-1976), was a distinguished British actress.
17477	Thornhill, Sir James (1675-1734), was an outstanding British mural painter.
17478	Thornycroft, Sir John (1843-1928), was a British pioneer in naval architecture.
17479	Thorpe, Jeremy (1929-...), was the leader of the Liberal Party from 1967 to 1976.
17480	Thorpe, Jim (1887-1953), was one of the greatest all-round athletes in history.
17481	Thorvaldsen, Bertel (1770-1844), was a Danish sculptor.
17482	Thoth was an ancient Egyptian moon god.
17483	Thousand Islands is a group of more than a thousand islands in the Saint Lawrence River, in North America.
17484	Thrace was the ancient name for a large region in the Balkan Peninsula.
17485	Thrasher is the name of a group of brownish, long-tailed birds found from southern Canada to South America.
17486	Thread is a fine cord.
17487	Thredbo is a village and large ski resort within the Kosciuszko National Park in the Snowy Mountains of southern New South Wales, Australia.
17488	Three Kings are islands off the northeastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.

17489	Three Rivers (pop. 74,100) is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England.
17490	Three Sisters are huge formations of sandstone near Katoomba, in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, Australia.
17491	Threshing machine is a machine that farmers once used to thresh (separate) kernels of grain from stalks.
17492	Thriffs are a group of colourful plants used in rock gardens and flower-bed borders.
17493	Thring, Edward (1821-1887), was a leading supporter of the public (fee paying) school system in the United Kingdom.
17494	Thrips are short, slender insects with sucking mouthparts.
17495	Throat is a popular term for the front part of the neck between the chin and the collar bone.
17496	Thrush is the name of a group of songbirds found throughout the world.
17497	Thrush is an infection with a yeastlike fungus, usually one known as Candida albicans.
17498	Thucydides (460?-400? B.C.), a Greek historian, became the world's first historian who aimed to write an unbiased and accurate history that would also reveal the workings of human nature in society.
17499	Thug is a member of an old society in India, the members of which killed in the name of religion.
17500	Thulium is a chemical element with symbol Tm.
17501	Thumboo, Edwin (1933-...), a Singapore writer, critic, and academic, became professor of English at the National University of Singapore in 1979.
17502	Thunder. Prehistoric people thought that thunder was the sound of the gods roaring in anger when they were displeased with the people of the earth.
17503	Thunderbolt, Captain, was a bushranger who operated mainly in the New England district of New South Wales, Australia, between 1864 and 1870.
17504	Thuraisingham, Dato Sir Clough (1898-1979), a politician and a prominent member of the Tamil community in Malaya, found the Ceylon Federation of Malaya.
17505	Thurber, James (1894-1961), was a celebrated American humorist.
17506	Thuringowa is a city surrounding Townsville in northern Queensland.
17507	Thurrock (pop. 124,300), is a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in the county of Essex, England.
17508	Thursday is the fifth day of the week.
17509	Thursday Island lies in the Torres Strait, about 40 kilometres north of Cape York, in Australia.
17510	Thurstone, Louis Leon (1887-1955), an American psychologist, played a major role in the development of psychological tests.
17511	Thutmose III (reigned c. 1490-1436 B.C.) ranks among the greatest of all the kings of Egypt.
17512	Thyme is the name of a group of fragrant, shrubby mint plants native to the Mediterranean region.
17513	Thymus is a flat, pinkish-grey organ that plays an important part in the immune system of the human body.
17514	Thyroid gland is an endocrine (hormone-producing) gland located in the front of the neck.
17515	Tian Shan, also spelled Tien Shan, is a mountain system in central Asia.
17516	Tianjin (pop. 5,804.023) is a trading centre in northern China.
17517	Tiber River is the third longest river in Italy.
17518	Tiberius (42 B.C.-A.D. 37) was the emperor of Rome during the life of Jesus Christ.
17519	Tibet is a land in south-central Asia.
17520	Tibetan spaniel is a breed of dog that originated in Tibet hundreds of years ago.
17521	Tibetan terrier is a breed of dog that originated in Tibet, where Buddhist monks raised it in monasteries.
17522	Tic is a term used to describe repetitive, brief, rapid, involuntary movements of various muscle groups.
17523	Tick is the name of a tiny, bloodsucking animal that is related to mites, spiders, and scorpions.
17524	Tick fever is a name for several diseases carried by the bite of ticks.
17525	Ticking is a strong fabric used chiefly to cover mattresses and pillows.

17526	Ticknor, George (1791-1871), an American scholar, became noted for his learned work, History of Spanish Literature (1849).
17527	Tidal wave is a destructive wave that sweeps in from the sea like a huge tide.
17528	Tide is the rise and fall of large expanses of water, on a definite time schedule.
17529	Tie dyeing is a method of dyeing cloth to produce a design.
17530	Tiepolo, Giovanni Battista (1696-1770), was the last important Italian painter of the Venetian group.
17531	Tierra del Fuego is the name of a group of islands lying off the extreme southern tip of South America.
17532	Tiffany, Charles Lewis (1812-1902), was an American dealer in precious stones.
17533	Tiffany, Louis Comfort (1848-1933), was a major stained-glass designer of the late 1800's and early 1900's.
17534	Tiger is the largest member of the cat family.
17535	Tiger cat, or spotted-tailed quoll, is a flesh-eating marsupial that lives in eastern Australia and Tasmania.
17536	Tiger lily is a tall garden flower that originally grew in eastern Asia.
17537	Tiger shark gets its name from the characteristic prominent dark bars on its back and sides.
17538	Tiger snake is the name of one of Australia's deadliest snakes.
17539	Tiglath-pileser III (?-727 B.C.) was a king of Assyria, a land centred in what is now northern Iraq.
17540	Tigris River is a major river of southwestern Asia.
17541	Tijuana (pop. 698,752) is a city in the Mexican state of Baja California Norte.
17542	Tikal was one of the largest cities of the Maya civilization.
17543	Tikhonov, Nikolai Aleksandrovich (1905-1997), served as premier of the Soviet Union from 1980 to 1985.
17544	Tiki is a Maori neck pendant in the form of a human figure (see MAORI).
17545	Tilak, Bal Gangadhar (1856-1920), an Indian politician and journalist, was an early leader in the campaign for Indian independence from British rule.
17546	Tile. All the several kinds of clay tile are made in much the same way.
17547	Tilefish is a deep-sea fish that lives along the north-east coast of North America.
17548	Tilley, Vesta (1864-1952), was a male impersonator who appeared mainly in British music halls.
17549	Tillich, Paul (1886-1965), was an important German-born theologian.
17550	Tilly, Count of (1559-1632), was a leading Roman Catholic general during the Thirty Years' War, a struggle between European Catholics and Protestants.
17551	Timaru (pop. 27,637), is a city on the eastern coast of the South Island of New Zealand, about 160 kilometres south of Christchurch.
17552	Timber includes logs and unprocessed wood, as well as standing trees.
17553	Timbuktu (pop. 20,483) is a small trading town in central Mali.
17554	Time is one of the world's deepest mysteries.
17555	Time lock. This type of combination lock cannot be opened before a certain hour to which the lock has been set.
17556	Timor is an island in Southeast Asia.
17557	Timothy was one of the friends of Saint Paul.
17558	Timothy, also called meadow grass, is a grass crop grown primarily for hay.
17559	Tin is a chemical element with symbol Sn.
17560	Tin can is a container used for packaging, transporting, and marketing hundreds of food and nonfood items for home and industry.
17561	Tinamou is a ground-living bird.
17562	Tinaroo Falls Dam blocks the Barron River near Kairi on the Atherton Tableland in north Queensland, Australia.
17563	Tinbergen, Jan (1903-1994), a Dutch economist, shared the first Nobel Prize for economics with Ragnar Frisch of Norway in 1969.

17564	Tinbergen, Nikolaas (1907-1988), was a Dutch-born zoologist who studied how the behaviour of animals is adapted to their environment.
17565	Tinchebrai, Battle of (1106) established Henry I as undisputed king of England.
17566	Ting, Samuel Chao Chung (1936-...), an American-born Chinese scientist, was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1976.
17567	Tinnitus is the sensation of hearing sounds that seem to come from within the head.
17568	Tintoretto (1518-1594) was a Venetian painter during the late Italian Renaissance.
17569	Tipperary is one of the six counties of the province of Munster in the Republic of Ireland.
17570	Tippett, Sir Michael (1905-1998), was a British composer.
17571	Tipu Sultan (1750-1799), also known as Tipu Sahib, was ruler of the southern Indian state of Mysore from 1782 to 1799.
17572	Tirane (pop. 260,000) is the capital and largest city of Albania.
17573	Tirikatene, Sir Eruera Tihema Teatika (1895-1967), a Maori politician, held Cabinet rank in the New Zealand government from 1957 to 1960.
17574	Tirpitz, Alfred von (1849-1930), was a German statesman and naval officer who was active in building up the German Navy.
17575	Tirso de Molina was the pen name of Gabriel Tellez (1584-1648), a Spanish playwright.
17576	Tiselius, Arne (1902-1971), a Swedish physical chemist, perfected new methods for analyzing proteins.
17577	Tishah be-av is a Jewish day of mourning observed on the ninth day of the Hebrew month of Av (approximately August).
17578	Tissue is a group of similar cells that work together to perform a particular function in an organism.
17579	Tissue transplant is any tissue or organ permanently transferred from one part of the body to another, or from one person to another.
17580	Tit is the name of over 50 species of small songbirds.
17581	Titanic was a British passenger ship that struck an iceberg and sank in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1912.
17582	Titaniferous ore is an iron ore rich in the metal titanium.
17583	Titanium is a chemical element with symbol Ti.
17584	Titans were the first gods in Greek mythology.
17585	Tithe. The word tithe comes from the Anglo-Saxon word teotha, which means a tenth part.
17586	Tithe barns are barns built in England during the Middle Ages to store the large quantities of grain that were paid to the church as tithes.
17587	Titi is a type of small South American monkey.
17588	Titian (1487?-1576) was a Venetian painter of the Italian Renaissance.
17589	Title is a legal term often used to describe ownership of property.
17590	Tito, Josip Broz (1892-1980), established a Communist government in Yugoslavia after World War II (1939-1945) and then became the country's ruler.
17591	Titus was an early Christian who was a companion of Saint Paul.
17592	Titterton, Sir Ernest William (1916-...) was professor of nuclear physics at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, from 1950 to 1981.
17593	Titus (A.D. 41-81), a Roman emperor, was noted for his generosity and his regard for the people's welfare.
17594	Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas (1885-1959), a British scientist, fostered the development of radar early in World War II (1939-1945).
17595	TNT is short for trinitrotoluene, a powerful solid explosive.
17596	Toad is a small, tailless animal that closely resembles the frog.
17597	Toadfish is the name of a group of large-headed fish that live in tropical seas.
17598	Toadflax is a plant with yellow flowers and pale green leaves.
17599	Tobacco is a plant whose leaves are used chiefly in making cigarettes and cigars.

17600	Tobermory is a seaside resort on the north coast of the Island of Mull, in Strathclyde Region, Scotland.
17601	Tobey, Mark (1890-1976), was an American artist who painted elaborate linear abstract pictures, often on a small scale.
17602	Tobogganing is the winter sport of coasting on snow or ice by means of toboggans, which are sledges without runners.
17603	Toc H is a Christian organization for men and women.
17604	Tocqueville, Alexis de (1805-1859), was a French historian and political philosopher.
17605	Todd is a river in the Northern Territory, Australia.
17606	Todd, Sir Charles (1826-1910), was postmaster general and government astronomer of South Australia.
17607	Todd, Sir Garfield (1908-...), a New Zealand-born missionary, was prime minister of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) from 1953 to 1958.
17608	Todd, Mark (1956-...), a New Zealand horse rider, won an Olympic gold medal in the three-day equestrian event at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984 and in the same event at the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988.
17609	Toddy palm is any one of several palm trees that contain a sugary sap that can be used to make the fermented drink called toddy.
17610	Tofu is a food made of soybean curds pressed into cakes or blocks.
17611	Toga was the outer garment worn by the citizens of ancient Rome.
17612	Togo is a small country in western Africa.
17613	Togo, Heihachiro (1847-1934), was one of Japan's greatest admirals and naval heroes of the 1900's.
17614	Tojo, Hideki (1884-1948), was the general who, as prime minister of Japan, led his country into war with the United States in 1941.
17615	Tokelau is a group of three coral atolls situated in the South Pacific Ocean about 480 kilometres to the north of Samoa.
17616	Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
17617	Tolais are a people who live in an area about 32 kilometres from Rabaul, on the island of New Britain in Papua New Guinea.
17618	Toledo (pop. 57,769) is a Spanish city located on a high hill about 65 kilometres southwest of Madrid.
17619	Toledo (pop. 332,943; met. area pop. 614,128) is a leading industrial and transportation centre in northwestern Ohio, U.S.A. It is also a major Great Lakes port.
17620	Tolentino, Guillermo (1890-1976), was a great Filipino sculptor.
17621	Toleration Act is a law permitting people to believe in any religion they choose.
17622	Tolkien, J. R. R. (1892-1973), an English author and scholar, wrote a popular series of novels about an imaginary people called hobbits.
17623	Tolman, Edward Chace (1886-1959), was an American psychologist known for his theory of how human beings and animals learn.
17624	Tolpuddle martyrs were six farm labourers from the village of Tolpuddle, in Dorset, England.
17625	Tolstoy, Alexei (1882-1945), Count Tolstoy, won great popularity and wealth in Russia as a writer of novels and plays.
17626	Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910), a Russian writer, ranks among the greatest novelists in world literature.
17627	Toluene is a colourless liquid related to benzene.
17628	Tom Thumb was the name of the first American-built steam locomotive to be operated on a common-carrier railway.
17629	Tom-tom is a musical instrument that belongs to the drum family.
17630	Tomahawk was a small axe that the Indians of North America used as a tool and a weapon.
17631	Tomato is a plant grown for its smooth, usually round, juicy fruit.
17632	Tomb is any chamber in which the dead are buried.

17633	Tombaugh, Clyde William (1906-1997), was an American astronomer.
17634	Tombstone (pop. 1,632) is a town in southeastern Arizona, U.S.A., that was the centre of a rich silver-mining district in the late 1800's.
17635	Tomkins, Thomas (1572-1656), was a composer of madrigals and church music.
17636	Tomlin, Bradley Walker (1899-1953), was an American abstract expressionist painter.
17637	Tomonaga, Sin-Itiro, (1906-1979), of Japan, shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physics with United States physicists Richard P. Feynman and Julian S. Schwinger.
17638	Ton is the name of three different units used to measure weight and capacity.
17639	Tonbridge and Malling (pop. 99,100) is a local government district in Kent, England.
17640	Tone, in music, is a word that has several meanings.
17641	Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763-1798), was an Irish soldier and patriot.
17642	Tonga is a country made up of about 150 islands in the South Pacific Ocean.
17643	Tongue is the chief organ of taste.
17644	Tonsil is any one of several masses of specialized tissue found in the throat.
17645	Tonsillitis is a painful disease resulting from inflamed tonsils.
17646	Tonti, Henri de, also spelled Tonty (1650-1704), was a French explorer who helped open the midwestern part of what is now the United States.
17647	Tool is any instrument that a worker uses to do work.
17648	Toolmaking chiefly involves the making of precision devices and parts for power-driven machines used to shape metal.
17649	Toomer, Jean (1894-1967), was a black American writer.
17650	Toothpaste and toothpowder are substances used with a toothbrush to clean teeth.
17651	Toowoomba (pop. 81,011) is the fourth largest city in Queensland, Australia.
17652	Top is the name for a child's toy.
17653	Topaz is a mineral composed of aluminium, silicon, oxygen, and fluorine.
17654	Topelius, Zachris (1818-1898), was a Finnish short-story writer and poet.
17655	Topiary work is the art of training and cutting plants into ornamental shapes.
17656	Topography is the natural and artificially created surface features of the land.
17657	Topology is a branch of mathematics that explores certain properties of geometrical figures.
17658	Topsoil is the surface layer of soil.
17659	Torbay (pop. 122,500), is a town on the south coast of Devon, England.
17660	Torch is a portable electric light in a metal, fibre, or plastic case.
17661	Torfaen (pop. 88,200) is a local government area in south Wales, administered from Pontypool.
17662	Tornado is a powerful, twisting windstorm.
17663	Torne River, also called the Tornio River, rises in Lake Torne in northern Sweden and flows eastward through northern Sweden.
17664	Toronto (pop. 653.395; met. area pop. 3,893,046) is the capital of Ontario, Canada.
17665	Torpedo is a self-propelled, cigar-shaped, underwater weapon used to blow up ships.
17666	Torpedo ray, also called electric ray, is a kind of ray that lives in warm seas.
17667	Torque is the amount of twisting effort that a force or forces exert on an object.
17668	Torquemada, Tomas de (1420-1498), a Roman Catholic priest, was inquisitor-general (chief official) of the Spanish Inquisition for 15 years.
17669	Torre, Eugene (1951-...), a Filipino chess player, became, in 1982, the first Asian to qualify for the world championships, which were held that year at Toluca, in Mexico.
17670	Torrens is a river in South Australia.
17671	Torrens, Sir Robert (1814-1884), an Australian politician, introduced a system of land registration in South Australia.
17672	Torrens system is a system of registering titles to real property (land and buildings).
17673	Torres, Luis Vaez de (?-1613?), was a Spanish navigator who became the first European to discover the strait that lies between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

17674	Torres Strait Islands (pop. 5,000) are a group of islands in the Torres Strait, governed as part of Queensland, Australia.
17675	Torricelli, Evangelista (1608-1647), was an Italian mathematician and physicist.
17676	Torrige (pop. 52,600) is a local government district in Devon, England, administered from the market town of Bideford.
17677	Torsion balance is a device for measuring small forces of push or pull.
17678	Torsion bar suspension is a method of absorbing the shock, or energy, that results when a car travels over uneven road surfaces and bumps.
17679	Tort is a harmful act against a person that gives the person the right to collect money to pay for damage he or she has suffered.
17680	Tortoise is a reptile with a shell that lives on land.
17681	Torture is the use of physical or mental pain, often to obtain information, to punish a person, or to control the members of a group to which the tortured person belongs.
17682	Tory Island lies 14 kilometres off the coast of Donegal, Ireland.
17683	Tory Party was a conservative political party in Great Britain.
17684	Toscanini, Arturo (1867-1957), was perhaps the most influential symphony orchestra and opera conductor of his time.
17685	Totalitarianism is a form of government in which the state has absolute control over almost every aspect of people's lives.
17686	Totem is a symbol for a tribe, clan, or family.
17687	Toucan is a bird with an enormous and, in most species, brilliantly coloured bill.
17688	Touch is the sense that gives us notice of contact with an object.
17689	Toulon (pop. 170,167; met. area pop. 437,553) is a seaport city on the southeast coast of France.
17690	Toulouse (pop. 365,933; met. area pop. 608,430) is a city in southwestern France.
17691	Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri de (1864-1901), was a French painter who also became known for his lithographs and posters.
17692	Touraco, or turaco, is any member of a family of African birds that live south of the Sahara.
17693	Toure, Sekou (1922-1984), became Guinea's first president in 1958 and held that position until his death.
17694	Tourette syndrome is an inherited disorder characterized by involuntary utterances and body movements.
17695	Tourism is the supplying of services to tourists.
17696	Tourmaline is a mineral commonly found in rocks called granitic pegmatites.
17697	Tourneur, Cyril (1575?-1626), was an English dramatist.
17698	Tourniquet is a tight, twisted cloth wrapped around a limb to control bleeding.
17699	Tours (pop. 133,403; met. area pop. 271,927) is a historic city and important economic centre in western France.
17700	Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803), Francois Dominique Toussaint-Breda, was a black revolutionary and general who became ruler of Haiti.
17701	Tovey, Sir Donald (1875-1940), was a British pianist, composer, and teacher.
17702	Tower is an architectural structure whose height is much greater than its width or its thickness.
17703	Tower Hamlets (pop. 153,500) is a borough within the Greater London area.
17704	Tower of Babel was a tower in Babylon, a city in ancient Mesopotamia.
17705	Tower of London is a group of stone buildings in the East End of London, on the north bank of the River Thames.
17706	Tower of Silence is a platform on which the Parsees of India place the bodies of their dead for the vultures to eat.
17707	Town is a community of closely clustered dwellings and other buildings in which people live and work.
17708	Town crier was a person appointed to make public announcements.

17709	Town planning is the process of guiding the development of cities and towns.
17710	Townes, Charles Hard (1915-...), is a United States physicist.
17711	Towns, Robert (1794-1873), a successful merchant and estate owner, was the first farmer to grow cotton on a large scale in Australia.
17712	Townshend, Viscount (1674-1738), was an English politician and promoter of agricultural reform.
17713	Townsville (pop. 87,268) is a port in tropical Queensland, on the east coast of Australia.
17714	Towton, Battle of (1461), was a decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses.
17715	Towy, also spelt Tywi, is a river in South Wales.
17716	Toxaemia of pregnancy is a disease that attacks women during the later months of pregnancy or just after giving birth.
17717	Toxic shock syndrome, or TSS, is a rare disease that most frequently occurs in young women who are having a menstrual period.
17718	Toxin is a poison produced by a living organism.
17719	Toxoplasmosis is a common disease characterized by enlargement of lymph nodes, usually in the neck region.
17720	Toy is an object children can use as a plaything.
17721	Toy dog is the name of a group of small dogs.
17722	Toynbee is the family name of two men, uncle and nephew, who contributed to sociology and our understanding of history.
17723	Trace elements are minerals needed in small amounts by plants, animals, and human beings.
17724	Tracery, in architecture, originally was the framework of light ornamental stone bars dividing a large window into smaller areas so that the stained glass could be easily placed and supported.
17725	Trachea, also called windpipe, is the tube that carries air between the lungs and the upper respiratory passages.
17726	Trachoma is a contagious eye disease caused by a form of Chlamydia trachomatis bacteria.
17727	Tractarians were leaders of the Oxford Movement in the Church of England in the 1830's.
17728	Tractor is a machine that pulls or pushes a tool or a machine over land.
17729	Tracy, Spencer (1900-1967), was an American film actor.
17730	Trade is buying and selling goods and services.
17731	Trade association is a nonprofit organization that represents a group of business firms.
17732	Trade publication is a periodical devoted to a specific professional, business, industrial, or trade field.
17733	Trade route is a route along which goods are transported from one area to another.
17734	Trade unions are organizations of workers that seek to improve their members' pay and working conditions.
17735	Trade wind is a strong wind that blows toward the equator from the northeast or southeast.
17736	Trademark is a word or words, a name, a design, a picture, a sound, or any other symbol that distinguishes the products of one particular firm or company from those of another.
17737	Tradescantia is the name of about 65 species (kinds) of plants with attractive foliage and three-petalled flowers.
17738	Trading post is a type of market place where people bring products to sell or to exchange for other goods.
17739	Trading stamps are premiums or bonuses that a retailer gives with a cash purchase of goods.
17740	Trading standards ensure fair and honest trading.
17741	Trafalgar, Battle of, fought on Oct. 21, 1805, is one of the major naval battles in history.
17742	Traffic is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
17743	Trafford (pop. 205,700) is a local government area within Greater Manchester, England.
17744	Tragacanth is a true gum obtained from various shrubs (Astragalus) of the pulse family.
17745	Tragedy is a form of drama that deals with serious human actions and issues.
17746	Tragopan is the name of five species of handsome quail-like birds of the pheasant family.
17747	Trajan (A.D. 53?-117) was a Roman emperor and an important military leader.

17748	Tram and trolleybus are types of city passenger vehicle, generally driven by electricity from an overhead power line.
17749	Trampoline is a device that a person bounces or jumps on to perform aerial tumbling exercises.
17750	Trance is a term that is generally used to describe any kind of unnatural sleep or partly conscious state.
17751	Tranquillizer is a drug that calms a person by acting on the nervous system.
17752	Transactional analysis is a method of psychotherapy.
17753	Trans-Canada Highway stretches about 8,000 kilometres across Canada and links the 10 provinces.
17754	Transcendental Meditation (TM) is a method of relaxing the body that became popular in many countries during the 1970's.
17755	Transcendentalism was a philosophy that became influential during the late 1700's and 1800's.
17756	Transducer is a device that converts one form of energy into another.
17757	Transfiguration was the change in physical appearance that came over Jesus Christ on one occasion during His ministry.
17758	Transformer is a device that increases or decreases the voltage of alternating current.
17759	Transistor is a tiny device that controls the flow of electric current in radios, television sets, computers, and almost every other kind of electronic equipment.
17760	Transit, in astronomy, is the crossing of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as seen from the earth.
17761	Transkei was a region on the southeastern coast of the Republic of South Africa.
17762	Transmission is a device that transmits power from the engine of a vehicle to other parts, from which it is eventually delivered to the wheels.
17763	Transmutation of elements is the conversion of one element into another through changes in an atom's nucleus.
17764	Transpiration is the giving off of water by the leaves of a plant.
17765	Transplanting, in gardening, is the process of removing a plant from one place and planting it in another.
17766	Transportation is the act of moving people or goods from one place to another.
17767	Transportation was the system of exiling criminals from Britain (now known as the United Kingdom) to the British colonies, particularly to Australia.
17768	Transsexualism is a condition in which a person experiences persistent discomfort about his or her sexual designation.
17769	Trans-Siberian Railway was the first railway built across Siberia, the vast area that makes up most of the Asian part of Russia.
17770	Transubstantiation is a doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.
17771	Transuranium element is a radioactive element that has an atomic number higher than 92, the atomic number of uranium.
17772	Transvaal was a province of South Africa from 1910 to 1994.
17773	Transylvania is a geographical region of Romania near the Hungarian border.
17774	Trap-door spider digs a burrow in the ground and covers the entrance with a lid, or trap door.
17775	Trapping is the capture or killing of wild animals in traps.
17776	Trappists are Roman Catholic monks who belong to the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance.
17777	Traralgon (pop. 19,702), is a city in Victoria, Australia, 160 kilometres east of Melbourne.
17778	Trauma, in psychiatry, is an unpleasant emotional experience of such intensity that it leaves a lasting impression on the mind.
17779	Travel agency is a business that helps people arrange journeys and holidays by handling their travel arrangements.
17780	Traveller's cheque is a cheque that can be used as money or as a letter of credit.

17781	Travers, P. L. (1906?-1996), an Australian-born author, became known for her children's stories about Mary Poppins, an English nanny (nursemaid) who has magical powers.
17782	Travertine is a dense, closely compacted form of limestone found mostly in banded layers.
17783	Travis, William Barret (1809-1836), was a hero of the Alamo, a famous battle that took place during the war for Texan independence from Mexico.
17784	Travois is a device used by American Indians and other peoples for carrying loads.
17785	Treadmill is a wheeled mechanism rotated by people or animals walking on or inside the wheel.
17786	Treason originally meant disloyalty to a sovereign ruler, such as a king.
17787	Treasure-trove is a term applied to articles containing a substantial amount of gold or silver that have been hidden and are later discovered in a house or in the earth.
17788	Treaty is a formal agreement between two or more independent governments.
17789	Treaty port. Over the years, foreign powers have used different methods to gain trading rights in China.
17790	Treble is the upper, or highest, part in choral music of two or more parts.
17791	Tree is the largest of all plants.
17792	Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm (1853-1917), an English actor and theatre manager, became famous for his magnificent Shakespearean productions at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and later at Her Majesty's Theatre, also in London, which he founded in 189
17793	Tree farming. A tree farm is a privately owned area used to grow trees for profit.
17794	Tree frog is an amphibian (an animal that lives on land and in water) which spends much of its time in trees.
17795	Tree shrew is a small, swift-moving mammal that lives in the forests of India, Southeast Asia, and southern China.
17796	Tree snake is any snake that lives in trees.
17797	Tree surgery is the care of trees, chiefly by pruning, bracing, filling hollows, and removing decayed wood.
17798	Trefoil, meaning three-leaved, is the name generally applied to various plants having compound leaves with three leaflets, like the clover.
17799	Treitschke, Heinrich Gotthard von (1834-1896), a German historian and teacher, argued for German unity in his writings.
17800	Trench, Richard (1807-1886), was a noted British churchman and scholar of the 1800's.
17801	Trench foot is a diseased condition of the lower limbs and feet, caused by prolonged exposure to wet cold.
17802	Trench mouth, also called Vincent's infection, is a disease which centres in the mouth and throat.
17803	Trenchard, Viscount (1873-1956), was a British military commander.
17804	Trent is the third longest river in England and the principal river of the Midlands.
17805	Trent, Council of, was a series of conferences held by the Roman Catholic Church in Trent, Italy, between 1545 and 1563.
17806	Trent Affair was a naval incident in the first year of the American Civil War.
17807	Trenton (pop. 88,675; met. area pop. 325,824) is the capital of New Jersey, U.S.A., and an important manufacturing centre of the state.
17808	Trepang is the commercial name of the dried bodies of certain species (kinds) of marine animals called sea cucumbers (see SEA CUCUMBER).
17809	Trephining is a surgical operation that involves cutting out a small, circular piece of the skull.
17810	Trespass, in law, is most commonly known as the unlawful entrance upon the property of another.
17811	Trestle, in engineering, is a structure used to support a roadway over a valley or crossroads.
17812	Trevelyan, George Macaulay (1876-1962), was a famous British historian.
17813	Trevino, Elizabeth Borton de (1904-...), is an American author.
17814	Trevino, Lee (1939-...), is an American golfer.

17815	Trevithick, Richard (1771-1833), was an English inventor and engineer.
17816	Trevor, William (1928-...), an Irish writer, first won recognition for his novel The Old Boys (1964).
17817	Trial is a method of settling disputes verbally in a court of law.
17818	Trial by combat, also called trial by battle or wager of battle, was a way of settling legal disputes in the Middle Ages.
17819	Triangle, in plane geometry, is an enclosed figure that has three line segments for sides.
17820	Triangle is a percussion instrument that consists of a steel bar bent into a triangular shape with one open corner.
17821	Trianon, Treaty of, was signed by Hungary and the Western Allies after World War I (1914-1918).
17822	Tribe is a term used to describe certain human social groups.
17823	Tribunal is a court of justice appointed to examine special evidence or appeals.
17824	Tribune was an official in ancient Rome.
17825	Trichina is a small roundworm that causes the disease trichinosis.
17826	Tricolour is the French national flag.
17827	Trier (pop. 93,472) is the oldest city in Germany.
17828	Trieste (pop. 231,100) is a city in northeastern Italy.
17829	Triggerfish is a type of fish that lives in warm and tropical seas.
17830	Triglyceride is one of the major fatty substances in the blood.
17831	Trigonometry is a branch of mathematics that deals with the relationships between the sides and angles of triangles.
17832	Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597-1653), was a Dutch naval officer.
17833	Trillion is a thousand billion in the United States and France.
17834	Trillium is a wild flower that grows in damp, wooded places in North America and Asia.
17835	Trilobite was a prehistoric sea animal.
17836	Trinidad and Tobago is an independent country in the West Indies.
17837	Trinity is a term used to express the belief that in the one God there are three Divine Persons--the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (or Holy Ghost).
17838	Trinity House is the lighthouse authority for England, Wales, and the Channel Islands.
17839	Tripe is a meat that comes from the stomach walls of cattle.
17840	Triple Alliance was a defence agreement among Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy.
17841	Triple Entente means triple, or threefold, agreement.
17842	Triple jump is an athletics event in which an athlete leaps as far as he or she can in three continuous jumps.
17843	Tripoli (pop. 175,000) is the second largest city in Lebanon.
17844	Tripoli (pop. 990,697) is the capital and largest city of Libya.
17845	Tripura is a small, mainly agricultural state in northern India.
17846	Triticale is a grain produced by crossbreeding wheat and rye.
17847	Tritium is a hydrogen isotope used in the release of nuclear energy through fusion, as in the hydrogen bomb.
17848	Triton was a sea god in Greek mythology.
17849	Triumph, in ancient Rome, was the highest honour given to a victorious general.
17850	Triumvirate. In Roman history, a triumvirate was a group of three men who seized control of the government.
17851	Trogon is a family of birds.
17852	Troika is a Russian word that means a group of three.
17853	Trojan War was a conflict in which ancient Greece defeated the city of Troy.
17854	Trollope, Anthony (1815-1882), was a popular English novelist of the 1800's.
17855	Trombone is a brass instrument that consists chiefly of an oblong tube expanded into a bell at one end.
17856	Trona is one of the most important natural soda minerals.
17857	Trondheim (pop. 134,654) is the third largest city in Norway.

17858	Trooping the colour, in British regiments, is part of the ceremony of mounting guard.
17859	Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line that traces the northern boundary of the earth's Tropical Zone.
17860	Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line that traces the southern boundary of the earth's Tropical Zone.
17861	Tropical fish. Many kinds of fish live in the freshwater and saltwater habitats of the tropics.
17862	Tropical rainforest is a forest of tall trees in a region of year-round warmth and plentiful rainfall.
17863	Tropicbird is any of three species of sea birds found in tropical regions.
17864	Tropics are the regions of the earth that lie within about 2,570 kilometres north and 2,570 kilometres south of the equator.
17865	Tropism is a bending movement in living things caused by an outside stimulus (signal).
17866	Troposphere is the layer of the atmosphere closest to the earth.
17867	Trossachs is a beautiful wooded gorge in Scotland's Central Region near Ben A'an and Ben Venue.
17868	Trotsky, Leon (1879-1940), also spelled Trotzky, was a leader of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia (see BOLSHEVIKS).
17869	Trotting, also called harness racing, is a popular form of horse racing.
17870	Troubadour was one of a large group of poet-musicians who flourished in southern France in the 1100's and 1200's.
17871	Trout is a fish closely related to salmon, whitefish, and chars.
17872	Trouvere was one type of a group of lyric poets who flourished in northern France in the 1100's and 1200's.
17873	Troy, also called Ilium, was an ancient city in Asia Minor (now Turkey) that was made famous in the legends of early Greece.
17874	Troy weight is a standard system used in weighing gold, silver, platinum, and coins.
17875	Truce is a short suspension of hostilities between opposing sides in a war.
17876	Truck is a motor vehicle used to carry freight.
17877	Trudeau, Edward Livingston (1848-1915), was a famous pioneer in the antituberculosis movement in the United States.
17878	Trudeau, Pierre Elliott (1919-...), was prime minister of Canada from 1968 to 1979 and from 1980 to 1984.
17879	Trueman, Freddie (1931-...), a cricketer for Yorkshire, England, became one of the world's greatest opening fast bowlers.
17880	Truffaut, Francois (1932-1984), was a leading French film director.
17881	Truffle is a fungus that is used as a food and a flavouring.
17882	Truganini (1812-1876), was generally thought to have been the last tribal Tasmanian Aborigine.
17883	Trujillo Molina, Rafael Leonidas (1891-1961), was the ruling force in the Dominican Republic for over 30 years.
17884	Truk Islands form a large island group in the western Pacific, about 2,900 kilometres southeast of Manila in the Philippines.
17885	Truman, Harry S. (1884-1972), was president of the United States from 1945 to 1953.
17886	Trumper, Victor (1877-1915), was an outstanding Australian batsman.
17887	Trumpet is a popular brass instrument in bands and orchestras.
17888	Truro is a city in Cornwall, England, known as a tourist centre.
17889	Trust fund is money or other property managed by one person or group for the benefit of another person or group.
17890	Trust territory refers to an area administered by a country under the supervision of the United Nations (UN) Trusteeship Council.
17891	Trusthouse Forte, formed in 1970, is one of the world's largest hotel and catering groups.
17892	Truth, Sojourner (1797?-1883), was the name used by Isabella Baumfree, one of the best-known American abolitionists of her day.

17893	Truth table is a method of showing logical relationships.
17894	Trypanosome is a microscopic one-celled organism.
17895	Tsetse fly is a two-winged fly of Africa.
17896	Tsonga is a South African tribe.
17897	Tswana is the Bantu language spoken by people living in southern Africa.
17898	Tuamotu Islands are an island group in the South Pacific.
17899	Tuareg are the largest group of nomads living in the Sahara.
17900	Tuart is the Aboriginal name for a Western Australian eucalyptus.
17901	Tuatara is a lizardlike reptile that lives only on a few small islands off the coast of New Zealand.
17902	Tuba is the general name for a number of musical instruments in the brass family.
17903	Tube worm is the name for marine worms that live in tubes.
17904	Tuber is the thick, enlarged part of a stem that grows underground.
17905	Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs but can also involve other organs.
17906	Tuberose is a plant of the agave family.
17907	Tubman, Harriet (1820?-1913), was a black American whose daring rescues helped hundreds of slaves escape to freedom.
17908	Tubman, William V. S. (1895-1971), was president of Liberia from 1944 until his death in 1971.
17909	Tuchman, Barbara Wertheim (1912-1989), was an American historian who won two Pulitzer Prizes for general nonfiction.
17910	Tucker, Albert (1914-...), an Australian painter, portrayed the devastating effects of World War II on Australian cities.
17911	Tucson, (pop. 405,390; met. area pop. 531,443), is the second largest city in Arizona, U.S.A. It is a commercial and research centre of the U.S. Southwest.
17912	Tucuman (pop. 473,271) is a city in northwestern Argentina.
17913	Tudor, House of, was the family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
17914	Tuesday is the name of the third day of the week.
17915	Tugboat, also called tug or towboat, is a small, powerful boat that manoeuvres large vessels.
17916	Tugendhat, Sir Christopher (1937-...), was a Common Market commissioner for the United Kingdom from 1977 until 1985.
17917	Tughluq, Muhammad bin (1290-1351), was the second sultan of the Tughluq dynasty.
17918	Tui is the name of one of New Zealand's finest songbirds.
17919	Tuileries, a famous royal palace, stood on the right bank of the Seine River in Paris.
17920	Tularaemia, also called rabbit fever, is an infectious disease of many mammals, including human beings.
17921	Tulip is a lovely, graceful garden flower that originated in southern Europe and Asia.
17922	Tulip tree, also called yellow poplar and tulip poplar, is the tallest broadleaf tree in the eastern United States.
17923	Tull, Jethro (1674-1741), an English farmer, built the first practical farm tool for planting seeds in rows.
17924	Tully Falls, at the head of the Tully River in north Queensland, Australia, is a steep waterfall filled by a runoff from more than 2,500 millimetres of summer rainfall from November to March.
17925	Tulsa (pop. 367,302; met. area pop. 708,954) is a major centre of the United States petroleum industry.
17926	Tumbleweed is the popular name for several plants that grow in the prairie and plains regions of the United States.
17927	Tumour is an abnormal growth of tissues in the body.
17928	Tuna is any of 13 species of saltwater fish in the mackerel family.
17929	Tunbridge Wells (pop. 98,300) is a residential town in southwestern Kent, England.
17930	Tundra is a cold, dry region where trees cannot grow.
17931	Tung oil is an oil that comes from the seed kernels of the tung tree.

17932	Tungsten, also called wolfram, is a chemical element with the symbol W. It is a moderately hard, silver-white metal.
17933	Tunic is a loose, short garment, reaching from the neck to about the knee.
17934	Tuning fork is a device used for tuning musical instruments and for finding a standard pitch.
17935	Tunis (pop. 596,654) is the capital and largest city of Tunisia.
17936	Tunisia extends farther north than any other country in Africa.
17937	Tunnel is an underground passageway.
17938	Tunney, Gene (1897-1978), an American boxer, defeated Jack Dempsey in 1926 to become world heavyweight champion.
17939	Tupelo is the name of several species of attractive trees native to North America, China, and Southeast Asia.
17940	Turban is a headdress.
17941	Turbine is a device with a rotor that is turned by a moving fluid, such as water, steam, gas, or the wind.
17942	
	Turbot is a large flatfish that lives along the Atlantic Coast of Europe and in the Mediterranean Sea.
17943	Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883), was one of the greatest Russian novelists.
17944	Turin (pop. 962,507) is a city in northern Italy that lies on the Po River.
17945	Turing, Alan Mathison (1912-1954), an English mathematician, made important contributions to the development of electronic digital computers.
17946	Turkestan, also spelled Turkistan, a vast geographical region in Asia, has no definite boundaries.
17947	Turkey is a Middle Eastern nation that lies both in Europe and in Asia.
17948	Turkey is the name of two species of American birds related to chickens, peafowl, and pheasants.
17949	
17950	Turks are people who speak Turkic languages.
17951	Turks and Caicos Islands are a dependency of the United Kingdom (UK) in the northern Caribbean Sea.
17952	
17953	Turmeric is a plant that grows in southern Asia.
17954	Turner, Ethel (1872-1958), an Australian author, wrote Seven Little Australians (1894).
17955	
	Turner, J. M. W. (1775-1851), was perhaps the greatest landscape painter in the history of English art.
17956	Turner, Nat (1800-1831), a black slave and preacher, led the most famous slave revolt in United States history.
17957	Turner, Richmond Kelly (1885-1961), was the leading American naval amphibious commander in the Pacific Ocean during World War II (1939-1945).
17958	Turner, Roscoe (1895-1970), was an American racing pilot and aviation business executive.
17959	Turner, Tina (1939-...) is an American rhythm and blues/rock singer known for her raspy voice and her dynamic stage performances.
17960	Turnip is a vegetable grown for its fleshy root and green leaves.
17961	Turnstone is the name given to two kinds of small shore birds.
17962	Turpentine is a colourless or yellowish liquid that has a strong odour and is highly flammable.
17963	Turpentine is the name of an Australian tree.
17964	Turpin, Dick (1706-1739), was an English robber whose exploits have appeared in English legends and literature.
17965	Turquoise is a mineral widely used as a gemstone.
17966	Turtle is a reptile with a shell, which lives mainly in water.
17967	Turtle dove is a small dove that breeds in woodland and open country in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.
17968	Tuscany is a political region, or state, in Italy.

17968	Tussaud, Marie Gresholtz (1761-1850), a Swiss modeller in wax, founded Madame Tussaud's Exhibition in London in 1802.
17969	Tussock moth makes up a family whose caterpillars have tussocks (tufts) of hair along the back.
17970	Tutankhamen served as king of Egypt from about 1347 B.C. until his death in 1339 B.C. His name is also spelled Tutankhamun or Tutankhamon.
17971	Tutsi are an African people who live mainly in the central African nations of Burundi and Rwanda.
17972	Tutu, Desmond (1931-...), is a South African civil rights leader and was Anglican archbishop of Cape Town from 1986 to 1996.
17973	Tuva is an autonomous (self-governing) republic in Russia.
17974	Tuvalu is a small island country in the South Pacific Ocean.
17975	Tuwhare, Hone (1922-...), a New Zealand writer, was the first Maori to win prominence as a poet.
17976	Twain, Mark (1835-1910), was the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, one of the major authors of American fiction.
17977	Tweed is a rough, heavy, hairy, woollen cloth that may contain synthetic fibres.
17978	Tweed, River, rises in Scotland's Southern Uplands at Tweed's Well, about 10 kilometres northwest of the tourist centre of Moffat.
17979	Tweed, River is in the extreme northeast of New South Wales, Australia.
17980	Tweeddale (pop. 15,314) is a local government area in Borders Region of the United Kingdom.
17981	Twelfth Night is a Christian holiday celebrated 12 days after Christmas, on January 6.
17982	Twelve Tables, Laws of the, were the first written laws of the Romans.
17983	Twenty-eight is the name of an Australian parrot whose ringing call sounds as though it is saying "twenty-eight." The parrots are greenish in colour.
17984	Twenty-sixth of July Movement was a Cuban revolutionary group led by Fidel Castro that overthrew the dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959.
17985	Twilight is the period just before sunrise and the period just after sunset when the light in the sky is soft and mellow.
17986	Twill is a weave that is used in making many kinds of strong, durable cloth.
17987	Twine is tough cord made from the twisted strands of hard leaf fibres, usually those from the sisal or henequen plants.
17988	Twinflower, also called Linnaea, is a low-growing, evergreen, woody plant, named after the Swedish botanist Carl von Linne.
17989	Twining, Nathan Farragut (1897-1982), in 1957 became the first United States Air Force officer to be appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
17990	Twofold Bay is a deepwater harbour and tourist resort on the far south coast of New South Wales, Australia, about 50 kilometres north of the Victorian border.
17991	Tyburn Tree was the popular name for the gallows that occupied a site close to what is now Marble Arch, in London, from the 1100's until the late 1700's.
17992	Tyler, John (1790-1862), was president of the United States from 1841 to 1845.
17993	Tylor, Sir Edward Burnett (1832-1917), a British anthropologist, is often regarded as the father of anthropology in the English-speaking world.
17994	Tyndale, William (1494-1536), was an early English leader of the Reformation.
17995	Tyndall, John (1820-1893), was a British physicist and natural philosopher.
17996	Tyne is a river in northeastern England.
17997	Tyne and Wear is a county in northeastern England.
17998	Tynedale (pop. 56,400) is a local government area in Northumberland, northeastern England, on the border with Scotland.
17999	Type is a letter, number, or other character used in printing.
18000	Typewriter is a machine that produces printed letters and figures on paper.
18001	Typhoid fever is a serious bacterial disease that results in fever, weakness, and, in severe cases, death.

18002	Typhoid Mary was a name sometimes used in referring to Mary Mallon (1868?-1938), the first known carrier of typhoid fever in the United States.
18003	Typhoon is a violent, low-pressure tropical storm that occurs in the western Pacific Ocean.
18004	Typhus is any one of a group of important diseases caused by rickettsiae.
18005	Tyrannosaurus was a large, meat-eating dinosaur that lived about 68 million to 65 million years ago in what is now western North America.
18006	Tyranny is a term used throughout history to describe various forms of government by rulers who have unrestricted power.
18007	Tyre is a covering for the outer rim of a wheel.
18008	Tyre was an ancient Phoenician seaport.
18009	Tyrol, also spelled Tirol, is a beautiful mountainous region in western Austria and northern Italy.
18010	Tyrone is the largest of the six counties of Northern Ireland.
18011	Tyrone, Earl of (1540?-1616), Hugh O'Neill, was the leader of an Irish rebellion against the English during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The revolt began in 1594.
18012	Tyrrell, Joseph Burr (1858-1957), was a Canadian geologist, historian, and mining engineer.
18013	Tyrrhenian Sea an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, lies between Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica.
18014	Tyson, Mike (1966-...), an American boxer, became the youngest heavyweight champion in boxing history when he won the World Boxing Council (WBC) version of the title in 1986.
18015	U is the 21st letter of the English alphabet.
18016	U-235 is a radioactive isotope of uranium that is used in nuclear reactors and certain nuclear weapons.
18017	Ubangi is a nickname given to women members of the Sara, a black African tribe living near the Ubangi River in the Central African Republic.
18018	Ubangi River is the chief northern tributary of the Congo River in Africa.
18019	Ubar is a highly decorated drum used by some Aboriginal tribes in northern Australia.
18020	Uccello, Paolo (1397-1475), was an Italian Renaissance painter.
18021	Uffizi Palace, a famous building in Florence, Italy, contains one of the world's finest art collections.
18022	Uganda is a thickly populated country in east-central Africa.
18023	Ukraine is the second largest country in area in Europe.
18024	Ukulele is a four-stringed musical instrument related to the guitar.
18025	Ulan Bator (pop. 515,000) is the capital and largest city of Mongolia.
18026	Ulbricht, Walter (1893-1973), was the leader of East Germany from 1960 to 1971.
18027	Ulcer is an open sore in the skin or mucous membrane.
18028	Ulithi atoll is one of the western Caroline Islands, which lie in the Pacific Ocean.
18029	Ulm, Charles (1897-1934), an Australian aviator, helped to pioneer flying in Australia.
18030	Ulster is one of the four provinces of Ireland.
18031	Ultima Thule was the name given in ancient literature to the most northern of known lands.
18032	Ultimatum is a final proposition or demand made by one of two negotiating parties.
18033	Ultrahigh frequency waves (UHF) are a type of short radio wave.
18034	Ultramarine is a blue pigment or colouring matter now prepared by artificial means.
18035	Ultramicroscope is an instrument that allows a person to see objects much smaller than those that can be seen under an ordinary microscope.
18036	Ultrasound is sound with frequencies above the range of human hearing.
18037	Ultraviolet rays are an invisible form of light.
18038	Ulysses was king of Ithaca and a brave and cunning hero in Greek mythology.
18039	Umber is a brown mineral pigment used to make certain oil and watercolour paints.
18040	Umbilical cord is a ropelike structure that connects the fetus (unborn child) to the placenta (see EMBRYO).
18041	Umbrella is a device that protects people from rain and sun.

18042	Umbrellabird is the name of three species of birds that live in the tropical forests of Central and South America.
18043	Umfolozi is a national park in northern Natal in South Africa.
18044	Unamuno, Miguel de (1864-1936), was a Spanish philosophical essayist, poet, novelist, and dramatist.
18045	Uncle Sam is a figure that symbolizes the United States.
18046	Uncle Tom's Cabin is a famous antislavery novel by the American author Harriet Beecher Stowe.
18047	Unconscious, in psychology, is a term used to describe such mental processes as thoughts, ideas, and feelings that go on in people's minds without their being aware of them.
18048	Underground, in political terms, is a secretly conducted movement to overthrow the government or the military occupation forces of a country.
18049	Underground railway is a form of transportation designed to move large numbers of people quickly to their destinations.
18050	Underwriting is a term first used in England in the 1600's.
18051	Undset, Sigrid (1882-1949), a Norwegian author, won the 1928 Nobel Prize for literature.
18052	Unemployment is the state of a person who is out of work, and actively looking for a job.
18053	UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN).
18054	Ungulate is any mammal whose toes end in hoofs.
18055	UNICEF is the commonly used name for the United Nations Children's Fund.
18056	Unicorn is an imaginary animal that plays a prominent part in medieval European legend and art.
18057	Unicycle is a vehicle with a seat and frame mounted above a single wheel.
18058	Unidentified flying object (UFO) is a strange light or object that appears in the sky or near the ground and has no known cause.
18059	Uniform is a style of clothing that identifies people as members of a group or as workers in a particular field.
18060	Uniformity, Act of, is any one of several acts of the English Parliament, which were passed in 1549, 1552, 1559, and 1662.
18061	Union, Acts of, brought separate parliaments together into one United Kingdom parliament at Westminster, in London.
18062	Union Jack is the name sometimes used for the national flag of the United Kingdom, officially called the British Union Flag.
18063	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), also called the Soviet Union, was the world's first and most powerful Communist country.
18064	Unionist parties, in Northern Ireland, are political parties that support the continuation of the union (political link) between Northern Ireland and Great Britain.
18065	Unit, in measurement, is a quantity adopted as the standard by which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.
18066	Unit trust is an investment company or trust that pools money from many investors and uses it to buy stocks and other securities.
18067	Unitarians believe in the unity of God, rather than in the doctrine of the Trinity as found in the historic creeds of the Christian church.
18068	Unitary authority is an administrative body forming part of the structure of local government in the United Kingdom (UK).
18069	United Arab Emirates is a federation of seven independent Arab states in southwestern Asia.
18070	United Arab Republic (U.A.R.) was a union of two independent Middle Eastern countries, Egypt and Syria.
18071	United Church of Christ is a Protestant religious denomination in the United States.
18072	United Irishmen were members of a movement that aimed to unite Irish Protestants and Roman Catholics in an effort to make Ireland independent of Britain and establish a truly national Irish parliament.
18073	United Kingdom is an island country in northwestern Europe.

18074	United Kingdom, Armed services of the. The armed services of the United Kingdom (UK) have played an important part in UK history.
18075	United Kingdom, Arts of the. The United Kingdom has a rich and varied artistic tradition.
18076	United Kingdom, Educational systems of the. The four lands that make up the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) have different histories and distinctive cultures.
18077	United Kingdom, Geology of the. This article discusses the geology of the geographical region known as the British Isles, which consists of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.
18078	United Kingdom, Government of the. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy.
18079	United Kingdom, History of the is part of the long story of all the peoples who have at one time or another lived in the lands that make up present-day England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
18080	United Kingdom, Legal systems of the. There are separate legal systems for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.
18081	United Nations (UN) is an organization of nations that works for world peace and security and the betterment of humanity.
18082	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that promotes industrialization in developing countries.
18083	United Nations University is a worldwide research and advanced training institution established by the United Nations (UN).
18084	United Press International (UPI) is one of the largest privately owned news agencies in the world.
18085	United States of America is the third largest country in the world in population and the fourth largest in area.
18086	United States, Armed services of the. The armed services of the United States are the most powerful in the world.
18087	United States, Government of the. The government of the United States represents, serves, and protects the American people at home and in foreign countries.
18088	United States, History of the. The history of the United States is the story of a great nation that was carved out of a wilderness by a brave and freedom-loving people.
18089	Universal language. Language is the main means of communication between peoples.
18090	Universe consists of all matter, light, and other forms of radiation and energy.
18091	University. The term higher education refers to learning institutions that students can attend after they have finished secondary school.
18092	Unknown soldier. After World War I (1914-1918), officials of the Allied countries found that the bodies of many soldiers killed in battle could not be identified.
18093	Unsworth, Barrie (1934-...), a member of the Australian Labor Party, became premier of New South Wales in July 1986.
18094	Untermeyer, Louis (1885-1977), was an American poet, critic, and editor.
18095	Unwin, Sir Raymond (1863-1940), was a pioneer in British town planning.
18096	Upanishads are a group of writings that make up the last section of a collection of Hindu scriptures called the Vedas.
18097	Upas is the name of a large forest tree that grows in southeastern Asia and Indonesia.
18098	Updike, John (1932-...), is an American author of novels, short stories, essays, and poetry.
18099	Upfield, Arthur (1888-1964), an Australian author, began writing detective stories in 1927.
18100	Upham, Charles Hazlitt (1908-1994), a New Zealand soldier, was the only man to be awarded the Victoria Cross twice during World War II (1939-1945).
18101	Upper Hutt (pop. 37,092), is a city in the southern part of the North Island of New Zealand, about 32 kilometres from Wellington.
18102	Upsilon particle is the heaviest known subatomic particle.
18103	Ur, a city in the ancient region of Sumer (now southeastern Iraq), was one of the world's first cities.

18104	Uraemia is a condition that occurs when excessive quantities of nitrogen-rich wastes, mainly urea, build up in the blood.
18105	Ural Mountains extend for about 2,400 kilometres through the western part of Russia.
18106	Ural River is a river that rises in the southern Ural Mountains in Russia.
18107	Uranium is a silvery-white, radioactive metal.
18108	Uranus was the earliest god of the sky in Greek and Roman mythology.
18109	Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun.
18110	Urban II (1042?-1099) was elected pope in 1088.
18111	Urban VI (1318-1389) was elected pope in 1378.
18112	Urea, also called carbamide, is a nitrogen-rich organic compound produced by the bodies of human beings and many other animals.
18113	Urewera is an area in the centre of the North Island of New Zealand.
18114	Urey, Harold Clayton (1893-1981), was an American chemist who made important contributions in two main fields.
18115	Urine is a liquid waste product of the body produced by the kidneys.
18116	Uris, Leon (1924-...), an American author, became known for his best-selling novels based on modern historical events.
18117	Ursa Major and Ursa Minor are two constellations (star groups) seen in the northern sky but not visible from south of the equator.
18118	Ursula, Saint, is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
18119	Ursulines are members of a Roman Catholic order of women.
18120	Uruguay is a small country on the southeastern coast of South America.
18121	Uruguay River is part of the great Parana and La Plata river system of South America.
18122	Ustad Fateh Ali Khan (1938-...) is a distinguished Pakistani classical singer.
18123	Ustinov, Dimitriy Fedorovich (1908-1984), was an important leader in the Soviet Union.
18124	Ustinov, Sir Peter (1921-...), is a British actor, playwright, and producer.
18125	Usury is the charging of interest on money loans at a high rate.
18126	Utah (pop. 1,727,784) is a state in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
18127	Utamaro (1753-1806) was a leading Japanese printmaker.
18128	Uterus, or womb, is a hollow organ of the female reproductive system in which an unborn baby develops.
18129	Utica, an ancient North African city, was the oldest Phoenician colony in the western Mediterranean Sea.
18130	Utilitarianism is a theory of morality that associates the rightness of an act with its consequences.
18131	Utopia is the name commonly given to an imaginary land where everything is supposed to be perfect.
18132	Utrecht (pop. 234,106; met. area 545,796) is a Dutch city that lies along the Rhine River, about 35 kilometres southeast of Amsterdam.
18133	Utrecht, Peace of, was one of the great international peace settlements of history.
18134	Utrillo, Maurice (1883-1955), was a French artist known for his paintings of Paris street scenes.
18135	Uttar Pradesh is a state in northern India.
18136	Uttlesford (pop. 63,900), the largest local government area in Essex, England.
18137	Uzbekistan is a country in central Asia.
18138	V is the 22nd letter of the English alphabet.
18139	V-E Day, which stands for Victory in Europe Day, was officially proclaimed on Tuesday, May 8, 1945 (May 9 in the Soviet Union).
18140	V-J Day, which stands for Victory over Japan Day, marked the end of World War II (1939-1945).
18141	Vaal is one of South Africa's major rivers.
18142	Vacuum is a space that has no matter in it.
18143	Vacuum cleaner is an electric appliance that cleans chiefly by suction.

18144	Vacuum tube is a device used in such electronic equipment as radios, television sets, and computers.
18145	Vaduz (pop. 4,920), is the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein.
18146	Vagina is a female reproductive organ.
18147	Vaginitis is an inflammation of the vagina.
18148	Vagrancy. A person who wanders from place to place, and who lives without working and without any settled home, is called a vagrant, or vagabond.
18149	Valadian, Margaret (1936-...), an Aboriginal social worker, became Australia's first Aboriginal woman university graduate in 1966.
18150	Vale of Glamorgan (pop. 110,700), is a local government area in south Wales.
18151	Vale of White Horse (pop. 109,200), is a local government area in southwestern Oxfordshire, England.
18152	Vale Royal (pop. 111,100), is a local government area in central Cheshire, England.
18153	Valencia (pop. 752,909), is the third largest city in Spain.
18154	Valency, also called valence, is a number that indicates the ability of a chemical element to combine with other elements.
18155	Valens (A.D. 328-378), was the Roman emperor who allowed large numbers of barbarians to settle south of the Danube River.
18156	Valentine, Saint, is the name associated with two martyrs of the early Christian church.
18157	Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries on February 14 as a festival of romance and affection.
18158	Valentinian I (A.D. 321-375) was Roman emperor from A.D. 364 until his death in 375.
18159	Valentinian III (A.D. 419-455), was emperor of the West Roman Empire.
18160	Valentino, Rudolph (1895-1926), was the most popular romantic star of American silent films.
18161	Valerian family includes more than 300 different kinds of perennial or annual herbs and some shrubs.
18162	Valery, Paul (1871-1945), was a French poet.
18163	Valhalla was the great hall of the dead heroes in Scandinavian mythology.
18164	Valkyrie was one of the warlike goddess-maidens of Scandinavian mythology.
18165	Valle, Jose Cecilio Del (1780-1834), a Central American patriot and statesman, wrote the Central American Declaration of Independence, proclaiming freedom from Spain on September 15, 1821.
18166	Valletta (pop. 14,249), is the capital and chief seaport of Malta.
18167	Valley is a natural trough in the earth's surface.
18168	Valley of the Kings is a rocky, narrow gorge, which was used as a cemetery by the pharaohs (kings) of ancient Egypt between 1550 and 1100 B.C. The Valley, sometimes called the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, lies on the west bank of the Nile River
18169	Vallis, Val (1916-...), an Australian poet and university lecturer, brought a fresh voice to Australian poetry with his descriptive lyrical verse Songs of the East Coast (1948).
18170	Valois was the family name of a branch of the great Capetian line of French kings (see CAPETIAN DYNASTY).
18171	Valparaiso (pop. 276,756) is the principal seaport and third-largest city of Chile.
18172	Value, in economics, means the power of a commodity to command other commodities in exchange.
18173	Value-added tax (VAT) is a tax imposed by a government at each stage in the production of a good or service.
18174	Valve is a term used for various mechanical devices which open and close to control the flow of fluids in pipes and vessels.
18175	Vampire is a corpse that supposedly returns to life at night to suck people's blood.
18176	Vampire bat is the name given several different bats.
18177	Vanadium, a chemical element with symbol V, is a silvery-white metallic element.

18178	Van Allen, James Alfred (1914-...), an American physicist, discovered the Van Allen belts, two zones of electrically charged particles that surround the earth.
18179	Van Allen belts, also called radiation belts, are two zones of electrically charged particles that surround the earth high above its surface.
18180	Vanbrugh, Dame Irene (1872-1949), a British actress, was particularly noted for her performances in plays by J. M. Barrie, especially The Admirable Crichton.
18181	Vanbrugh, Sir John (1664-1726), was an English playwright and architect.
18182	Van Buren, Martin (1782-1862), was president of the United States from 1837 to 1841.
18183	Vancouver (pop. 471,844; met. area 1,602,502) is the largest city in British Columbia and the busiest port in Canada.
18184	Vancouver, George (1758-1798), was a British explorer.
18185	Vancouver Island is the largest island on the Pacific Coast of North America, and an important part of the Canadian province of British Columbia.
18186	Vandalism is criminal damage to property.
18187	Vandals were a Germanic tribe of barbarians that invaded the West Roman Empire during the early A.D. 400's.
18188	Van de Graaff generator, also known as an electrostatic generator, is a device for building up a high electrical charge.
18189	Vandenberg, Arthur Hendrick (1884-1951), was an American statesman and political leader.
18190	Vandenberg, Hoyt Sanford (1899-1954), served as chief of staff of the United States Air Force from 1948 to 1953.
18191	Van Den Bosch, Johannes (1780-1844), was governor general of the Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia) from 1830 to 1834.
18192	Van der Bijl, Hendrik Johannes (1887-1948), was a South African engineer, inventor, and industrialist.
18193	Vanderbilt, Cornelius (1794-1877), was the most successful and powerful American businessman of his time.
18194	Van der Goes, Hugo (1440?-1482), was the leading Flemish painter of religious subjects and portraits of his generation.
18195	Van der Waals, Johannes Diderik, (1837-1923), a Dutch theoretical physicist, became famous for his work on the behaviour of liquids and gases.
18196	Van der Weyden, Rogier (1399?-1464), was a Flemish painter of portraits and religious subjects.
18197	Van Devanter, Willis (1859-1941), an American judge, served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1911 to 1937.
18198	Van Diemen, Anthony (1593-1645), was governor general of the Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia) from 1636 to 1645.
18199	Van Doren, Carl (1885-1950), was an American biographer and critic.
18200	Van Doren, Mark (1894-1972), was an American poet, critic, and educator.
18201	Van Druten, John William (1901-1957), was an English-born playwright who became known for his polished comedies.
18202	Van Dyck, Sir Anthony (1599-1641), was one of the most popular portrait painters of his time.
18203	Van Eyck, Jan (1380?-1441), was one of the greatest and most influential Flemish painters of altarpieces and portraits of the 1400's.
18204	Van Gogh, Vincent (1853-1890), is one of the most famous painters in modern art.
18205	Van Hise, Charles Richard (1857-1918), was an American geologist and educator.
18206	Vanilla is the name of a group of climbing orchids.
18207	Van Leyden, Lucas (1494?-1533), was a Dutch graphic artist and painter best known for his engravings.
18208	Van Loon, Hendrik Willem (1882-1944), an American historian, biographer, journalist, and lecturer, won a 1922 Newbery medal for his history of the world, The Story of Mankind (1921).

18209	Van Praagh, Dame Peggy (1910-...), a ballet teacher, choreographer, and dancer, was artistic director of the Australian Ballet from 1962 to 1965 and co-artistic director from 1965 to 1974.
18210	Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen (1595-1643), was one of the leading Dutch colonizers of the territory that later became New York, U.S.A. In 1629, the Dutch West India Company authorized large grants of land in New Netherland to company members who promised t
18211	Van Riebeeck, Jan (1619-1677), was the Dutch commander of the first settlement at the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa.
18212	Van't Hoff, Jacobus Henricus, (1852-1911), was a Dutch chemist who received the first Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1901.
18213	Vanuatu is an island country in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
18214	Van Wouw, Anton (1862-1945), was one of South Africa's foremost sculptors.
18215	Vapour, in physics, is the term applied to the gaseous state into which solids and liquids pass when they are heated.
18216	Vapour lamp is a source of electric light that uses a vapour or gas, rather than a wire, to produce light.
18217	Vapour lock occurs in a petrol engine when some of the petrol boils in the fuel-supply system.
18218	Varanasi (pop. 1,018,370), is an ancient holy city of the Hindus in northern India.
18219	Vardaman, James Kimble (1861-1930), a Mississippi Democrat, served as governor from 1904 to 1908 and as a United States senator from 1913 to 1919.
18220	Vardon, Harry (1870-1937), a British golfer, was the only player to win the British Open Golf Championship six times.
18221	Varese, Edgard (1883-1965), a French-born American composer, was a leading composer of the early 1900's.
18222	Vargas, Getulio Dornellas (1883-1954), served as president of Brazil from 1930 to 1945 and from 1950 to 1954.
18223	Vargas Llosa, Mario (1936-...), is the first Peruvian novelist to win international renown.
18224	Variation, in music, is the technique of adding to or changing some element of a composition.
18225	Varicose vein is a swollen vein caused by some body condition that interferes with the flow of blood toward the heart.
18226	Varley, Eric Graham (1932-...), a United Kingdom Labour politician, was secretary of state for industry from 1975 to 1979.
18227	Varnish is a transparent liquid used to protect wood, metal, and other materials from air and moisture, and to improve their appearance.
18228	Vase is a general term for a decorative or ornamental hollow vessel that is usually used to hold flowers.
18229	Vatican City (pop. 1,000), is the smallest independent state in the world.
18230	Vatican Council I was the 20th ecumenical (general) council of the Roman Catholic Church.
18231	Vatican Council II was the 21st ecumenical (general) council of the Roman Catholic Church.
18232	Vatican Library is the library of the Roman Catholic Church in Vatican City.
18233	Vauban, Sebastien Le Prestre (1633-1707), Marquis de Vauban, best known as a French military engineer, was equally brilliant as a statesman and economist.
18234	Vaudeville is a kind of theatrical entertainment that features a wide variety of acts.
18235	Vaughan, Henry (1622-1695), a Welsh-born poet, was one of the leading poets of the 1600's.
18236	Vaughan Williams, Ralph (1872-1958), was one of Great Britain's foremost composers.
18237	Vault is an arched roof or ceiling.
18238	Veal is the flesh of a calf (young cow or bull) used for food.
18239	Veblen, Thorstein Bunde (1857-1929), was an American economist.
18240	Vedas are the oldest sacred books of Hinduism.
18241	Vega is the brightest star in Lyra, a constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.
18242	Vega, Lope de (1562-1635), was the most important playwright of Spain's Golden Age.
18243	Vegemite is a concentrated yeast extract that has become a popular food product in Australia.

18244	Vegetable is any of many nutritious foods that come from the leaves, roots, seeds, stems, and other parts of certain plants.
18245	Vegetable oil is a fatty substance obtained from certain plants.
18246	Vegetarianism is the practice of not eating meat.
18247	Vein is a blood vessel which carries blood toward the heart.
18248	Velazquez, Diego (1599-1660), was an important Spanish baroque painter.
18249	Veld is a word from the Afrikaans language used to describe natural vegetation in South Africa.
18250	Velocity is the rate at which a body moves in space in a given direction.
18251	Velvet is a handsome fabric with a soft and luxurious feel.
18252	Velvetleaf is a weed that has velvety, heart-shaped leaves.
18253	Vendetta is a family feud once common in Italy, especially in Sicily.
18254	Vending machine is a self-service device that dispenses a product or service when money or a token, card, or key is inserted into it.
18255	Veneer is a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness cut by peeling, slicing, or sawing logs.
18256	Venetian blind is a window blind made of slats.
18257	Venezuela is a prosperous South American country that ranks as one of the world's leading producers and exporters of petroleum.
18258	Venice (pop. 309,422), Italy, is one of the world's most famous and unusual cities.
18259	Venizelos, Eleutherios (1864-1936), was the dominant figure in Greek politics from 1910 to 1935.
18260	Venkataraman, Ramaswami (1910-...), an Indian politician, was the president of the Republic of India from 1987 to 1992.
18261	Venn, Harry Whitall (1844-1908), was commissioner for railways, and minister of public works for Western Australia, from 1890 to 1896.
18262	Venom is a poisonous substance produced by many kinds of animals.
18263	Ventilation supplies fresh air to indoor places and removes stale air from these places.
18264	Ventriloquism is the illusion of making the voice appear to come from somewhere other than its source.
18265	Ventris, Michael George Francis (1922-1956), a British architect, solved one of the great mysteries of archaeology.
18266	Venturi, Robert (1925-...), is an American architect whose theories and designs helped establish post-modernism as an important architectural movement.
18267	Venus was a major goddess in Roman mythology.
18268	Venus is known as Earth's "twin" because the two planets are so similar in size.
18269	Venus de Milo is a famous ancient Greek statue.
18270	Venus'-flytrap is a plant found in a small area of the coastal regions of North and South Carolina, in the United States.
18271	Veracruz (pop. 328,607), is the chief port of Mexico.
18272	Verb is a part of speech that expresses an action or a state of being.
18273	Verbena is the name of a large group of plants, almost all of which are native to North America and South America.
18274	Verbrugghen, Henri (1873-1934), a conductor, music teacher, and violinst, became the first director of the New South Wales Conservatorium.
18275	Verdi, Giuseppe (1813-1901), was an Italian composer of operas.
18276	Verdun, Battles of. Verdun, one of the oldest cities of France, has been a battleground since Attila the Hun ravaged it in A.D. 450.
18277	Verdun, Treaty of, divided Charlemagne's empire into three parts.
18278	Vereeniging (pop. 60,680), is an important industrial town in Gauteng province in South Africa.
18279	Verga, Giovanni (1840-1922), was an Italian novelist, playwright, and short-story writer.
18280	Verlaine, Paul (1844-1896), was a French poet who became a leader of the poetic movement called symbolism.
18281	Vermeer, Jan (1632-1675), was a Dutch painter.

18282	Vermiculite is a mineral that occurs as layered flakes.
18283	Vermilion is a pigment or colouring matter used in making paint.
18284	Vermont (pop. 564,964), is a state in New England, United States.
18285	Verne, Jules (1828-1905), a French novelist, wrote some of the first science-fiction stories.
18286	Vernier is an instrument used in measuring lengths and angles.
18287	Veronese, Paolo (1528-1588), painted in and around Venice at the end of the Italian Renaissance.
18288	Veronica, Saint, is traditionally supposed to have been one of the women of Jerusalem who followed Jesus on His way to Calvary.
18289	Verrazano, Giovanni da (1485?-1528?), an Italian navigator in the service of France, sailed to North America in 1524.
18290	Verrocchio, Andrea del (about 1435-1488), was an Italian sculptor and painter.
18291	Versailles, Palace of, is a magnificent palace in northern France.
18292	Versailles, Treaty of, officially ended military actions against Germany in World War I (1914-1918).
18293	Vertebrate is an animal with a spinal column (backbone) and a cranium (brain case).
18294	Verwoerd, Hendrik (1901-1966), was prime minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966.
18295	Very high frequency waves, also called VHF waves, are electromagnetic waves in the frequency band from 30 megahertz (30 million cycles per second) to 300 megahertz (300 million cycles per second).
18296	Vesalius, Andreas (1514-1564), a Flemish anatomist and doctor, made important contributions to the study of human anatomy.
18297	Vespasian (A.D. 9-79), was a Roman emperor.
18298	Vespucci, Amerigo (1454-1512), was an Italian-born explorer after whom America was named.
18299	Vesta was the goddess of the home and family in Roman mythology.
18300	Vesuvius is the only active volcano on the mainland of Europe.
18301	Vetch is the name of about 140 species of plants of the pea family.
18302	Veterinary medicine is the branch of medicine that deals with the diseases of animals.
18303	Veto is the right of one person to prevent other people from making a decision or taking an action.
18304	Viaduct is like a bridge, except that it crosses over dry land instead of water.
18305	Vibraphone is a percussion instrument that consists of a number of aluminium bars arranged on a frame like the keys of a piano.
18306	Vibration, in mechanics, is the rapid back-and-forth motion of an object.
18307	Viburnum is the name of some 150 species of small trees and shrubs of the Northern Hemisphere.
18308	Vice president is the second highest executive officer in the government of some nations.
18309	Viceroy is an official who rules a province or colony in the name of a king.
18310	Vichy (pop. 30,527), is a resort town on the Allier River in central France.
18311	Vico, Giovanni Battista (1668-1744), was an Italian scholar and philosopher.
18312	Victor Emmanuel was the name of a king of the Kingdom of Sardinia and of two kings of Italy.
18313	Victor Harbor (pop. 7,228), is one of South Australia's most popular tourist towns.
18314	Victoria (1819-1901), was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901 and became one of the most famous rulers in English history.
18315	Victoria lies in the southeastern corner of the Australian continent.
18316	Victoria (pop. 66,303; met. area pop. 255,547), is the capital of British Columbia, Canada.
18317	Victoria is the capital of Hong Kong.
18318	Victoria, Guadalupe (1785-1843), was the first president of Mexico.
18319	Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, houses one of the world's most important collections of decorative art and fine art.

18320	Victoria Cross is the highest military decoration awarded in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Nations.
18321	Victoria Falls is a waterfall that the British explorer David Livingstone sighted in southern Africa in 1855.
18322	Victoria Land is part of the Antarctic subcontinent.
18323	Victoria River Downs, a region in the Northern Territory of Australia, has one of the country's biggest cattle stations.
18324	Vicuna is the smallest member of the camel family.
18325	Vidal, Gore (1925-...), is an American author best known for his novels.
18326	Video camera is a device that captures images and converts them into electronic signals for viewing on a television set.
18327	Video game is a game played by an electronic device and displayed on a television set, computer monitor, or other viewing screen.
18328	Videodisc, also spelled video disk or videodisk, is a flat, round platter on which visual images and sound have been recorded for reproduction on a television set.
18329	Videophone is a device that allows images as well as speech to be transmitted along a telephone line or satellite link.
18330	Videotape recorder is a device that records visual images and sound on magnetic tape.
18331	Vienna (pop. 1,539,858), is the capital and largest city of Austria.
18332	Vienna, Congress of, was a meeting held from late 1814 to early 1815 to settle the issues arising from almost 25 years of war between France and the rest of Europe.
18333	Vientiane (pop. 264,277), is the capital and largest city of Laos.
18334	Vietnam is a tropical country in Southeast Asia.
18335	Vietnam War was a major conflict in Southeast Asia.
18336	Vigee-Lebrun, Elisabeth (1755-1842), was a popular French portrait painter.
18337	Vigilante is a member of a self-appointed citizen group or vigilance committee.
18338	Vigny, Alfred de (1797-1863), a French author, was a leading figure in the romantic movement.
18339	Vigoro is an Australian game for women played with a paddlelike bat and a ball, with stumps at each end of a pitch 17.7 metres long.
18340	Vijayanagar Empire was one of the last great kingdoms of India's medieval period.
18341	Vikings were seafaring peoples who rose to dominance in northern Europe during medieval times.
18342	Villa, Pancho (1877-1923), was a Mexican bandit chieftain who became a rebel general.
18343	Villa-Lobos, Heitor (1887-1959), was a Brazilian composer who played a crucial role in developing a Brazilian national style of music.
18344	Village is a small cluster of dwellings with inhabitants who feel a sense of community--that is, a sense of belonging to a group and sharing the economic and other resources of a place.
18345	Villard, Oswald Garrison (1872-1949), was editor of the New York Evening Post and then The Nation.
18346	Villein was an agricultural worker whose status was midway between that of freeman and slave during the Middle Ages in England.
18347	Villiers, Alan (1903-1982), a distinguished Australian sailor, became Australia's most important and prolific writer about the sea.
18348	Villon, Francois (1431-?), was a great French poet.
18349	Vilnius (pop. 535,000), is the capital and largest city of Lithuania.
18350	Vimy Ridge, Battle of, was a World War I (1914-1918) battle in which Canadian forces scored an important victory over the Germans.
18351	Vina del Mar (pop. 307,308), is the leading seaside resort city of Chile.
18352	Vincent de Paul, Saint (1581-1660), a Roman Catholic leader, founded two important religious orders.
18353	Vine usually means a plant that has a weak and flexible stem requiring some kind of support.
18354	Vinegar is a sour liquid used for seasoning and for preserving foods.

18355	Vinegar eel is a tiny roundworm that lives in vinegar.
18356	Vinland is the name early Scandinavian explorers gave to a region on the east coast of North America.
18357	Vintage and veteran cars provide an absorbing hobby for many people.
18358	Vinyl is one of the most useful plastics materials ever developed.
18359	Viol is the name of a class of stringed instruments played with a bow.
18360	Viola is a stringed musical instrument that resembles a large violin.
18361	Violet is the common name of a group of flowering plants.
18362	Violin is a stringed instrument that is played with a bow.
18363	Viper is any one of a group of poisonous snakes.
18364	Viper's bugloss is a hairy plant that has a spotted stem and showy blue flowers.
18365	Virchow, Rudolf (1821-1902), was a prominent German doctor, scientist, and statesman.
18366	Vireo is the name of a family of small songbirds.
18367	Virgil (70-19 B.C.), also spelled Vergil, was the greatest poet of ancient Rome and one of the outstanding poets in world literature.
18368	Virgin Islands, British, are a dependency of the United Kingdom located in the West Indies.
18369	Virgin Islands of the United States (pop. 111,000), is the name of a group of small islands that lie about 65 kilometres east of Puerto Rico.
18370	Virginal is a keyboard instrument that resembles a harpsichord.
18371	Virginia, a state in the Southern United States, was the site of some of the most important events in American history.
18372	Virginia creeper is the name of about 10 species of climbing plants of Asia and North America.
18373	Virgo, the Virgin, is the sixth sign of the zodiac.
18374	Viroid is one of the smallest known agents of infectious disease.
18375	Virtanen, Artturi Ilmari (1895-1973), a Finnish biochemist, won the 1945 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his research and inventions in agricultural and nutritive chemistry (see NOBEL PRIZE).
18376	Virtual reality is an artificial, three-dimensional environment created by a computer and various other devices.
18377	Virus is a microscopic organism that lives in a cell of another living thing.
18378	Visa is an endorsement that government officials place on a passport to show the passport is valid (see PASSPORT).
18379	Visayan Islands is a group of islands in central Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.
18380	Viscacha is the name of four species of South American rodents.
18381	Viscosity is a measure of the resistance of a fluid (liquid or gas) to flow.
18382	Viscount is a title held by certain British noblemen.
18383	Vishnu is one of the two main gods of Hinduism.
18384	Vistula River is an important waterway of east central Europe.
18385	Vital statistics are a record of the most basic human events, including birth, marriage, divorce, sickness, and death.
18386	Vitamin is a chemical compound that the human body needs in small amounts.
18387	Vivaldi, Antonio (1678-1741), was an Italian composer.
18388	Vivekananda (1863-1902), was an Indian philosopher and social reformer.
18389	Viviparous animal is an animal that reproduces by means of eggs that are fertilized and develop inside the mother's body.
18390	Vizier is the title some Muslim countries give to certain high officials, such as ministers of state.
18391	Vizsla is a short-haired hunting dog also known as the Hungarian pointer.
18392	Vladimir I (956?-1015), was a Grand Prince of Kiev, in what is now Ukraine.
18393	Vladivostok (pop. 590,000), is the most important Russian port on the Pacific Ocean.
18394	Vlaminck, Maurice de (1876-1958), was a French artist.
18395	Vocabulary is the total number of words in a language.

18396	Vogel, Sir Julius (1835-1899), was prime minister of New Zealand from 1873 to 1875, and again in 1876.
18397	Vogt, William (1902-1968), was an American ecologist and ornithologist.
18398	Voice. Almost all animals have voices.
18399	Voice, in grammar, is a feature of verbs.
18400	Voice-recognition software enables a computer to translate spoken words into digital format--that is, into the digits 0 and 1 that computers use to process data.
18401	Voiceprint, also called speech spectrogram, is a visual record of the sound waves of a human voice.
18402	Voile is a thin, open cloth made of silk, cotton, polyester, rayon, or nylon.
18403	Volapuk was the first widely used universal language.
18404	Volcano is an opening in the earth's surface through which lava, hot gases, and rock fragments erupt (burst forth).
18405	Vole is a mouselike animal.
18406	Volga River is the longest river in Europe.
18407	Volgograd (pop. 1,005,000) is an important manufacturing city in Russia.
18408	Volkswagen, a German car manufacturer, is one of the world's leading producers of passenger cars.
18409	Volleyball is a game in which the players hit a ball back and forth across a net with their hands or arms.
18410	Vollmer, August (1876-1955), was a police administrator, consultant, author, and criminologist.
18411	Volstead, Andrew John (1860-1947) was a Republican congressman from 1903 to 1923.
18412	Volt is a unit of electric measurement in the metric system known as the International System of Units.
18413	Volta, Count (1745-1827), was an Italian inventor who won fame as the inventor of the voltaic pile, an early type of electric battery.
18414	Voltaire (1694-1778), was the pen name of Francois-Marie Arouet, a French author and philosopher.
18415	Voltmeter is an instrument that measures the voltage (difference in potential) between two points of an electric current.
18416	Volume of a body is the amount of space it occupies.
18417	Vomiting is the act of expelling the contents of the stomach through the mouth.
18418	Von Bekesy, Georg (1899-1972), an American physicist, won the 1961 Nobel Prize in medicine for his research on the cochlea (the spiral canal of the inner ear).
18419	Von Braun, Wernher (1912-1977), was one of the world's foremost rocket engineers and a leading authority on space travel.
18420	Von Haast, Sir Julius (1822-1887), was a German-born New Zealand colonist and scientist.
18421	Von Karman, Theodore (1881-1963), became one of the outstanding scientists of the 1900's.
18422	Von Mueller, Baron Sir Ferdinand (1825-1896), was a German botanist and explorer who added greatly to knowledge of Australian plants during the 1800's.
18423	Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. (1922-...), is an American author.
18424	Von Nida, Norman (1914-...), an Australian golfer was Australian Open champion in 1950, 1952, and 1953.
18425	Von Neumann, John (1903-1957), was an outstanding mathematician.
18426	Von Sternberg, Josef (1894-1969), was an American film director.
18427	Von Tempsky, Gustavus Ferdinand (1828-1868), was one of the most courageous and romantic figures of the New Zealand Wars.
18428	Von Willebrand's disease is a hereditary disease in which the skin bleeds for an abnormally long period of time when injured.
18429	Voodoo is a term used for a variety of beliefs, traditions, and practices that are derived largely from traditional African religions and from Christianity.

18430	Vorster, Balthazar Johannes (1915-1983), served as prime minister of South Africa from 1966 to 1978.
18431	Voting is a method by which groups of people make decisions.
18432	Vowel. When a person says "ah" for the doctor, an open sound is made with free passage of breath.
18433	Voyager, a Daring class destroyer of the Royal Australian Navy, sank after a collision with the aircraft carrier Melbourne on Feb. 10, 1964.
18434	V/STOL is a type of aircraft that can take off and land (1) vertically or (2) on a very short runway.
18435	Vuillard, Edouard (1868-1940), was a French painter.
18436	Vulcan, in Roman mythology, was the god of fire, metalworking, and skilled craftwork in general.
18437	Vulgate is the name of a Latin translation of the Bible, which was largely the work of Saint Jerome.
18438	Vulture is the name of various large birds of prey.
18439	W is the 23rd letter of the English alphabet.
18440	Wager is a bet, or anything which is risked on the outcome of an event or the answer to a question.
18441	Wages and hours. Wages are the price paid for work.
18442	Wagga Wagga (pop. 53,453) is a city in southern New South Wales, Australia.
18443	Wagner, Richard (1813-1883), was a great German composer who fundamentally changed European musical, literary, and theatrical life.
18444	Wagon is a four-wheeled vehicle made to be drawn by a horse or tractor.
18445	Wagtail is the name of a group of mainly grassland birds that bob or wag their tail up and down as they walk.
18446	Wahoo is a fish that lives in warm parts of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.
18447	Waikato is the richest farming district in the North Island of New Zealand.
18448	Waikato River is the longest river in New Zealand.
18449	Wain, John (1925-1994), a British novelist and literary critic, established a reputation as a penetrating observer of the English social scene in the 1950's.
18450	Wainwright, Jonathan Mayhew (1883-1953), was an American general whose courage made him a hero of World War II (1939-1945).
18451	Wainwright, Thomas Griffiths (1794-1847) was a writer and artist in early colonial days in Australia.
18452	Wairapa is a district in the southeastern part of the North Island of New Zealand.
18453	Wairau Tragedy was an incident between European settlers and the Maori in the Nelson district of the South Island of New Zealand.
18454	Waitakeres are hilly ranges northwest of Auckland, in the North Island of New Zealand.
18455	Waitaki is a river in the southeastern part of the South Island of New Zealand.
18456	Waitangi, Treaty of, was an agreement that was made between the Maori of New Zealand and the British government in 1840.
18457	Waitangi Day is celebrated as a holiday in New Zealand on February 6.
18458	Waite, Peter (1834-1922), a farmer, businessman, and benefactor, bought an interest in several sheep stations in South Australia with Thomas Elder.
18459	Waite Institute is an agricultural research institute in South Australia.
18460	Waitemata Harbour is the main harbour of Auckland, on the North Island of New Zealand.
18461	Waitomo Caves are limestone caves near Te Kuiti, in the North Island of New Zealand.
18462	Waka Nene, Tamati (1780-1871), was a Maori chief who was friendly towards the Europeans.
18463	Wake is the custom of watching over a dead person before burial.
18464	Wake Island is a United States possession in the west-central Pacific Ocean.
18465	Wakefield (pop. 306,300) is a metropolitan district in West Yorkshire, England, known for its coal-mining industry.

18466	Wakefield, Lord (1898-1983), William Wavell Wakefield, was a famous British sportsman and was also a member of Parliament.
18467	Wakefield, Edward Gibbon (1796-1862), was a British colonial reformer and the pioneer of planned settlement in New Zealand.
18468	Walata was a leading trading city in West Africa from the late 1000's to the 1500's.
18469	Walcott, Derek (1930-...), is a West Indian-born poet and playwright.
18470	Waldenses are members of a Christian religious group.
18471	Waldheim, Kurt (1918-...), is an Austrian diplomat who served as the fourth secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) from 1972 to 1982.
18472	Wales is one of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, often shortened to the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain.
18473	Walesa, Lech (1943-...), was president of Poland from 1990 to 1995.
18474	Waley, Arthur (1889-1966), was a British poet, translator, and authority on Chinese and Japanese literature.
18475	Wali Sanga were nine Muslim saints who introduced Islam into Java, Indonesia, in the 1400's.
18476	Walker, David (1785-1830), was a black American abolitionist who wrote a famous antislavery pamphlet, An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World (1829).
18477	Walker, John (1952-...), a New Zealand athlete, created a new world record in 1975 when he ran a mile (1.6 kilometres) in 3 minutes 49.4 seconds.
18478	Walker, Kath (1920-...), a poet and activist for Australian Aboriginal rights, was one of the first Aboriginal poets published in English.
18479	Walker, Peter (1932-...), a British Conservative Party politician, was secretary of state for Wales from 1987 until he left the government in May 1990.
18480	Walkie-talkie is a hand-held two-way radio that provides quick communication.
18481	Walking, as a competitive sport, is a race between two or more people, or against time.
18482	Wall Street is a short, narrow street in New York City.
18483	Wallaby is the name of a group of marsupials of Australia and New Guinea that belongs to the kangaroo family.
18484	Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823-1913), was a British naturalist and explorer.
18485	Wallace, Edgar (1875-1932), a British journalist and prolific novelist, gained great popularity for his crime novels, such as The Melody of Death.
18486	Wallace, Lew (1827-1905), was an American author, diplomat, lawyer, and military leader.
18487	Wallace, Sir William (1272?-1305), was a Scottish patriot who led a revolt against King Edward I of England.
18488	Wallach, Otto (1847-1931), a German chemist, worked out the nature of the complex mixtures found in ethereal oils of plants.
18489	Wallaroo, called a euro by inland Australians, is a large marsupial of the kangaroo family.
18490	Wallasey is a residential area and holiday resort on the Wirral Peninsula, Merseyside, England.
18491	Wallboard is a kind of board made of fibres of wood, cane, and other fibrous materials.
18492	Wallenberg, Raoul (1912-...?), a Swedish businessman and diplomat, helped save about 100,000 Hungarian Jews from being killed by the Nazis in 1944, during World War II.
18493	Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von (1583-1634), a Bohemian general, played an important role in the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).
18494	Waller, Edmund (1606-1687), was an English lyric poet.
18495	Waller, Fats (1904-1943), was an American jazz pianist, songwriter, and entertainer.
18496	Wallflower is a fragrant plant that originated in southern Europe.
18497	Wallis, Sir Barnes (1887-1979), a British aeronautical engineer and inventor, designed the Swallow variable-sweep wing principle.
18498	Walloon are a group of people who live in southern Belgium.
18499	Wallpaper is decorative paper used to cover inside walls.

18500	Wallum is a name applied to the usually flat, sandy heathland country that extends along the east coast of Australia from Tweed Heads in New South Wales to the Tropic of Capricorn.
18501	Walnut is the name of a type of tree valued for its nuts and wood.
18502	Walpole, Horace (1717-1797), was a noted English letter writer, author, and art lover.
18503	Walpole, Sir Hugh Seymour (1884-1941), was one of the most popular British novelists in the early 1900's.
18504	Walpole, Sir Robert (1676-1745), the first Earl of Orford, was the most influential politician in England during the first half of the 1700's.
18505	Walpurgis Night is the eve of May Day, when German people celebrate the feast of St. Walpurgis.
18506	Walrus is a sea animal that lives in parts of the Arctic, North Atlantic, and North Pacific oceans.
18507	Walsall (pop. 255,600) is a town and local government area in West Midlands, England, important for its manufacturing industries.
18508	Walsh's Pyramid is a 1,000-metre high, pyramid-shaped hill near Gordonvale in Queensland, Australia.
18509	Walsingham, Sir Francis (1530?-1590), an English politician, was secretary of state to Elizabeth I from 1573 until his death.
18510	Walt Disney Company is a leading American entertainment company.
18511	Walter, Bruno (1876-1962), was one of the leading symphony orchestra and opera conductors of the 1900's.
18512	Walter Taylor Bridge crosses the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly in Queensland, Australia.
18513	Waltham Forest (pop. 203,400) is an English borough within the Greater London area.
18514	Walther von der Vogelweide (1170?-1230?), was perhaps the greatest of the medieval minnesingers (love poets).
18515	Walters, Douglas (1945-...), an Australian cricketer, became one of the leading test run-scorers in Australian history.
18516	Walton, Ernest Thomas Sinton (1903-1995), an Irish physicist, shared the 1951 Nobel Prize for physics with Sir John Cockcroft.
18517	Walton, Izaak (1593-1683), was an English author best known for his book, The Compleat Angler.
18518	Walton, Sir William (1902-1983), was an English composer whose works are noted for their strong sense of melody and form.
18519	Waltz is a ballroom dance in 3/4 time characterized by its swift gliding turns.
18520	Waltzing Matilda is the most famous of Australian songs.
18521	Walvis Bay is a district of Namibia that was administered for many years by South Africa.
18522	Wampum is an American Indian word for purple or white beads made from shells.
18523	Wanamaker, John (1838-1922), was an American merchant and philanthropist.
18524	Wandering Jew was a figure in medieval Christian legend.
18525	Wandsworth (pop. 237,500) is an English borough within the Greater London area.
18526	Wang Wei (699-759) was a Chinese painter and poet known especially for his skill as a landscape artist.
18527	Wanganui (pop. 45,082) is a city situated on the southwest coast of the North Island of New Zealand at the mouth of the Wanganui River.
18528	Wangaratta (pop. 15,984) is a city in Victoria, Australia, about 233 kilometres northeast of Melbourne.
18529	Wansbeck (pop. 60,100) is a local government area in Northumberland, England.
18530	Wansdyke (pop. 78,700) was a local government area in southeast Avon, England.
18531	Wapentake was an Anglo-Saxon administrative area containing several villages.
18532	Wapiti is a North American red deer.
18533	War. Since the dawn of history, people have fought against other people.
18534	War aces are aeroplane pilots who shoot down at least five enemy aircraft during a war.

18535	War correspondent is a journalist who covers the battles and campaigns of a war for newspaper, radio or television.
18536	War crime is a military violation of the rules of warfare.
18537	War of 1812. The War of 1812 was a war between Great Britain (now known as the United Kingdom) and the United States.
18538	War Powers Resolution is a United States law designed to balance military powers of the president and Congress.
18539	Warana is an Australian Aboriginal word meaning blue skies.
18540	Waratah is a tall shrub with brilliant red flowers, leathery leaves, and leathery seed pods with winged seeds.
18541	Warbeck, Perkin (1474?-1499), became one of the most famous "pretenders" in European history.
18542	Warble fly is a large, hairy, two-winged fly that resembles a bumble bee.
18543	Warbler is the popular name for any one of many small perching birds.
18544	Warburton, Peter Egerton (1813-1889), an Australian explorer, travelled from Alice Springs to Perth in March 1873.
18545	Ward is a word that once had much the same meaning as the word guard.
18546	Ward, Aaron Montgomery (1844-1913), an American businessman, pioneered in the mail-order business in the United States.
18547	Ward, Artemus (1834-1867), was the pen name of Charles Farrar Browne, one of the most important American humorists of the 1800's.
18548	Ward, Barbara (1914-1981), was a British economist and journalist.
18549	Ward, Sir Joseph (1856-1930), a New Zealand Liberal Party politician, was prime minister of New Zealand twice, and served as a cabinet minister under three other prime ministers.
18550	Ward, Mary Augusta (1851-1920), a novelist and social worker, was the granddaughter of Thomas Arnold, the headmaster of Rugby, and niece of the poet Matthew Arnold.
18551	Warhol, Andy (1930?-1987), was an American artist known for pictures that consist of images of familiar objects or people.
18552	Warlock, Peter (1894-1930), is the name which the British composer and writer Philip Heseltine used for his musical compositions.
18553	Warm-blooded animal is an animal that almost always has about the same body temperature, regardless of the temperature of its surroundings.
18554	Warmerdam, Cornelius (1915-...), an American athlete, became the first great pole vaulter in track and field history.
18555	Warne, Shane (1969-...), is an Australian cricketer, regarded as perhaps one of test cricket's best spin bowlers.
18556	Warner, Sir Pelham (1873-1963), was a great cricket administrator and writer on the game.
18557	Warragamba Dam is on the Warragamba River, west of Sydney, Australia.
18558	Warrant is a document authorizing a person to do something.
18559	Warren, Charles (1868-1954), an American lawyer, gained fame for his definitive historical books on the Supreme Court of the United States and on the American bar.
18560	Warren, John Collins (1778-1856), was an American surgeon.
18561	Warren, Robert Penn (1905-1989), was an American novelist, poet, and literary critic.
18562	Warren Report is a summary of events related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., on Nov. 22, 1963.
18563	Warrington (pop. 179,500), is a unitary authority with all the local government powers within its boundaries in northern Cheshire, England, between Liverpool and Manchester.
18564	Warrnambool (pop. 23,950) is a city in Victoria, Australia.
18565	Warrumbungle Range is a low dividing range about 150 kilometres long, which extends northwestward from the Liverpool Range in eastern Australia.
18566	Wars of the Roses brought civil strife to England in the late 1400's.

18567	Warsaw (pop. 1,659,400) is the capital and largest city of Poland.
18568	Warsaw Pact was a treaty which brought the East European nations under a unified military command.
18569	Warship is a naval combat ship.
18570	Wart is a hard, rough growth on the surface of the skin.
18571	Wart hog is a large, wild African pig.
18572	Warwick (pop. 114,900) is a local government district in north Warwickshire, England, which includes the towns of Leamington Spa and Warwick.
18573	Warwick, Earl of (1587-1658), was an English colonial administrator.
18574	Warwickshire, famous for its associations with William Shakespeare, lies in the heart of England.
18575	Wash, The, is a shallow bay on the east coast of England between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.
18576	Washakie, (1804?-1900), was a chief of the eastern Shoshone Indians in Utah and Wyoming, U.S.A. He was known for his friendship toward white people and for his relentless warfare against his Indian enemies.
18577	Washburn, Sherwood Larned (1911-...), is an American anthropologist.
18578	Washing machine is a machine that quickly washes clothes, linens, and other items.
18579	Washington is a state on the Pacific Coast in the northwestern United States.
18580	Washington, Booker T. (1856-1915), was the most influential black leader and educator of his time in the United States.
18581	Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States.
18582	Washington, George (1732-1799), known as the "Father of his Country," was the first president of the United States.
18583	Washington, Treaty of, was a treaty signed in 1871 by the United States and Great Britain in Washington, D.C.
18584	Washington Conference was a meeting held in Washington, D.C., to discuss naval disarmament and certain problems involving east Asia.
18585	Washington Monument is a great obelisk built in honour of George Washington.
18586	Wasp is any of a large number of insects closely related to bees and ants.
18587	Wassermann, August von (1866-1925), was a German bacteriologist and immunologist.
18588	Waste disposal is the process of getting rid of human waste products.
18589	Wat Tyler's Rebellion, also called the Peasants' Revolt, was an uprising by English farm labourers in 1381.
18590	Watch is a small, portable clock.
18591	Water is the most common substance on earth.
18592	Water beetle is the name given to many separate families of beetles that live in the water.
18593	Water buffalo. Several kinds of wild oxen may be called water buffaloes.
18594	Water bug is the common name for insects that spend most of their lives in the water.
18595	Water chestnut is the common name for two very different kinds of aquatic plants.
18596	Water clock, also called clepsydra, was an instrument that recorded time by measuring water escaping from a vessel.
18597	Water crowfoot is a water plant of the buttercup family, native to Europe and Asia.
18598	Water flea is the common name of a group of tiny crustaceans that live primarily in freshwater ponds and lakes.
18599	Water glass, also known as soluble glass, is a jellylike compound of sodium, silicon, and oxygen.
18600	Water hyacinth is a plant that grows chiefly in the tropical regions of the world.
18601	Water lily, also called pond lily, is the popular name for various beautiful water plants that grow in both temperate and hot climates.
18602	Water meter is a device that measures the volume of water that flows through a pipe or a large channel.
18603	Water moccasin is a poisonous snake that lives in the southeastern United States.

18604	Water plant, also called aquatic plant or hydrophyte, is a name used for any plant that is specially adapted to live in water.
18605	Water pollution is one of our most serious environmental problems.
18606	Water polo is a sport in which two teams in a pool try to score by throwing or pushing a hollow rubber ball into the opponents' goal.
18607	Water power is a valuable source of energy.
18608	Water-skiing is a popular sport in which a person wearing special skis is pulled over the water by a speeding motorboat.
18609	Water softening is a method of removing from water the minerals that make it hard.
18610	Water wheel changes the energy of falling water into mechanical energy which can be used for running machinery.
18611	Watercolour is a painting method by which an artist works with water-thinned colours on a white or tinted surface, usually paper.
18612	Waterfall is a sudden fall of a river or stream.
18613	Waterford is one of the six counties in the province of Munster in the Republic of Ireland.
18614	Waterford (pop 40,345) is a city in southeastern Ireland.
18615	Watergate was the name of one of the biggest political scandals in United States history.
18616	Waterhouse, Henry (1770-1812), a British naval officer, introduced Merino sheep to Australia.
18617	Waterloo, Battle of, fought on June 18, 1815, was the final battle of the French military genius, Napoleon Bonaparte.
18618	Watermark is an identifying mark pressed into paper as it is formed by a papermaking machine.
18619	Watermelon is a large, sweet fruit.
18620	Watermill is a mill (grinding machine) that is operated by water wheels.
18621	Waterproofing is a way of treating cloth, leather, wood, or other materials so that they will shed water.
18622	Waters, Ethel (1900-1977), was a popular black American singer and actress.
18623	Waterspout is a tornado that occurs over a lake or ocean.
18624	Watford (pop. 72,100) is the largest town in Hertfordshire, England.
18625	Watson, Chris (1867-1941), the first Labor prime minister of Australia, held office for four months in 1904.
18626	Watson, James Dewey (1928-...), is an American biologist.
18627	Watson, John Broadus (1878-1958), an American psychologist, became best known as the leader of a revolutionary movement in psychology called behaviourism.
18628	Watson-Watt, Sir Robert Alexander (1892-1973), a Scottish electronics engineer and inventor, helped to develop radar.
18629	Watt is a unit of power in the metric system.
18630	Watt, James (1736-1819), was a Scottish engineer whose improved engine design first made steam power practicable.
18631	Watteau, Antoine (1684-1721), a French painter, developed a style and subject matter that began the rococo movement.
18632	Wattle is the name used in Australia for trees and shrubs of the Acacia group.
18633	Wattle Day is celebrated in New South Wales, Australia, on August 1 every year.
18634	Wattmeter is an instrument used to measure electric power.
18635	Watts, George Frederic (1817-1904), a British painter and sculptor, won fame for his portraits.
18636	Watts, Isaac (1674-1748), an English clergyman, wrote more than 700 hymns and psalms.
18637	Waugh, Evelyn (1903-1966), was an English author best known for his satirical novels about wealthy London society.
18638	Wavell, Archibald Percival (1883-1950), was a British soldier and statesman.
18639	Waveney (pop. 105,500) is a local government district in Suffolk, England.
18640	Waverley (pop. 111,500), a local government district in Surrey, England, takes its name from a now ruined abbey near Farnham.

18641	Waves are motions that carry energy, but not matter, from one place to another.
18642	Wax is a fatty substance that is widely used as a protective coating for various surfaces.
18643	Wax myrtle is a large, fragrant evergreen shrub or small tree found along the eastern coast of the United States.
18644	Waxbill is any one of a group of small, colourful, seed-eating birds found in Africa, Asia and Australia.
18645	Waxwing is a silky-feathered, greyish-brown bird that is larger than a sparrow, and has a conspicuous crest or topknot.
18646	Wayang is the traditional drama of Java and Bali, in Indonesia.
18647	Wayne, Anthony (1745-1796), was an American officer in the American Revolution.
18648	Wayne, John (1907-1979), an American film star, became famous for his he-man roles.
18649	Weakfish, also called squeteague, is a saltwater food fish of the croaker family.
18650	Weald is a region in southern England between the North Downs and the South Downs in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.
18651	Wealden (pop. 127,700) is a large, mainly rural local government district in East Sussex, England.
18652	Weapon. Weapons have played an important part in the history of humanity.
18653	Wear Valley (pop. 62,100) is a local government district in the county of Durham, England.
18654	Weasel is a small furry animal that has a long, slender body and short legs.
18655	Weather is the state of the atmosphere at some place and time.
18656	Weather vane is a device that turns freely on an upright rod and points in the direction from which wind comes.
18657	Weatherill, Bernard (1920-...), became Speaker of the United Kingdom House of Commons in 1983.
18658	Weaverbird is any one of a large family of birds best known for weaving intricate nests from plant fibres.
18659	Weaving is the process of making cloth by crossing two sets of threads over and under each other.
18660	Web browser is a software package used to access locations on the World Wide Web, part of the global computer network called the Internet.
18661	Web site is a collection of information at a specific address on the World Wide Web.
18662	Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, were British social reformers.
18663	Weber is a unit used to measure magnetic flux in a magnetic field.
18664	Weber, Carl Maria von (1786-1826), was the first important composer of German romantic opera.
18665	Weber, Max (1864-1920), was a German sociologist and economist.
18666	Weber, Max (1881-1961), was a pioneer modern painter in America.
18667	Webern, Anton (1883-1945), was an Austrian composer.
18668	Webster, Daniel (1782-1852), was the best-known American orator, and one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of his time.
18669	Webster, John (1580?-1625?), an English playwright, is noted for two tragedies, The White Devil (completed about 1612) and The Duchess of Malfi (completed about 1613).
18670	Webster, Margaret (1905-1972), an American actress and director, became famous for her exciting productions of Shakespeare's plays.
18671	Webster, Noah (1758-1843), was an American educator and journalist who won fame for compiling Webster's Dictionary.
18672	Wedding anniversary. It is customary for married couples to celebrate their wedding anniversaries.
18673	Wedekind, Frank (1864-1918), was a German playwright who savagely attacked the smugness, hypocrisy, and corruption he saw in middle-class morality.
18674	Wedge is a device that has two or more sloping surfaces that taper either to a sharp edge or to a point.

18675	Wedge, John Helder (1793-1872), an English-born surveyor, explored many parts of the island of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania).
18676	Wedge-tailed eagle is the fourth largest eagle in the world.
18677	Wedgwood, Josiah (1730-1795), was the outstanding leader in the pottery industry during the greatest period of British pottery making.
18678	Wedgwood, Dame Veronica (1910-...), an English historian and writer, became a leading authority on the 1600's, especially the people and events of the English Civil War.
18679	Wedgwood ware is a type of pottery first made by the English potter Josiah Wedgwood about 1759.
18680	Wednesday is the English name for the fourth day of the week.
18681	Wee Waa is a town in the Namoi River Valley in northwestern New South Wales, 607 kilometres from Sydney, Australia.
18682	Weed is any plant that grows where people do not want it to grow.
18683	Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882), was an American journalist and political leader.
18684	Week is a division of time which includes seven days.
18685	Weeks, Sinclair (1893-1972), an American businessman, served as secretary of commerce from 1953 to 1958 under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.
18686	Weelkes, Thomas (1575?-1623), an English organist and composer, won fame for his madrigals.
18687	Weems, Mason Locke (1759-1825), was an American clergyman who became famous as a writer and travelling bookseller.
18688	Weever is any one of a small group of marine fish best known for a painful sting.
18689	Weevil is the name of many kinds of beetles with a long snout.
18690	Wegener, Alfred (1880-1930), a German meteorologist, was the first person to set out continental drift as a scientific theory.
18691	Weight is the gravitational force put forth on an object by the planet on which the object is located.
18692	Weight, Carel (1908-1997), a British painter, used a realistic style to represent such feelings as anger, love, fear, hate, and loneliness.
18693	Weight control is the process of controlling the amount of body fat.
18694	Weight lifting involves the lifting of weights attached to a barbell.
18695	Weights and measures are the standards used to find the size of things.
18696	Weill, Kurt (1900-1950), was a German composer famous for his music for the theatre.
18697	Weimaraner is a hunting dog that originated in Weimar, Germany, in the 1800's.
18698	Weinberger, Caspar Willard (1917-...), was a United States Republican government official who held two Cabinet posts.
18699	Weipa (pop. 2,417) is a community on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, Australia.
18700	Weisgard, Leonard (1916-...), is an American artist and illustrator of children's books.
18701	Weismann, August (1834-1914), a German biologist, is known chiefly for his theories of heredity and evolution.
18702	Weissmuller, Johnny (1904-1984), was a United States swimmer who won five Olympic gold medals and set 28 free-style world records.
18703	Weizmann, Chaim (1874-1952), served as the first president of Israel from 1949 until his death.
18704	Weka is a large bird that lives only in New Zealand.
18705	Welcome Stranger is the name given to a nugget of gold discovered at Moliagul, in Victoria, Australia, on Feb. 5, 1869.
18706	Welding is a method of permanently joining two pieces of metal, usually by means of heat.
18707	Welkom (pop. 106,000) is a city in South Africa.
18708	Well is a hole in the earth from which a fluid is withdrawn.
18709	Welland Ship Canal is one of Canada's greatest engineering projects.
18710	Welles, Orson (1915-1985), was an American actor and film director.

18711	Wellingborough (pop. 66,100) is a borough in Northamptonshire, England.
18712	Wellington (pop. 325,682) is the capital and second largest city of New Zealand.
18713	Wellington, Duke of (1769-1852), was a British soldier and statesman who was known as The Iron Duke.
18714	Wells is an ancient cathedral city and market town in Somerset, England.
18715	Wells, H. G. (1866-1946), was a famous English novelist, historian, science writer, and author of science-fiction stories.
18716	Wells, Fargo & Company was an early American express and banking organization.
18717	Wells, Lawrence Allen (1860-1938), was an Australian surveyor and explorer.
18718	Wels, also called the European catfish, is a large freshwater fish.
18719	Welsbach, Baron von (1858-1929), was an Austrian chemist and pioneer in artificial lighting.
18720	Welsh language is the national language of the people of Wales.
18721	Welsh literature holds a place of special importance for the people of Wales.
18722	Welsh springer spaniel looks like its relative, the English springer.
18723	Welsh terrier is one of the oldest English breeds of dogs.
18724	Welty, Eudora (1909-...), is an American short-story writer and novelist known for her searching studies of small-town life in the South.
18725	Welwitschia, also called tumboa, is a peculiar plant that grows in the sandy deserts of southwestern Africa.
18726	Welwyn Hatfield (pop. 91,600) is a local government district in Hertfordshire, England.
18727	Wembley, a region of the London Borough of Brent, is famous mainly for its sports stadium.
18728	Wen is a cyst (growth) in the skin.
18729	Wenning, Pieter Willem Frederick (1873-1921), was one of South Africa's major painters.
18730	Wentworth, Benning (1696-1770), an American, served as royal governor of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1767.
18731	Wentworth, William Charles (1790-1872), was an Australian pioneer, statesman, and lawyer.
18732	Wenzhou, also spelled Wen-chou (pop. 508,611), is a busy seaport and a major city in the Zhejiang Province of China.
18733	Werewolf, according to superstition, is a person who changes into a wolf.
18734	Werfel, Franz, (1890-1945), was an Austrian writer.
18735	Wergeland, Henrik Arnold (1808-1845), was a Norwegian patriot and author.
18736	Werner, Abraham Gottlob (1749?-1817), a German geologist, formulated a theory on the origin of the earth that was widely accepted in his time.
18737	Wertenbaker, Timberlake (1951-...), is a British playwright.
18738	Weser River is an important German waterway.
18739	Wesker, Arnold (1932-...), became established as a leading British playwright with his trilogy of plays, Chicken Soup with Barley, Roots, and I'm Talking About Jerusalem.
18740	Wesley, Charles (1707-1788), an English clergyman of the Church of England, was a founder of Methodism and shared the leadership of the movement with his brother John.
18741	Wesley, John (1703-1791), a clergyman of the Church of England, was a founder of Methodism.
18742	Wesleyan Church is a United States religious denomination that was founded in 1968.
18743	Wessex, the kingdom of the West Saxons, was an Anglo-Saxon kingdom in southern England.
18744	West, Mae (1892-1980), was an American actress who became famous for the humorous, bawdy sexuality of her stage and film performances.
18745	West, Morris (1916-...), an Australian author, gained an international reputation through his more than 20 novels, which have been published in 27 languages.
18746	West, Nathanael (1903?-1940), was an American novelist noted for a brilliant but bitter view of modern American life.
18747	West, Dame Rebecca (1892-1983), was the pen name of a British novelist and literary critic, who was also one of the greatest journalists of the 1900's.

18748	West, The. In American history, the frontier (unsettled area) usually lay to the west of settled regions.
18749	West Bank is a territory in the Middle East that lies between Israel and Jordan.
18750	West Bengal is a state in northern India on the western border of Bangladesh.
18751	West Country, The, is the southwestern part of England.
18752	West Devon (pop. 44,400) is an extensive local government area in Devon, England, encompassing 1,165 square kilometres.
18753	West Dorset (pop. 86,300) is a local government district in Dorset, England.
18754	West Highland white terrier is the only all-white breed of Scottish terrier.
18755	West Indies are a collection of tropical islands that form a cultural region at the western edge of the North Atlantic Ocean.
18756	West Indies, University of the (UWI), is an autonomous (self-governing) regional institution supported by, and serving, 14 countries in the West Indies.
18757	West Lancashire (pop. 106,600) is a local government area in Lancashire, England.
18758	West Lindsey (pop. 72,200) is a local government area in Lincolnshire, England.
18759	West Lothian is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
18760	West Midlands is an area in the middle of England.
18761	West Oxfordshire (pop. 88,700) is a local government area in Oxfordshire, England.
18762	West Point, New York, a United States military reservation, has served as the site of the U.S. Military Academy since 1802.
18763	West Somerset (pop. 34,100) is a local government district in Somerset, England.
18764	West Virginia (pop. 1,801,625) is a small, mountainous state in the eastern United States.
18765	West Wiltshire (pop. 105,900), a local government district in Wiltshire, England, contains the towns of Bradford on Avon, Melksham, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Westbury.
18766	Westbury, Lord (1800-1873), Richard Bethell, First Baron Westbury, served the British government as solicitor general (1852-1856), attorney general (1856-1861), and lord chancellor (1861-1865).
18767	Westcott, Edward Noyes (1846-1898), wrote the novel David Harum, published shortly after his death.
18768	Westergaard, Harald Malcolm (1888-1950), a distinguished American civil engineer and mathematician, became noted for his applications of mathematical analysis in the solution of engineering problems.
18769	Western Australia is the largest of the six states of Australia.
18770	Western Cape is a province in the southwest of South Africa.
18771	Western Church was a name given to the Roman Catholic Church after the Great Schism of the 800's to distinguish it from the Eastern Orthodox Church.
18772	Western Downs is a pastoral area in Queensland, Australia.
18773	Western European Union (WEU) is a defence alliance that includes most of the Western European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
18774	Western frontier life marks one of the most exciting chapters in the history of the United States.
18775	Western Isles is a group of islands lying off the western coast of Scotland.
18776	Western Reserve. In 1662, King Charles II of England granted the colony of Connecticut a charter.
18777	Western Sahara, formerly Spanish Sahara, is an area on the northwest coast of Africa.
18778	Western Samoa is an independent island country in the Pacific Ocean.
18779	Western Union Telegraph Company owns and operates a commercial telegraph system and many other communication services in the United States.
18780	Western Wall is a high wall in Jerusalem.
18781	Westinghouse, George (1846-1914), an American inventor and manufacturer, invented the air brake for railway trains.

18782	Westinghouse Electric Corporation is one of the world's largest suppliers of equipment and services relating to the control, distribution, generation, and use of electric power.
18783	Westland is a region on the western coast of the South Island of New Zealand.
18784	Westmeath is a landlocked county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
18785	Westminster, City of (pop. 181,500), is a borough in Greater London.
18786	Westminster, Palace of, is the group of buildings containing the Houses of Parliament, St. Stephen's Hall, and Westminster Hall.
18787	Westminster Abbey is a great national church that stands near the Houses of Parliament in London.
18788	Westminster Cathedral is one of Britain's finest Roman Catholic churches.
18789	Westminster Choir is one of the most famous choral organizations in the United States.
18790	Westminster Hall is a building connected with the Houses of Parliament in London.
18791	Westminster School is one of the oldest independent schools of England.
18792	Westminster System is a form of government developed by Britain in the 1700's and 1800's.
18793	Weston, Edward (1850-1936), an inventor and manufacturer, was noted for pioneering in the development of electric meters.
18794	Weston, Edward (1886-1958), was an American photographer.
18795	Westphalia is a former Prussian province of western Germany.
18796	Westward movement carried American settlers across the continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
18797	Weta is a New Zealand insect.
18798	Wetland is an area of land where the water level remains near or above the surface of the ground for most of the year.
18799	Wewak (pop. 19,890) is the provincial capital for the East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea.
18800	Wexford is a county in the province of Leinster in the Republic of Ireland.
18801	Weygand, Maxime (1867-1965), a French soldier, served as chief of staff to Marshal Ferdinand Foch during World War I.
18802	Weyler y Nicolau, Valeriano (1838-1930), a Spanish general, was appointed governor of Cuba in 1896.
18803	Weymouth and Portland (pop. 61,000) is a local government district in Dorset, England.
18804	Whale is a huge sea animal that looks much like a fish.
18805	Whampoa (1816-1880), a Chinese businessman, became wealthy by selling food to ships visiting Singapore harbour.
18806	Whangarei (pop. 44,183) is a city in the northeast of the North Island of New Zealand.
18807	Wharton, Edith (1862-1937), was an American author.
18808	Wheat is the world's most important food crop.
18809	Wheatley, Dennis (1897-1977), was a British novelist who won fame as a writer of thrillers.
18810	Wheatley, Phillis (1753?-1784), was the first important black American poet.
18811	Wheatstone, Sir Charles (1802-1875), was a British physicist and inventor.
18812	Wheatstone bridge is a type of electric circuit used to determine an unknown resistance (see ELECTRIC CIRCUIT [Circuit mathematics]).
18813	Wheel and axle is a mechanical device used in lifting loads.
18814	Wheelbarrow is a device for moving loads too heavy to lift by hand.
18815	Wheeler, Sir Charles (1892-1974), a British sculptor, is best known for his portraits, and decorative sculptures on monuments and buildings.
18816	Wheeler, Sir Mortimer (1890-1976), was a leading British archaeologist.
18817	Whelk is a large sea snail with a sturdy spiral shell.
18818	Whetstone is any abrasive stone, natural or artificial, that is used for grinding and sharpening.
18819	Whig Party was a name applied to political parties in England, Scotland, and America.
18820	Whineray, Wilson (1935-...), one of New Zealand's greatest Rugby Union captains, was a brilliant front-row forward.

18821	Whip scorpion is the name of about 75 species of scorpion-like animals.
18822	Whip snake is a small Australian snake.
18823	Whipbird is named after the whiplike crack at the end of the whistling call of the eastern whipbird.
18824	Whiplash is an injury to the neck which results from a sudden, violent backward and forward movement of the head.
18825	Whippet is a medium-sized hound with great speed.
18826	Whipping post is a post to which people are tied when being whipped as a form of punishment.
18827	Whippoorwill is a North American bird named after its odd, whistling call, which sounds like "whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will." The whippoorwill lives in the eastern, central, and southern parts of the United States.
18828	Whirlpool is a mass of water which spins around and around rapidly and with great force.
18829	Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 was brought about by a federal tax in 1791 on United States whiskey makers.
18830	Whisky is a strong alcoholic beverage made from such grains as barley, maize, rye, and wheat.
18831	Whist is an old English card game from which bridge developed.
18832	Whistle is a device that makes a sound when air or steam is blown through it.
18833	Whistler, James Abbott McNeill (1834-1903), was an American artist.
18834	White, E. B. (1899-1985), was an American author.
18835	White, Edward Higgins, II (1930-1967), in 1965 became the first United States astronaut to leave his craft while in outer space.
18836	White, Gilbert (1720-1793), an English naturalist, wrote Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne (1789), a work considered a classic by naturalists and students of English literature.
18837	White, Patrick (1912-1990), an Australian writer, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1973.
18838	White, Paul Dudley (1886-1973), an American doctor, was regarded as one of the world's great authorities on heart diseases.
18839	White, Peregrine (1620-1703), was the first English child born in New England, on the Mayflower in Cape Cod Bay.
18840	White, T. H. (1906-1964), was a British novelist.
18841	White Australia policy was the popular name for Australia's old immigration policy.
18842	White Horses are figures of horses that have been cut into the slopes of chalk hills in various regions of Britain.
18843	White House is the official residence of the president of the United States.
18844	White Island is a volcanic island off the northern coast of the North Island of New Zealand.
18845	White Mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountain system in North America.
18846	White paper is a British government report or policy statement on an important subject.
18847	White Sands National Monument is in southern New Mexico, U.S.A. It contains great deposits of wind-blown gypsum sand, which forms dunes.
18848	White Sea is an arm of the Arctic Ocean.
18849	Whitebait is the name New Zealanders give to small, greenish fish about 10 to 15 centimetres long that move downstream in autumn to lay their eggs in estuaries.
18850	Whitefield, George (1714-1770), was an English Anglican preacher and evangelist.
18851	Whitefish is the name of a group of fish that live in fresh water.
18852	Whitehall is a street in Westminster, in London.
18853	Whitehead, Alfred North (1861-1947), was an English mathematician and philosopher.
18854	Whitehead, John (?-1814), was sentenced to transportation for life at the York Assizes in England in 1801 for stealing two pairs of breeches (trousers).
18855	Whitelaw, Lord (1918-...), Viscount Whitelaw of Penrith, a British politician, was lord president of the council and leader of the House of Lords from 1983 until his retirement in 1988.
18856	Whiteley, Brett (1939-1992), an Australian painter, first won the Archibald Prize for portrait painting in 1977.
18857	Whiteley, William (1831-1907), founded the first department store in London, in 1872.

18858	Whiteman, Paul (1890-1967), was a famous American orchestra conductor.
18859	Whiteread, Rachel (1963-...), is a British sculptor.
18860	Whitewash is a white mixture made from whiting, glue, water, common salt, flour, and unslaked lime.
18861	Whitgift, John (1530?-1604), archbishop of Canterbury, was a staunch defender of the Church of England's faith, constitution, and ritual.
18862	Whiting is a slender-bodied fish, about 70 centimetres long.
18863	Whiting, John (1915-1963), was a British actor turned playwright.
18864	Whitlam, Gough (1916-...), was prime minister of Australia from 1972 to 1975.
18865	Whitley Council is a body that deals with the conditions of service of non-industrial civil servants and with the efficiency of the civil service in the United Kingdom.
18866	Whitman, Marcus (1802-1847), was an American pioneer, doctor, and missionary among the Indians.
18867	Whitman, Walt (1819-1892), was an American poet who wrote Leaves of Grass.
18868	Whitney, Eli (1765-1825), an American inventor, is best known for his cotton gin.
18869	Whitsunday Islands are a group of tropical islands off the northern Queensland coast of Australia, between Proserpine and Mackay.
18870	Whittaker, Charles Evans (1901-1973), was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1957 to 1962.
18871	Whittaker, James Warren (1929-...), became the first American to reach the summit of Mount Everest.
18872	Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807-1892), was an American poet.
18873	Whittington, Dick, was an English folk hero.
18874	Whittle, Sir Frank (1907-...), a British aeronautical engineer, became one of the leading pioneers in the development of the turbojet engine.
18875	Whitworth, Sir Joseph (1803-1887), was a British mechanical engineer and inventor.
18876	Who, The, became one of the most popular British groups in the history of rock music.
18877	Whooping cough, also called pertussis, is a serious, highly contagious disease of the respiratory system.
18878	Whooping crane is one of the rarest birds.
18879	Whyalla (pop. 25,740) is a city in South Australia.
18880	Whymper, Edward (1840-1911), was the first man to climb the Matterhorn.
18881	Wicker is a small, flexible branch or twig, usually of willow, that can be woven to make baskets, furniture, and other objects.
18882	Wickersham, George Woodward (1858-1936), an American lawyer, served as attorney general from 1909 to 1913 in the Cabinet of US President William Howard Taft.
18883	Wickham, John Clements (1798-1864), was a British naval officer, who, from 1831 to 1836, was second in command of the Beagle on the expedition for which Charles Darwin was the naturalist.
18884	Wicklow is a county of the province of Leinster, on the east coast of the Republic of Ireland.
18885	Wieland, Heinrich Otto, (1877-1957), a German chemist, developed basic theories of the mechanism by which living cells produce energy by oxidation.
18886	Wieniawski, Henri (1835-1880), one of the most celebrated violinists of the 1800's, has often been called the Chopin of the violin.
18887	Wiesbaden (pop. 266,623), is a resort city 10 kilometres northeast of Mainz in Germany.
18888	Wiese, Kurt (1887-1974), an American artist and writer, illustrated more than 100 books.
18889	Wiesel, Elie (1928-...), an American author, became a leading spokesman for survivors of Nazi concentration camps during World War II (1939-1945).
18890	Wiesenthal, Simon (1908-...), is an Austrian Jew who helped bring more than 1,100 Nazi war criminals to justice.
18891	Wig is a false covering of hair for the head.

18892	Wigan (pop. 301,900) is a local government area in the northwest of England centred on the industrial town of Wigan, in Greater Manchester, mid-way between Liverpool and Manchester.
18893	Wigeon, also spelled widgeon, is a duck found in Europe and in North America.
18894	Wight, Isle of, is England's largest offshore island.
18895	Wigner, Eugene Paul (1902-1995), was an American theoretical physicist.
18896	Wigtown (pop. 30,043) was a local government area in Dumfries and Galloway Region, Scotland.
18897	Wigwam is the name for a kind of dwelling used by the Algonquian-speaking American Indians of the eastern woodlands.
18898	Wilberforce, Samuel (1805-1873), was an important figure in the Anglican Church in England.
18899	Wilberforce, William (1759-1833), a British politician and philanthropist, was a leader in the fight to abolish the slave trade and slavery in the British Empire.
18900	Wilbye, John (1574?-1638), is considered by many people to be the greatest English composer of madrigals (see MADRIGAL).
18901	Wild, Jonathan (1682?-1725), was an English thief who built up a large criminal organization in London.
18902	Wild carrot, also called Queen Anne's lace, is a carrot that grows wild.
18903	Wild Colonial Boy is a ballad describing the exploits and final capture of a young Australian bushranger (escaped convict living in the bush), Jack Donahoe.
18904	Wild Geese were Irish soldiers who fled from Ireland to fight for countries on the mainland of Europe in the late 1600's and 1700's.
18905	Wild rice is a cereal grain that grows on an aquatic grass.
18906	Wildcat is a name generally given to small, wild members of the cat family.
18907	Wilde, Jimmy (1892-1969), a British boxer, was the first official flyweight boxing champion of the world.
18908	Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900), was a British author, playwright, and wit.
18909	Wilde, Sir William Robert Wills (1815-1876), the father of the author Oscar Wilde, won fame as a writer on antiquities and places of interest in Ireland.
18910	Wilder, Billy (1906-...), is a leading film director, producer, and writer.
18911	Wilder, Laura Ingalls (1867-1957), was an American author of books for children.
18912	Wilder, Thornton Niven (1897-1975), was an American playwright and novelist.
18913	Wilderness Road was an important American pioneer road.
18914	Wildlife conservation is the wise management of natural environments for the protection and benefit of plants and animals.
18915	Wiley, Harvey Washington (1844-1930), an American chemist, campaigned against dishonest practices in food processing.
18916	Wilfrid, Thomas (1889-1968), developed and demonstrated a musical instrument called the clavilux (colour organ).
18917	Wilhelm, or in English, William, was the name of two German emperors.
18918	Wilhelmina (1880-1962), became queen of the Netherlands in 1890 when her father, William III, died.
18919	Wilkes, John (1727-1797), a British politician, fought for the freedom of the press.
18920	Wilkins, Sir Hubert (1888-1958), was an Australian explorer, scientist, aviator, and photographer.
18921	Wilkins, Maurice Hugh Frederick (1916-...), is a British biophysicist.
18922	Wilkins, Roy (1901-1981), was a noted black American leader and was often called "Mr. Civil Rights." He served as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1955 to 1977.
18923	Wilkinson, Richard James (1867-1941), a British administrator in Malaya (now Malaysia), became known for his work as a scholar of the Malay language.
18924	Will, in law, is a document that disposes of a person's property after the person's death.
18925	Will-o'-the-wisp is a ghostly, bluish light sometimes seen over marshes and graveyards.

18926	Willard, Emma Hart (1787-1870), became known as the first American woman publicly to support higher education for women.
18927	Willcocks, Sir David (1919-...), a British organist and choral conductor, won acclaim for his work with the Choir of King's College, Cambridge.
18928	Willcocks, Sir William (1852-1932), a British civil engineer, planned and supervised the building of the first, low Aswan Dam on the River Nile in Egypt.
18929	Willemstad (pop. 50,000) is the capital of the Netherlands Antilles.
18930	Willet is a large shore bird of North and South America.
18931	Willett, William (1856-1915) an Englishman, advocated putting clocks an hour ahead of standard time during the summer.
18932	William was the name of four kings of England.
18933	William I (1772-1843) was the first king of the present-day kingdom of the Netherlands.
18934	William I, Prince of Orange (1533-1584), was the father of the Dutch Republic.
18935	William of Ockham (1284?-1347?), also spelled Occam, was an English philosopher and theologian.
18936	William of Wykeham (1324-1404), an Englishman, founded New College, Oxford, in 1380 and later founded Winchester College.
18937	Williams, Daniel Hale (1856-1931), a black American doctor, pioneered in surgery on the human heart.
18938	Williams, Emlyn (1905-1987), was a Welsh actor and playwright.
18939	Williams, Eric (1911-1981), a West Indian scholar and statesman, was the first prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago.
18940	Williams, Fred (1927-1982), an Australian painter, won the Wynne Prize for landscape painting at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in 1966 and 1976.
18941	Williams, G. Mennen (1911-1988), an American politician, served six terms as governor of Michigan from 1949 to 1960.
18942	Williams, Hank (1923-1953), was an American country and western singer and composer.
18943	Williams, John (1941-...), is an Australian guitarist of great technical skill and musicianship.
18944	Williams, John James (1904-1988), won recognition as a U.S. senator for exposing waste and corruption in the federal government.
18945	Williams, Roger (1603?-1683), was an English clergyman, a founder of the colony of Rhode Island in New England, U.S.A., and a strong supporter of religious and political liberty.
18946	Williams, Roy Lee (1915-1989), served as president of the Teamsters Union, the largest trade union in the United States, from 1981 to 1983.
18947	Williams, Shirley (1930-...), a British politician, was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party.
18948	Williams, Tennessee (1911-1983), was an American playwright whose dramas portray the loneliness and isolation of life.
18949	Williams, William (1731-1811), was a Connecticut signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
18950	Williams, William Carlos (1883-1963), was an American poet.
18951	Williamsburg, Virginia (pop. 11,530), is a historic city that lies on a peninsula between the James and York rivers.
18952	Williamson, David (1942-...), became Australia's best-known and most successful playwright.
18953	Williamson, Henry (1895-1977), was a British author of novels and nature stories.
18954	Williamson, J. C. (1845-1913), was the founder of one of Australia's leading theatrical companies, J. C. Williamson Ltd. His company has been prominent in theatre in Australia since 1904.
18955	Williamson, Malcolm (1931-...), an internationally known Australian composer, became master of the queen's music in 1975.
18956	Willingdon, Marquess of (1866-1941), a British colonial official, served as viceroy (ruler) of India from 1931 to 1936.

18957	Willis, Norman David (1933-...), a British trade unionist, was general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) from 1984 until 1993.
18958	Wilmot, David (1814-1868), an American politician, served in the United States House of Representatives from 1845 to 1851 as a Democrat.
18959	Willmot, Eric (1936-...), an Aboriginal educator, became director general of education in South Australia in 1992.
18960	Willow is a large group of graceful trees and shrubs that usually have slender branches and narrow leaves.
18961	Wills, Helen Newington (1906-1998), an American tennis player, won more major tennis championships than any other woman in the world.
18962	Wills, William John (1834-1861), was second-in-command on the ill-fated Australian expedition led by Robert O'Hara Burke in 1860 and 1861.
18963	Willy wagtail is among the most widespread of Australian birds.
18964	Wilmington, Earl of (1673?-1743), was the second prime minister of Britain.
18965	Wilson, Lord (1916-1995), served as prime minister of the United Kingdom (UK) from 1964 to 1970 and from 1974 until his retirement in 1976.
18966	Wilson, Sir Angus (1913-1991), was a British author of novels and satirical short stories.
18967	Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees (1869-1959), a British physicist, invented the cloud chamber in 1912.
18968	Wilson, Colin (1931-...), a British author, achieved fame with his book <i>The Outsider</i> (1956), a wide-ranging, unorthodox study of nonconformism in culture and society.
18969	Wilson, Edmund (1895-1972), an American author, became known for his works in such fields as biblical studies, history, literature, and political science.
18970	Wilson, Edward (1872-1912), an English explorer, took part in Robert Falcon Scott's two expeditions to Antarctica (see SCOTT, ROBERT FALCON).
18971	Wilson, John (1923-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was tanaiste (deputy prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland from 1991 to 1993.
18972	Wilson, Richard (1714-1782), was one of the masters of British landscape painting, and also a fine portrait painter.
18973	Wilson, William Bauchop (1862-1934), was the first secretary of labour of the United States.
18974	Wilson, Woodrow (1856-1924), was president of the United States from 1913 to 1921.
18975	Wilson cloud chamber is a device that makes the paths of electrically charged subatomic particles visible.
18976	Wilsons Promontory is the southernmost point of the Australian mainland.
18977	Wilt, in plants, is a condition in which the leaves and stems droop and die.
18978	Wiltshire, an inland county in southwestern England, is best known for its rich farmlands and for its many prehistoric remains.
18979	Wimmera is a rich agricultural district in western Victoria, Australia.
18980	Winant, John Gilbert (1889-1947), was United States ambassador to the United Kingdom from 1941 to 1946.
18981	Winch is a crank that is used to give rotary motion to a machine.
18982	Winchester (pop. 95,700) is an ancient city in Hampshire, England.
18983	Winchester College at Winchester, England, is one of the oldest and most prominent independent schools in the country.
18984	Winckelmann, Johann Joachim (1717-1768), was a German scholar who has been called the father of both archaeology and art history.
18985	Wind is air moving across the earth's surface.
18986	Wind chill is an estimate of the relationship between wind speed and temperature, with respect to the physical effects of the wind on living things.
18987	Wind tunnel is a ground-based testing facility used to study the effects of wind, or airflow, on aircraft and other vehicles and structures.

18988	Windarra, in the Laverton district of Western Australia, is the site of large nickel deposits.
18989	Windermere is the largest lake in England.
18990	Windhoek (pop. 104,100) is the capital and largest city of Namibia (South West Africa).
18991	Windlass is a simple machine used to lift weights and pull loads.
18992	Windmill is a machine that is operated by wind power.
18993	Window is an opening in a wall or door to admit light and air into a closed space.
18994	Windsor is one of Australia's oldest towns.
18995	Windsor is the name of the present royal family of the United Kingdom.
18996	Windsor, Ontario (pop. 191,435; met. area pop. 262,075), is the southernmost city of Canada.
18997	Windsor, Duchess of (1896-1986), was the wife of Edward, Duke of Windsor, who as King Edward VIII of Great Britain and Northern Ireland gave up his throne in 1936 in order to marry her.
18998	Windsor, Treaty of, was an agreement made in 1175 between Henry II, king of England, and Rory O'Connor, last high king of Ireland.
18999	Windsor and Maidenhead (pop. 132,465) became a unitary authority in Berkshire, England, in 1998, with all local government powers within its boundaries.
19000	Windsor Castle is the principal residence outside of London of the United Kingdom's Royal Family.
19001	Windsurfing is a common term for two similar water sports--sailsurfing and sailboarding.
19002	Windward Islands are a group of islands that lie in the southeastern West Indies.
19003	Wine is an alcoholic beverage most often made from the juice of grapes.
19004	Wingate, Orde Charles (1903-1944), a major general in the British Army, organized the Chindits, the "long-range penetration force" that fought behind the Japanese lines in Burma during World War II.
19005	Wingate's Raiders were a group of Allied soldiers who fought behind Japanese lines in Burma during World War II (1939-1945).
19006	Winged Victory is a beautiful ancient Greek statue that was discovered by a French archaeologist in 1863.
19007	Wingti, Paias (1950?-...), a Roman Catholic Highlander, was prime minister of Papua New Guinea from 1985 to 1988, and was reelected in 1992.
19008	Winkelried, Arnold von, is the legendary national hero of Switzerland.
19009	Winnipeg (pop. 652,354) is the capital of Manitoba, and Canada's fourth-largest city.
19010	Winslow, Edward (1595-1655), was a founder of Plymouth Colony in America.
19011	Winsor, Justin (1831-1897), was an American historian and librarian.
19012	Winstedt, Sir Richard (1878-1966), was a British colonial administrator in Malaya from 1902 to 1935.
19013	Winter is the coldest season of the year.
19014	Winter, Fred (1926-...), was a leading British steeplechase jockey until his retirement in 1964, when he became a successful trainer.
19015	Wintergreen is a hardy woodland plant that bears white flowers.
19016	Winthrop, John (1588-1649), an American colonial leader, was a Puritan governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
19017	Winthrop, John, Jr. (1606-1676), was a colonial governor of Connecticut, U.S.A. In 1662, he got a charter from King Charles II of England that gave Connecticut the right to govern itself and elect its own rulers.
19018	Wire is a long, thin, flexible metal rod that has a uniform cross section.
19019	Wire fox terrier is a popular breed of small, sturdy dogs.
19020	Wire glass consists of sheets of glass from 6 to 19 millimetres thick that contain a wire mesh embedded during the manufacturing process.
19021	Wirehaired pointing griffon is a hunting dog that originated in France and the Netherlands in the late 1800's.
19022	Wireworm is the name given to the hard-skinned grubs, or larvae, of click beetles.

19023	Wirral (pop. 322,100) is a local government district in Merseyside, England, situated on the Wirral peninsula.
19024	Wirtz, William Willard (1912-...), was the United States secretary of labor from 1962 to 1969.
19025	Wisconsin is a Midwestern state of the United States that has long been known for its dairy products.
19026	Wise, John (1652-1725), was a Congregational minister of colonial Massachusetts, U.S.A. He vigorously opposed actions by both church and government that he believed would deprive colonists of their rights and privileges.
19027	Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen Cardinal (1802-1865), was made cardinal and first archbishop of Westminster in 1850.
19028	Wissler, Clark (1870-1947), an American anthropologist, was noted for his studies of Amerindians.
19029	Wister, Owen (1860-1938), was an American novelist.
19030	Wisteria is the name of a group of thick-growing vines that bear large clusters of flowers.
19031	Witch hazel is a shrub or small tree used to make a soothing lotion.
19032	Witchcraft is the use of supposed magic powers, generally to harm people or to damage their property.
19033	Witchetty grubs are a favourite delicacy of the Australian Aborigines.
19034	Witchweed is the name of about 50 species of plants of the figwort family.
19035	Witenagemot means a meeting of the witan (or wise men) of Anglo-Saxon England.
19036	Witness is a person who gives testimony in a judicial, legislative, or administrative proceeding.
19037	Wittenoom Gorge is located in northwestern Australia.
19038	Wittgenstein, Ludwig (1889-1951), was one of the most important philosophers of the 1900's.
19039	Witwatersrand is South Africa's most important industrial, commercial, and financial urban area.
19040	Woad is a tall, erect plant of the mustard family, grown as a source of the blue dye, indigo.
19041	Wodehouse, P. G. (1881-1975), was an English writer famous for his humorous novels and short stories.
19042	Woffington, Peg (1714?-1760), was an Irish actress who became famous for her portrayal of the male character Sir Harry Wildair in George Farquhar's The Constant Couple at Covent Garden, London, in 1740.
19043	Wohler, Friedrich (1800-1882), a German chemist, in 1828 became the first person to make an organic substance (in this case urea) from inorganic chemicals.
19044	Woking (pop. 84,000) is a residential town in Surrey, England, 40 kilometres southwest of London.
19045	Wokingham (pop. 136,300) is a market and residential town in Berkshire, England.
19046	Wolds are open tracts of hilly uplands in southern and central England.
19047	Wolf is one of the largest members of the dog family.
19048	Wolfe, James (1727-1759), was the British general whose success in the Battle of Quebec in 1759 won Canada for the British Empire.
19049	Wolfe, Thomas Clayton (1900-1938), was an American author who won fame for his autobiographical novels.
19050	Wolfe, Tom (1931-...), is an American journalist, essayist, novelist, and social commentator.
19051	Wolfenden, Lord (1906-1985), a British educationalist, became president of Chelsea College, University of London, in 1973.
19052	Wolffish live in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific.
19053	Wolfhound is the name of a family of dogs made up of three hunting breeds--the Irish wolfhound, the borzoi or Russian wolfhound, and the Scottish deerhound.
19054	Wolfitt, Sir Donald (1902-1968), a British actor, had special success in playing Shakespeare's tragic roles, particularly King Lear.
19055	Wolfram von Eschenbach (1170?-1220?), was a German knight and poet.
19056	Wolframite is one of the two most important ores of tungsten.

19057	Wollongong (pop. 337,524), a city in New South Wales, Australia, lies in the Illawarra district along the southern coast of the state.
19058	Wollstonecraft, Mary (1759-1797), a British author, was best known for her book A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792).
19059	Wolseley, Frederick York (1837-1899), an Australian sheep farmer, invented the shearing machine.
19060	Wolseley, Garnet Joseph (1833-1913), Viscount Wolseley, was a British soldier.
19061	Wolsey, Thomas Cardinal (1475?-1530), was an English statesman and a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
19062	Wolverhampton (pop. 239,800) is an industrial town in West Midlands, England, 21 kilometres northwest of Birmingham.
19063	Wolverine is a fur-bearing animal that lives in the northern woods and tundras (cold, treeless plains) of Europe, Asia, and North America.
19064	Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is an American nonprofit organization that works to lessen social problems.
19065	Wombat is the largest burrowing marsupial.
19066	Wombeyan Caves are limestone caves in the southern highlands of New South Wales, Australia.
19067	Women's movement is a group effort, chiefly by women, that seeks to improve women's lives or the lives of others.
19068	Wonder, Stevie (1950-...), is an American composer, singer, and musician.
19069	Wood is a tough substance under the bark of trees, shrubs, and certain other plants.
19070	Wood, Grant (1891-1942), was an American artist known for his paintings of the rural Midwest.
19071	Wood, Haydn (1882-1959), a British composer, composed many popular songs for his wife, Dorothy Court, who was a music-hall singer.
19072	Wood, Sir Henry (1869-1944), a British conductor, founded and conducted the promenade concerts at London's Queen's Hall and, later, at the Royal Albert Hall.
19073	Wood, Jethro (1774-1834), an American Quaker farmer, produced an improved cast-iron plough with removable pieces at points of greatest wear.
19074	Wood, Mervyn (1917-...), an Australian rowing champion, won the double sculls event at the Empire Games in 1950 and 1954.
19075	Wood, Robert Elkington (1879-1969), an American industrialist and soldier, helped make Sears, Roebuck and Company one of the world's largest general merchandising firms.
19076	Wood, Robert Williams (1868-1955), was an American physicist.
19077	Wood anemone is the name of two species of white-flowered woodland plants of the Northern Hemisphere.
19078	Wood chopping is a popular competitive sport in Australia and New Zealand.
19079	Wood duck is a colourful water bird that lives in forests of southern Canada and throughout wooded areas of the United States.
19080	Wood louse is the name of a group of land-living crustaceans (animals with a body shield) with flattened, oval bodies.
19081	Wood pewee is a small bird of eastern North America related to the flycatcher.
19082	Wood rat, also called pack rat or trade rat, is a native of North and Central America.
19083	Wood swallow is the name of a group of birds from Southeast Asia and Australia.
19084	Woodard, Nathaniel (1811-1891), was a Church of England priest and educational reformer.
19085	Woodcarving is the act of creating figures or designs in wood by cutting or chiselling.
19086	Woodchuck, also called ground hog, is an animal that belongs to the squirrel family.
19087	Woodcock is the name of several species of birds in the snipe family.
19088	Woodcut is a picture or design made from a block of wood.
19089	Wooden shoe, or clog, is a type of footwear worn chiefly by people who live in the moist lowlands of the Netherlands.
19090	Woodfull, Bill (1897-1965), was one of Australia's finest cricket captains and opening batsmen.

19091	Woodlark is a small bird related to the skylark.
19092	Woodlark Islands are a group of islands in the Solomon Sea, about 354 kilometres east of New Guinea.
19093	Woodpecker is a bird that uses its long, chisel-like bill for drilling into trees.
19094	Woods, Granville T. (1856-1910), was a black American inventor who obtained more than 50 patents.
19095	Woods, Michael (1935-...), an Irish Fianna Fail politician, was minister for the marine in the Republic of Ireland for a time in 1992, and minister for social welfare from 1993 to 1994.
19096	Woods, Tiger (1975-...), is a champion American golfer.
19097	Woodspring (pop. 174,300) was a local government area in Avon, England.
19098	Woodstock festival was the most famous American outdoor rock music concert of the 1960's.
19099	Woodward, Robert Burns (1917-1979), an American chemist, won the 1965 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work in synthetic organic chemistry.
19100	Woodworth, Robert Sessions (1869-1962), was an American psychologist known for his work in experimental psychology.
19101	Woodworking is the forming and shaping of wood to make useful and decorative objects.
19102	Wookey Hole, in Somerset, England, is a series of limestone caverns in the Mendip Hills near Cheddar.
19103	Wool is a fibre that comes from the fleece of sheep and some other animals.
19104	Woolf, Virginia (1882-1941), was a major English novelist, critic, and essayist.
19105	Woollcott, Alexander (1887-1943), an American journalist and storyteller, became well known for his unusual personality and his sharp tongue.
19106	Woolley, Sir Leonard (1880-1960), was a British archaeologist.
19107	Woolley, Sir Richard Van Der Riet (1906-1986), was the United Kingdom's astronomer royal from 1956 to 1971.
19108	Woolloomooloo is a wharfside suburb on the southern shore of Sydney harbour in Australia.
19109	Woolly monkey is a type of large monkey that lives in the Amazon River basin of South America.
19110	Woolsack is the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom Parliament.
19111	Woolton, Lord (1883-1964), was the food minister for the United Kingdom during World War II.
19112	Woolworth is the family name of two American businessmen who were brothers.
19113	Woomera (pop. 1,600), a town in northern South Australia, is the site of an Australian base for rocket, missile, and space research.
19114	Worcester (pop. 81,000) is a historic English cathedral city.
19115	Worcestershire (pop. 534,285) is a United Kingdom local government area in western England.
19116	Word processing is the use of computers to type, edit, and print letters, reports, and other documents.
19117	Wordsworth, William (1770-1850), is considered by many scholars to be the most important English romantic poet.
19118	Work, in physics, is a result of a force moving an object through a distance against a resistance.
19119	Workstation is a set of computer equipment designed for use by one person at a time.
19120	World is the planet earth viewed especially as the home of human beings and other living things.
19121	World, History of the. Human beings have probably lived on the earth about 2 million years.
19122	World Bank is an international organization that provides loans to governments and private firms for development projects, such as irrigation, education, and housing.
19123	World Council of Churches is a worldwide organization of about 300 Protestant, Anglican, Old Catholic, and Orthodox churches.
19124	World government. Some people believe that a single authority should dispense justice and maintain law and order for the whole world.
19125	World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
19126	World Heritage List is an international registry of sites that have great natural or cultural value.

19127	World Intellectual Property Organization is an international agency that works to protect legal rights in artistic and literary works, inventions, trademarks, and other original creations.
19128	World Jewish Congress is an international association of Jewish organizations from more than 70 countries.
19129	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN).
19130	World War I (1914-1918) involved more countries and caused greater destruction than any other war except World War II (1939-1945).
19131	World War II (1939-1945) killed more people, destroyed more property, disrupted more lives, and probably had more far-reaching consequences than any other war in history.
19132	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is the largest independent conservation group in the world.
19133	World Wide Web is the part of the Internet that provides graphics, audio, and video.
19134	World's fair is an international exposition that features exhibits dealing with commerce, industry, and science.
19135	Worm is any of several kinds of animals that have a soft, slender body and no backbone or legs.
19136	Worms (pop. 71,827), is a historic town and river port in Germany.
19137	Worms, Edict of, was a decree that declared Reformation leader Martin Luther a heretic and cast him and his followers outside the protection of the law.
19138	Wormwood is a large group of plants that give off pleasant odours.
19139	Worrall, Eric (1924-1987), an Australian naturalist, established the Australian Reptile Park at Gosford, in New South Wales, Australia, in 1960.
19140	Worsted is a smooth, shiny, strong wool yarn.
19141	Worthing (pop. 94,100) is a seaside resort and residential town in West Sussex, England.
19142	Wouk, Herman (1915-...), is a popular American novelist and playwright.
19143	Woundwort is the name of several species of plants of the mint family.
19144	Wovoka (1856?-1932), a Paiute Indian, founded the Ghost Dance religion of the western American Indians.
19145	Woy Woy is a popular fishing resort on the eastern coast of New South Wales, Australia, 90 kilometres north of Sydney.
19146	Wran, Neville (1927-...), a member of the Australian Labor Party, was premier of New South Wales from 1976 to 1987.
19147	Wrangel, Ferdinand von (1794-1870), Baron von Wrangel, was a Russian naval officer and colonial administrator.
19148	Wrasse is the name of a family of over 500 species of ocean fish.
19149	Telford and the Wrekin (pop. 137,100), was a local government district in Shropshire, England, administered from the new town of Telford.
19150	Wren is the name of a group of small, energetic birds found in most parts of the world.
19151	Wren, Sir Christopher (1632-1723), was an English architect, scientist, and mathematician.
19152	Wren, Percival Christopher (1885-1941), was a British novelist.
19153	Wrestling is a sport in which two opponents try to pin (hold) each other's shoulders to a mat on the floor.
19154	Wrexham (pop. 113,600) is a local government area in northeastern Wales.
19155	Wright, Sir Almroth (1861-1947), was a British doctor and scientist.
19156	Wright, Billy (1924-1994), a British football-player, captained Wolverhampton Wanderers and England soccer teams.
19157	Wright, Frances (1795-1852), was a lecturer and journalist who worked to promote human rights in the United States.
19158	Wright, Frank Lloyd (1867-1959), was one of America's most influential and imaginative architects.
19159	Wright, Judith (1915-...) an Australian poet, became the leader of post-World War II poetry in Australia.

19160	Wright, Richard (1908-1960), is often considered the most important black American writer of his time.
19161	Wright, Russel (1904-1976), an American industrial designer, created some of the most successful dinnerware designs of the 1930's and 1940's.
19162	Wright brothers--Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948)--were Americans who invented and built the first successful aeroplane.
19163	Wrightson, Patricia (1921-...), one of the most prominent Australian writers of fiction for children, won the Children's Book of the Year Award three times.
19164	Wrist is the joint that connects the hand and the forearm.
19165	Writ is generally used in its legal meaning to describe the written orders of a court of law.
19166	Writing, as a career, attracts more people than any other field in the arts.
19167	Writing is a system of human communication by means of visual symbols or signs.
19168	Wroclaw (pop. 643,600) is a city that lies in southwestern Poland on the Oder River.
19169	Wryneck, also called snakebird, is the name of two species of small birds.
19170	Wu Daozi (A.D. 700's), was a famous Chinese painter.
19171	Wuhan (pop. 3,832,536) is the collective name for the adjacent cities of Hankou, Hanyang, and Wuchang in Hubei Province of China.
19172	Wundt, Wilhelm (1832-1920), a German philosopher, became known as the father of modern psychology.
19173	Wyangala Dam provides a storage reservoir on the Lachlan River near Cowra in central western New South Wales, Australia.
19174	Wyatt, James (1746-1813), an English architect, was a leading rival and successor of Robert Adam.
19175	Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503?-1542), was an English poet.
19176	Wychavon (pop. 99,800) is a local government district in Hereford and Worcester, England.
19177	Wycherley, William (1640?-1716), an English playwright, ranks with Sir George Etherege and William Congreve as a leading author of witty satires called comedies of manners during the Restoration period of English literature.
19178	Wycliffe, John (1328?-1384), was a leading English philosopher in religion and politics during the late Middle Ages.
19179	Wycombe (pop. 154,500) is a local government district in Buckinghamshire, England.
19180	Wye is a river in England and Wales.
19181	Wyeth, Andrew (1917-...), probably ranks as the most popular American painter of his time.
19182	Wyler, William (1902-1981), was a film director whose films have a high artistic quality and wide popular appeal.
19183	Wylie, an Aborigine from Albany, in Western Australia, accompanied Edward John Eyre on his heroic journey of exploration from Fowlers Bay, in South Australia, to Albany, in 1841.
19184	Wyndham, John (1903-1969), was the pen name of John Beynon Harris, a British science-fiction writer.
19185	Wyoming (pop. 455,975) is a state in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
19186	Wyoming Valley Massacre, one of many tragedies of the American Revolution (1775-1783), occurred in what is now Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.
19187	Wyre (pop. 99,700) is a local government district in western Lancashire, England.
19188	Wyre Forest (pop. 93,400) is a local government district in Hereford and Worcester, England.
19189	Wyss family wrote The Swiss Family Robinson, a popular children's adventure story about a shipwrecked family.
19190	Wyszynski, Stefan Cardinal (1901-1981), was the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland from 1948 until his death.
19191	X is the 24th letter of the English alphabet.
19192	X-ray fish is a small carnivorous fish that lives in the lower reaches of the River Amazon, including brackish (slightly salty) waters.

19193	X rays are one of the most useful forms of energy.
19194	Xavier, Saint Francis (1506-1552), was a Spanish Jesuit missionary.
19195	Xenon is a chemical element, with the symbol Xe, that makes up about 1 part in 20 million of the earth's atmosphere.
19196	Xenophon (430?-355? B.C.) was a Greek soldier, historian, and writer.
19197	Xerox Corporation, a leading United States company, ranks as one of the world's largest industrial organizations.
19198	Xerxes I (519?-465 B.C.), ruled the Persian Empire from 486 B.C. until his death.
19199	Xhosa are a black people whose ancestors settled in southern Africa.
19200	Xi Jiang, also spelled Hsi Chiang, is the most important river of southern China.
19201	Xiamen (pop. 639,436) is a seaport on the coast of Fujian Province in southeast China.
19202	Xi'an (pop. 2,872,539), also spelled Xian or Sian, is the capital and largest city of the Shaanxi Province in China.
19203	Xinjiang, also spelled Sinkiang, is a region in western China.
19204	Xunzi (340?-245? B.C.), also spelled Hsun Tzu, was an influential Chinese philosopher best known for his belief that human nature is basically evil.
19205	Xylophone is a percussion instrument that consists chiefly of a number of bars arranged on a frame like the keys of a piano.
19206	XYZ Affair was the name given to a controversial exchange of diplomatic proposals between France and the United States in 1797.
19207	Y is the 25th letter of the English alphabet.
19208	Yabby is an Australian freshwater crayfish.
19209	Yablonovyy Mountains lie in southeastern Siberia, in Russia.
19210	Yacht is a sailing vessel, usually a small one, that is used only for pleasure.
19211	Yahya Khan, Agha Muhammad (1917-1980), was president of Pakistan from 1969 to 1971.
19212	Yak is the wild ox of Asia.
19213	Yakubovsky, Ivan Ignatievich (1912-1976), was deputy defence minister of the Soviet Union from 1967 to 1976.
19214	Yale, Elihu (1649-1721), an English merchant, was an official of the East India Company and a benefactor of Yale University.
19215	Yale, Linus, Jr. (1821-1868), an American inventor and manufacturer, is best known for his inventions of locks.
19216	Yale University is a coeducational, privately endowed, nonsectarian school in New Haven, Connecticut, New England, U.S.A. Chartered in 1701, Yale is the third oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.
19217	Yalta (pop. 85,000) is a city in Ukraine.
19218	Yalta Conference was one of the most important meetings of key Allied leaders during World War II (1939-1945).
19219	Yalu River rises from the highest peak of the Changbai Shan, or Long White Mountains, of Manchuria.
19220	Yam is a major food crop in many tropical countries.
19221	Yamamoto, Isoroku (1884-1943), commanded the Japanese combined fleet at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.
19222	Yamashita, Tomoyuki (1885-1946), a Japanese general in World War II, was executed for "violation of the laws of war." A brilliant field commander, Yamashita advanced rapidly in Korea and Manchuria.
19223	Kofun era was the time in Japanese history from about A.D. 300 to 710.
19224	Yampi Sound lies at the northern end of King Sound, on the northern coast of Western Australia.
19225	Yang, Chen Ning (1922-...), a Chinese-born physicist, shared the 1957 Nobel Prize for physics with Tsung Dao Lee (see LEE, TSUNG DAO).

19226	Yangtze River, also called Yangtze Kiang, is the world's third- longest river, and the longest and most important river in China.
19227	Yankee. People of other countries often call any person from the United States a Yankee.
19228	Yankee Doodle is a song that has been popular in America since colonial days.
19229	Yaounde (pop. 653,670), is the capital of Cameroon, a country in western central Africa.
19230	Yap Ah Loy (1837-1885), a Chinese immigrant to Malaya, helped to transform the obscure mining village of Kuala Lumpur into a town that eventually became the capital of Malaysia.
19231	Yap Islands form an island group in the western Pacific Ocean.
19232	Yard is a unit of length in the imperial system of measurement used in English-speaking countries before the introduction of the metric system.
19233	Yarra is a river in southeastern Victoria, Australia.
19234	Yarra, an Australian sloop commanded by Lieutenant Commander R. W. Rankin, was escorting a convoy to Australia during World War II (1939-1945), when it encountered three Japanese cruisers and two destroyers south of Java on March 4, 1942.
19235	Yarralumla is the official residence of the governor general of Australia.
19236	Yarrawonga (pop. 5,522), is a town on the Murray River in central northern Victoria, Australia.
19237	Yawata is an important centre of Japan's heavy industry.
19238	Yawning is the act of opening the mouth wide, or gaping, to take in air.
19239	Yaws, also called framboesia, is a disease that attacks chiefly children of humid tropical regions.
19240	Yeager, Charles Elwood (1923-...), an American, was the first man to fly faster than the speed of sound.
19241	Year is the time the earth takes to make one complete revolution around the sun.
19242	Yeast is a living substance that bakers put into dough to make it rise.
19243	Yeats, Jack Butler (1871-1957), an Irish painter, became well known for his romantic portrayal of scenes from Irish life.
19244	Yeats, John Butler (1839-1922), an Irish painter, writer, and conversationalist, was the father of Jack Butler Yeats and William Butler Yeats.
19245	Yeats, William Butler (1865-1939), an Irish poet and dramatist, won the 1923 Nobel Prize for literature.
19246	Yekaterinburg (pop. 1,286,000) is a trading and manufacturing centre in the Ural Mountains of Russia.
19247	Yellow fever is a virus disease carried by certain mosquitoes.
19248	Yellow Sea is an arm of the Pacific Ocean extending inland for about 640 kilometres between the east coast of China and Korea.
19249	Yellowhammer is the name of a bunting that lives in Europe.
19250	Yellowlegs is the name of two kinds of shore birds.
19251	Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, U.S.A., is the oldest national park in the world.
19252	Yellowstone River rises near the U.S. Continental Divide in northwestern Wyoming and flows north into Yellowstone National Park.
19253	Yellowthroat is a wood warbler that lives in North America.
19254	Yellowwood is the name of 94 species of evergreen timber trees found mainly in the mountain forests of the Southern Hemisphere.
19255	Yeltsin, Boris Nikolayevich (1931-...), is president of Russia, the vast country in eastern Europe and northern Asia that once led the Soviet Union.
19256	Yemen is a country in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.
19257	Yen is the monetary unit of Japan.
19258	Yenisey River drains an area of more than 2.6 million square kilometres in Siberia, a part of Russia.
19259	Yeoman was a retainer (dependant) of a feudal lord during the late Middle Ages in England.
19260	Yeomen of the Guard constitute the official bodyguard of the sovereign of the United Kingdom.
19261	Yerevan (pop. 1,114,000) is the capital and largest city of Armenia.

19262	Yerkes, Robert Mearns (1876-1956), was an American psychologist known for his research on the behaviour of apes.
19263	Yerkes Observatory is an astronomical observatory operated by the University of Chicago.
19264	Yevtushenko, Yevgeny (1933-...), is a Russian poet.
19265	Yew is the name of a group of evergreen trees and shrubs.
19266	Yiddish language is a language of European Jews and their descendants.
19267	Yiddish literature is the literature of Jews who write and speak the Yiddish language.
19268	Ynys Mon--Isle of Anglesey. See ANGLESEY.
19269	Yo-yo is a small toy that has been popular in Europe and the United States since the 1930's.
19270	Yoga is a term that has two meanings.
19271	Yoghurt, also spelled yogurt, is a smooth, semisolid dairy product made from milk.
19272	Yogyakarta (pop. 427,573) is a city in central Java, in Indonesia.
19273	Yokohama (pop. 2,992,644) is a Japanese port and a major centre of commerce and industry.
19274	Yom Kippur is the Jewish day of atonement and the most important and sacred Jewish holy day.
19275	York (pop. 100,600) is an ancient English cathedral city, and a university town, lying at the junction of the Ouse and Foss rivers in North Yorkshire.
19276	York is a branch of the English royal family of Plantagenet.
19277	York, Alvin Cullum (1887-1964), an outstanding American soldier of World War I (1914-1918), killed more than 20 Germans and forced 132 others to surrender on Oct. 8, 1918.
19278	Yorke Peninsula is a promontory in South Australia.
19279	Yorkshire is a large geographical area in northeastern England.
19280	Yorkshire terrier is a breed of toy dog that weighs 1.8 to 3.2 kilograms.
19281	Yoruba are a group of people who inhabit southwestern Nigeria and parts of Benin and Togo in West Africa.
19282	Yosemite National Park is a great wilderness in east-central California, United States.
19283	Young (pop. 10,685), is a town in New South Wales, Australia.
19284	Young, Andrew Jackson, Jr. (1932-...), was the first black to serve as United States ambassador to the United Nations (UN).
19285	Young, Arthur (1741-1820), was a British writer on agriculture whose works helped to encourage farming experiments and improved methods of farming.
19286	Young, Baroness (1926-...), a British Conservative Party politician, became the first woman leader of the House of Lords in 1981.
19287	Young, Brigham (1801-1877), an American religious leader, was the second president of the Mormon church, which is officially called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
19288	Young, Charles Augustus (1834-1908), an American astronomer, pioneered studies in the physics of the sun.
19289	Young, Cy (1867-1955), an American baseball player, was one of the greatest right-handed pitchers in the history of the game.
19290	Young, Edward (1683-1765), was an English poet.
19291	Young, Ella Flagg (1845-1918), was the first American woman to serve as superintendent of schools in a large city.
19292	Young, Francis Brett (1884-1954), was a popular English novelist and poet.
19293	Young, Geoffrey Winthrop (1876-1958), an Englishman, was one of the pioneers of the sport of mountaineering.
19294	Young, James (1811-1883), an English chemist, was a pioneer in the petroleum industry.
19295	Young, John Watts (1930-...), is a United States astronaut.
19296	Young, Lester Willis (1909-1959), an American tenor saxophonist, developed one of the most imitated styles in jazz history.
19297	Young, Owen D. (1874-1962), was an American businessman.
19298	Young, Stark (1881-1963), an American author, became best known for So Red the Rose (1934), a historical novel.

19299	Young, Thomas (1773-1829), was an English physicist, doctor, and scholar.
19300	Young Ireland was a political movement in Ireland in the 1800's that aimed at rekindling a spirit of nationalism in the Irish people by making them more aware of their traditions.
19301	Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is one of the largest nonprofit voluntary organizations in the world.
19302	Young Nick's Head is a headland of white cliffs at the southern end of Poverty Bay in the North Island of New Zealand.
19303	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) is the oldest and largest multiracial women's organization in the world.
19304	Younger of Prestwick, Lord (1931-...), a British Conservative politician, was secretary of state for defence from 1986 to 1989.
19305	Younghusband, Sir Francis (1863-1942), a British army officer, made many journeys of exploration in central Asia.
19306	Youth club is a club for young people between the ages of 12 and 20.
19307	Youth hostel is a place that offers basic, inexpensive overnight accommodation for travellers.
19308	Youth service is part of the education service in Britain and Ireland.
19309	Ypres (pop. 34,758) is a Belgian city in West Flanders, in the Dutch-speaking part of the country.
19310	Ytterbium is a chemical element with the symbol Yb.
19311	Yttrium is a chemical element with the symbol Y. It is a silvery-white metallic element.
19312	Yucatan Peninsula includes the southeastern Mexican states of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan; Belize; and part of El Peten, a department of Guatemala.
19313	Yucca is the name of a group of about 40 species of shrubs or trees of the agave family.
19314	Yugoslavia is what remains of a much larger country, also called Yugoslavia, that broke up into several independent nations in 1991 and 1992.
19315	Yukawa, Hideki (1907-1981), a Japanese physicist, became famous for his contributions to theoretical nuclear physics.
19316	Yukon River, one of the longest rivers in North America, flows through the Yukon Territory of Canada and through Alaska in the United States.
19317	Yukon Territory (pop. 30,766) is a region in northwest Canada.
19318	Yule is another word for Christmas.
19319	Yusof bin Ishak (1910-1970), a Malay leader, became the first local head of state for Singapore.
19320	Z is the 26th and last letter in the English alphabet.
19321	Za'ba (1895-1973) was the pen name of Zainal Abidin bin Ahmad, a Malay scholar who taught and wrote on Malay culture, language, and history.
19322	Zagreb (pop. 953,607) is the capital and largest city of Croatia.
19323	Zaharias, Babe Didrikson (1911?-1956), an American, is considered one of the greatest woman athletes in sports history.
19324	Congo (Kinshasa) is a large country in the heart of Africa.
19325	Zambezi River is the fourth longest river in Africa.
19326	Zambia is a country in south-central Africa.
19327	Zamboanga (pop. 442,345) is a beautiful city in the Philippines.
19328	Zander, also known as pike-perch, is a long-bodied relative of the perch that lives in lakes and rivers of central and northern Europe.
19329	Zangwill, Israel (1864-1926), was a novelist and dramatist.
19330	Zanzibar (pop. 133,000) is a historic seaport city on the west coast of Zanzibar Island, which is part of Tanzania.
19331	Zapata, Emiliano (1880?-1919), was a leader of the Mexican Revolution.
19332	Zebra is a striped member of the horse family.
19333	Zebulun was the name of one of the 12 tribes of Israel.
19334	Zechariah, Book of, is a book of the Old Testament or Hebrew Bible.
19335	Zedillo Ponce de Leon, Ernesto (1951-...), became president of Mexico in 1994.

19336	Zeehan (pop. 3,529), is a mining town in the western part of the Australian state of Tasmania, about 290 kilometres northwest of Hobart.
19337	Zeeman, Pieter (1865-1943), a Dutch physicist, became known for his discoveries in spectroscopy.
19338	Zeeman effect is the splitting of a spectral line when a source of light is placed in a magnetic field.
19339	Zeffirelli, Franco (1923-...), is an Italian film, theatre, and opera director.
19340	Zeiss, Carl (1816-1888), was a German maker of optical instruments.
19341	Zen is an East Asian form of Buddhism.
19342	Zenger, John Peter (1697-1746), gained the first major victory for freedom of the press in the American Colonies.
19343	Zenith, in astronomy, is the point in the sky located directly above a person standing on the surface of the earth.
19344	Zeno of Citium (335?-265? B.C.) was the founder of Stoic philosophy in Athens.
19345	Zeno of Elea (490?-430 B.C.) was a Greek philosopher who lived in the Greek colony of Elea in southern Italy.
19346	Zephaniah, Book of, is a book of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament.
19347	Zeppelin, Ferdinand von (1838-1917), was a famous German pioneer in lighter-than-air vehicles.
19348	Zero, in arithmetic, is the name of the digit 0, sometimes called nought or, in the past, a cypher.
19349	Zeus, in Greek mythology, was the king of the gods and the supreme ruler of people.
19350	Zhao Ziyang (1919-...), also spelled Chao Tzu-yang, served as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party from November 1987 until June 1989.
19351	Zhivkov, Todor (1911-...) was premier of Bulgaria from 1962 to 1971 and president from 1971 to 1989.
19352	Zhou dynasty, also spelled Chou, was a Chinese dynasty (family of rulers) that governed from about 1122 B.C. to 256 B.C. It was China's longest-ruling dynasty.
19353	Zhou Enlai (1898-1976), also spelled Chou En-lai, became premier and foreign minister of China when the Communists won control of the country in 1949.
19354	Zhu De (1886-1976) was one of the important leaders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
19355	Zhu Kezhen (1890-1974), a Chinese scientist, was a well-known specialist in climatology, the science that deals with climate.
19356	Zhuangzi, also spelled Chuang Tzu, was a Chinese philosopher of the 300's B.C. He ranks with Laozi (Lao Tzu) as the most important figure in the development of the philosophy called Taoism.
19357	Zhukov, Georgi Konstantinovich (1896-1974), a Russian army officer, became a military hero in the Soviet Union during World War II (1939-1945).
19358	Zia ul Haq, Mohammad (1924-1988), was a Pakistani general and political leader.
19359	Ziegfeld, Florenz (1869-1932), was an American theatre producer.
19360	Zim, Herbert Spencer (1909-1994), was an American author and educator.
19361	Zimbabwe, formerly called Rhodesia, is a landlocked country in southern Africa.
19362	Zimbalist, Efrem (1889-1985), was a well-known Russian violinist.
19363	Zinc, a chemical element with the symbol Zn, is a shiny, bluish-white metal.
19364	Zinjanthropus was a humanlike creature that most anthropologists believe lived about 1,750,000 years ago.
19365	Zinnemann, Fred (1907-...), is an Austrian-born American film director whose films are noted for their skilful character portrayal.
19366	Zinnia is a genus of garden plants of the daisy family.
19367	Zion is a word with many different meanings.
19368	Zionism is a movement for the establishment and maintenance of a national Jewish state in Palestine, the ancient Jewish homeland.
19369	Zip is a term often used to mean any kind of slide fastener.
19370	Zircon is a mineral composed chiefly of the elements silicon, oxygen, and zirconium.

19371	Zirconium, a chemical element with the symbol Zr, is a greyish-white metal.
19372	Zither is a stringed musical instrument that consists chiefly of a flat, wooden box with 32 or more strings or wires stretched along its length.
19373	Zodiac is a band of stars that appears to encircle the earth.
19374	Zodiacal light is a cone-shaped glow of faint light that is seen soon after twilight and just before dawn.
19375	Zoffany, Johann (1733-1810), an artist, painted many fine portraits of English royalty and theatrical pictures, particularly of actor David Garrick.
19376	Zola, Emile (1840-1902), a French author, made naturalism the leading form of literature in France in the late 1800's.
19377	Zone melting is a method of removing impurities from solid materials that are used in industry and in research.
19378	Zonta International is a worldwide service organization of executive women in business and the professions.
19379	Zoo is a place where people keep and display animals.
19380	Zoology is the study of animals.
19381	Zorach, William (1887-1966), was a Lithuanian-born artist and a prominent sculptor in the United States during the 1930's.
19382	Zorn, Anders Leonhard (1860-1920), was a Swedish painter and etcher.
19383	Zoroastrianism is an ancient religion.
19384	Zouaves were soldiers of certain infantry regiments in the French Army.
19385	Zsigmondy, Richard (1865-1929), an Austrian chemist, studied the manufacture of coloured glass which contained finely divided gold particles.
19386	Zubir Said (1907-1987), a gifted self-taught musician, composed Singapore's national anthem in 1957.
19387	Zuckerman, Lord (1904-1993), was chief scientific adviser to the United Kingdom government from 1964 to 1971.
19388	Zukerman, Pinchas (1948-...), is an Israeli-born violinist, violist, and conductor.
19389	Zulu are one of the main peoples of Africa.
19390	Zunz, Leopold (1794-1886), has been called the founder of modern Jewish scholarship.
19391	Zurayk, Constantine Kaisar (1909-...), became an eminent Arab scholar and diplomat.
19392	Zurbaran, Francisco (1598-1664), was a Spanish painter of the 1600's.
19393	Zurich (pop. 351,545; met. area pop. 834,299), also spelled Zurich, is the largest city in Switzerland and the capital of the canton (state) of Zurich.
19394	Zweig, Stefan (1881-1942), was a well-known Austrian writer of psychological novels, stories, biographies, and poems.
19395	Zwingli, Huldreich (1484-1531), was a leader of the Protestant Reformation.
19396	Zworykin, Vladimir Kosma (1889-1982), was a Russian-born American physicist and electronics engineer.
19397	Boothroyd, Betty (1929-...), was elected as the first woman speaker of the United Kingdom House of Commons in 1992.
19398	Hague, William (1961-...), a United Kingdom politician, became the youngest leader of the Conservative Party since William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806).
19399	Bridgend is a United Kingdom local government area in South Wales.
19400	Aberdeenshire (pop. 223,630) is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19401	Clackmannanshire (pop. 48,660) is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19402	South Ayrshire is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19403	South Lanarkshire is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19404	West Dunbartonshire is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19405	Renfrewshire is a United Kingdom local government area in Scotland.
19406	Hutu is the name of a group of black African people.

19407	Velociraptor was a quick, fierce meat-eating dinosaur.
19408	Baker, David (1861-1942), was an American mining engineer and steelworks planner.
19409	Mint is a historic Australian building located on Macquarie Street in Sydney.
19410	Moore, Thomas (1762-1840), was an English-born magistrate, and philanthropist, and one of the largest landholders in New South Wales, Australia.
19411	Blackwater (pop. 7,029), is a coal-mining centre in central Queensland, Australia.
19412	Mount Bischoff in northwestern Tasmania, Australia, was once the richest tin mine in the world.
19413	Hobart was the name given to an Australian light cruiser.
19414	Howe, George (1769-1821), was the first official printer in Australia.
19415	Hunter River, rises in the Mount Royal Range of New South Wales, Australia, and flows into the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle.
19416	Herefordshire (pop. 167,229) is a United Kingdom local government area in western England.
19417	Hill, Damon (1960-...) is a British Formula One car racing driver.
19418	Anti-Federalists were a political group in the United States in the late 1780's that feared a strong national government.
19419	Beerbohm, Sir Max (1872-1956), was an English comic writer and artist known for his brilliant wit.
19420	Anticonvulsant is a type of drug used to treat or prevent seizures.
19421	Antidepressant is the name of a group of drugs commonly used to treat major depression, a severe mental illness.
19422	Subatomic particle is a unit of matter smaller than an atom.
19423	Computer chip is a tiny piece of material, usually silicon, that contains a complex electronic circuit.
19424	Kasparov, Garry (1963-...) a Russian chess player, became the youngest world champion in chess history in 1985.
19425	Garcia, Carlos Polestico (1896-1971), was the fourth president of the Philippines, from 1957 to 1961.
19426	Beach Boys became one of the most popular groups in American rock music.
19427	Particle detector is a device that physicists use to observe subatomic particles, units of matter smaller than an atom.
19428	Borden, Sir Robert Laird (1854-1937), served as prime minister of Canada throughout World War I (1914-1918).
19429	Attention deficit disorder is a behaviour problem in which people have unusual difficulty paying attention, sitting still, or controlling their impulses.
19430	Byatt, A. S. (1936-...), is a British novelist, critic, and scholar.
19431	Byrd, William, II (1674-1744), was a wealthy American plantation owner and one of colonial Virginia's most prominent government officials.
19432	Hantavirus is the name of a group of viruses.
19433	Atropine is a drug derived from several plants in the nightshade family, especially from a bushy plant called belladonna or deadly nightshade.
19434	Spreadsheet is a computer program used to organize numerical and other data in rows and columns, and then to perform calculations involving the rows and columns of numbers.
19435	Netanyahu, Benjamin (1949-...), the leader of Israel's Likud Party, became prime minister of Israel in 1996.
19436	Pap Test, also known as cervical smear test is a procedure for detecting cancer cells and abnormalities that could become cancerous in the female genital tract.
19437	Chernomyrdin, Viktor Stepanovich, (1938-...), was prime minister of Russia from 1992 to 1998.
19438	Stevin, Simon (1548-1620), was a Flemish mathematician.
19439	Albright, Madeleine Korbel (1937-...), became the first woman secretary of state of the United States in 1997.
19440	Roughy is the name of a group of fish that live in temperate oceans throughout the world.

19441	Lewis, Carl (1961-...), an American athlete, ranks among the greatest sprinters and long jumpers in the history of athletics.
19442	Abbado, Claudio (1933-...), is an Italian symphony orchestra and opera conductor.
19443	Abbe, Cleveland (1838-1916), a U.S. meteorologist, was a pioneer of weather forecasting as a public service.
19444	Abbe, Ernst (1840-1905), was a German physicist and lens maker.
19445	Abbott, George (1887-1995), was a director, playwright, and producer who had one of the longest careers in the history of American theatre.
19446	Abel, John Jacob (1857-1938), was an American biochemist who made several important discoveries about the chemicals produced by the human body.
19447	Abeles, Sir Peter (1924-...), an Australian industrialist, played a prominent role in Australia's national transport business.
19448	Abrahams, Peter (1919-...), a black South African novelist, short-story writer, and journalist, was one of the first fiction writers to stress the brutalizing effect that apartheid had on the majority population of South Africa.
19449	Adams, Arthur H. (1872-1936), was a New Zealand journalist, poet, novelist, and playwright.
19450	Adams, Gerry (1948-...), is an Irish nationalist politician.
19451	Adams, Louisa Johnson (1775-1852), was the wife of John Quincy Adams, who served as 6th president of the United States from 1825 to 1829.
19452	Adams, Perseus (1933-...), a South African poet, produced verse that was largely inspired by nature and the beauty of South Africa's landscape.
19453	Adamson, Robert (1943-...), an Australian poet, editor, and publisher, emerged in the late 1960s as one of the finest talents of the New Australian School of poetry.
19454	Adcock, Fleur (1934-...), a New Zealand poet, published her first collection of poems in Wellington in 1964.
19455	Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali (1905-1977), an Indian politician, was the fifth president of the republic of India, serving from 1974 until 1977.
19456	Alda, Alan (1936-...), is an American actor, film director, and screenwriter.
19457	Alexander, Samuel (1859-1938), was an Australian-born philosopher who taught at the English universities of Oxford and Manchester.
19458	Alexandra Feodorovna (1872-1918), was a German princess who became the wife of Nicholas II, the last czar of Russia.
19459	Allan, Robert Marshall (1886-1946), was an Australian doctor specializing in gynaecology (women's diseases) and obstetrics (the care of women in childbirth).
19460	Allen, Sir Harry Brookes (1854-1926), was an Australian doctor who became famous for helping to win international recognition for academic qualifications gained in Australian universities.
19461	Allen, Gracie (1906?-1964), was an American comedienne on radio and television and in films.
19462	Allen, John Frank (1908-...), a Canadian-born British physicist, was one of the discoverers of superfluidity.
19463	Allen, Peter (1944-1992), an Australian singer, songwriter, pianist, and dancer, wrote the song I shall Call Australia Home.
19464	Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence (1836-1912), was a Dutch-born British painter of Greek and Roman subjects.
19465	Alpert, Herb (1935-...), is an American bandleader, trumpet player, and record company executive.
19466	Anastasia, Grand Duchess (1901-1918), was the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II of Russia.
19467	Anderson, Jessica (1925-...), won fame as an Australian novelist and writer of short stories.
19468	Anderson, Lindsay (1923-1994), a British film, television, and theatre director, was one of the most influential figures of the British cinema between the early 1960s and the late 1980s.

19469	Andrews Sisters were a singing trio that performed on radio and in films, especially during the 1940's.
19470	Archer, Jeffrey (1940-...), is an English novelist.
19471	Ashkenazy, Vladimir (1937-...), a Soviet-born pianist and conductor, ranks among the finest piano soloists of his generation.
19472	Askin, Robert (1907-1981), an Australian Liberal politician, served as the state premier of New South Wales from 1965 to 1975.
19473	Astley, Thea (1925-...), is an Australian novelist and short-story writer.
19474	Baker-Finch, Ian (1960-...), an Australian golfer, won the British Open Championship in 1991.
19475	Ball, Gary Ian (1953-1993), a New Zealand mountaineer, won fame by climbing the highest peaks on all seven continents.
19476	Barwick, Sir Garfield (1903-...), an Australian lawyer and Liberal politician, served in the government of Australia from 1958 to 1964 and as chief justice of the High Court of Australia from 1964 to 1981.
19477	Batten, John (1903-1993), was a film actor from New Zealand who bridged the transition between silent films and "talkies." He worked with such great film producer-directors as William Fox, D. W. Griffith, and Cecil B. De Mille.
19478	Bayliss, Sir William (1860-1924), an English biologist, helped discover hormones.
19479	Bell, John (1940-...), an Australian actor and theatre director, won fame for his productions of plays by Shakespeare and other classic dramatists as well as for his support of modern Australian playwrights.
19480	Bennett, Tony (1926-...), is an American singer noted for his warm, relaxed, voice.
19481	Benson, George (1943-...), is an American guitarist and singer who has achieved success both as a jazz musician and as a pop vocalist.
19482	Bergen, Candice (1946-...), is an American actress who has appeared in many films.
19483	Berkeley, Busby (1895-1976), an American dance director, was famous for his extravagant dance sequences in film musicals of the 1930's.
19484	Berkoff, Steven (1937-...), a British playwright, screenwriter, actor, and director, won fame as an original theatre artist.
19485	Berlin, Sir Isaiah (1909-1997), a Latvian-born British philosopher, historian of ideas, and diplomat, was one of the greatest thinkers of the 1900's.
19486	Bertolucci, Bernardo (1940-...), is an Italian film director and scriptwriter, whose films portray the sex, politics, and violence in complex relationships.
19487	Billy is a can used for cooking over an open fire.
19488	Blackmore, Maurice (1906-1977), was an Australian pioneer of alternative medicine and a manufacturer of vitamin and mineral pills and natural herbal cures.
19489	Blake, Eubie (1883-1983), was an African American composer and pianist whose career lasted more than 80 years.
19490	Blakey, Art (1919-1990), was a jazz drummer and one of the most influential bandleaders in jazz history.
19491	Bland, William (1789-1868), was a British-born surgeon who became one of the leading statesmen of New South Wales, Australia.
19492	Blunt, Anthony (1907-1983), a British art expert, won notoriety in 1979 after it became publicly known that he was a Soviet spy.
19493	Boas, Isaac (1878-1955), was a scientist who helped pioneer the papermaking industry in Australia.
19494	Boone, Pat (1934-...), an American singer and actor, was a popular performer during the middle 1950's and early 1960's.
19495	Boorman, John (1933-...), a British film director and producer, won critical acclaim for his work both in the United Kingdom and the United States.
19496	Borge, Victor (1909-...), is a Danish-born pianist and humorist.

19497	Boyle, Danny (1956-...), a British film director, won critical praise and popular success with his 1996 film <i>Trainspotting</i> , a story about the lives of four heroin addicts in a poor area of Edinburgh.
19498	Brenton, Howard (1942-...), a British playwright and director, rose to prominence in the late 1960's, writing for fringe theatre companies.
19499	Brookner, Anita (1928-...), a British novelist, won the Booker Prize, a prestigious United Kingdom literary award, in 1984 with <i>Hotel du Lac</i> .
19500	Brooks, Garth (1962-...), ranks among the most popular singers in the history of American country music.
19501	Brooks, Mel (1926-...), is an American film director, actor, writer, and producer known for his zany, satirical film comedies.
19502	Budd, Zola (1966-...), a South African-born athlete, is best remembered for her controversial appearance as a British team member in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.
19503	Buffon, Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de, (1707-1788), was a French naturalist whose writings helped advance the study of biology and geology.
19504	Bullen, Keith (1900-1976), a New Zealand-born mathematician and geophysicist, made important contributions to the study of earthquakes.
19505	Burgess, Guy (1911-1963), was a British journalist and diplomat who became notorious for his activities as a Soviet spy in association with Donald Maclean, Kim Philby, and Anthony Blunt.
19506	Burns, George (1896-1996), had one of the longest careers in American show business history.
19507	Bush, Barbara Pierce (1925-...), is the wife of George Bush, who served as 41st president of the United States (1989 to 1993).
19508	Butenandt, Adolf (1903-1995), was a German scientist.
19509	Butler, Guy (1918-...), is a South African poet and dramatist.
19510	Buzo, Alexander (1944-...), an Australian playwright, is noted for his wry humour and observations about human affairs.
19511	Caesar, Sid (1922-...), is an American comedian.
19512	Cage, Nicolas (1965-...), is an American film actor known for his versatility and his performances in offbeat roles.
19513	Caine, Michael (1933-...), is an English film actor.
19514	Cairns, Sir Hugh (1896-1952), an Australian-born British surgeon, won fame for his work in neurosurgery.
19515	Campion, Jane (1955-...), a New Zealand film director and screenwriter, achieved international fame with her film <i>The Piano</i> (1993).
19516	Carrey, Jim (1962-...), is a Canadian-born film actor who gained international fame for his slapstick comedy roles.
19517	Carter, Benny (1907-...), is an American jazz musician, composer, arranger, and bandleader.
19518	Carter, Rosalynn Smith (1927-...), is the wife of Jimmy Carter, who served as 39th president of the United States from 1977 to 1981.
19519	Channing, Carol (1921-...), is a musical comedy performer whose trademarks are her raspy voice and wide-eyed look.
19520	Chaudhury, Nirad (1897-...), an Indian author, became noted for his views on India's transition from British colony to independent republic.
19521	Checker, Chubby (1941-...), is an American performer of rock music.
19522	Cher (1946-...), is an American singer and actress.
19523	Chinmayananda, Swami (1916-1993), was an Indian holy man, philanthropist, and philosopher, who preached Hindu spiritualism to people throughout the world.
19524	Churchill, Caryl (1938-...), is an English dramatist known for her imaginative plays.
19525	Clapton, Eric (1945-...), is an English rock guitarist and composer.
19526	Clark, Champ (1850-1921), an American politician, became one of the best-known Democratic Party leaders of his time.

19527	Clark, Joseph Sill (1901-1990), an American Democratic politician, served in the United States Senate from 1957 to 1969.
19528	Cleese, John (1939-...), is an English actor and writer internationally known for his distinctive style of comedy.
19529	Cleveland, Frances Folsom (1864-1947), was the wife of Grover Cleveland, who served as 22nd and 24th president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897.
19530	Coleman, Ornette (1930-...), is an American jazz musician and composer.
19531	Collins, Judy (1939-...), is an American folk singer and composer who gained fame for supporting feminist and liberal political causes.
19532	Connery, Sean (1930-...), is a Scottish film actor who became famous for his role as the spy, James Bond.
19533	Cooke, Alistair (1908-...), a British-born American journalist and broadcaster, became famous for his articulate and informed observations on United States society, culture, and history.
19534	Coolidge, Grace Goodhue (1879-1957), was the wife of Calvin Coolidge, who served as 30th president of the United States from 1923 to 1929.
19535	Cooper, John Sherman (1901-1991), a Republican politician, served in the United States Senate for more than 20 years from 1946 to 1973.
19536	Costner, Kevin (1955-...), is an American actor.
19537	Crawford, Joan (1904-1977), was an American film star.
19538	Dandridge, Dorothy (1923-1965), was one of the first African American performers to become a film star.
19539	Davis, Sammy, Jr. (1925-1990), was a versatile American entertainer.
19540	Day, Doris (1924-...), is an American singer and film actress who gained fame for her clean-cut personality and appearance, and for her clear singing voice.
19541	De Bono, Edward (1933-...), a Maltese-born British psychologist, became best known for his courses and books on thinking skills.
19542	Dobzhansky, Theodosius, (1900-1975), a Russian-born American biologist, advanced the study of evolution.
19543	Domino, Fats (1928-...), is a pianist, songwriter, and singer who became one of the most popular and influential personalities in the history of rhythm and blues and rock music.
19544	Dunlop, Sir Ernest (1907-1993), was an Australian surgeon and war hero.
19545	Durang, Christopher (1949-...), is an American playwright best known for his black comedies that satirize social conventions and morality.
19546	Edwards, Blake (1922-...), is an American film director, producer, and writer who is best known for the "Pink Panther" series of film comedies.
19547	Eisenhower, Mamie (1896-1979), was the wife of Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as 34th president of the United States from 1953 to 1961.
19548	Eldridge, Roy (1911-1989), was one of the finest jazz trumpeters of the swing era of the 1930's.
19549	Ellison, Harlan (1934-...), is an American author best known for his science-fiction stories.
19550	Elroy, James (1948-...), is an American author best known for his realistic crime novels set in Los Angeles.
19551	Els, Ernie (1969-...), a South African professional golfer, won the United States Open Championship in 1994 at the age of 25.
19552	Elworthy, Lord (1911-1993), was a New Zealand-born marshal of the United Kingdom's (UK's) Royal Air Force.
19553	Evans, Bill (1929-1980), was an American jazz pianist.
19554	Falk, Peter (1927-...), is an American actor known for his distinctive side-of-the-mouth speaking style.
19555	Fanthorpe, U. A. (1929-...), a British poet, is noted for the polite and conversational style of her poetry as well as her touches of irony.

19556	Fassbinder, Rainer Werner (1946-1982), a German film director, author, and actor, became known for his politically controversial films.
19557	Feld, Bernard (1919-1993), was an American physicist who helped develop the first atomic bomb.
19558	Fermor, Patrick Leigh (1915-...), is a British author of books about travel.
19559	Field, Sally (1946-...), is an actress who moved from television comedies to serious film roles.
19560	Fiennes, Sir Ranulph (1944-...), an English explorer, became famous principally for his polar expeditions.
19561	Fillmore, Abigail Powers (1798-1853), was the first wife of Millard Fillmore, who served as 13th president of the United States from 1850 to 1853.
19562	Fo, Dario (1926-...), an Italian dramatist and actor, was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1997.
19563	Foale, Michael (1957-...), is a British-born astronaut working with the United States space programme.
19564	Ford, Betty (1918-...), is the wife of Gerald R. Ford, who served as 38th president of the United States from 1974 to 1977.
19565	Ford, Harrison (1942-...), is an American actor best known for his action film roles.
19566	Fosse, Bob (1927-1987), was an American director, dancer, and choreographer (creator of dances).
19567	Foster, Jodie (1962-...), is an American film actress and director.
19568	Mercer, Johnny (1909-1976), was a lyric writer of American popular music.
19569	Frayn, Michael (1933-...), a British playwright, novelist, and scriptwriter, became noted for his satirical wit and his fine observation of social and cultural habits.
19570	Frazier, Joe (1944-...), was heavyweight boxing champion of the world in the early 1970's.
19571	Friel, Brian (1929-...), is an Irish dramatist and writer of short stories.
19572	Garfield, Lucretia Rudolph (1832-1918), was the wife of James A. Garfield, who served as 20th president of the United States in 1881.
19573	Glashow, Sheldon Lee (1932-...), an American physicist, shared the Nobel Prize for physics in 1979 with Steven Weinberg and Abdus Salam.
19574	Gluckman, Jonathan (1914-1993), was a South African forensic pathologist who became best known as the person who performed the autopsy on the body of Steve Biko, the black South African political leader who died in police custody in 1977.
19575	Orton, Joe (1933-1967), was a controversial English playwright known for his savage "black" comedies.
19576	Bakke case was an important civil rights case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.
19577	Grant, Julia Dent (1826-1902), was the wife of Ulysses S. Grant, who served as 18th president of the United States from 1869 to 1877.
19578	Gray, Ken (1938-1993), was a New Zealand Rugby Union player and a member of the New Zealand national side, the All Blacks, during the 1960's.
19579	Greenaway, Peter (1942-...), a British film director and painter, became noted for making films that concentrate upon cinematic techniques and visual imagery.
19580	Griffith Joyner, Florence (1959-...), is an American athletics star.
19581	Halifax, Lord (1881-1959), a British Conservative Party politician, was at various times viceroy of India, British foreign secretary, and the United Kingdom's (UK's) ambassador to the United States.
19582	Haller, Albrecht von (1708-1777), a Swiss doctor, made important studies of the body's nervous system and muscles.
19583	Hampton, Christopher (1946-...), a British playwright and scriptwriter for television and cinema, became noted for his original plays, adaptations, and translations, as well as for his technical craftsmanship.
19584	Hancock, Herbie (1940-...), is an American musician, bandleader, and jazz composer.

19585	Hands, Terry (1941-...), a British theatre director, was involved in the artistic direction of the United Kingdom's Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC) between 1967 and 1991.
19586	Harding, Florence Kling (1860-1924), was the wife of Warren G. Harding, who served as 29th president of the United States from 1921 to 1923.
19587	Harriman, Pamela (1920-1997), was a British socialite who became a major supporter of the United States Democratic Party and served as U.S. ambassador to France from 1993 until her death.
19588	Harris, Max (1921-1995), an Australian poet, editor, and social commentator, helped encourage the modernist movement in the arts and in Australian literature in particular.
19589	Harrison, Anna Symmes (1775-1864), was the wife of William Henry Harrison, who served as 9th president of the United States for only 30 days.
19590	Harrison, Caroline Scott (1832-1892), was the first wife of Benjamin Harrison, who served as 23rd president of the United States from 1889 to 1893.
19591	Harrison, Tony (1937-...), is a British poet, playwright, and translator.
19592	Hayes, Lucy Webb (1831-1889), was the wife of Rutherford B. Hayes, who served as 19th president of the United States from 1877 to 1881.
19593	Hepburn, Audrey (1929-1993), was a film star who gained international fame for her elegance, beauty, and charm.
19594	Herzog, Werner (1942-...), is a German film director, actor, screenwriter, and producer.
19595	Heston, Charlton (1923-...), is an American film actor best known for his portraits of heroic characters in Biblical and medieval epics.
19596	Holley, Robert (1922-...), an American biochemist, shared the 1968 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with the American biochemist Marshall Warren Nirenberg and the Indian-born chemist Har Gobind Khorana.
19597	Hollows, Fred (1930-1993), an Australian ophthalmologist (specialist in eye diseases), won fame for his pioneering work in treating and preventing blindness among Australian Aborigines.
19598	Hoover, Lou Henry (1874-1944), was the wife of Herbert Hoover, who served as 31st president of the United States from 1929 to 1933.
19599	Hun Sen (1950-...), a Cambodian politician, took over the leadership of Cambodia as sole prime minister in July 1997.
19600	Hutchence, Michael (1960-1997), an Australian rock musician and songwriter, was the lead singer of the group INXS, a six-member band that he helped form in 1977.
19601	Ingamells, Rex (1913-1955), was an Australian poet who in the late 1930's led the Jindyworobak movement in Australian literature.
19602	James, Dame Naomi (1949-...), a New Zealand yachtswoman, was the first woman to sail around the world single-handed by way of Cape Horn.
19603	James, Will (1892-1942), was an American writer and illustrator of stories about the American West.
19604	Jarman, Derek (1942-1994), was a British film director, writer, and painter.
19605	Jarrett, Keith (1945-...), an American pianist and composer, gained international acclaim for both his jazz and classical performances.
19606	Joel, Billy (1949-...), is an American rock singer, pianist, and composer known for his melodic compositions and strong lyrics.
19607	Johnson, Eliza McCardle (1810-1876), was the wife of Andrew Johnson, who served as 17th president of the United States from 1865 to 1869.
19608	Johnson, Lady Bird (1912-...), was the wife of Lyndon B. Johnson, who served as 36th president of the United States from 1963 to 1969.
19609	Jolley, Elizabeth (1923-...), a British-born novelist who emigrated to Australia in 1959, is noted for comic works with underlying serious themes.
19610	Jones, Tommy Lee (1946-...), is an American actor known for his intense portrayals of both heroes and villains.

19611	Joyce, William (1906-1946), made propaganda radio broadcasts from Germany during World War II (1939-1945), which were designed to undermine the morale of the Allied Powers.
19612	Junejo, Muhammed (1932-1993), was prime minister of Pakistan from 1985 to 1988.
19613	Kabila, Laurent (1938-...), became head of state of Congo (Kinshasa) in 1997, after ousting the ruling dictator Mobutu Sese Seko.
19614	Kamerlingh Onnes, Heike (1853-1926), a Dutch physicist, discovered a phenomenon called superconductivity.
19615	Kapoor, Raj (1924-1988), was an Indian film actor, director, and producer who worked in India's film industry for about 40 years.
19616	Kautilya (?-? 300 B.C.), also spelled Kautalya, was a Hindu statesman and political philosopher.
19617	Kerzner, Sol (1935-...), a South African businessman and entrepreneur, won fame as the founder of Sun International, a multi-million-dollar leisure resort and casino empire based in London, England.
19618	King Movement was an attempt by the Maori people of New Zealand to unite under a single elected king in order to tackle the issue of land sale and settlement.
19619	Knight, Gladys (1944-...), is an American singer of rhythm and blues music.
19620	Koontz, Dean R. (1945-...), is a popular and productive American author of suspense fiction.
19621	Korbut, Olga (1956-...), a gymnast from what is now Belarus, competed for the former Soviet Union in the 1972 and 1976 Olympic Games.
19622	Kraepelin, Emil (1856-1926), a German psychiatrist, developed an early system for diagnosing and classifying mental illness.
19623	Krige, Uys (1910-1987), was a South African dramatist, poet, and short story writer.
19624	Kureishi, Hanif (1954-...), a British novelist, dramatist, and screenwriter, became famous in the 1980's for works that examine tensions and conflicts in the multiracial and multicultural society of the United Kingdom.
19625	Kusch, Polykarp (1911-1993), a German-born American physicist, shared the 1955 Nobel Prize for physics with his colleague, the American physicist Willis Eugene Lamb, Jr., for his accurate measurement of the magnetic moment of the electron.
19626	Laing, R. D. (1927-1989), was a Scottish psychiatrist who became famous for his unorthodox theory of psychiatric disorders.
19627	Lewis, Jerry (1926-...), is an American comic actor, whose work is especially popular in France.
19628	Liberace (1919-1987) was an American pianist and entertainer known for his flamboyant costumes and performing style.
19629	Little Richard (1932-...) was one of the first stars of rock 'n' roll.
19630	Lodge, David (1935-...), is a British novelist and literary critic.
19631	Loren, Sophia (1934-...), is an international Italian film star known for her beauty.
19632	Loveless, George (1797-1874), was the leader of the Tolpuddle martyrs, a group of agricultural labourers in Dorset, England, who attempted to form a trade union and were victimized by the government of the day for doing so.
19633	Lugosi, Bela (1882-1956), was a Hungarian-born actor famous for his roles in horror films.
19634	Lynn, Loretta (1935-...), became a popular singer of American country music.
19635	MacLaine, Shirley (1934-...), is an American film actress.
19636	Maclean, Donald (1913-1983), was a United Kingdom (UK) diplomat who worked as a spy for the Soviet Union.
19637	Mancini, Henry (1924-1994), was an American composer and songwriter known for his music for films and television.
19638	Mangope, Chief Lukus Manyane (1923-...), a South African tribal leader and politician, was the president of the former homeland of Bophuthatswana from 1977 until the election of South Africa's first multiracial government in 1994.
19639	Breast cancer is an uncontrolled, potentially deadly division of cells in the breast.
19640	Cancun, is one of Mexico's most popular coastal resorts.

19641	Capelin is a small, silvery saltwater fish that lives in the cold seas surrounding the North Pole.
19642	Carbon-monoxide detector, also called a CO detector, is a device designed to monitor levels of carbon monoxide inside homes.
19643	Christo (1935-...), a Bulgarian-born American artist, creates huge, temporary art projects in collaboration with his wife, Jeanne-Claude.
19644	Colon cancer is the common name for an uncontrolled division of cells in the large intestine.
19645	Dawes, William (1745-1799), was an American patriot who helped Paul Revere warn colonists about a British attack at the start of the American Revolution.
19646	Deming, W. Edwards (1900-1993), was an American management consultant.
19647	Drug testing is the analysis of body fluids to determine whether a person is using illegal drugs.
19648	Annan, Kofi Atta (1938-...), a diplomat from Ghana, became the seventh secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) in 1997.
19649	Antacid is any of a group of drugs that neutralize acid in the digestive system.
19650	Anthurium is the name of a large genus (group) of flowering plants native to tropical regions in North and South America.
19651	Arab-Israeli conflict is a struggle between the Jewish state of Israel and the Arabs of the Middle East.
19652	Composite materials are solid substances that are produced by combining two or more separate ingredients.
19653	Earth Day is an annual observance, held on April 22, to increase public awareness of environmental problems.
19654	Elephant shrew is a small mouselike mammal with a long, flexible nose.
19655	Fabius Maximus, Quintus (275?-203 B.C.), was a Roman military leader.
19656	Heliosphere is a vast, teardrop-shaped region of space containing electrically charged particles given off by the sun.
19657	Hormone replacement therapy, or HRT, restores a woman's supply of the sex hormones oestrogen and progesterone after her ovaries stop producing them.
19658	Human genome project, is an international scientific programme to analyse the complete chemical instructions that control heredity in human beings and certain other organisms.
19659	Kristallnacht is a name given to the night of Nov. 9-10, 1938, when Nazis attacked Jews and destroyed Jewish businesses and synagogues throughout Germany and Austria.
19660	Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a common mental illness in which people feel burdened by unwanted thoughts or forced to repeat troublesome actions.
19661	Office work is the process of recording, storing, and distributing the information needed to operate a business.
19662	Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy (1929-1994), the wife of United States president John F. Kennedy, was one of the most popular first ladies in U.S. history.
19663	Osman I (1258?-1326?), was the founder of the Ottoman Empire.
19664	Oviraptor was a small meat-eating dinosaur that resembled an ostrich.
19665	Pager, also called a beeper, is a small, wearable device that enables the carrier to receive brief messages while on the move.
19666	Palaeobotany is the study of ancient plants.
19667	Palmares was the largest and most famous community established by runaway slaves in Brazil during the 1600's.
19668	Prostate cancer is an uncontrolled division of cells in the prostate gland, a walnut-sized internal organ of the male reproductive system.
19669	Global warming is an increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface.
19670	Hanks, Tom (1956-...), is an internationally popular American film star who became famous for playing likable, charming, and innocent characters.
19671	T'ai chi ch'uan is a form of Chinese martial art.
19672	Waters, Muddy (1915-1983), was an influential rhythm and blues singer and guitarist.

19673	Welfare state is a term sometimes applied to a country in which the government assumes major responsibility for providing for the financial needs of the people.
19674	Sex discrimination, sometimes called gender discrimination, is the unequal treatment of individuals based on their sex.
19675	Vaughan, Sarah (1924-1990), was a famous American jazz singer who also achieved great success in popular music.
19676	Tour de France is a prestigious bicycle road race in which professional cyclists cover a total distance of approximately 4,000 kilometres divided into 21 stages.
19677	Margulis, Lynn (1938-...), an American biologist, helped advance the study of the origins of cells.
19678	Marlborough is a province that occupies the northeastern section of the South Island of New Zealand.
19679	Martin, Dean (1917-1995), was an American singer and film actor known for his casual performing style and his full baritone singing voice.
19680	Martin, Mary (1913-1990), was a star of American musical comedy theatre, known for her spirited personality and clear singing voice.
19681	Martinu, Bohuslav (1890-1959), was a Czech composer whose works combined influences from both the Czech and French musical traditions.
19682	Mathis, Johnny (1935-...), is an American singer known for his mellow voice and expressive delivery of love songs.
19683	Mattingly, Thomas Kenneth, II (1936-...) was a United States astronaut.
19684	Mayakovsky, Vladimir (1893-1930), was a Russian poet and propagandist.
19685	Mayr, Ernst (1904-...), is a German-born American biologist.
19686	McCarthy, John (1957-...), a British journalist, became a national figure because of his imprisonment as a hostage in Beirut, Lebanon, for five-and-a-half years.
19687	McCrae, George Gordon (1833-1927), was an Australian poet.
19688	McKinley, Ida Saxton (1847-1907), was the wife of William McKinley, who served as 25th president of the United States from 1897 to 1901.
19689	Medalla, David (1942-...), is a Filipino contemporary artist.
19690	Meinhof, Ulrike (1934-1976), was a German terrorist and co-leader with Andreas Baader of a 1970's anarchist guerrilla organization called the Red Army Faction.
19691	Merman, Ethel (1908-1984), was a star of musicals on Broadway, New York, and was known for her exuberant personality as well as her powerful singing voice.
19692	Minnelli, Vincente (1910-1986), was one of the great directors of American cinema.
19693	Barnburners were members of a group in the United States Democratic Party of the state of New York during the 1840's.
19694	Monroe, Elizabeth Kortright (1768-1830), was the wife of James Monroe, who served as fifth president of the United States from 1817 to 1825.
19695	Moore, Mary Tyler (1936-...), is an American actress who starred in two of the most popular comedy series in American television history, "The Dick Van Dyke Show" (1961-1966) and "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" (1970-1977).
19696	Morris, Jan (1926-...), a British author of Anglo-Welsh parentage, won distinction as a travel writer.
19697	Morrison, Jim (1943-1971), was the lead singer and composer for The Doors, one of the best-known rock groups of the 1960's.
19698	Morton, Rogers Clark Ballard (1914-1979), a United States politician, held three Cabinet-level offices under presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.
19699	Mostel, Zero (1915-1977), was an American comic actor who gained popularity both on the stage and in films.
19700	Murphy, Eddie (1961-...), is a black American comedian and film actor who gained popularity for his breezy, fast-talking style.

19701	Nevsky, Alexander (? 1220-1263), was a Russian national hero who became a saint of the Russian Orthodox Church.
19702	Nixon, Pat (1912-1993), was the wife of Richard M. Nixon, who served as 37th president of the United States from 1969 to 1974.
19703	Nossal, Sir Gustav (1931-...), an Australian immunologist and geneticist, wrote several popular books on immunology (the study of the human body's system of defence against disease) and on medical science in general.
19704	Ooi, Chean See (1962-...), a Malaysian pianist and conductor, became the first resident conductor of the Malaysian Philharmonic Orchestra in 1998.
19705	Paretsky, Sara (1947-...), an American author of detective stories, is the creator of the female private investigator V. I. Warshawski.
19706	Parker, Alan (1944-...), is a British film director and writer.
19707	Perkins, Carl (1932-1998), was one of the first stars of rock music.
19708	Philby, Kim (1912-1988), was a British civil servant and diplomat who, while working for the British intelligence service, was a Soviet spy.
19709	Pierce, Jane Appleton (1806-1863), was the wife of Franklin Pierce, who served as 14th president of the United States from 1853 to 1857.
19710	Piquet, Nelson (1952-...), a Brazilian racing-car driver, was world champion in the Formula One class on three occasions--1981, 1983, and 1987.
19711	Plater, Alan (1935-...), a British dramatist, screenplay writer, and novelist, won fame for his scripts, which reflect his working-class upbringing, his political beliefs, and his love of jazz.
19712	Plummer, Christopher (1927-...), is an internationally known Canadian film and stage actor.
19713	Pol Pot (1928-1998), a Cambodian Communist politician and leader of the Khmer Rouge movement, was prime minister of Cambodia from 1976 to 1979.
19714	Poliakoff, Stephen (1952-...), is a British dramatist and film director.
19715	Polk, Sarah Childress (1803-1891), was the wife of James Knox Polk, who served as 11th president of the United States from 1845 to 1849.
19716	Powell, Bud (1924-1966), was an influential modern jazz pianist.
19717	Premadasa, Ranasinghe (1924-1993), was a Sri Lankan politician who served ten years as prime minister of his country and five as its president.
19718	Prince, Harold (1926-...), is a creative director and producer in the American musical theatre.
19719	Putnam, David (1941-...), is a British film producer who won fame as one of the architects of the revival in British filmmaking in the last quarter of the 1900's.
19720	Norodom Ranariddh (1944-...), a Cambodian politician, is the son of Cambodia's constitutional monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and is leader of the royalist political party Funcinpec.
19721	Ratushinskaya, Irina (1954-...), a Russian poet and writer, produced verse that criticized the authorities of the former Soviet Union.
19722	Read, Norman (1931-1994), was a New Zealand athlete born in England.
19723	Reagan, Nancy Davis (1923-...), is the wife of Ronald Reagan, who served as 40th president of the United States from 1981 to 1989.
19724	Reeve, Christopher (1952-...), is an American actor who became famous as the comic-book superhero Superman.
19725	Reich, Wilhelm (1897-1957), was an Austrian psychoanalyst.
19726	Reinhardt, Django (1910-1953), a jazz guitarist, was the first European-born jazz musician of note.
19727	Rendell, Ruth (1930-...), an English author, became internationally famous for her detective stories and novels of psychological suspense.
19728	Rhodes, Zandra (1940-...), is a British fashion designer.
19729	Riefenstahl, Leni (1902-...), a German film actress, producer, director, and photographer, became best known for the documentary films she made in the 1930's about the Nazi regime in Germany.

19730	Roberts, Julia (1967-...), an American actress, became an international film star while she was in her early 20's.
19731	Robinson, Roland (1912-1992), was an Irish-born Australian poet and collector of myths.
19732	Roeg, Nicholas (1928-...), a British film director, worked on a wide-ranging list of films that included the cult film Performance (1968), starring Mick Jagger; The Man who Fell to Earth (1976), starring David Bowie; and The Witches (1989).
19733	Rogers, Ginger (1911-1995), was an American actress best known as Fred Astaire's dancing partner in musical comedies of the 1930's.
19734	Rogers, William Pierce (1913-...), is an American politician who served as secretary of state under President Richard M. Nixon from 1969 to 1973.
19735	Rollins, Sonny (1930-...), is an American tenor saxophone player, and a creative jazz soloist.
19736	Rooney, Mickey (1920-...), is an energetic and versatile American film star.
19737	Roosevelt, Edith Carow (1861-1948), was the wife of Theodore Roosevelt, who served as 26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909.
19738	Rorty, Richard (1931-...), is a leading American philosopher.
19739	Rossellini, Roberto (1906-1977), was an Italian film director who helped found a movement called neorealism in Italy after World War II (1939-1945).
19740	Roy, Arundhati (1960-...), an Indian writer, won the United Kingdom 1997 Booker Prize for her first novel The God of Small Things.
19741	Rush, Geoffrey (1950-...), an Australian actor, won a 1997 Academy Award for best actor for his performance in the film Shine (1966).
19742	Scheckter, Jody (1950-...), a South African racing driver, became the first South African to win a Grand Prix car race when he took the chequered flag in Sweden in 1974.
19743	Schlesinger, John (1926-...), a British film director, won international fame with his first American film, Midnight Cowboy (1969), a subdued tale of two young men trying to survive in the urban jungle of New York.
19744	Schwarzenegger, Arnold (1947-...), is an Austrian-born film star famous for his roles as a muscular hero in action films.
19745	Scott, Ridley (1937-...), a British film director, made his name with a string of films made in the United States.
19746	Shange, Ntozake (1948-...), is a black American author and poet known for her imaginative works for the stage.
19747	Sharman, Helen (1963-...), became famous as the first person from the United Kingdom (UK) to travel into space.
19748	Shatner, William (1931-...), is a Canadian-born actor best known for his television and film appearances in the science-fiction series "Star Trek." Shatner played Captain James T. Kirk, commander of the starship Enterprise, encountering many adventures.
19749	Shipley, Jenny (1952-...), became the first woman prime minister of New Zealand on Dec. 9, 1997.
19750	Shrine of Remembrance, in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, was built to commemorate Australians who died in World War I (1914-1918).
19751	Simpson, Gaylord (1902-1984), was an American palaeontologist who helped advance the study of evolution.
19752	Singer, Joshua (1893-1944), was a Polish-born American journalist and novelist who wrote in Yiddish.
19753	Skotnes, Cecil (1926-...), a South African artist, is notable for his skills in painting, engraving, and drawing.
19754	Smith, Dame Maggie (1934-...), is an English actress known for playing eccentric comic characters.
19755	Sperry, Roger (1913-1994), was an American neurologist who in 1981 shared the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with D. H. Hubel and T. N. Wiesel.

19756	Spillane, Mickey (1918-...), is an American author of detective fiction known for its emphasis on violence and sex.
19757	Spitz, Mark (1950-...), ranks among the greatest competitive swimmers of all time.
19758	Stauffenberg, Claus von (1907-1944), was a German soldier who tried unsuccessfully to assassinate Adolf Hitler.
19759	Stone, Oliver (1946-...), is an American film director, screenwriter, and producer.
19760	Symington, Stuart (1901-1988), an American Democratic politician, served as a United States senator from 1953 to 1977.
19761	Taft, Helen Herron (1861-1943), was the wife of William Howard Taft, who served as 27th president of the United States from 1909 to 1913.
19762	Tan, Amy (1952-...), an American writer, won fame for her novels dealing with the lives and concerns of Asian women in America.
19763	Tarantino, Quentin (1963-...), is an American film director and screenwriter who gained an international reputation for his violent and highly personal films.
19764	Taylor, Margaret Smith (1788-1852), was the wife of Zachary Taylor, who served as 12th president of the United States in 1849 and 1850.
19765	Thesiger, Wilfred (1910-...), a British writer, photographer, and explorer, was the first European to visit many largely unexplored and remote parts of North and East Africa and the Middle East.
19766	Thubron, Colin (1939-...), a British travel writer and novelist, won critical acclaim for his travel books about Russia, China, and central Asia.
19767	Tilson Thomas, Michael (1944-...), is an American orchestra conductor, known for his outgoing conducting style and for his ability to build original concert programmes.
19768	Travolta, John (1954-...), is an American film star known for the versatility of the roles he has played.
19769	Truman, Bess (1885-1982), was the wife of Harry S. Truman, who served as 33rd president of the United States from 1945 to 1953.
19770	Tyler, Julia Gardiner (1820-1889), was the second wife of John Tyler, who served as 10th president of the United States from 1841 to 1845.
19771	Tyler, Letitia Christian (1790-1842), was the first wife of John Tyler, who served as 10th president of the United States from 1841 to 1845.
19772	Tynan, Kenneth (1927-1980), was a British theatre critic.
19773	Uys, Pieter-Dirk (1945-...), is a South African columnist, playwright, actor, female impersonator, and satirist of contemporary life in his native country.
19774	Volans, Kevin (1949-...), a South African-born Irish composer, became famous in the 1980's for his work which combined African and European styles in musical composition.
19775	Walters, Barbara (1931-...), is an American television journalist.
19776	Wang Zhen (1909-1996), a Chinese government official, became vice president of the People's Republic of China in 1988.
19777	Washington, Dinah (1924-1963), was an American singer equally skilled at performing jazz, rhythm and blues, and popular songs.
19778	Weil, Simone (1909-1943), a French writer, mystic, social philosopher, political activist, and pacifist, became famous after her death through the posthumous publication of a number of books.
19779	Wier, Peter (1944-...), an Australian film director, made his international reputation with the supernatural mystery tale Picnic at Hanging Rock (1975).
19780	Wenders, Wim (1945-...), a German film director, became best known as one of the leading talents in the German cinema after 1970.
19781	White, Willard (1946-...), a Jamaican singer and actor, won fame for his many stirring opera performances and for his commanding presence as the central figure in Shakespeare's Othello, in 1989 with the United Kingdom's Royal Shakespeare Company.

19782	Whitelaw, Billie (1932-...), a British stage and film actress, emerged as one of the United Kingdom's most versatile acting talents in the 1960's.
19783	Williams, Robin (1951-...), is an American actor and comedian known for his skill at improvising.
19784	Wilson, Ellen Axson (1860-1914), was the first wife of Woodrow Wilson, who served as 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921.
19785	Winterson, Jeanette (1959-...), a British novelist, won fame for her challenging works.
19786	Wollstonecraft, Edward (1783-1832), was a pioneer and businessman in New South Wales, Australia.
19787	Woodcock, George (1904-1979), was general secretary of the United Kingdom's Trades Union Congress (TUC) from 1960 until 1969.
19788	Woods, Donald (1933-...), a South African journalist, was a longstanding opponent of the South African government's apartheid (racial segregation) policies.
19789	Woolrich, Cornell (1903-1968), was an American author of suspense fiction.
19790	Yao Yilin (1917-1994), a Chinese politician, became one of the five vice premiers of the People's Republic of China in 1979.
19791	Zephaniah, Benjamin (1958-...), a British poet, playwright, recording artist, and broadcaster, became known for his distinctive style of performance poetry.
19792	Abbott, Robert Sengstacke (1868-1940), was an African American journalist.
19793	Abbott, Sir John Joseph Caldwell (1821-1893), served as prime minister of Canada from June 1891 to November 1892.
19794	Abzug, Bella Savitzky (1920-1998), a Democrat from the state of New York, served in the United States House of Representatives from 1971 to 1977.
19795	Adamic, Louis (1899-1951), was an American author who wrote about immigrants in the United States.
19796	African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.) is one of the largest denominations of the Methodist church in the United States (see METHODISTS).
19797	Agassi, Andre (1970-...), became one of the dominant American tennis players of the late 1900's.
19798	Agnew, Spiro Theodore (1918-1996), became the only vice president of the United States to resign his office while under criminal investigation.
19799	Allen, Ethan (1738-1789), an American patriot and soldier, led the Green Mountain Boys in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga from the British in 1775.
19800	Allen, Richard (1760-1831), an American religious leader, founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), the first African American denomination in the United States.
19801	Alliance for Progress, or, in Spanish, Alianza para el Progreso, was a Latin-American programme promoting economic and social development.
19802	Alternative medicine refers to a wide range of healing practices that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine.
19803	Ames, Adelbert, Jr. (1880-1955), was an American scientist known for his research in the field of optics and visual perception.
19804	Amtrak is a semipublic corporation that operates intercity passenger trains in the United States.
19805	Annapolis Convention was a meeting held in Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A. in 1786 to discuss changes in the Articles of Confederation, which had served as the basic law of the United States since 1781.
19806	Anti-Masonic Party was an American political organization that was active in New York, U.S.A. during the late 1820's and early 1830's.
19807	Appomattox Court House was a little country settlement in central Virginia, U.S.A. It was the scene of Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, at the end of the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19808	Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History conducts and promotes research and study of the black person's role in U.S. and world history.
19809	Atchison, David Rice (1807-1886) was a United States senator from the state of Missouri.

19810	Atlantic States are states of the United States of America that lie south of New England and which border on the Atlantic Ocean or are closely tied to it economically.
19811	Augusta (pop. 44,639; met. area pop. 415,184), lies on the eastern boundary of the state of Georgia in the United States, about 200 kilometres from the mouth of the Savannah River.
19812	Augusta (pop. 21,325), is the capital of the United States state of Maine.
19813	Baker, Howard Henry, Jr. (1925-...), a Republican politician from the state of Tennessee, U.S.A., served as majority leader of the United States Senate from 1981 to 1985.
19814	Baker, James Addison, III (1930-...), served as United States secretary of state under President George Bush from 1989 to 1992.
19815	Baldwin, Robert (1804-1858), served twice as joint prime minister of the Province of Canada.
19816	Ballard, Robert Duane (1942-...), is an American oceanographer who has advanced underwater exploration.
19817	Balthus (1908-...) is a French painter known for his eerie and provocative works.
19818	Barras, Vicomte de (1755-1829), Paul Francois Jean Nicolas de Barras, a French nobleman, changed sides to fight with the revolutionaries in the French Revolution (1789-1799).
19819	Bartlett, Josiah (1729-1795), was a New Hampshire signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, and of the Articles of Confederation (the forerunner of the United States Constitution) in 1781.
19820	Bassett, Richard (1745-1815), a lawyer and statesman from Delaware, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States of America.
19821	Bath, Order of the is the third highest and one of the oldest orders of knighthood in the United Kingdom.
19822	Baum, William Wakefield Cardinal (1926-...), was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1976 by Pope Paul VI. In 1980, Pope John Paul II appointed him head of the Vatican Congregation for Catholic Education.
19823	Beaumont, William (1785-1853), an American doctor, gained recognition for his studies of the process of digestion.
19824	Becker, Carl Lotus (1873-1945), was an American historian and political thinker.
19825	Bedford, Gunning, Jr. (1747-1812), an American lawyer and statesman from Delaware, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
19826	Bennett, Richard Bedford (1870-1947), Viscount Bennett of Mickleham, Calgary, and Hopewell, served as prime minister of Canada from 1930 to 1935.
19827	Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von (1856-1921), a German jurist and statesman, was the fifth chancellor of the German Empire from 1909 until 1917.
19828	Biddle, Nicholas (1786-1844), was an American banker.
19829	Billings, William (1746-1800), was the first professional musician and the first important composer born in the American Colonies.
19830	Blackfeet Indians is the name of a group of Native American tribes who originally lived on the Great Plains of North America.
19831	Blaine, James Gillespie (1830-1893), was an important American political leader for many years.
19832	Blake, Edward (1833-1912), a Canadian statesman and lawyer, became a leader in the legal profession and won recognition as an authority on constitutional law.
19833	Blount, William (1749-1800), was a North Carolina signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
19834	Blue laws were the first printed laws of New Haven Colony in Connecticut, U.S.A. They may have been given the name because they were bound in blue or printed on blue paper.
19835	Bok, Edward William (1863-1930), was an American journalist.
19836	Bond, Carrie Jacobs (1862-1946), was an American songwriter.
19837	Bosco, Saint John (1815-1888), an Italian Roman Catholic priest, became famous for his devoted care of homeless boys.

19838	Bouchard, Lucien (1938-...), a Canadian politician, became the leader of the Parti Quebecois, Quebec's powerful separatist party, and the premier of Quebec in 1996.
19839	Bourassa, Henri (1868-1952), was a French-Canadian journalist and political leader.
19840	Bowell, Sir Mackenzie (1823-1917), served as prime minister of Canada from December 1894 to April 1896.
19841	Bowie, James (1796?-1836), an American frontiersman, became known for his role in the Texas Revolution (1835-1836).
19842	Bragg, Braxton (1817-1876), was a Confederate general during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19843	Brainerd, David (1718-1747), was an American Presbyterian missionary to Native Americans.
19844	Braxton, Carter (1736-1797), an American statesman, was a Virginia signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
19845	Brearley, David (1745-1790), an American lawyer and judge from New Jersey, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
19846	Breckinridge, John Cabell (1821-1875), was vice president of the United States and, later, a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19847	Brooklyn is a borough (district) of New York City.
19848	Broom, Jacob (1752-1810), an American farmer and businessman from Delaware, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
19849	Browder, Earl Russell (1891-1973), an American, helped organize the Communist Party in the United States, and served as its general secretary from 1930 to 1944.
19850	Brown University is a privately endowed coeducational institution located in Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Founded in 1764, it is one of the oldest colleges in America.
19851	Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka was a case decided in 1954 in which the Supreme Court of the United States declared racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.
19852	Brown, Benjamin Gratz (1826-1885), was a candidate for vice president of the United States in 1872.
19853	Brown, Edmund Gerald (1905-1996), an American politician, was governor of California from 1959 to 1967.
19854	Brown, Edmund Gerald, Jr. (1938-...), an American politician, was governor of California from 1975 to 1983.
19855	Brown, Harold (1927-...), served as United States secretary of defense from 1977 to 1981 under President Jimmy Carter.
19856	Brown, Jesse (1944-...), became United States secretary of veterans affairs in 1993, under President Bill Clinton.
19857	Brzezinski, Zbigniew Kazimierz (1928-...), was a key aide of United States President Jimmy Carter.
19858	Buck Island Reef National Monument lies under water in a lagoon near the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
19859	Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823-1914), was a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19860	Bucktails were a powerful group in the Democratic-Republican Party (which later became the Democratic Party) in the state of New York, U.S.A., from about 1816 to 1830.
19861	Buffalo Soldiers was a name given to two regiments of the United States Army that were made up entirely of African American soldiers.
19862	Buffett, Warren Edward (1930-...), an American business executive, is chairman of the board of directors of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., a major U.S. holding company.
19863	Burr, Aaron (1756-1836), was vice president of the United States from 1801 to 1805, under President Thomas Jefferson.
19864	Butler, William Orlando (1791-1880), was the Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States in 1848.

19865	Byrne, Jane Margaret (1933-...), was the first woman mayor of Chicago.
19866	Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782-1850), of South Carolina, U.S.A., was a major political figure before the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19867	Califano, Joseph Anthony, Jr. (1931-...), served as United States secretary of health, education, and welfare (HEW) from 1977 to 1979 under President Jimmy Carter.
19868	Campeche, is a Mexican state in the Yucatan Peninsula covering an area of 51,833 square kilometres.
19869	Canada, Armed Forces of, are responsible for defending Canada and its interests throughout the world.
19870	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) is the national public broadcasting service in Canada.
19871	Canadian Education Association is a national association of education authorities in Canada.
19872	Carmel, California, U.S.A. (pop. 4,239), is a seaside community on the Monterey Peninsula, about 210 kilometres south of San Francisco.
19873	Carnegie Corporation of New York is an American philanthropic foundation for "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." The American industrialist Andrew Carnegie established the corporation in New York City in 1911 with an endo
19874	Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is an American organization whose aims are to promote the cause of education and the dignity of the teaching profession in the U.S.A. It conducts research and presents reports on problems and issues
19875	Carroll was the family name of three early American leaders, two brothers and their cousin.
19876	Cartier, Sir George Etienne (1814-1873), was a French-Canadian political leader.
19877	Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in southern Arizona, U.S.A., includes the ruins of a caliche (concrete) tower that was built by Native Americans who irrigated and farmed the land in the Gila Valley 600 years ago.
19878	Castro, Raul Hector (1916-...), served as governor of Arizona, U.S.A., from 1975 to 1977.
19879	Cavazos, Lauro Fred (1927-...), served as United States secretary of education from 1988 to 1990.
19880	Chaco Culture National Historical Park in northwestern New Mexico, U.S.A., has numerous large, prehistoric ruins of the Anasazi Indians.
19881	Charest, Jean (1958-...), was elected leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party in a party election held in April 1995.
19882	Charlottetown (pop. 15,396), the capital of Prince Edward Island, is one of Canada's most historic cities.
19883	Chavez, Cesar Estrada (1927-1993), was a Mexican American trade union organizer.
19884	Chavez, Dennis (1888-1962), a Democrat, became the second Hispanic American to serve in the United States Senate.
19885	Chibcha Indians lived on the high plains of what are now the central Colombian Andes in South America.
19886	Chouteau, Jean Pierre (1758-1849), who was known by his middle name, was an American fur trader and a United States Indian agent.
19887	Chouteau, Pierre, Jr. (1789-1865), often called Cadet, amassed great wealth from the fur business in America, and became one of the most powerful financiers of his day.
19888	Chouteau, Rene Auguste (1749-1829), was a French fur trader and merchant who helped found St. Louis, Missouri, in what is now the U.S.A. Chouteau was born in New Orleans.
19889	Churchill River is in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in western Canada.
19890	Cinco de Mayo is a holiday celebrated on May 5 by Mexicans and Mexican Americans.
19891	Cisneros, Henry Gabriel (1947-...), was the first Hispanic American to serve as United States secretary of housing and urban development.
19892	Clark is the family name of two Americans--father and son--who held important government positions.

19893	Clark, Abraham (1726-1794), was an American political leader during the American Revolution (1775-1783), and a New Jersey signatory to the Declaration of Independence (1776).
19894	Clymer, George (1739-1813), an American merchant and politician from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was one of six people who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.
19895	Cohen, William Sebastian (1940-...), became United States secretary of defence in 1997, under President Bill Clinton.
19896	Coleman, William Thaddeus, Jr. (1920-...), was United States secretary of transportation from 1975 to 1977.
19897	Colfax, Schuyler (1823-1885), served as vice president of the United States from 1869 to 1873 during the first term of President Ulysses S. Grant.
19898	Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A. (pop. 281,140; met. area pop. 397,014), is a tourist and recreation centre located in the Rocky Mountains.
19899	Colostomy is a surgical procedure that creates an opening between the colon (part of the large intestine) and the surface of the body.
19900	Columbia, South Carolina, U.S.A. (pop. 98,052; met. area pop. 453,331), is the state's capital and largest city.
19901	Committees of safety sprang up in the American colonies to carry on the necessary functions of government during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
19902	Computerized instruction is the use of a computer system to provide or supplement a student's education.
19903	Conant, James Bryant (1893-1978), was an American chemist, educator, and government official.
19904	Confederation of Canada was the union of British colonies that formed the Dominion of Canada in 1867.
19905	Congressman or congresswoman is a member of the United States Congress.
19906	Connally, John Bowden (1917-1993), was United States secretary of the treasury in 1971 and 1972.
19907	Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of (1850-1942), served as governor general of Canada from 1911 to 1916.
19908	Constitutional Union Party was an American political party formed in 1859 by former members of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties.
19909	Cooke, Jay (1821-1905), an American financier, was the chief financial agent for the United States during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19910	Cooperstown (pop. 2,180) is a resort village on Otsego Lake, in the east-central part of New York state, U.S.A. William Cooper, a judge, purchased land and surveyed the wilderness site in 1785, and settled there in 1790.
19911	Copan was one of the southernmost Maya cities during the Classic Period of the Maya civilization, which lasted from about A.D. 250 to 900.
19912	Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a private, nonprofit-making organization that promotes public television and radio in the United States.
19913	Coughlin, Charles Edward (1891-1979), was a Canadian-born Roman Catholic priest known for his political activities in the U.S.A. during the 1930's.
19914	Cox, James Middleton (1870-1957), an American politician and newspaper publisher, was the Democratic candidate for president in 1920.
19915	Coxey, Jacob Sechler (1854-1951), organized Coxey's Army, a group of unemployed men, during the American economic depression of the 1890's.
19916	Credit Mobilier of America was a joint-stock company responsible for a major political scandal in the United States.
19917	Crittenden Compromise was an unsuccessful proposal submitted to the United States Senate in an effort to keep the Southern States from leaving the Union.

19918	Crow Indians are a tribe of Native Americans who live on the northern Great Plains of the United States.
19919	Cudahy, Michael (1841-1910), an American meat packer, developed and introduced cold-storage facilities in packing plants.
19920	Curley, James Michael (1874-1958), a colourful American politician, was best known as mayor of Boston, Massachusetts.
19921	Curtis, Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar (1850-1933), an American publisher, founded the Curtis Publishing Company in 1890.
19922	Custis, George Washington Parke (1781-1857), grandson of Martha Custis Washington, became the adopted son of George Washington, the first president of the United States (1789-1797).
19923	Daley, Richard Joseph (1902-1976), an American politician, was mayor of Chicago from 1955 until his death in 1976.
19924	Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864), served as vice president of the United States from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk.
19925	Dartmouth (pop. 67,798) is a large community within the Halifax Regional Municipality in Nova Scotia, Canada.
19926	Dartmouth College case, also called Dartmouth College v. Woodward, upheld the U.S. constitutional right which prohibits unreasonable interference with business contracts by state and federal government.
19927	Davenport (pop. 95,333; met. area pop. 350,861) is one of the largest cities in Iowa, U.S.A. Davenport lies on the west bank of the Mississippi River.
19928	Davis, Benjamin Oliver, Jr. (1912-...), was a United States Air Force officer.
19929	Davis, David (1815-1886), an American judge and statesman, helped his close friend Abraham Lincoln obtain the nomination for U.S. president in 1860.
19930	Davis, John William (1873-1955), a famous American constitutional lawyer, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1924.
19931	Dawes Plan was a programme designed to help Germany pay its World War I (1914-1918) reparations (payments for damages).
19932	Dawes, Charles Gates (1865-1951), a Republican, served as vice president of the United States from 1925 to 1929 under President Calvin Coolidge.
19933	Day, Benjamin Henry (1810-1889), founded America's first successful "penny paper," the New York Sun, in 1833.
19934	Dayton, Jonathan (1760-1824), an American political leader, was the youngest signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
19935	Dayton, William Lewis (1807-1864), was the Republican candidate for vice president of the United States in 1856.
19936	De La Warr, Lord (1577-1618), became the first governor of the American colony of Virginia.
19937	Dean, William Frische (1899-1981), was an American major general who won fame in the early days of the Korean War (1950-1953).
19938	Deane, Silas (1737-1789), was an early American diplomat.
19939	Defense, Department of, is an executive department of the United States government.
19940	Deloria, Vine, Jr. (1933-...), is a leader in the fight for Native American rights in the United States.
19941	Derrida, Jacques (1930-...), a French philosopher, is considered the founder of the deconstruction movement.
19942	Des Moines (pop. 193,187; met. area pop. 392,928), is the capital, largest city, and chief manufacturing centre of Iowa, U.S.A. The city lies in south-central Iowa, where the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers meet.
19943	Devils Postpile National Monument is in the Sierra National Forest in east-central California, U.S.A. The monument contains a spectacular mass of blue-grey basalt columns that resemble a pile of posts.

19944	Devils Tower National Monument is in northeastern Wyoming, U.S.A. It contains a tower of volcanic rock that rises 264 metres from the hills bordering the Belle Fourche River.
19945	Dewey, Thomas Edmund (1902-1971), an American lawyer and Republican politician, served as governor of New York state from 1943 to 1954.
19946	Dickinson, John (1732-1808), represented the American state of Delaware at the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and played an important role in drafting the Constitution of the United States.
19947	Dinosaur National Monument, in Utah and Colorado, U.S.A., is a scenic region with spectacular canyons cut by the Green and Yampa rivers.
19948	Dinwiddie, Robert (1693-1770), was lieutenant governor of the American colony of Virginia from 1751 to 1758.
19949	Dirksen, Everett McKinley (1896-1969), a Republican politician from Illinois, U.S.A., served as minority leader of the United States Senate from 1959 until his death.
19950	Disabled American Veterans (D.A.V.) is an American organization for men and women who have been disabled in the line of duty whilst fighting for their country in times of war.
19951	Disciples of Christ is a Protestant Christian denomination in the United States.
19952	Divine, Father (1880?-1965), was a black American religious leader and the founder of the Peace Mission Movement.
19953	Dix, Dorothea Lynde (1802-1887), led the drive to build and improve hospitals for the mentally ill in the United States.
19954	Dodd, William Edward (1869-1940), a noted American historian, served as United States ambassador to Germany from 1933 to 1937.
19955	Dole, Elizabeth Hanford (1936-...), has had a long career in public service in the United States.
19956	Dollar diplomacy seeks to extend a nation's business interests in other countries through superior economic power instead of war.
19957	Donner Pass cuts through the Sierra Nevada, a mountain range in eastern California, U.S.A. The pass was the scene of a great tragedy in the severe winter of 1846-1847.
19958	Dorion, Marie (1790?-1850), a Native American, became known for her bravery as a member of the Astor Overland Expedition.
19959	Dorr Rebellion was an uprising against the state government of Rhode Island, U.S.A., in 1842.
19960	Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813-1861), was a popular and skilful American orator and political leader just before the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19961	Douglas, William Orville (1898-1980), served on the Supreme Court of the United States longer than any other judge.
19962	Dow, Herbert Henry (1866-1930), was an early pioneer of the chemical industry in the United States.
19963	Du Bois, William Pene, (1916-1993), was an American writer and illustrator of books for children.
19964	Du Sable, Jean Baptiste Point (1745-1818), a black American pioneer, was the first known settler to build a house and open a trading post in the area which became Chicago in the United States.
19965	Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.A. (pop. 57,546; met. area pop. 86,403), is a port city on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the Illinois-Wisconsin border.
19966	Due process of law is a basic principle in the American legal system that requires fairness in the government's dealing with people.
19967	Duff, Sir Lyman Poore (1865-1955), served on the Supreme Court of Canada from 1906 to 1944.
19968	Duke Endowment is an American trust fund established in 1924 by James B. Duke, a businessman.
19969	Duke, James Buchanan (1856-1925), an American businessman and philanthropist, organized the American Tobacco Company (now American Brands, Inc.) in 1890.
19970	Duniway, Abigail Jane Scott (1834-1915), was an American leader of the campaign for women's voting rights in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S.A. Her efforts helped achieve suffrage (voting rights) for women in Idaho in 1896, Washington in 1910, and O

19971	Durant, William Crapo (1861-1947), was an American car manufacturer and the founder of General Motors.
19972	Dyer, Mary (?-1660), an American colonist from England, became a martyr (one who dies for religious beliefs) for the Quaker faith.
19973	Eagleton, Thomas Francis (1929-...), became the only man ever nominated by a national convention for vice president of the United States to resign his candidacy.
19974	Earle, Sylvia Alice (1935-...), is an American oceanographer and environmentalist.
19975	Early, Jubal Anderson (1816-1894), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19976	Eaton, Theophilus (1590-1658), was a Puritan who helped to found New Haven colony, now in the U.S. state of Connecticut.
19977	Eaton, Timothy (1834-1907), was a noted Canadian merchant.
19978	Edwards, Jonathan (1703-1758), was a famous minister of Puritan New England, now in the U.S.A. As a philosopher, preacher, revivalist, and theologian, he became the leading intellectual figure in colonial America.
19979	Effigy Mounds National Monument is located in northeastern Iowa in the U.S.A. It contains prehistoric Native American burial mounds.
19980	Electoral Commission was a group created by the U.S. Congress in 1877 to decide who had won the presidential election of 1876.
19981	Eliot, Charles William (1834-1926), an American educator, served as president of Harvard University for the 40 years from 1869 to 1909.
19982	Eliot, John (1604-1690), was an American missionary to the Native Americans of the colony of Massachusetts, now in the U.S.A. He translated the Bible into a Native American dialect.
19983	Ellery, William (1727-1820), was one of the Rhode Island signatories to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
19984	Ellsworth, Oliver (1745-1807), was chief justice of the United States from 1796 to 1800.
19985	Engraving and Printing, Bureau of, designs, engraves, and prints the paper money and postage stamps issued by the United States government.
19986	Environmental Defense Fund is a private organization in the United States that works to protect the environment.
19987	Equal Rights Amendment is a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.
19988	Escobedo v. Illinois, was a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the rights of U.S. citizens accused of crimes.
19989	Black History Month is an annual observance each February, of the past achievements and current status of African Americans in the United States of America.
19990	Evarts, William Maxwell (1818-1901), an American lawyer, gained recognition for successfully handling important legal trials.
19991	Everett, Edward (1794-1865), an American statesman, was considered one of the greatest orators of his day.
19992	Ewell, Richard Stoddert (1817-1872), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
19993	Ex parte Milligan was a legal case in which the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that civilians cannot be tried by military courts if civil courts are available.
19994	Export-Import Bank of the United States, also called Eximbank, is an independent agency of the United States government.
19995	Fairbanks, Charles Warren (1852-1918), served as vice president of the United States from 1905 to 1909 under President Theodore Roosevelt.
19996	Fairburn, William Armstrong (1876-1947), an American businessman and inventor, found methods to remove the poisonous effect of phosphorus used in match heads and the hazard of afterglow in the wood of matches.

19997	Fairy Falls is a waterfall in Mount Rainier National Park in western Washington, U.S.A. It stands 1,676 metres above sea level at the head of Stevens Canyon.
19998	Fall, Albert Bacon (1861-1944), served as United States secretary of the interior from 1921 to 1923 under President Warren G. Harding.
19999	Fargo (pop. 74,111), is the largest city in North Dakota, U.S.A. It lies in the valley of the Red River of the North, one of the great farming regions of the United States (see NORTH DAKOTA).
20000	Farley, James Aloysius (1888-1976), an American politician and businessman, served as postmaster general of the United States from 1933 to 1940.
20001	Fatima, Our Lady of, refers to the Virgin Mary, who reportedly appeared near Fatima, Portugal, in 1917.
20002	Federalist Party was one of the first political organizations in the United States.
20003	Federalist, The is a series of 85 letters that urged ratification of the United States Constitution.
20004	Feinstein, Dianne (1933-...), is one of the most prominent women in U.S. politics.
20005	Ferraro, Geraldine Anne (1935-...), became the Democratic nominee for vice president of the United States in 1984.
20006	Ferre, Maurice (1935-...), became the first Hispanic mayor of a large United States city when he took office as mayor of Miami, Florida, in 1973.
20007	Fessenden, William Pitt (1806-1869), was a United States senator from Maine from 1854 to 1864, and from 1865 to 1869.
20008	Few, William (1748-1828), an American lawyer, judge, and banker, was a Georgia signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20009	Field, Cyrus West (1819-1892), was an American financier who promoted the first submarine telegraph cable across the Atlantic.
20010	Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees that an American citizen shall not be discriminated against in exercising the right to vote.
20011	Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees that people cannot be forced to testify against themselves in a criminal case.
20012	Fish, Hamilton (1808-1893), was an American statesman.
20013	Fisk, James (1834-1872), was an American financier who was involved in several business scandals in the United States during the late 1800's.
20014	Fitzpatrick, Thomas (1799?-1854), was a trapper and guide in the American West.
20015	Fitzsimmons, Frank Edward (1908-1981), was an American trade union leader.
20016	Flagler, Henry Morrison (1830-1913), was an American businessman.
20017	Flagstaff (pop. 45,857), is a university and industrial town in the United States.
20018	Flahiff, George Bernard Cardinal (1905-1989), a Canadian religious leader, was the Roman Catholic archbishop of Winnipeg, Manitoba, from 1961 to 1982.
20019	Fletcher v. Peck, a United States Supreme Court case heard in 1810, marked the first time the U.S. Supreme Court declared a state law unconstitutional.
20020	Flin Flon (pop. 7,449), is a town on the border of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Canada.
20021	Flint (pop. 140,761; met. area pop. 430,459) is a city in Michigan, U.S.A. In terms of population, it is Michigan's fourth largest city, after Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Warren.
20022	Floyd, William (1734-1821), an American statesman, was a New York signatory to the Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20023	Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley (1890-1964), was an American labour leader.
20024	Fong, Hiram Leong (1906-...), an American politician, was the first Asian American to serve in the United States Senate.
20025	Force bill, in United States history, was any of several measures passed or considered by the U.S. Congress that authorized the use of military power to enforce federal (national) law.
20026	Ford Foundation, an organization based in the United States, is one of the world's largest foundations.

20027	Forrest, Nathan Bedford (1821-1877), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865). (The Confederate states were the Southern states that were in favour of slavery.) He was a brilliant cavalry leader.
20028	Fort Lauderdale (pop. 149,377; met. area pop. 1,255,488) is a major resort city and a leading holiday and retirement centre in Florida in the United States.
20029	Foss, Joseph Jacob (1915-...), was a leading United States fighter pilot in the South Pacific during World War II (1939-1945).
20030	Foster, Sir George Eulas (1847-1931), was a Canadian statesman.
20031	Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbids any state to deny any citizen the rights granted by federal law.
20032	Fox, Terry (1958-1981), was a Canadian athlete.
20033	Franklin Institute is a science education institution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It is known mainly for its Science Museum.
20034	Fraser River is a waterway in British Columbia, Canada.
20035	Fraser, Douglas Andrew (1916-...), was an American labour leader.
20036	Frazier, Edward Franklin (1894-1962), an American sociologist, was a leading authority on the life of African Americans in the United States.
20037	Free Soil Party was an American political group organized in Buffalo, in the state of New York, in 1848.
20038	Freedom Day, National, falls on February 1 in the U.S.A. It commemorates the day a resolution was signed proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to outlaw slavery.
20039	Freer Gallery of Art, in Washington, D.C., is an American museum famous for its collections of Asian art.
20040	Frick, Henry Clay (1849-1919), was an American industrialist.
20041	Friedman, Milton (1912-...), is an American economist whose controversial theories sparked widespread debate in the 1960's and 1970's.
20042	Frye, Northrop (1912-1991), was a Canadian literary and social critic.
20043	Funston, Frederick (1865-1917), an American soldier, played an important part in the overseas expansion of the United States in the 1890's and early 1900's.
20044	Fur trade was one of the earliest and most important industries in North America.
20045	Gadsden was the family name of two famous Americans from South Carolina, grandfather and grandson.
20046	Gadsden Purchase. The treaty that ended the Mexican War (1846-1848) left some doubt about the western part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States.
20047	Galarza, Ernesto (1905-1984), was a Mexican-American historian and civil rights leader.
20048	Gall (1840-1894), was a leader of the Hunkpapa band of the Teton Sioux Indians.
20049	Gallaudet is the name of three American educators, father and two sons, who pioneered in the education of deaf people in the United States.
20050	Galloway, Joseph (1731-1803), was a prominent American lawyer and politician who opposed the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20051	Garner, John Nance (1868-1967), served as vice president of the United States from 1933 to 1941, during the first two terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
20052	Garrett, Pat (1850-1908), an American frontier rancher and sheriff in the West, is best known for killing the outlaw Billy the Kid (see BILLY THE KID).
20053	Garrison Dam, about 124 kilometres north of Bismarck, North Dakota, U.S.A, is part of the United States government's Missouri River Basin development programme.
20054	Gates, Doris (1901-1987), was an American writer for children.
20055	Genet, Edmond Charles Edouard (1763-1834), created the first international crisis for the United States.
20056	George, Henry (1839-1897), an American social reformer, originated the concept of the single tax.

20057	George, James Zachariah (1826-1897), was an American soldier, jurist, and politician.
20058	Gerry, Elbridge (1744-1814), served as vice president of the United States under President James Madison from 1813 until his death.
20059	Getty Trust, J. Paul is a private foundation in the U.S.A. that promotes education, conservation, and scholarship in the visual arts and related humanities.
20060	Gideon v. Wainwright was a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the rights of accused people.
20061	Gila River rises in the Mogollon Mountains of New Mexico, U.S.A., and flows west across the state of Arizona to empty into the Colorado River.
20062	Gilman, Charlotte Perkins (1860-1935), was a leading writer on women's rights in the United States.
20063	Gilman, Nicholas (1755-1814), was a New Hampshire signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20064	Ginsburg, Ruth Bader (1933-...), became an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1993.
20065	Girty, Simon (1741-1818), was an American pioneer who fought with Native Americans against white settlers.
20066	Glick, George Washington (1827-1911), an American politician, was the first Democrat to be elected governor of Kansas, U.S.A. Born in Ohio, he studied law in the office of Rutherford B. Hayes and practised in Ohio from 1850 to 1858, when he moved to
20067	Goddard, Mary Katherine (1736-1816), helped publish and print three newspapers in the American Colonies--The Providence Gazette, The Pennsylvania Chronicle, and The Maryland Journal.
20068	Goddard, William (1740-1817), was an American publisher, editor, and printer.
20069	Godkin, Edward Lawrence (1831-1902), founded the American newspaper The Nation, and edited it from 1865 to 1901.
20070	Goldfield, Nevada, U.S.A., was the scene of one of the greatest gold rushes in the history of the United States.
20071	Good Templars, International Organization of, is an organization founded in Utica, New York, U.S.A., in 1851, to promote temperance, peace, and brotherhood.
20072	Gorham, Nathaniel (1738-1796), was a Massachusetts signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20073	Gould, Jay (1836-1892), was an American financier who became the leading railway owner of the late 1800's.
20074	Gramm, Phil (1942-...), a Texas Republican, is one of the most prominent members of the United States Senate.
20075	Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was a society of war veterans who fought for the North in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20076	Grandfather Clause, in modern United States law, refers to any legal provision that excuses an individual or company from a requirement or prohibition because the person or company has enjoyed a certain privilege or right at some time in the past.
20077	Grant, George Monro (1835-1902), was a Canadian educator, church minister, and writer.
20078	Grasso, Ella Tambussi (1919-1981), served as governor of the American state of Connecticut from 1975 to 1980.
20079	Great society is the name given to the domestic programme of United States President Lyndon B. Johnson, who served from 1963 to 1969.
20080	Green Mountain Boys were soldiers from what is now the U.S. state of Vermont who fought against the United Kingdom in the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20081	Green Mountains form part of the Appalachian system.
20082	Green, Hetty (1834-1916), an American heiress, was regarded at the time of her death as the richest woman in the world.

20083	Greenback Party was an American political party that was active between 1876 and 1884.
20084	Greene, Nathaniel (1742-1786), an American general, is noted for his campaigns against the British in North and South Carolina between 1780 and 1782, during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20085	Greenspan, Alan (1926-...), an American economist, became chairman of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System (FRS) in 1987.
20086	Greenway, John Campbell (1872-1926), an American mining engineer and soldier, led in the development of mining and transportation in the state of Arizona.
20087	Gregoire, Paul Cardinal (1911-1993), a Canadian priest, was a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.
20088	Gray Panthers is an American organization that fights against age discrimination.
20089	Grisham, John (1955-...), is a popular American author known for his suspense novels.
20090	Grosvenor, Gilbert Hovey (1875-1966), an American, edited National Geographic Magazine for more than 50 years.
20091	Gruening, Ernest (1887-1974), an American politician, was a leader in Alaska's quest to become a state of the U.S.A. Gruening served as territorial governor of Alaska from 1939 to 1953.
20092	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway is an American water route along the Gulf of Mexico from Carrabelle, Florida to Brownsville, Texas.
20093	Gulick, Luther Halsey (1865-1918), an American physical education teacher, encouraged James Naismith to originate the game of basketball.
20094	Gwinnett, Button (1735?-1777), a Georgia signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776), served in the Georgia Assembly in 1769, and in the Continental Congress in 1776 and 1777.
20095	Hadrosaur is the name of a diverse group of dinosaurs with wide snouts resembling duck bills.
20096	Haig, Alexander Meigs, Jr. (1924-...), became U.S. secretary of state under President Ronald Reagan in 1981, and resigned the position in 1982.
20097	Hale, John Parker (1806-1873), an American politician from the state of New Hampshire, U.S.A., was a leading opponent of slavery before the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20098	Hale, Sarah Josepha (1788-1879), became one of the most famous magazine editors in the United States during the 1800's.
20099	Hall, Lyman (1724-1790), an American statesman during the American Revolution (1775-1783), urged independence from the United Kingdom and influenced the colony of Georgia's decision to join the other colonies in revolt.
20100	Hamer, Fannie Lou (1917-1977), was a leading black American civil rights activist.
20101	Hamilton, Alice (1869-1970), was an American doctor who was a pioneer in the field of industrial medicine.
20102	Hamlin, Hannibal (1809-1891), was vice president of the United States from 1861 to 1865, during President Abraham Lincoln's first term.
20103	Hampton Roads is a natural channel and harbour formed at the place where the Nansemond, James, and Elizabeth rivers meet in the state of Virginia, U.S.A. These rivers flow through Hampton Roads into the Atlantic Ocean at Chesapeake Bay.
20104	Hampton Roads Conference was an attempt to end the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20105	Hampton, Wade (1818-1902), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20106	Hancock, John (1737-1793), was an American revolutionary leader who became the first person to sign the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20107	Hancock, Winfield Scott (1824-1886), was a general of the Union Army in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20108	Hannibal, Missouri, U.S.A. (pop. 18,004), is the childhood home of the writer Mark Twain (1835-1910).
20109	Hanson, John (1721-1783), was a statesman from Maryland at the time of the American Revolution (1775-1783).

20110	Harlan, James (1820-1899), was a United States senator from the state of Iowa from 1855 to 1865.
20111	Harnett, William Michael (1848-1892), is regarded as one of the leading American still-life painters of the late 1800's.
20112	Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, U.S.A. (pop. 308), is a village situated on the Potomac River, 89 kilometres northwest of Washington, D.C.
20113	Harris, Robert (1849-1919), was one of the most popular and respected Canadian painters of the late 1800's and early 1900's.
20114	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (pop. 52,376; met. area pop. 587,986) has been the capital of Pennsylvania since 1812.
20115	Hart, Gary Warren (1936-...), a Democrat from the state of Colorado, served as a United States senator from 1975 to 1987.
20116	Hart, John (1711?-1779), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20117	Hartford Convention was a secret meeting of delegates from New England during the War of 1812 to discuss their opposition to the war and to other United States government policies (see WAR OF 1812).
20118	Hartford, George Huntington (1833-1917), an American merchant, helped to develop the retail shop-chain industry.
20119	Harvard, John (1607-1638), was an English-born American colonist, minister, and philanthropist.
20120	Hatcher, Richard Gordon (1933-...), became one of the first African Americans to win election as mayor of a major United States city.
20121	Hay, John Milton (1838-1905), was an American diplomat and statesman.
20122	Hayakawa, S. I. (1906-1992), an American educator, became an internationally known expert on semantics (the study of the meaning of words).
20123	Heat index, or HI, is a measure of how hot the air feels.
20124	Helena (pop. 24,569), is the capital of the state of Montana, U.S.A. It serves as the trading and supply centre for a mining and agricultural region.
20125	Hell gate is a channel in New York City's East River.
20126	Helms, Jesse Alexander (1921-...), has been a United States senator from the state of North Carolina since 1973.
20127	Henday, Anthony (^? ^-^? ^), an English fur trader and explorer in Canada, was the first white man to visit the Blackfoot Indians and to report on their customs and habits.
20128	Henry, Alexander (1739-1824), an American, won fame as a fur trader in Canada after the United Kingdom gained control of the area from France in the 1760's.
20129	Herndon, William Henry (1818-1891), an American lawyer, is known chiefly for his collection of letters to and from Lincoln's contemporaries.
20130	Hesburgh, Theodore Martin (1917-...), an American Roman Catholic priest, served as president of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, from 1952 until he retired in 1987.
20131	Hewes, Joseph (1730-1779), was a North Carolina signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20132	Heyward, Thomas, Jr. (1746-1809), an American patriot, statesman, soldier, and judge, was a South Carolina signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20133	Hibbing, Minnesota, U.S.A. (pop. 18,046) is often called the Iron Ore Capital of the World.
20134	High Desert is located in central Oregon, U.S.A., between the Blue Mountains and the Basin and Range Region.
20135	Hill, James Jerome (1838-1916), was a famous Canadian-born businessman.
20136	Hillman, Sidney (1887-1946), an American trade union leader, was the guiding spirit of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
20137	Hilo (pop. 37,808), is the largest city and chief port on the island state of Hawaii, U.S.A. It lies on Hilo Bay, on the east side of the island.
20138	Hincks, Sir Francis (1807-1885), was joint premier of the Province of Canada from 1851 to 1854.

20139	Hnatyshyn, Ramon John (1934-...), was governor general of Canada from 1990 to 1995.
20140	Hobart, Garret Augustus (1844-1899), an American politician, served as vice president of the United States under President William McKinley from 1897 to 1899.
20141	Hobby, Oveta Culp (1905-1995), became the first United States secretary of health, education, and welfare.
20142	Hoffa, James Riddle (1913-1975?), an American labour leader, was international president of the Teamsters Union from 1958 to 1971.
20143	Hogan is a type of house of the Navajo Indians of the American Southwest.
20144	Hohokam Pima National Monument is in south-central Arizona, U.S.A. It includes the remains of Hohokam Indian artwork, homes, irrigation canals, and tools dating from about 300 B.C. to A.D. 1200.
20145	Homestead strike of 1892 demonstrated the power of big business in America, and was a major defeat for the trades union movement in the United States.
20146	Hooker, Joseph (1814-1879), was a Union (Northern) general during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20147	Hooker, Thomas (1586-1647), was an English Congregational preacher and a founder of the American colony of Connecticut, now a state of the U.S.A. Hooker exerted a strong influence in the drafting of the Fundamental Orders, a document under which Conn
20148	Hooks, Benjamin Lawson (1925-...), served as executive director of the American National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1977 to 1993.
20149	Hooper, William (1742-1790), was a North Carolina signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20150	Hoover Commission was the popular name of two commissions that recommended ways to improve the administration of the United States government.
20151	Hopkins, Harry Lloyd (1890-1946), was U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's most influential adviser.
20152	Hopkins, Stephen (1707-1785), an American statesman, was a Rhode Island signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20153	Hopkinson, Francis (1737-1791), a New Jersey signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776), was an American statesman, artist, writer, lawyer, and judge.
20154	Hotchkiss Gun is a type of automatic machine gun.
20155	Housatonic River is an important waterway in the New England region of the United States.
20156	House, Edward Mandell (1858-1938), an American statesman, made secret missions to Europe during World War I (1914-1918) as the representative of United States President Woodrow Wilson.
20157	Howe, Joseph (1804-1873), was a political leader and newspaper editor in the Canadian colony of Nova Scotia.
20158	Howe, Samuel Gridley (1801-1876), was an American social and political reformer.
20159	Hudson River tunnels provide links between Manhattan Island and the state of New Jersey, U.S.A. Manhattan Island, the heart of New York City, is separated from New Jersey on the west by the broad Hudson River.
20160	Hufstедler, Shirley Mount (1925-...), served from 1979 to 1981 as the first United States secretary of education.
20161	Hughes, Charles Evans (1862-1948), served as chief justice of the United States from 1930 to 1941.
20162	Hull, William (1753-1825), was an American army officer who served in the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the War of 1812.
20163	Humphrey, Hubert Horatio (1911-1978), served as vice president of the United States under President Lyndon B. Johnson.
20164	Hunt, H. L. (1889-1974), an American oil producer, became one of the richest people in the world.
20165	Hunt, Richard Morris (1827-1895), was an American architect.

20166	Huntington, Samuel (1731-1796), was a Connecticut signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20167	Huntsville, Alabama, U.S.A.(pop. 159,789; met. area pop. 293,047), is often called Rocket City, U.S.A. The Redstone Arsenal, the rocket and guided-missile centre of the United States Army, lies just southwest of Huntsville.
20168	Iacocca, Lee (1924-...), is an American motor industry executive.
20169	Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, near Idaho Falls, Idaho, U.S.A., is the leading centre in the United States for testing the safety of nuclear reactors.
20170	Illinois River is the largest and most important water route in the state of Illinois, U.S.A. The river is part of the waterway system that links the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico.
20171	Imperial Valley is a rich irrigated region in the desert of south-central California, U.S.A., just north of the Mexican border.
20172	Incontinence is the involuntary loss of urine or faeces (solid waste matter) from the body.
20173	Indian Affairs, Bureau of (B.I.A.), is an agency of the United States Department of the Interior that works mainly to promote the welfare of Native Americans (also known as American Indians).
20174	Indian Claims Commission was an independent commission of the United States government.
20175	Ingersoll, Jared (1749-1822), was a Pennsylvania signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1787.
20176	Inside Passage is a water transportation route from Seattle in the state of Washington, U.S.A., to the Alaskan towns of Haines and Skagway.
20177	International peace garden is a park on the Canadian-United States border between Boissevain, in the Canadian province of Manitoba, and Dunseith, in the U.S. state of North Dakota.
20178	Inuvik (pop. 3,206), is an administrative and commercial centre in the northwestern part of Canada's Northwest Territories.
20179	Iron and Steel Institute, American, is an association of producers of iron and steel in North and South America.
20180	Isle Royale National Park in the northwest part of Lake Superior, U.S.A., includes the large island after which the park was named and more than 200 smaller islands.
20181	Izaak Walton League of America is one of the oldest conservation organizations in the United States.
20182	James Bay is the southern arm of Hudson Bay in northeast Canada.
20183	James River is the largest waterway lying wholly within the state of Virginia, U.S.A. Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in America, was settled on the banks of this river in 1607.
20184	James, Daniel, Jr. (1920-1978), was the first black general in United States history.
20185	Jameson, Sir Leander Starr (1853-1917), was a Scottish doctor born in Edinburgh, who went to South Africa in 1878 and became an administrator in the British South Africa Company.
20186	Jay Treaty, signed in 1794, resolved disputes that arose between the United States and the United Kingdom after the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20187	Jay, John (1745-1829), was a distinguished American statesman during the early days of the United States.
20188	Jefferson Memorial, in Washington, D.C., is a shrine to Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence (1776).
20189	Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas (1723-1790), was a Maryland signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20190	John Birch Society is a conservative, anti-Communist organization in the United States.
20191	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument includes three areas in north-central Oregon, U.S.A., that contain fossils of animals and plants that lived from about 55 million to about 10 million years ago.
20192	Johnson, Charles Spurgeon (1893-1956), was an American sociologist and educator who studied and wrote about the life of blacks in the United States.
20193	Johnson, John Harold (1918-...), is one of the leading publishers in the United States.

20194	Johnson, Sir William (1715-1774), was a British merchant, soldier, Indian agent, and landowner in colonial New York.
20195	Johnson, William Samuel (1727-1819), a lawyer, political leader, and scholar from Connecticut, U.S.A., was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1787.
20196	Johnston, Albert Sidney (1803-1862), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20197	Johnston, Joseph Eggleston (1807-1891), was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20198	Jones, Absalom (1746-1818), was a leader of the struggle to give black Americans control over their religious worship.
20199	Jones, Mary Harris (1830-1930), was a well-known figure in the United States labour movement in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
20200	Jordan, Barbara Charline (1936-1996), became the first African American woman from a Southern state to serve in the United States Congress.
20201	Jordan, Vernon Eulion, Jr. (1935-...), is an American civil rights leader and lawyer.
20202	Joshua Tree National Park is in southern California, U.S.A., near the town of Twentynine Palms.
20203	Jouett, Jack (1754-1822), was a supporter of the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20204	Juana Ines de la Cruz (1648-1695), was the greatest poet of the baroque movement in colonial Latin American literature (see LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE [Colonial literature]).
20205	Kahlo, Frida (1907-1954), was an important Mexican painter known for her harsh, revealing self-portraits.
20206	Kalb, Johann (1721-1780), was a German-born military officer who served in the American army during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20207	Kanawha River is one of the chief waterways of West Virginia, U.S.A. It flows northwest to the Ohio River from the junction of the Gauley and New rivers.
20208	Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1854.
20209	Karrer, Paul (1889-1971), a Swiss chemist, shared the 1937 Nobel Prize for chemistry with British chemist Sir Walter Haworth.
20210	Katmai National Park is in southwestern Alaska, U.S.A. The park has 10 active and 5 inactive volcanoes.
20211	Kearny, Philip (1814-1862), was a general in the American Civil War (1861-1865) who fought on the side of the Union, the northern states that supported the abolition of slavery.
20212	Kearny, Stephen Watts (1794-1848), a United States general, commanded the western armies of the United States in the Mexican War (1846-1848).
20213	Keck Observatory is an astronomical observatory on Mauna Kea, a mountain on the U.S. island state of Hawaii.
20214	Kelley, Florence (1859-1932), was an American social reformer.
20215	Kennebec River flows for about 266 kilometres through southern Maine, U.S.A. It rises in Moosehead Lake in west-central Maine, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Bath.
20216	Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a national cultural centre in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Its full name is the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
20217	Kent, James (1763-1847), was an American legal authority.
20218	Kentucky coffeetree is a broadleaf tree of eastern North America.
20219	Ketchikan (pop. 8,263) is a city in Alaska, U.S.A. It is often called Alaska's First City or Gateway, because it is the first city most tourists reach when they travel north by sea to Alaska.
20220	King Peak is one of the 10 highest mountains in North America.
20221	King, Rufus (1755-1827), was an American statesman and a signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20222	King, William Lyon Mackenzie (1874-1950), served as prime minister of Canada three times between 1921 and 1948.

20223	King, William Rufus Devane (1786-1853), was elected vice president of the United States in 1852 to serve under President Franklin Pierce.
20224	King, Ernest Joseph (1878-1956), was a United States naval officer.
20225	Kings Canyon National Park is a scenic wilderness in east-central California, U.S.A. It has some of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and some of the oldest and largest giant sequoia trees in the United States.
20226	Kingsley, Mary Henrietta (1862-1900), was a British explorer, traveller, and pioneering social anthropologist.
20227	Kirkpatrick, Jeane Jordan (1926-...), served as United States ambassador to the United Nations (UN) from 1981 to 1985.
20228	Knights of Labor was one of the most important early labour organizations in the United States.
20229	Know-Nothings were members of certain secret societies that flourished in the United States from 1852 to 1860.
20230	Knox, Frank (1874-1944), was a prominent United States politician and publisher.
20231	Knox, Henry (1750-1806), was a general in the American Revolution (1775-1783) and the nation's first secretary of war.
20232	Korean War Veterans Memorial, in the United States, is a monument that honours Americans who served in the Korean War (1950-1953).
20233	Kreps, Juanita Morris (1921-...), an American labour economist, served as secretary of commerce from 1977 to 1979 under President Jimmy Carter.
20234	Kreuger, Ivar (1880-1932), was a Swedish entrepreneur.
20235	La Guaira (pop. 26,154), is Venezuela's main port.
20236	LaFontaine, Sir Louis Hippolyte (1807-1864), was a French-Canadian political leader.
20237	Laird, Melvin Robert (1922-...), served as U.S. secretary of defence under President Richard M. Nixon from January 1969 to January 1973.
20238	Lamar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus (1825-1893), an American politician who represented Mississippi, worked for good relations between the North and the South after the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20239	Lame Duck Amendment is a popular name for Amendment 20 to the United States Constitution, which was passed in 1933.
20240	Landes, Bertha Knight (1868-1943), was the first woman mayor of a major United States city.
20241	Langdon, John (1741-1819), was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1787.
20242	Lansing, Robert (1864-1928), served as United States secretary of state under President Woodrow Wilson from 1915 to 1920.
20243	Larrazolo, Octaviano Ambrosio (1859-1930), was the first Hispanic American to serve in the United States Senate.
20244	Larson, Gary (1950-...), an American cartoonist, became famous for his cartoon series called "The Far Side." The cartoons gained fame for their bizarre humour.
20245	Laud, William (1573-1645), was the dominant figure in the Church of England during the disputes that led to the English Civil War (1642-1649).
20246	Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (1841-1919), was the first French Canadian to become prime minister of Canada.
20247	Lava Beds National Monument is in northern California, U.S.A. It includes exhibits of volcanic action, lava flows, and caves.
20248	Law Day U.S.A. is celebrated throughout the United States on May 1 to emphasize the importance of law in American life.
20249	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, in Berkeley, California, U.S.A., is one of the world's leading centres of research in basic energy and life sciences.
20250	Lawrence, James (1781-1813), a United States naval officer, commanded the frigate Chesapeake in an attack on the British ship Shannon during the War of 1812.

20251	Lead, South Dakota, U.S.A. (pop. 3,632), is the site of Homestake mine, one of the largest gold mines in the United States.
20252	League of United Latin American Citizens is an organization of Spanish-speaking peoples in the United States.
20253	Lease, Mary Elizabeth (1850-1933), was an American orator and reformer.
20254	Lee, Francis Lightfoot (1734-1797), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20255	Lee, Jason (1803-1845), a Canadian-born Methodist missionary, is remembered as the first missionary to bring Christianity to the Native Americans of the Pacific Northwest of the United States.
20256	Lee, Richard Henry (1732-1794), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20257	Leon (pop. 83,693) is the chief intellectual centre and an important farm produce market in Nicaragua.
20258	Levesque, Rene (1922-1987), served as premier of the Canadian province of Quebec from 1976 to 1985.
20259	Levinson, Barry (1942-...), is an American film director and screenwriter.
20260	Levitt, William J. (1907-1994), was the first major builder of mass-produced housing in the United States.
20261	Lewis, Francis (1713-1802), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20262	Lewiston (pop. 39,757), is the second largest city of Maine, U.S.A. Only Portland has more people.
20263	Liberal Party is a major political party in Canada.
20264	Liberal Republican Party was a short-lived political party formed in the United States in 1872 to oppose the reelection of President Ulysses S. Grant, a Republican.
20265	Libertarian Party is an American political party that stands for increasing individual liberties by limiting government activities.
20266	Liberty League, also called the American Liberty League, was an organization in the United States that tried to rally public opinion against President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.
20267	Liberty Party was the first political party in the United States to give most of its attention to the slavery question.
20268	Lilienthal, David Eli (1899-1981), was the first chairperson of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.
20269	Lincoln (pop. 191,972; met. area pop. 213,641) is the capital of Nebraska, U.S.A. It is the state's second largest city, the largest being Omaha.
20270	Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, in New York City, is the home for some of the most important cultural activities in the United States.
20271	Lincoln Memorial is a beautiful monument in Washington, D.C., built in honour of President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865).
20272	Lincoln, Mary Todd (1818-1882), the wife of President Abraham Lincoln, was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, a banker of Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., and his wife, Eliza Parker Todd.
20273	Lincoln, Robert Todd (1843-1926), was an American statesman and lawyer.
20274	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is in southeastern Montana, U.S.A. It includes part of the site of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, which took place on June 25, 1876.
20275	Little Rock (pop. 175,795; met. area pop. 513,117) is the capital and largest city of Arkansas, U.S.A. It ranks as the state's chief trading and transportation centre.
20276	Livingston, Philip (1716-1778), an American statesman, was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20277	Livingston, Robert R. (1746-1813), an American statesman, helped write the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

20278	Livingston, William (1723-1790), was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1787.
20279	Lockwood, Belva Ann Bennett (1830-1917), was an American reformer and leader of the movement to gain women the right to vote in the United States.
20280	Locofocos was a nickname given in the United States in 1835 to radical (favouring fundamental reform) members of the New York Democratic Party.
20281	Logan Act is a United States law that prohibits private citizens from opening negotiations with a foreign government on a dispute between that government and the United States.
20282	Logan, John Alexander (1826-1886), was an American political and military leader.
20283	Long is the name of the most powerful political American family in Louisiana history.
20284	Long, Jane (1798-1880), was called the Mother of Texas because of her spirited defence of her children during pioneer days of the United States.
20285	Lopez, Nancy (1957-...), is an American golfer.
20286	Lovejoy, Elijah Parish (1802-1837), was an American clergyman and newspaper editor noted for his opposition to slavery.
20287	Lowry, Lois (1937-...), is an American author whose fiction for young adults explores serious issues.
20288	Ludington, Sybil (1761-1839), was a heroine of the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20289	Lundy, Benjamin (1789-1839), was an American editor and a pioneer of the antislavery movement in the United States.
20290	Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (1749-1779), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20291	Macdonald, John Sandfield (1812-1872), served as joint prime minister of the Province of Canada from 1862 to 1864.
20292	Macdonald, Ross (1915-1983), was the pen name of Kenneth Millar, an American writer of detective novels that emphasize realism and violence.
20293	Mackenzie, Alexander (1822-1892), served as prime minister of Canada from 1873 to 1878.
20294	Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795-1861), was a Canadian political leader and journalist.
20295	Mackinac, Straits of, is an important link in the water route between Lake Michigan in the United States and the Atlantic Ocean.
20296	Macphail, Agnes Campbell (1890-1954), was the first woman ever elected to the House of Commons in Canada.
20297	Malevich, Kasimir (1878-1935), was a Russian artist who pioneered abstract painting in Russia.
20298	Mallory, Stephen Russell (1813?-1873), was secretary of the Confederate Navy during the American Civil War (1861-1865). (The Confederate states were southern states that were in favour of slavery.) Mallory was born on the Caribbean island of Trinidad
20299	Manning, Preston (1942-...), is a Canadian politician.
20300	Mansfield, Arabella Babb (1846-1911), was the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the United States.
20301	Mansfield, Mike (1903-...), is an American politician.
20302	Marbury v. Madison was a famous legal case in the United States.
20303	March, Peyton Conway (1864-1955), was chief of staff of the United States Army during World War I (1914-1918).
20304	Marino, Eugene Antonio (1934-...), became the first black American to be made an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.
20305	Marshall, Thomas Riley (1854-1925), served as vice president of the United States from 1913 to 1921, under President Woodrow Wilson.
20306	Marshall, Thurgood (1908-1993), was the first African American justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
20307	Mason, George (1725-1792), was a statesman from Virginia, U.S.A., who wrote the first American bill of rights, the Virginia Declaration of Rights of 1776.
20308	Mayo, Charles Horace (1865-1939), was a prominent American surgeon.

20309	McAfee, Mildred Helen (1900-1994), an American educator, was the first director of the women's reserve of the United States Navy.
20310	McClung, Nellie (1873-1951), was a leading Canadian feminist and author.
20311	McCormack, John William (1891-1980), was an American politician.
20312	McCulloch v. Maryland was a celebrated case in United States legal history.
20313	McGovern, George Stanley (1922-...), is an American politician.
20314	McHenry, James (1753-1816), an American doctor and politician, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1787.
20315	McKean, Thomas (1734-1817), an American statesman, was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence.
20316	McKissick, Floyd Bixler (1922-1991), was a black American civil rights leader.
20317	McLaughlin, Audrey Marlene (1936-...), served as leader of Canada's New Democratic Party (NDP) from 1989 to 1995.
20318	McNaughton, Andrew George Latta (1887-1966), was a noted Canadian soldier of World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945).
20319	Medina, Harold Raymond (1888-1990), was a United States judge who presided over the trial of 11 American Communist Party leaders in 1949.
20320	Meighen, Arthur (1874-1960), was a Canadian lawyer and politician.
20321	Melcher, Frederic Gershom (1879-1963), was an important figure in publishing in the United States.
20322	Mellon Foundation, Andrew W. is an organization in the United States that grants funds to institutions in a number of fields.
20323	Menninger Clinic, a non-profit-making organization in Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A., is one of the world's leading psychiatric centres.
20324	Menninger, Karl Augustus (1893-1990), was an American psychiatrist whose writings influenced public attitudes toward mental illness.
20325	Menninger, William Claire (1899-1966), was a leading American psychiatrist.
20326	Meredith, James Howard (1933-...), was the first African American to attend the University of Mississippi, in the United States.
20327	Merrimack River flows through southern New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts, U.S.A. The river is formed where the Winnepesaukee and Pemigewasset streams meet at Franklin, New Hampshire.
20328	Mfume, Kweisi (1948-...), an American politician, became president and chief executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the United States in 1996.
20329	Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. (pop. 92,639), is one of North America's most famous resort centres.
20330	Micmac Indians are a people of eastern Canada.
20331	Middle Atlantic States of the United States of America are New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
20332	Middleton, Arthur (1742-1787), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20333	Midwestern States of the United States of America are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
20334	Mifflin, Thomas (1744-1800), was an American politician.
20335	Miles, Nelson Appleton (1839-1925), was a noted American military officer.
20336	Minamoto Yoritomo (1147-1199) was the greatest leader of early medieval Japan.
20337	Minnesota River is a large branch of the Mississippi River in the United States.
20338	Miramichi River is an important waterway in New Brunswick, Canada.
20339	Miranda v. Arizona was an important legal case in which the Supreme Court of the United States limited the power of police to question suspects.

20340	Mission life in North America thrived for more than 250 years in a belt of North America known as the Spanish Borderlands.
20341	Mississauga (pop. 463,388) is one of the largest cities in Ontario, Canada.
20342	Missoula (pop. 42,918) is one of the largest cities in Montana, in the United States.
20343	Missouri Compromise was a plan agreed upon by the United States Congress in 1820 to settle the debate over slavery as new territories joined the Union (that is, became part of the United States).
20344	Mitchel, John Purroy (1879-1918), an American politician, was elected reform mayor of New York City in 1913.
20345	Mobile River is a short river that helps drain the delta at the head of Mobile Bay in southwestern Alabama in the United States.
20346	Mohawk Trail was a westward route across North America along the Mohawk River from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes.
20347	Monte Alban was the capital and largest city of the empire of the Zapotec Indians.
20348	Montezuma Castle National Monument is in central Arizona, U.S.A. It contains a five-storey cliff-dwelling ruin in a niche in the face of a cliff.
20349	Montmorency River is a short, swift river in Quebec, Canada.
20350	Morgan, John Hunt (1825-1864), was a Confederate general during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20351	Morgan, Lewis Henry (1818-1881), was an American anthropologist who founded the comparative scientific study of kinship systems (family groupings).
20352	Morgenthau, Henry, Jr. (1891-1967), served as United States secretary of the treasury from 1934 to 1945 under presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.
20353	Morris, Esther Hobart (1814-1902), led the fight for women's suffrage (the right to vote) in Wyoming, U.S.A. Through her efforts, the territory of Wyoming passed a women's suffrage law in 1869 that became a model for later suffrage laws.
20354	Morris, Lewis (1726-1798), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20355	Morris, Robert (1734-1806), an American merchant and banker, was one of six people who signed both the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Constitution (1787) of the United States.
20356	Morrow, Dwight Whitney (1873-1931), was an American lawyer, banker, and diplomat.
20357	Morton, John (1724-1777), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20358	Morton, Julius Sterling (1832-1902), an American political leader and nature lover, established the first United States observance of Arbor Day, a day for planting trees (see ARBOR DAY).
20359	Morton, Levi Parsons (1824-1920), served as vice president of the United States from 1889 to 1893 under President Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901).
20360	Morton, Oliver Perry (1823-1877), an American politician, served as governor of the state of Indiana during the American Civil War (1861-1865) and as a Republican United States senator from 1867 until his death.
20361	Mosby, John Singleton (1833-1916), was a Confederate soldier during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20362	Moton, Robert Russa (1867-1940), was an African American educator.
20363	Moultrie, William (1730-1805), was an American military leader during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20364	Mowat, Sir Oliver (1820-1903), a Canadian statesman, served as prime minister and attorney general of Ontario from 1872 to 1896.
20365	Mudd, Samuel Alexander (1833-1883), was the doctor who set John Wilkes Booth's leg after Booth assassinated United States President Abraham Lincoln in 1865.
20366	Mugwumps, in United States history, were influential Republicans who refused to support their party's presidential candidate, James G. Blaine, in 1884.

20367	Muir Woods National Monument, near San Francisco, U.S.A., has one of California's most famous groves of redwood trees (see REDWOOD; SEQUOIA).
20368	Munsey, Frank Andrew (1854-1925), was an American pioneer publisher of low-priced magazines and newspapers.
20369	Murray, Philip (1886-1952), was an American trade union leader.
20370	Muskie, Edmund Sixtus (1914-1996), an American politician, served in the U.S. Senate from 1959 to 1980.
20371	Muskoka Lakes are a group of scenic lakes in the rocky uplands of southern Ontario, Canada.
20372	Nabrit, James Madison, Jr. (1900-...), an American lawyer, won fame as a university president and diplomat.
20373	Nantucket, Massachusetts (pop. 6,012), is a summer resort on Nantucket Island, off the east coast of the United States.
20374	Narragansett Indians were a Native American tribe that lived on the west side of Narragansett Bay, in what is now Rhode Island in the United States.
20375	Nasby, Petroleum Vesuvius (1833-1888), was the pen name of David Ross Locke, a popular American humorist.
20376	Natchez, Mississippi (pop. 19,460), is the oldest city on the Mississippi River, in the United States.
20377	National Aeronautic Association of the U.S.A., also called NAA, promotes the advancement of aviation and space flight in the United States.
20378	National Archives, United States, is an independent agency that preserves and makes available for public use the permanently valuable records of the United States government.
20379	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is a civil rights organization in the United States.
20380	National Baptist Convention of America, Inc., is an organization of black Baptists in the United States.
20381	National Motto, United States, is In God We Trust.
20382	National Republican Party was a political party in the United States that was formed in 1825 and was active until 1834.
20383	National road, in United States history, was an important route for settlers travelling to the West.
20384	Naval Observatory, United States, is the oldest national observatory in the U.S. It was founded in 1830 and is operated by the U.S. Navy.
20385	Nelson River is the longest river in Manitoba, Canada.
20386	Nelson, Thomas, Jr. (1738-1789), an American soldier and statesman, served as a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777 and again in 1779 (see CONTINENTAL CONGRESS).
20387	Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a United States law that bans discrimination because of a person's colour, race, national origin, religion, or sex.
20388	New Democratic Party is a social-democratic political party in Canada.
20389	Newman, Barnett (1905-1970), an American painter, was a leading member of an artistic movement known as abstract expressionism.
20390	Niagara Movement was an organization founded by African Americans to fight racial discrimination in the United States.
20391	Nickel is the common name for a U.S. copper-nickel coin.
20392	Ochs, Adolph Simon (1858-1935), was an American publisher who became the guiding influence of The New York Times.
20393	O'Connor, Sandra Day (1930-...), an American judge, became the first woman to serve as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
20394	Omaha Indians are a Native American people who live mainly in northeast Nebraska, U.S.A. Many make their homes on a reservation there.
20395	O'Reilly, Leonora (1870-1927), was an American labour leader and reformer.

20396	Oriental Exclusion Acts, in United States history, were a series of actions and acts that restricted and prohibited Asians from entering the United States.
20397	Oshawa (pop. 129,344; met. area pop. 240,104) is an important industrial city in Ontario, Canada.
20398	Oswego (pop. 19,536), a city in New York state, U.S.A., is the easternmost port on the Great Lakes of North America.
20399	Otis, James (1725-1783), was an American agitator against the United Kingdom (UK) in the period before the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20400	Ottawa River is the chief branch of the St. Lawrence River and one of the most important waterways of Canada.
20401	Ouachita River begins in the Ouachita Mountains of western Arkansas, U.S.A., and flows east and then south into the state of Louisiana.
20402	Owen, Ruth Bryan (1885-1954), was the first American woman chosen to represent the United States in another country.
20403	Paca, William (1740-1799), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence for the state of Maryland in 1776.
20404	Pacific coast states is a region in the western United States.
20405	Pacific Northwest includes all of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and western Montana.
20406	Paine, Robert Treat (1731-1814), an American statesman, was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence for the state of Massachusetts in 1776.
20407	Palmer, A. Mitchell (1872-1936), served as United States attorney general from 1919 to 1921 under President Woodrow Wilson.
20408	Palmer, Joel (1810-1881), a Canadian statesman, won fame as a negotiator of important treaties with the Native Americans in the United States.
20409	Parti Quebecois is a political party in Quebec, Canada.
20410	Pasadena, California (pop. 131,591), is a residential city in the United States.
20411	Patroon system in United States history, was a plan set up by the Dutch West India Company in 1629.
20412	Peace Bridge connects the United States and Canada.
20413	Pecos National Historical Park, in north-central New Mexico in the United States, contains ruins of the ancient pueblo (village) of Pecos.
20414	Penn, John (1740-1788), was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence for North Carolina in 1776.
20415	Pensacola (pop. 58,165; met. area pop. 344,406) is the largest deepwater seaport in the state of Florida in the United States.
20416	Perkins, Frances (1880-1965), became the first woman Cabinet member in the United States government.
20417	Committees of correspondence were organized by towns, counties, and colonies in America before the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20418	Petersburg (pop. 38,386) is a historic city in southeastern Virginia in the southern United States.
20419	Phi Beta Kappa is a fraternity (university society) in the United States that encourages scholarship in the liberal arts and sciences.
20420	Pierce, Samuel Riley, Jr. (1922-...), served as secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from 1981 to 1989.
20421	Pinchback, P. B. S. (1837-1921), was a United States politician.
20422	Pinckney, Charles (1757-1824), was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States for South Carolina in 1787.
20423	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825), a planter, politician, and diplomat, was a signatory to the Constitution of the United States for South Carolina in 1787.
20424	Pine siskin is a small finch that lives in North America.

20425	Pipe Spring National Monument is in northwestern Arizona in the United States, on the Kaibab Indian reservation.
20426	Placentia, Newfoundland (pop. 1,954), is the site of an early French settlement in North America.
20427	Platte River is the most important river in Nebraska in the United States.
20428	Plessy v. Ferguson was a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of the United States concerning racial segregation.
20429	Point four program, in the United States, was a foreign aid programme of U.S. President Harry S. Truman.
20430	Polk, Leonidas (1806-1864), an Episcopal bishop, was a Confederate general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20431	Poole, Ernest (1880-1950), was an American novelist, playwright, and short-story writer.
20432	Pope (?-1688?) was a Pueblo Indian leader.
20433	Portobelo (pop. 2,774), a village on the Caribbean coast of Panama, was one of the chief Spanish trading centres in Latin America.
20434	Post-traumatic stress disorder is a psychological illness in which people repeatedly remember, relive, or dream about a terrible experience.
20435	Potomac River is a beautiful and historic river that forms the boundary between Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia in the United States.
20436	Powell, Adam Clayton, Jr. (1908-1972), was an American political and religious leader in New York City's Harlem area.
20437	Prairie provinces, in Canada, are the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.
20438	Prescott, Samuel (1751-1777?), was an American doctor and patriot who, at the start of the American Revolution (1775-1783), warned the American colonists at Concord, Massachusetts, that the British were planning an attack.
20439	Prince Rupert (pop. 16,620) is a city in British Columbia, Canada.
20440	Princeton (pop. 25,214) is a town in New Jersey in the United States.
20441	Prosser, Gabriel (1775?-1800), was a black slave in America.
20442	Pullman strike, also called the Chicago Strike, was a violent labour dispute in the United States that took place in 1894.
20443	Putnam, Israel (1718-1790), was an American general in the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20444	Putnam, Rufus (1738-1824), a general in the American Revolution (1775-1783), became known as the founder of Ohio.
20445	Pyle, Ernie (1900-1945), an American journalist, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1944 for his reporting.
20446	Quantrill, William Clarke (1837-1865), was the leader of a Confederate (Southern) guerrilla band during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20447	Raleigh (pop. 207,951), is the capital of the U.S. state of North Carolina and is an educational, research, and trade centre.
20448	Randolph, A. Philip (1889-1979), an American, played a leading role in the struggle for black rights in the United States from the 1920's to the 1960's.
20449	Randolph, Edmund (1753-1813), an American statesman from the state of Virginia, presented the famous Virginia Plan to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
20450	Randolph, Edward (1632?-1703), was a British agent in the American colony of New England.
20451	Rankin, Jeannette (1880-1973), was the first woman to be elected to the United States Congress.
20452	Rayburn, Sam (1882-1961), an American Democrat politician, served longer as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives than any other person.
20453	Read, George (1733-1798), a lawyer and statesman from the state of Delaware, was one of six people who signed both the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Constitution of the United States.
20454	Red River, so called because of the red-coloured sediment it carries, forms much of the boundary between the states of Oklahoma and Texas, in the United States.

20455	Red River of the north, also called Red River, is a major waterway of the United States and Canada.
20456	Redwood National Park, in northern California, U.S.A., is in the huge forest of redwood trees that grows along the Pacific Coast from central California to southern Oregon.
20457	Reform Party is a conservative political party in Canada.
20458	Reid, Whitelaw (1837-1912), was an American journalist and diplomat.
20459	Reno, Marcus Albert (1834-1889), was a United States Army officer who became known for his role in the Battle of the Little Bighorn in Montana Territory in 1876.
20460	Revels, Hiram Rhodes (1822-1901), was the first African American to serve in the United States Senate.
20461	Ribbon Falls is a waterfall that looks like a narrow ribbon as it drops 491 metres in the Yosemite National Park in California, U.S.A. It is one of the highest waterfalls in the world.
20462	Rice, Grantland (1880-1954), was the first American journalist to gain fame by writing about sport.
20463	Robinson, James Harvey (1863-1936), was an American historian and educator.
20464	Rocky Mountain National Park, in northern Colorado, U.S.A., is one of the most magnificent sections of the Rocky Mountains.
20465	Rocky Mountain states are the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming in the U.S.A. Arizona and New Mexico are also sometimes considered Rocky Mountain States, as well as Southwestern States.
20466	Rodney, Caesar (1728-1784), an American statesman, was a Delaware signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20467	Rogers, Carl Ransom (1902-1987), was an American psychologist.
20468	Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr. (1887-1944), an American, was the eldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt.
20469	Rose, Sir John (1820-1888), was minister of finance in the government of the Dominion of Canada from 1867 to 1869, during the first term of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald (see CANADA, HISTORY OF).
20470	Rosecrans, William Starke (1819-1898), was a Union (Northern) general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20471	Ross, George (1730-1779), a lawyer from Pennsylvania, signed the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20472	Ross, Harold Wallace (1892-1951), an American, founded The New Yorker magazine and edited it for 26 years until his death.
20473	Ross, Nellie Tayloe (1876-1977), an American politician and public official, was the first woman governor of a U.S. state.
20474	Royall, Anne Newport (1769-1854), was an early American newspaperwoman.
20475	Rudolph, Wilma (1940-1994), was an American athlete.
20476	Ruffin, Edmund (1794-1865), was a noted American agriculturist and a strong supporter of slavery.
20477	Russwurm, John Brown (1799-1851), was an early spokesman against slavery and an important figure in a black American "back-to-Africa" movement.
20478	Rustin, Bayard, (1910-1987), was an American civil rights leader.
20479	Rutledge, Ann (1813-1835), became famous as President Abraham Lincoln's first sweetheart.
20480	Rutledge, Edward (1749-1800), a lawyer and statesman from South Carolina, was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20481	Rutledge, John (1739-1800), was a South Carolina signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20482	Saint John (pop. 74,969; met. area pop. 124,981) is the largest city and leading industrial centre of the Canadian province of New Brunswick.
20483	Saint John River is the main waterway of the province of New Brunswick, Canada.

20484	Saint Marys River in Canada carries the waters of Lake Superior into Lake Huron.
20485	Saint Paul (pop. 272,235) is the capital and second largest city of Minnesota, U.S.A. Minneapolis, St. Paul's "twin city," has a larger population.
20486	Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupre is a Roman Catholic shrine in Montmorency County, in the Canadian province of Quebec.
20487	Salem, Peter (1750?-1816), was a former black American slave who fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill.
20488	Salomon, Haym (1740-1785), was an American banker and patriot.
20489	Salter, Susanna Madora (1860-1961), was the first woman to be elected to serve as a mayor in the United States.
20490	Sampson, Deborah (1760-1827), served in the American Revolution (1775-1783) disguised as a man.
20491	Samuelson, Paul Anthony (1915-...), is an American economist who won the 1970 Nobel Prize for economics.
20492	San Jose Scale is an insect pest that feeds on many kinds of fruit trees, shade trees, and ornamental shrubs.
20493	Sande, Earl (1898-1968), was an American jockey.
20494	Sandia National Laboratories is one of the largest centres in the United States for the development of nuclear weapons systems.
20495	Sanford, Maria L. (1836-1920), was one of the first woman professors in the United States.
20496	Scalia, Antonin (1936-...), became the first American of Italian descent to serve as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
20497	Schindler, Oskar (1908-1974), was a German businessman who saved more than 1,200 Jews from almost certain death during the Holocaust (see HOLOCAUST).
20498	Schlaflly, Phyllis Stewart (1924-...), is a leading American supporter of the view that the traditional role of women is to act as mothers and homemakers.
20499	Schlesinger, Arthur Meier, Jr. (1917-...), is an American historian.
20500	Schreyer, Edward Richard (1935-...), was governor general of Canada from 1979 to 1984.
20501	Schumpeter, Joseph Alois (1883-1950), was a Czech-born American economist who gained prominence for his studies of economic growth, business cycles, and the conflict between capitalism and socialism.
20502	Schurz, Carl (1829-1906), was a German-born reformer and campaigner for civil rights, as an editor, as a soldier, and as a political leader in the United States.
20503	Schuyler, Philip John (1733-1804), was an American general in the Continental Army (which fought the British) and a delegate of the Continental Congress during the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20504	Schwitters, Kurt (1887-1948), was a German artist known for creating pictures out of glued paper and other objects.
20505	Scottsboro case was one of the most important legal cases of the civil rights movement in the United States.
20506	Scripps, Edward Wyllis (1854-1926), was a famous American journalist who started the first newspaper chain in the United States.
20507	Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads, "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The amendment, part of the Bill of Ri
20508	Secord, Laura Ingersoll (1775-1868), was the most famous Canadian heroine of the War of 1812, when the Americans, British, and Native Americans were fighting for control of what is now the area of southern Ontario.
20509	Seddon, James Alexander (1815-1880), served as a statesman for the Confederate states (the southern states that were in favour of slavery) during most of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

20510	Selkirk Mountains, a Canadian range in southeastern British Columbia, extend north from the Canada-United States boundary to the Columbia River.
20511	Selsam, Millicent Ellis (1912-1996), was an American author of introductory science books for children.
20512	Semmes, Raphael (1809-1877), an American rear admiral in the Confederate (Southern) Navy, commanded the famous ship Alabama during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20513	Seton, Saint Elizabeth Ann (1774-1821), was the first person born in the United States to be recognized as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.
20514	Severus, Lucius Septimius (A.D. 146-211), a Roman emperor, reorganized the administration of the army and the provinces.
20515	Sewall, Samuel (1652-1730), was a judge at the famous Salem witchcraft trials in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in North America in 1692.
20516	Seymour, Horatio (1810-1886), was a leading Democratic politician in the state of New York, U.S.A., from the 1840's to the 1860's.
20517	Sforza, Ludovico (1451-1508), an Italian prince, was the ruler of Milan and the surrounding region of Lombardy from 1479 to 1499.
20518	Shaw, Anna Howard (1847-1919), was an American leader in the campaign for women's rights.
20519	Shay's Rebellion was a revolt by debtor farmers and their families that took place in Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1786 and 1787.
20520	Shenandoah National Park lies in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, U.S.A. Most of the park is wilderness.
20521	Sherman, James Schoolcraft (1855-1912), served as vice president of the United States from 1909 to 1912 under President William Howard Taft.
20522	Shields, James (1806-1879), served as governor of the Oregon Territory, U.S.A., and as a brigadier general of volunteers in the Mexican War (1846-1848) and the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20523	Shirley, William (1694-1771), served as governor of the American colony of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1756.
20524	Shriver, Sargent (1915-...), was the Democratic nominee for vice president of the United States in 1972.
20525	Compromise of 1850 was a series of acts passed in 1850, by which the United States Congress hoped to settle the strife between opponents of slavery in the North and slaveowners in the South.
20526	Sigma xi is an honorary scientific society in the United States.
20527	Simon, Herbert Alexander (1916-...), is an American scientist known for his work in economics, psychology, and computer science.
20528	Sioux Indians traditionally lived throughout the northern plains of North America.
20529	Siqueiros, David (1896-1974), was a Mexican painter famous for his vigorous and colourful murals on political themes.
20530	Skeena River, in Canada, is one of the most valuable salmon fishing grounds in the world.
20531	Slayton, Donald Kent (1924-1993), was one of the original seven United States astronauts, and a member of the first joint space mission with the Soviet Union.
20532	Sleep apnoea is a disorder in which pauses in breathing occur during sleep.
20533	Smalls, Robert (1839-1915), was an African American who became a Union (Northern) hero during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20534	Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824-1893), was a Confederate (Southern) general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20535	Smith, James (1719?-1806), was a Pennsylvania signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20536	Smith, Margaret Chase (1897-1995), was the first woman to be elected to both houses of the United States Congress.

20537	Sokol is an international organization that stresses physical fitness and moral strength.
20538	Solow, Robert Merton (1924-...), is an American economist known for his contributions to the theory of economic growth.
20539	Sons of Liberty was a group of patriotic societies that sprang up in the American colonies before the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20540	Sons of the American Revolution is a patriotic organization in the United States.
20541	South Arabia, Federation of, was a union of 17 small states at the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula in the 1950's and 1960's.
20542	Southampton Island is an island in Canada's Northwest Territories.
20543	Southern states of the United States are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
20544	Southwestern states are Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
20545	Spaatz, Carl (1891-1974), was the first chief of staff of the United States Air Force.
20546	Spaight, Richard Dobbs (1758-1802), was a North Carolina signatory to the Constitution of the United States in 1776.
20547	Spencer, Anna Garlin (1851-1931), was an American reformer, minister, and educator.
20548	Spotswood, Alexander (1676-1740), was a lieutenant governor of the American colony of Virginia.
20549	Stanley of Preston, Baron (1841-1908), served as governor general of Canada from 1888 to 1893.
20550	Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814-1869), an American statesman, served as secretary of war in the Cabinet of President Abraham Lincoln.
20551	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady (1815-1902), was an early leader of the women's rights movement in the United States.
20552	Stark, John (1728-1822), was a leading American general in the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20553	Statuary hall is a room in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., that houses statues of outstanding citizens from many states.
20554	Stegner, Wallace (1909-1993), was an American author best known for his fiction set in the North American Great Plains and the mountains of the American and Canadian West.
20555	Stephen, George (1829-1921), was a Canadian financier.
20556	Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812-1883), was vice president of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20557	Stiegel, Henry William (1729-1785), was an early American manufacturer of fine glass.
20558	Stilwell, Joseph Warren (1883-1946), commanded all the United States forces in the China-Burma-India theatre of war during World War II (1939-1945).
20559	Stockton, Richard (1730-1781), was a New Jersey signatory to the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20560	Stone, Lucy (1818-1893), helped organize the women's rights movement in the United States.
20561	Stone, Thomas (1743-1787), was a Maryland signatory to the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776.
20562	Strathcona and Mount Royal, Baron of (1820-1914), Donald Alexander Smith, was a Canadian fur trader, railway builder, financier, statesman, and philanthropist.
20563	Stress test, also called exercise stress test or stress ECG, is a test that measures the functioning of the heart during physical exercise.
20564	Stuart, Jeb (1833-1864), was a Confederate cavalry general in the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20565	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), in the United States, was a civil rights organization during the 1960's.
20566	Sudbury (pop. 92,884; met. area pop. 157,613), in southeastern Ontario, Canada, is a world centre of nickel production.

20567	Sullivan, Anne Mansfield (1866-1936), was the American teacher of Helen Keller, a deaf and blind woman who won international fame.
20568	Sullivan, Leon Howard (1922-...), an American Baptist minister and civil rights leader, organizes economic self-help programmes for African Americans.
20569	Sulzberger, Arthur Hays (1891-1968), an American newspaper executive, was the publisher of The New York Times from 1935 to 1961.
20570	Sulzberger, Arthur Ochs (1926-...), was the publisher of The New York Times from 1963 until his retirement in 1992.
20571	Sumner, Charles (1811-1874), was a statesman and antislavery leader in the United States.
20572	Sydenham, Baron (1799-1841), was a British statesman and governor general of Canada from 1839 to 1841.
20573	Szoka, Edmund Casimir Cardinal (1927-...), an American priest, was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church by Pope John Paul II in 1988.
20574	Szold, Henrietta (1860-1945), an American social worker, founded Hadassah, the largest Jewish women's organization in the world.
20575	Tae Kwon Do is a Korean martial art that resembles the Japanese technique called karate.
20576	Tammany, Society of, also called the Columbian Order, was founded in New York City in 1789 by William Mooney.
20577	Taney, Roger Brooke (1777-1864), was one of the foremost chief justices of the United States.
20578	Tarascan Indians live on the high plateaus of west-central Mexico, in what is now the state of Michoacan.
20579	Tarbela Dam in Pakistan is one of the largest dams in the world.
20580	Tarbell, Ida Minerva (1857-1944), an American author, was a leader in the muckraking movement of the early 1900's which attacked dishonesty in politics and business.
20581	Taxol is a drug used to treat advanced cancers of the breast and ovaries.
20582	Taylor, George (1716-1781), was a Pennsylvania signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20583	Taylor, Maxwell Davenport (1901-...), gained fame as a United States general in World War II (1939-1945) and in the Korean War (1950-1953).
20584	Taylor, Mildred D. (1943-...), is one of America's leading authors of children's books.
20585	Taylor, Paul (1930-...), is an American choreographer (dance creator).
20586	Teamsters Union is one of the largest trade unions in the United States.
20587	Teasdale, Sara (1884-1933), was an American lyric poet.
20588	Teflon is a trade name for polytetrafluoroethylene, a type of synthetic (artificially made) material that is used in cookware, insulation, and many other products.
20589	Tehuelche Indians lived in the southern part of what is now Argentina in South America, from about the Negro River south to the Strait of Magellan.
20590	Telemarketing is the selling of goods or services by telephone.
20591	Teletypewriter was an electromechanical typewriter that transmitted impulses over a wire to a receiver that printed the message.
20592	Teniers, David, the Younger (1610-1690), was a Flemish painter.
20593	Tennent, Gilbert (1703-1764), was a colonial American religious leader.
20594	Tennessee River is the largest tributary of the Ohio River in the United States.
20595	Terrell, Mary Church (1863-1954), an African American, joined the struggle to gain equal rights for all African Americans in the 1890's.
20596	Teton Range is a rugged group of Rocky Mountain peaks south of Yellowstone National Park in western Wyoming, U.S.A. The highest peak is Grand Teton (4,197 metres).
20597	Thomas, Clarence (1948-...), became an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1991.
20598	Thomas, Martha Carey (1857-1935), was an American educator who fought for equal educational opportunities for women.

20599	Thompson (pop. 14,977), is one of the world's leading centres of nickel production.
20600	Thompson, Benjamin (1753-1814), was an American-born scientist and political figure.
20601	Thompson, Sir John Sparrow David (1844-1894), served as prime minister of Canada from 1892 until his death two years later.
20602	Thornton, Matthew (1714-1803), was a New Hampshire signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20603	Tilden, Bill (1893-1953), was an American tennis star who won the United States Championships (now the U.S. Open) from 1920 to 1925, and in 1929.
20604	Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard (1818-1896), served as premier of the Canadian colony of New Brunswick from 1861 to 1865, and again in 1866.
20605	Timpanogos Cave National Monument is in northern Utah, U.S.A. It contains limestone caverns with hundreds of stalactites, stalagmites, and helictites in varied colours.
20606	Toltec Indians established an empire in the highlands of central Mexico during the A.D. 900's.
20607	Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774-1825), served as vice president of the United States from 1817 to 1825 under President James Monroe.
20608	Tonto National Monument in south-central Arizona, U.S.A., contains ancient cliff dwellings.
20609	Toombs, Robert Augustus (1810-1885), was a leading Southern politician during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20610	Towhee is any of several small birds related to the sparrows.
20611	Toyota Motor Corporation is the largest car manufacturer in Japan and one of the largest in the world.
20612	Traveller's-tree is a tropical evergreen that resembles a giant fan.
20613	Treblinka was a death camp near Warsaw in German-occupied Poland during World War II (1939-1945).
20614	Triborough Bridge connects three boroughs of New York City--Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens.
20615	Triceratops was a large, horned, plant-eating dinosaur that lived about 65 million years ago in what is now the western part of North America.
20616	Tristan, or Tristram, was a legendary medieval knight whose love affair with Princess Isolt (Isolde) became one of the most famous love stories of all time.
20617	Trudeau, Garry (1948-...), is an American cartoonist best known for his comic strip "Doonesbury." The comic strip has gained fame and stirred controversy with its strong political and social satire.
20618	Trumbull, John (1756-1843), an American artist, became known for his paintings of scenes of the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20619	Trumbull, Lyman (1813-1896), was an American political leader.
20620	Tsimshian Indians once ranked among the wealthiest tribes in the North American continent.
20621	Tupi-Guarani Indians formed many tribes that lived in eastern and central South America.
20622	Tupper, Sir Charles (1821-1915), served as prime minister of Canada for about 10 weeks in 1896.
20623	Turkish bath is a type of bath that involves exposure to dry heat, moist heat, massage, and cold.
20624	Turner, Frederick Jackson (1861-1932), was an American historian.
20625	Turner, John Napier (1929-...), served as prime minister of Canada for 21/2 months in 1984, following the resignation of Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau.
20626	Turner, Ted (1938-...), is an American broadcasting executive.
20627	Tweed, William Marcy (1823-1878), was an American politician who swindled New York City out of millions of dollars.
20628	Tyler, Anne (1941-...), is an American author whose novels reveal sensitive truths about the contemporary family.
20629	Tyler, Moses Coit (1835-1900), became the first great authority on early American literature.
20630	Tyler, Royall (1757-1826), was an American playwright and lawyer.

20631	Un-American Activities Committee was an investigating committee of the United States House of Representatives.
20632	Uncas (1588?-1683?) was a chief of the Mohegan Indians in Connecticut in colonial America.
20633	Uniform resource locator (URL) is an address on the global network of computers known as the Internet.
20634	United Church of Canada is the largest Protestant church in Canada.
20635	United Nations Commission on Human Rights, an agency of the United Nations (UN), works to protect the rights and freedoms of all people.
20636	United Parcel Service (UPS) is the largest package delivery company in the United States.
20637	United States capitals. The U.S. government had no permanent capital until 1800, when it took up residence in Washington, D.C.
20638	Univalve is the name given to a class of molluscs whose shells are in one piece.
20639	Upland sandpiper is a bird of the sandpiper family that lives on the North American continent.
20640	Urban League is an organization in the United States that works to end racial discrimination and to increase the economic and political power of blacks and other minority groups.
20641	Uric acid is a nitrogen-containing chemical produced in the digestive system during the breakdown of many foods.
20642	Ute Indians are a tribe of the Western United States.
20643	Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820-1871), a United States politician, criticized the policies of President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20644	Van Allsburg, Chris (1949-...), is an American author and illustrator of children's books.
20645	Van de Graaff, Robert Jemison (1901-1967), an American physicist, invented the electrostatic generator named after him.
20646	Vance, Cyrus Roberts (1917-...), served as United States secretary of state from 1977 to 1980 under President Jimmy Carter.
20647	Vanier, Georges Philias (1888-1967), served as governor general of Canada from 1959 to 1967.
20648	Vassar College is a coeducational liberal arts university at Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A. It is privately controlled and offers courses in languages and literature, arts, physical sciences, and social sciences.
20649	Vassar, Matthew (1792-1868), was an American brewer who founded Vassar College in New York state.
20650	Velcro is the trade name for a fastening device made up of tiny hooks that mesh with tiny loops.
20651	Vercheres, Marie Madeleine Jarret de (1678-1747), was a French-Canadian heroine who led the defence of a fort against a Native American attack.
20652	Verdin is a small, yellow-headed bird that lives in the arid portions of the southwestern United States and of Mexico.
20653	Vesey, Denmark (1767?-1822), planned a slave revolt that involved more blacks than any other uprising in United States history.
20654	Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a monument in Washington, D.C., built in honour of the Americans who served in the Vietnam War (1957-1975).
20655	Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Comte de (1838-1889), a French writer, was a leading figure in a movement called symbolism.
20656	Virginius Massacre was an incident in 1873 that almost started a war between the United States and Spain.
20657	Vitiligo is a noninfectious disease in which people develop white spots on the skin.
20658	Voice of America (VOA) is the primary official worldwide broadcasting service of the United States.
20659	Volcker, Paul Adolph (1927-...), a United States economist, served as chairman of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System (FRS) from 1979 to 1987.
20660	Volstead Act, in United States history, provided for the enforcing of national prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquor.

20661	Waksman, Selman Abraham (1888-1973), was an American bacteriologist who made important contributions to soil microbiology and to the development of antibiotics.
20662	Wald, George (1906-...), an American biochemist, determined how chemical changes in the retina enable a person to see.
20663	Walker, Alice (1944-...), is an African American writer.
20664	Walker, Mary Edwards (1832-1919), was the only woman to receive the Medal of Honor, the highest military award given by the United States government.
20665	Wallace, George Corley (1919-...), an American political leader, stood unsuccessfully for president in 1968, 1972, and 1976.
20666	Wallace, Henry Agard (1888-1965), served as vice president of the United States from 1941 to 1945 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
20667	Walnut Canyon National Monument is in central Arizona, U.S.A. It contains 800-year-old cliff-dwelling ruins in shallow caves.
20668	Walter, Thomas Ustick (1804-1887), an American architect, became noted for his buildings in the Greek Revival style.
20669	Walton, George (1741-1804), a Georgia signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776), was governor and chief justice of Georgia several times.
20670	Warner, Seth (1743-1784), was an American soldier in the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20671	Warren, Earl (1891-1974), served as chief justice of the United States from 1953 to 1969.
20672	Warren, Joseph (1741-1775), was a leading statesman in the colony of Massachusetts in the period before the American Revolution (1775-1783).
20673	Warren, Mercy Otis (1728-1814), was a colonial American writer.
20674	Wasatch Range is a mountain range that extends about 257 kilometres between southern Idaho and central Utah, U.S.A. Its western face, known as the Wasatch Front, forms the western edge of the Rocky Mountains and the eastern rim of the Great Basin.
20675	Washington Cathedral, also called the National Cathedral, is an Episcopal church in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Its official name is the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul.
20676	Washington, Harold (1922-1987), an American politician, won election as the first African American mayor of Chicago in 1983.
20677	Washington, Martha Custis (1731-1802), was the wife of George Washington.
20678	Washington's Birthday is celebrated as a national holiday in the United States on the third Monday in February.
20679	Washoe Indians, also spelled Washo, live in California and Nevada near Lake Tahoe in the United States.
20680	Wasserstein, Wendy (1950-...), is an American dramatist whose most successful plays deal with feminist themes.
20681	Watauga Association was a group of settlers who, in 1772, formed the first white community independent of colonial government in what is now the United States.
20682	Watie, Stand (1806-1871), became the only Native American brigadier general to serve in the Confederate (Southern) Army during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20683	Watson, Homer (1855-1936), was a Canadian landscape painter.
20684	Watterson, Henry (1840-1921), an American newspaper editor, won the 1918 Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing.
20685	Webster-Ashburton Treaty was an agreement between the United States and Great Britain (now called the United Kingdom).
20686	Weller, Thomas Huckle (1915-...), an American research biologist, shared the 1954 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with John F. Enders and Frederick C. Robbins (see ENDERS, JOHN FRANKLIN).
20687	Wells-Barnett, Ida Bell (1862-1931), was an American journalist and reformer.
20688	West, Benjamin (1738-1820), was an American artist who became famous for his large pictures of historical subjects.

20689	West, Jessamyn (1907-1984), was an American author.
20690	Westermarck, Edward Alexander (1862-1939), was a Finnish anthropologist.
20691	Westerns are works of literature and films that deal with the American West.
20692	Westmoreland, William Childs (1914-...), an American general, commanded United States forces in the Vietnam War (1957-1975) from 1964 to 1968.
20693	Wheeler, Joseph (1836-1906), was an American soldier who served in campaigns against Native Americans before he joined the Confederate (Southern) Army in 1861, at the beginning of the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20694	Whipple, William (1730-1785), was a New Hampshire signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20695	Whirlwind is a whirling mass of air.
20696	White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, U.S.A., is the main missile testing site of the United States Army.
20697	White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U.S.A. (pop. 2,779), is a famous health resort, named after its mineral springs.
20698	White, Stanford (1853-1906), was a leading American architect.
20699	White, Walter Francis (1893-1955), was an American civil rights leader.
20700	White, William Allen (1868-1944), was an American newspaper editor whose influence was felt throughout the United States.
20701	Whitefly is the name of about 1,200 species of tiny insects that damage plants.
20702	Whitman Mission National Historic Site is in southeastern Washington, U.S.A. It includes the site of a Native American mission and school established in 1836 by Marcus Whitman and his wife.
20703	Wiener, Norbert (1894-1964), was an American mathematician who did fundamental work in the analysis of numerical information.
20704	Wiggin, Kate Douglas (1856-1923), was an American writer of books for children.
20705	Wigglesworth, Michael (1631-1705), was a Puritan pastor, doctor, and poet of colonial New England (now in the U.S.A.).
20706	Wilbur, Richard (1921-...), is an American poet.
20707	Wilder, L. Douglas (1931-...), the first elected black governor in the United States, was the chief executive of Virginia from 1990 to 1994.
20708	Wilkes, Charles (1798-1877), was an American explorer and naval officer.
20709	Williams, Bert (1874?-1922), was an African American comedian.
20710	Williamson, Hugh (1735-1819), an American scientist, writer, doctor, and politician, was a North Carolina signatory to the Constitution of the United States.
20711	Willkie, Wendell Lewis (1892-1944), was the Republican candidate for president of the United States in 1940, when Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for a third term.
20712	Wilmot Proviso was a legal amendment proposed in 1846 that would have banned slavery in any territory acquired by the United States from Mexico.
20713	Wilson, August (1945-...), is a leading African American playwright.
20714	Wilson, Edith Bolling (1872-1961), was one of the most influential first ladies in United States history.
20715	Wilson, Ethel (1890-1980), was a Canadian author.
20716	Wilson, James (1742-1798), a prominent American lawyer, was one of six people who signed both the American Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.
20717	Wilson, Lanford (1937-...), is a notable American playwright.
20718	Winchell, Walter (1897-1972), an American newspaperman and commentator, became important for making the gossip column a regular newspaper feature in America.
20719	Wind shear is a sudden change of wind speed or direction over a short distance.
20720	Winnebago Indians were an eastern woodland tribe of Native Americans.

20721	Winnemucca, Sarah (1844?-1891), was a Native American who won fame for her criticism of the U.S. government's mistreatment of her people.
20722	Winnipeg River is part of the Saskatchewan-Nelson river system that empties into Hudson Bay in northeastern Canada.
20723	Winterberry, sometimes called black alder, is a shrub related to the American holly.
20724	Wintun Indians, also spelled Wintuan, are a group of three tribes of Native Americans from the Sacramento Valley of north-central California, U.S.A. The tribes are the Wintu, Nomlaki, and Patwin.
20725	Wise, Isaac Mayer (1819-1900), a prominent American rabbi, is generally considered the pioneer of Reform Judaism in the United States.
20726	Wise, Stephen Samuel (1874-1949), was one of the best-known American Jewish leaders.
20727	Witherspoon, John (1723-1794), was a leader in American political, religious, and educational life.
20728	Wolcott, Oliver (1726-1797), an American statesman, was a Connecticut signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20729	Woodhull, Victoria Claflin (1838-1927), was the first woman to run for president of the United States.
20730	Woodson, Carter Goodwin (1875-1950), is widely regarded as the leading writer on black history of his time.
20731	Worden, Alfred Merrill (1932-...), a United States astronaut, was the command module pilot on the Apollo 15 mission.
20732	Wounded Knee, now a village on the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation of South Dakota, U.S.A., was the site of two famous events in Native American history.
20733	Wright, John Joseph Cardinal (1909-1979), was appointed a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1969 by Pope Paul VI. That same year, the pope made Wright prefect (head) of the Vatican Congregation of the Clergy, which is responsible for the spiri
20734	Wu, Chien-shiung (1912-...), an American experimental physicist, helped disprove the law of the conservation of parity (see PARITY [physics]).
20735	Wupatki National Monument is in northern Arizona, U.S.A. It contains prehistoric dwellings, built by Native Americans.
20736	Wylie, Elinor (1885-1928), was an American poet.
20737	Wylie, Philip Gordon (1902-1971), was an American novelist and a critic of contemporary life.
20738	Wythe, George (1726-1806), an American statesman, was a signatory to the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
20739	Yanomami Indians of South America live in rainforests and scattered grasslands along the Brazil-Venezuela border.
20740	Yaqui Indians are a tribe that lives in Mexico, and the states of Arizona and California in the United States.
20741	Yates, Elizabeth (1905-...), is an American author.
20742	Yokuts Indians are a group of tribes who once lived in south-central California, U.S.A., in the San Joachin Valley and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains.
20743	Yonkers, New York, U.S.A. (pop. 188,082), is an important manufacturing centre that forms part of the New York City metropolitan area.
20744	Yorktown, Virginia, U.S.A., is a historic village on the York River.
20745	Yosemite Falls, in Yosemite National Park, California, U.S.A., is one of the world's highest waterfalls.
20746	Youville, Saint Marguerite d' (1701-1771), was the first native-born Canadian to be honoured as a saint by the Roman Catholic Church.
20747	Yuan is the basic unit of currency in China.
20748	Yurok Indians originally lived in northern California, U.S.A., along the Klamath River and the Pacific coast.

20749	Zapotec Indians developed an empire in what is now the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico from about 1500 B.C. to A.D. 750.
20750	Zeolite is any of a group of crystalline mineral compounds whose framework of atoms forms microscopic tunnels and "rooms." The internal structure of zeolites makes them useful as filters and catalysts.
20751	Zion National Park lies in southwestern Utah, U.S.A. It has many colourful canyons, some of which are extremely narrow and have steep, plunging walls.
20752	Zwilich, Ellen Taaffe (1939-...), an American composer, became the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize in music.
20753	Losey, Joseph (1909-1984), an American film director, made his most successful films while working in the United Kingdom (UK) and France.
20754	Abbott was the name of two sisters who were American social-work pioneers.
20755	Allen, William (1803-1879), a U.S. politician, served as an Ohio Democrat in the United States House of Representatives from 1833 to 1835 and in the U.S. Senate from 1837 to 1849.
20756	Benjamin, Judah Philip (1811-1884), was a United States lawyer and statesman who was active in the Confederate (Southern) cause during the American Civil War (1861-1865).
20757	Curtis, Charles (1860-1936), served as 31st vice president of the United States under President Herbert Hoover.
20758	Hope, John (1868-1936), was an African American educator.
20759	Monterey (pop. 31,954) is a port city in California in the United States.
20760	Providence (pop. 160,782) is the capital and largest city of Rhode Island in the United States.
20761	Thomson, Charles (1729-1824), an American political leaders, served as secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1781, and secretary of the Congress of the Confederation from 1781 to 1789.
20762	Democratic-Republican Party was a political party in the United States established in the United States of America during the 1790's under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
20763	Fabian Society, is a group of British socialists.
20764	Great Awakening is the name given to a series of religious revivals in the American Colonies during the mid-1700's.
20765	Groseilliers, Sieur des (1618?-1696?), was a French explorer and fur trader.
20766	Kilauea is a volcano on the island of Hawaii.
20767	McKay, Alexander (1770?-1811), also spelled MacKay, was a Canadian fur trader and explorer.
20768	Open-Door Policy is a term used in international relations.
20769	Paul, Alice (1885-1977), became one of the first American leaders of the movement for equal rights for women.
20770	Sampras, Pete (1971-...), an American tennis champion, ranked as the number one player in the world for several years in the 1990's.
20771	Tilden, Samuel Jones (1814-1886), was the Democratic nominee in the 1876 United States presidential election, the most disputed in the history of America.
20772	Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is a medical treatment in which a patient breathes 100 per cent oxygen at pressures greater than atmospheric pressure.
20773	Michener, Roland (1900-1991), was governor general of Canada from 1967 to 1974.
20774	Nelson, William Rockhill (1841-1915), was an American newspaper editor.
20775	Ohio Company was the name of two different companies in American history.
20776	Pinckney Treaty was an agreement ending disputes between the United States and Spain over possession of the Florida area and the mouth of the Mississippi River in North America.
20777	Portland (pop. 64,143; met. area pop. 221,095) is a city in Maine in the United States.
20778	Triathlon is one of the most challenging endurance competitions in sports.
20779	World Medical Association is an organization of national medical associations from about 45 countries.

20780	Zebra mussel is a freshwater, Eurasian shellfish.
20781	Wandering-jew is the common name of three species of plants in the spiderwort family.
20782	Kiriyenko, Sergei Vladilenovich (1962-...), was appointed prime minister of Russia by President Boris Yeltsin in 1998.
20783	Hackman, Gene (1931-...), is an American actor known for his strong performances in film character roles.
20784	First ladies of the United States are the wives of the country's presidents.
20785	Clinton, Hillary Rodham (1947-...), the wife of President Bill Clinton, became one of the most active first ladies in United States history.
20786	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's overture to The Magic Flute, heard here, was one of the first operatic compositions to anticipate striking or significant passages from the opera itself.
20787	Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell
20788	The Well-Tempered Clavier is the name Johann Sebastian Bach gave to 48 preludes and fugues for keyboard that he wrote in 1722 and 1744.
20789	Folk music plays a central role in the cultural life of Afghanistan.
20790	Musicians from Norway play a folk dance on the Norwegian harp and the willow flute.
20791	Church bells have, since about the year 400, pealed to call Christians to worship.
20792	Telecommunications device called TTY or TTD
20793	Horse racing is a popular sport in Ireland.
20794	Las Vegas is Nevada's largest city and chief tourist attraction.
20795	About A.D. 800.
20796	Detail from the north frieze of the Treasury of the Siphnians at Delphi.
20797	Relief showing a battle scene from a coffin made for a ruler of Sidon.
20798	Italy about 1408.
20799	Prague, the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic, is one of the most beautiful cities in central Europe.
20800	Detail from a relief sculpture in the Church of Sant' Ambrogio, Milan, Italy, about 835.
20801	A British tea plantation in the 1870's shows how the British way of life spread throughout the British Empire.
20802	The House of Commons is divided on either side of the speakers' chair.
20803	Horse racing is a popular spectator sport in the United Kingdom, with races taking place nearly every day.
20804	Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland.
20805	The landscape of Northern Ireland has many fertile, rolling plains inland and low mountains near the coast.
20806	A North Sea oil rig helps produce petroleum, the United Kingdom's most valuable mineral.
20807	Greece, 447-423 B.C. Marble.
20808	Tympanum of the Central Portal of Vezelay Abbey
20809	Yoruba twin figures.
20810	United States, 1979.
20811	From the tomb of Shi Huangdi.
20812	Temple complex seated Buddha.
20813	Featuring the Igbo goddess Ala.
20814	New Zealand wood.
20815	Northern New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, early 1900's.
20816	Lakota effigy in the form of a horse.
20817	Church of St. Nicholas, Bari, Italy.
20818	Figures from Cathedral of Notre Dame, Reims, France.
20819	The centre of Moscow contains many historic buildings.
20820	Sumer, 2700 to 2500 B.C. Stone.
20821	Costa Rica, A.D. 1-500.

20822	Greece (island of Chios),about 520 B.C. Marble.
20823	Voltaire by Jean Antoine Houdon.
20824	Homo habilis
20825	Homo Erectus
20826	Homo sapiens [Neanderthal]
20827	Homo sapiens sapiens
20828	Tomb of Hugh le Despenser Tewkesbury Abbey, England.
20829	Bicycle by Marcel Duchamp 1951, third version after lost original of 1913.
20830	1932-1933.
20831	Surrounded Islands by Christo.
20832	France, 1912-1913.
20833	An impact crater on Venus measures about 37 kilometres across the depression in its centre.
20834	Recording medical information on a spacecraft enables physicians to identify any abnormal changes in the body that could indicate physical disorders or stress.
20835	An apparently weightless floating makes some tasks challenging inside an orbiting spacecraft.
20836	Flying free in space, an astronaut becomes a human satellite.
20837	Shuttle astronauts have performed many challenging missions in space.
20838	To sleep aboard a spacecraft, astronauts can zip themselves into sleeping bags strapped to the wall.
20839	Sally K. Ride became the first U.S. woman in space on June 18, 1983.
20840	An artificial satellite is designed to carry out a specific mission.
20841	The "unsinkable" Titanic was believed to be the safest ship afloat.
20842	The right-hand rule shows the direction of the magnetic field around a wire that carries an electric current.
20843	A worker picks coffee berries by hand.
20844	The Port of Mobile, Alabama's only seaport, lies on Mobile Bay, north of the Gulf of Mexico.
20845	Fur seals start life in a group with many other pups and their mothers.
20846	Meerkats live in colonies of up to 30 individuals.
20847	Yaounde is the capital of the African nation of Cameroon.
20848	Sandra Day O'Connor, became the first woman to serve as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
20849	Ruth Bader Ginsburg is the second woman to serve on the court in the United States.
20850	An historic agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] was signed on September 13, 1993, in Washington D.C.
20851	Dali's Accommodations of Desire was completed about 1929.
20852	Dayaks are a Southeast Asian people who mainly live in eastern Malaysia.
20853	Earl Hines was an American jazz pianist.
20854	Antigua and Barbuda is a nation in the Caribbean Sea that consists of three islands.
20855	The West Bank is a barren land in the Middle East.
20856	London's Piccadilly Circus is an intersection of six busy streets.
20857	The Pennine Chain is a long line of uplands that runs like a backbone through northern and central England.
20858	Hadrian's Wall, built by the Romans in the A.D. 120's, protected England from northern raiders.
20859	Cattle graze in high Swiss mountain pastures during the summer.
20860	Tourists who enjoy skiing flock to the snowy Swiss Alps.
20861	The Emerald Isle, as Ireland is often called, is famous for the beauty of its lush, green landscape.
20862	Grafton Street is a fashionable shopping district in Dublin.
20863	Bunratty Castle, near Limerick, is a restored Irish castle of the 1400's.
20864	The hydra usually begins life as a bud that grows on the body of its parent.
20865	Denmark, 1817-1825.

20866	Raphael's School of Athens shows a gathering of ancient Greek philosophers and scientists in a Roman architectural setting.
20867	Soldiers from Pakistan's army aim a mortar before firing.
20868	Tanks and soldiers from the British Army travel across the desert in
20869	Knossos, Crete, is the site of famous ancient ruins of the Minoan civilization.
20870	Antananarivo, Madagascar, is the country's capital and largest city.
20871	Shooting the picture is actually one of the later stages in making a
20872	Miles Davis, right, was an influential jazz trumpet player from the late 1940's until his death in 1991.
20873	Maria Laach Abbey Church in Germany is dominated by a square
20874	Italy, 1545-1554.
20875	Italy, about 1524-1534.
20876	A naval task force consists of a temporary unit of ships formed
20877	Greece, about 475 B.C. Bronze.
20878	Astronauts on a space shuttle mission work in a pressurized laboratory called Spacelab.
20879	The Tokyo Stock Exchange is one of the world's leading stock exchanges.
20880	Solar energy plant
20881	Cells, the building blocks of all living things, stand out clearly in
20882	Sao Paulo, Brazil, ranks among the world's largest cities in
20883	The snow-capped Pyrenees Mountains form the border between Spain and France.
20884	The Canadian Parliament buildings, which include chambers of
20885	Irish wolfhound
20886	The "running of the bulls" is a well-known tradition in the festival of San Fermin in Pamplona.
20887	Fighter planes attack enemy aircraft and ground targets.
20888	Herds of Bactrian camels graze in the Gobi Desert.
20889	Charest was elected leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative party in a party election held in April 1995.
20890	Dallas includes such landmarks as the 72-storey NationsBank Plaza building, the tallest skyscraper in Dallas, and the domed Reunion Tower.
20891	Rehabilitative therapy teaches new skills and abilities to patients with severe mental illnesses.
20892	This painting shows Philippe Pinel, a French physician of the late 1700's, demanding the removal of chains from mentally ill inmates of a hospital in Paris.
20893	Recycling helps prevent pollution by reducing the amount of solid
20894	An aerial ballet is a thrilling spectacle.
20895	A circus presents a variety of performers, including aerialists, acrobats, clowns, dancers, musicians, and trained animals.
20896	How Copper Metal is Produced
20897	Animal acts provide great excitement for audiences.
20898	A hinge-action double-barrelled shotgun is fired by first moving the release handle to one side and pulling the barrels downward to open the firing chambers.
20899	A Byzantine church in Greece called the Church of the Dormition
20900	Byzantine art is dominated by Christian themes.
20901	Cape Town, South Africa's legislative capital and oldest city,
20902	Nelson Mandela, left, takes the oath of office for the presidency of South Africa in May 1994.
20903	Hank Williams, a popular singer and songwriter of the 1940's and early 1950's, was one of country music's most influential artists.
20904	Patsy Cline helped shape the Nashville Sound in the late 1950's.
20905	A video camera uses an electronic charge-coupled device to translate light, reflected from the scene being recorded, into video signals.
20906	This diagram shows how a human cell produces energy.
20907	A nuclear power plant uses the heat of a controlled nuclear

20908	Cells differ in shape, size, and function, but all cells have many structures in common.
20909	Many parts work together in the electronic system of the calculator shown.
20910	Effective interior design creates indoor spaces that are attractive, comfortable, and functional.
20911	Kitchen design must be especially functional.
20912	Access for the disabled may be an important consideration in the
20913	A peace agreement signed in October 1994 formally ended a state
20914	The giant anteater has a tube-shaped head and snout.
20915	The German wirehaired pointer is a hunting dog.
20916	Cars covered with volcanic ash lined streets after Mount Pinatubo erupted.
20917	Vancouver is Canada's busiest port.
20918	German shorthaired pointer
20919	Victoria was queen of Britain for 63 years.
20920	An editorial cartoon comments in a striking manner on important
20921	A male and female orangutan have different physical features.
20922	Elizabeth Dole's posts in public service in the United States have included Cabinet positions of secretary of transportation and secretary of labor in the federal government, and the presidency of the American Red Cross.
20923	An illumination called an historical initial from a choir book shows a Nativity scene within the letter P. Pictures and designs called border decoration surround the text.
20924	Breeding horses is an important economic activity in Turkmenistan.
20925	Morgan
20926	Arabian
20927	Standardbred
20928	Suffolk
20929	Shetland pony
20930	The Pieta was the most important work of Michelangelo's
20931	Robert Redford
20932	The Fantastic Four reflect a dynamic style of composition and storytelling that have influenced many superhero comics.
20933	The voltaic pile, invented in the late 1790's, was the first battery.
20934	The dynamo was the first efficient electric generator.
20935	Appaloosa
20936	Przewalski's horse
20937	Battle of the Amazons by Peter Paul Rubens, 1618.
20938	Herd of Horses by an unknown artist
20939	Leonardo's scientific drawings include his famous study of human proportions called Vitruvian man.
20940	Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa is probably the most famous portrait ever painted.
20941	The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne is arranged in a
20942	The Crucifixion of Saint Peter was completed by Michelangelo
20943	The Florentine Pieta was intended for Michelangelo's own
20944	Rouen Cathedral, Full Sunlight by Claude Monet, 1895.
20945	Controversy erupted in 1968 when American sprinters Tommie Smith, centre, and John Carlos raised clenched fists at a medal ceremony to protest at what they considered to be racism.
20946	The Olympic flame is lit during the opening ceremonies.
20947	Detail from Cypress by Kano Eitoku.
20948	Virgin and Child Enthroned with Angels and Saints by an
20949	Saint Matthew (from the Gospel Book of Archbishop
20950	Joachim with the Shepherds (also known as Joachim Takes Refuge in the Wilderness by Giotto.
20951	The Tribute Money by Masaccio.
20952	Birth of Venus by Sandro Botticelli.

20953	Madonna of the Rocks by Leonardo da Vinci.
20954	Madonna of the Goldfinch by Raphael.
20955	The Vision After the Sermon (also known as Jacob Wrestling with the Angel) by Paul Gauguin.
20956	Early cubism grew from Pablo Picasso's Les Femmes d'Alger, of 1907.
20957	Abraham and the Three Angels (from the Psalter of Saint Louis) by an unknown French artist.
20958	The Annunciation by Fra Angelico.
20959	Self-Portrait by Albrecht Durer.
20960	The Executions of 3rd May 1808 by Francisco Goya.
20961	An indoor rain forest exhibit at the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha,
20962	Inside a zoo kitchen, trained workers peel, chop, combine, and
20963	Regular medical treatment helps keep zoo animals healthy.
20964	Scars from the crash of Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 appear on
20965	Clint Eastwood
20966	The Descent from the Cross by Rogier van der Weyden.
20967	Banquet of Officers of the Civic Guard of Saint George at Haarlem, 1616 by Frans Hals.
20968	Portrait of Charles I Hunting by Sir Anthony Van Dyck,
20969	Las Meninas by Diego Velazquez, 1656.
20970	The Return of the Prodigal Son by Rembrandt.
20971	The Island of Cythera (also known as The Embarkation for Cythera) by Antoine Watteau, 1717.
20972	Bathers by Jean Honore Fragonard.
20973	Boat-Building near Flatford Mill by John Constable, 1815.
20974	Ophelia by Sir John Everett Millais, 1852.
20975	The Dance I by Henry Matisse, 1909.
20976	Black Lines by Wassily Kandinsky, 1913.
20977	Composition by Piet Mondrian, 1921.
20978	Three Flags by Jasper Johns, 1958.
20979	The Stonebreakers by Gustave Courbet, 1849.
20980	Snowstorm: Steamboat off a Harbour's Mouth by
20981	Woman, I by Willem de Kooning, 1952.
20982	The Thankful Poor by Henry Ossawa Tanner, 1894.
20983	WHAAM! by Roy Lichtenstein, 1963.
20984	Skin drums are traditional instruments in Inuit music.
20985	Uranus appears here in true colours, left, and false colours, right in images produced by combining numerous pictures taken by the Voyager 2
20986	The sprawling Kruger National Park in South Africa is home to
20987	Tikal National Park in Guatemala protects ruins of pyramids and
20988	The Channel Tunnel lies beneath the English Channel.
20989	Army ants are fierce hunters that travel in swarms and prey chiefly on other insects.
20990	Harvester ants store seeds in special chambers inside their nests, shown.
20991	Dairying ants "milk" honeydew from aphids, shown.
20992	Honey ant workers called repletes serve as storage tanks.
20993	The greenbottle fly is named for the colour of its shiny coat.
20994	The Christian church was an important institution during the Middle Ages.
20995	The aardvark rips open the nests of ants and termites with its claws.
20996	John Adams' birthplace stands in Quincy (then Braintree),
20997	An emotional appeal is used in many advertisements to attract attention so that people will learn about the product. This advertisement appeals to parents' love and concern for their children and then gives reasons for buying the product.
20998	Expansion of rural education has been a chief goal of governments in northern Africa.
20999	College education is available in most African countries.
21000	Mission schools were founded in Africa by European missionaries during the colonial period.

21001	Traditional education in Africa provides children with the special skills they need to become productive members of their community.
21002	A bronze sculpture from Nigeria is an image of a priest-king of a civilization once centred at Ife.
21003	Royal music of the Ashanti of Ghana honours a new chief.
21004	Traditional African dancing marks important events in everyday life, such as births, deaths, and harvest time.
21005	Deserts cover about two-fifths of Africa.
21006	Exercise can help elderly people maintain or improve fitness. Although the process of aging cannot be prevented, regular physical activity can produce benefits at any age.
21007	AIDS viruses reproduce in CD4 cells and circulate in the blood.
21008	The AIDS quilt memorializes people who have died of AIDS. The quilt is a moving symbol of the epidemic's human cost.
21009	Albatrosses are large sea birds with white bodies and darker wings
21010	The blue-green alga Anabaena consists of long strands
21011	The spherical colonies of the green alga Volvox
21012	Henry James
21013	Saul Bellow
21014	Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer and navigator, was the
21015	Marian Anderson
21016	Long, powerful legs and a stride of 4.6 metres make the ostrich one of the fastest land animals.
21017	Long, slender front wings and small hind wings enable the fast-flying hawk moth to hover like a hummingbird.
21018	A tail and fins serve most fish in swimming.
21019	A water spider breathes underwater by means of large air bubbles held close to its body.
21020	The armadillo's armour protects the animal from harm.
21021	Large, heavy horns protect the slow-moving Cape buffalo of southern Africa from enemies.
21022	Protective colouration helps many animals hide from their enemies.
21023	Mimicry helps many animals avoid predators.
21024	The courtship ritual of the albatross involves an elaborate dance between a male and female before they mate.
21025	A male Adelie penguin incubates an egg by holding it between his feet to protect it from the Antarctic chill.
21026	A raven's nest is usually built on a cliff in late winter.
21027	A male antelope marks his territory by rubbing his face on plants within its borders.
21028	People protect some animals by raising them in captivity.
21029	Susan B. Anthony
21030	A mechanical toy was manufactured by a Connecticut company about 1871.
21031	Mark Antony
21032	Harsh, sparsely populated deserts cover much of the Arab world.
21033	Traditional Arab architecture places great importance on privacy.
21034	Traditional Chinese architecture featured roofs that curved upward at the end.
21035	Angkor is a group of temples in Cambodia.
21036	Japanese architecture became noted for its simplicity, elegance, and sense of proportion.
21037	Hagia Sophia is the finest example of Byzantine architecture.
21038	Aachen Cathedral in Germany, dedicated in 805, is an example of Carolingian architecture.
21039	Gothic cathedrals dominated French architecture from about 1150 to 1500.
21040	The Church of Sant' Andrea in Mantua, Italy, was designed by Leon Battista Alberti in the mid-1400's.
21041	
21042	The dome of the Cathedral of Florence was an early achievement of Italian Renaissance architecture.
21042	St. Peter's Basilica stands in Rome on the site of Old St. Peter's.

21043	The chateau of Fontainebleau is an early example of Renaissance architecture in France.
21044	The Villa Rotonda, designed by Andrea Palladio in the mid-1500's, stands on a hill near Vicenza, Italy.
21045	The Palladian Revival was based on Roman architecture and the works of Andrea Palladio.
21046	Early American architecture reflected European styles.
21047	The Gothic Revival of the 1800's reflected a renewed interest in medieval Gothic architecture.
21048	The Palais Garnier features a number of architectural styles.
21049	The Amsterdam Stock Exchange in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, is noted for its simple lines and an extensive use of brick.
21050	The AEG Turbine Factory, with simple lines and glass walls, was one of the first factories to reflect modern design principles.
21051	Palais Stoclet
21052	Steiner House in Vienna has a cubelike shape and no decoration.
21053	The Carson Pirie Scott & Company Building, a Chicago department store, is a masterpiece of the Chicago School of architecture.
21054	The prairie style created by Frank Lloyd Wright revolutionized American domestic architecture.
21055	The works of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe are noted for his skilful use of steel and glass.
21056	The International Style became one of the dominant architectural movements of the 1900's.
21057	The British Art Centre at Yale University was the last major work by Louis Kahn, a leading American architect of the mid-1900's.
21058	Post-modernism used elements from earlier architectural styles.
21059	Rural life and city life contrast vividly in Argentina.
21060	Beautiful rock formations rise from the floor of Monument Valley in Arizona's Colorado Plateau.
21061	A winged lion of the 800's B.C. stood in front of the palace of Ashurnasirpal II. It was supposed to ward off evil.
21062	Augustus was the first Roman emperor.
21063	The aye-aye lives in the forests of Madagascar.
21064	Aztec writing consisted of small pictures called pictographs.
21065	The Spanish Conquest in 1521 destroyed the Aztec empire.
21066	An Aztec pyramid stands at Santa Cecilia, Mexico, near Mexico City.
21067	Muslims in Baghdad attend highly decorated houses of worship called mosques.
21068	The Beatles were the most popular group in rock music history.
21069	Bethlehem lies south of Jerusalem in the Judean Hills.
21070	Mary Bethune
21071	Benazir Bhutto
21072	Artificial body parts are designed by biomedical engineers as replacements for defective natural body parts.
21073	Platelets plug leaks in blood vessels and help begin the process leading to the formation of a blood clot.
21074	White blood cells help the body fight infection and disease.
21075	Blue jay
21076	The bobcat uses its keen eyesight and hearing to track down the small animals on which it feeds.
21077	Bogota, the capital and largest city of Colombia, lies on a plateau high in the Andes Mountains.
21078	La Paz, Bolivia's largest city, lies on a cool plateau high in the Andes Mountains.
21079	A beautiful book is a work of art.
21080	A Babylonian clay tablet with cuneiform writing was an early form of book.
21081	The Domesday Book was the first official record of land holdings in England.
21082	The oldest known printed book is the Diamond Sutra,
21083	Paperback books first became popular in Europe and the U.S.A in the 1800's.
21084	Lizzie Borden

21085	Central Boston is a blend of historic and modern buildings.
21086	The Boston Tea Party was a protest against a tax the British government placed on imported tea.
21087	Botticelli's La Primavera (Springtime) is a complex symbolic painting based on classical mythology.
21088	The bottle tree is named for its trunk, which resembles a bottle.
21089	James Bowie
21090	Brasilia is noted for its modern architecture.
21091	The colourful carnival festival in Rio de Janeiro features costumed street dancers and lively parades.
21092	A church procession takes place in the town of Ouro Preto.
21093	John Brown
21094	The world's widest boulevard is Avenida 9 de Julio in Buenos Aires.
21095	Julius Caesar was one of the great military leaders of all time.
21096	The Appalachian Region consists primarily of forests and farmland.
21097	An examination for lung cancer may include the use of an instrument called a bronchoscope.
21098	Al Capone
21099	The capybara, the world's largest rodent, lives in Central and
21100	The caribou lives in the North American tundra.
21101	Movement is illustrated largely through the use of lines of different sizes.
21102	The senses are illustrated by lines, symbols, and words.
21103	A mother cat carries a kitten back to the nest if it strays too far.
21104	A centipede may have as many as 170 pairs of legs.
21105	An oasis in the desert of northern Chad provides water for wandering nomads and their livestock.
21106	Chavez was a Mexican American trade union organizer.
21107	The black-capped chickadee lives in Canada and the Northern United States.
21108	A fashionable area of Santiago, Chile's capital, attracts many shoppers.
21109	Chile's Central Valley is crossed by several rivers fed by runoff water from the Andes.
21110	The chinchilla has large ears and a short, bushy tail.
21111	Marcus Tullius Cicero
21112	Crowded street scenes--like this one in Lima, Peru--are common in cities throughout the world.
21113	Giant clam
21114	The coati is related to the raccoon.
21115	Fidel Castro, left, declared Cuba was Communist, and was welcomed to the Soviet Union by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.
21116	A conch is a large sea snail with a spiral shell.
21117	Congress, the law-making branch of the United States government, consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
21118	Sea fan
21119	The Central Plateau is the agricultural heartland of Costa Rica.
21120	Cousin diagram
21121	A cowboy on horseback used equipment and skills borrowed from
21122	Branding took place during the roundup.
21123	A chuck wagon carried food, cooking utensils, drinking water,
21124	Analytic cubism divided objects into many fragments and planes, as in Georges Braque's Man with a Guitar begun
21125	George A. Custer
21126	Vasco da Gama
21127	Testing for hearing disorders is usually done by trained experts called audiologists.
21128	James Dean
21129	Edgar Degas painted The Dancing Class in 1874.
21130	Luca della Robbia created Madonna and Child Jesus.

21131	Emily Dickinson
21132	Special education helps handicapped children use their full learning ability.
21133	The Doberman pinscher is an intelligent watchdog.
21134	This shar-pei puppy is one of a breed of dog that originated in China about 200 B.C. The characteristic loose skin over the head, neck and shoulders is especially loose in shar-pei puppies.
21135	A black tongue is the distinguishing feature of the chow chow.
21136	The puli is a medium-sized sheepdog that originated in Hungary.
21137	Alaskan malamute
21138	Great Pyrenees
21139	Mastiff
21140	The samoyed is related to the chow and the spitz.
21141	Brittany
21142	English setter
21143	Golden retriever
21144	Irish water spaniel
21145	Gordon setter
21146	Borzoi
21147	The Norwegian Elkhound is a hunting dog that originated in Norway probably
21148	Basenji
21149	The saluki, or gazelle hound,
21150	Whippet
21151	Bull terrier
21152	Manchester terrier
21153	American Staffordshire terrier
21154	Cairn terrier
21155	Kerry blue terrier
21156	The Scottish terrier, or Scottie was first bred in the Scottish highlands in the 1800's.
21157	The smooth fox terrier was originally bred in southern England in the mid 1800's for use in fox hunts.
21158	Miniature pinscher
21159	The Pekingese was the royal dog of China, and at one time only people of royal blood could own one.
21160	The pug is the largest of the toy-size dogs.
21161	Boston terrier
21162	Dalmatian
21163	Tibetan terrier
21164	Briard
21165	The Pembroke Welsh Corgi originated in Pembroke, Wales, during the early 1100's.
21166	Baby dolphins are born in the water.
21167	Stephen A. Douglas was a popular and skilful American orator and political leader just before the American Civil War.
21168	Frederick Douglass
21169	Menander was the most popular Greek playwright of his time.
21170	Roman comedy was usually performed on a stage that represented a public street.
21171	Commedia dell' arte was a loosely constructed form of comedy that dominated Italian drama from the 1500's through to the 1700's.
21172	David Garrick was the leading English actor of his day.
21173	Theatre of the absurd was a broad movement that included many important new playwrights of the 1950's.
21174	August Wilson is a leading African American playwright.

21175	W. E. B. Du Bois
21176	Nude Descending a Staircase, No.
21177	An echidna has many sharp spines and mainly eats ants and termites.
21178	Quito, Ecuador's capital, lies on a plateau almost 3 kilometres above sea level.
21179	Open-air regional markets sell foods and handicrafts produced in nearby villages.
21180	Special education programmes provide instruction for disabled or gifted students.
21181	Learning by doing is an important instructional method in schools throughout the world.
21182	The manufacturing of cotton textiles ranks as one of Egypt's most important industries.
21183	Trained elephants, such as the Asiatic elephant shown here, are used in the logging industry in several Asian countries.
21184	Elephants cool off by bathing.
21185	Elephants touch trunks as a greeting
21186	A baby elephant stays with its mother until it reaches adulthood.
21187	Ralph Waldo Emerson
21188	A Renaissance engraving by Andrea Mantegna of Italy has the solid quality of a statue.
21189	The stoat hunts at night as well as during the day.
21190	Erosion by glaciers typically takes place over thousands of years as the ice masses slowly move down mountainsides.
21191	An etching by James Whistler shows an informal scene along the River Thames in London.
21192	The fennec is a small fox with large ears and a black-tipped tail.
21193	Bracken is found in fields throughout most of the world.
21194	Tree ferns grow in the tropics.
21195	Western sword ferns grow in forests along the Pacific coast of
21196	The fleur-de-lis is an iris-like design used in heraldry.
21197	A horse fly's eyes act as prisms, breaking light into bands of colour.
21198	A house fly searches for food on a crust of bread.
21199	Eggs of a house fly
21200	Larvae of a house fly
21201	Newly hatched adult house fly
21202	Pupa of a house fly
21203	A flying dragon glides by spreading folds of skin.
21204	Henry Ford
21205	A fossil Pterodactylus, a type of pterosaur, provides information on the animal's behaviour.
21206	Sigmund Freud
21207	Robert Frost
21208	Beautifully designed furniture can be displayed as works of art.
21209	A common ancient Greek chair was the klismos, shown.
21210	A reconstructed Roman stool called a sella curulis has curved legs in the shape of an X.
21211	This simply built chest is typical of the furniture of the Middle Ages.
21212	A Japanese cabinet of the early 1600's is made of lacquered wood.
21213	A typical Chinese chair of the 1500's had a single vertical splat that formed the centre of the chair's back.
21214	An Italian tabletop of the 1600's is decorated with semi-precious stones in a technique called pietre dure.
21215	A low chest of drawers called a commode became a popular furniture form of the 1700's.
21216	The English neoclassical style was begun by Robert Adam, a Scottish architect, in the 1760's.
21217	This Empire-style dressing table features a round mirror and built-in candleholders.
21218	Art nouveau was a decorative style characterized by a graceful curve known as a whiplash curve.
21219	Restoration furniture resembled the French Empire style.
21220	Art deco emphasized streamlined geometric forms.

21221	A Robert Venturi chair is the American architect's interpretation of the Queen Anne style of the early 1700's in England.
21222	A galago is a small tree-dwelling African animal that is active at night.
21223	Marine iguanas inhabit the rocky coastlines of the Galapagos Islands.
21224	Marcus Garvey
21225	The German shepherd dog was bred as a herding dog.
21226	The ginkgo is a slender ornamental tree with fan-shaped, fernlike leaves.
21227	The glass lizard has no legs.
21228	The brindled gnu is one of the fastest animals in southern Africa.
21229	True wild goat, or bezoar goat
21230	Nubian goat
21231	Saanen goat
21232	The common goldfish is a popular aquarium pet.
21233	The pocket gopher is native to North America.
21234	The National Palace, a government centre, stands in Guatemala City.
21235	A Guatemalan rural village lies along a river.
21236	Coffee beans dry in the sun on plantations in the Highlands region.
21237	Captain Nathan Hale was executed in New York City near what is now 66th Street and Third Avenue.
21238	A jack-o'-lantern for Halloween is made by carving a pumpkin.
21239	Hammurabi, king of Babylonia, stands before the god Shamash, patron of justice.
21240	John Hancock was an American revolutionary leader who became the first person to sign the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
21241	Havana is the commercial and industrial centre of Cuba.
21242	Patrick Henry lashed out at English tyranny in a great speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765.
21243	Durocs are a popular breed of pig because they produce large
21244	This photograph shows a Yorkshire sow nursing her piglets.
21245	Berkshires provide meat with little excess fat.
21246	Chester Whites must have shade to avoid sunburn.
21247	Spotted Swine may be mostly black or mostly white.
21248	A horned lizard has sharp spines on its head and its back.
21249	Medical care of a horse includes periodic examinations by a veterinarian.
21250	A well-performed jump requires harmony between the rider and horse.
21251	A newborn foal is cared for by its mother.
21252	Hussein I
21253	Saddam Hussein
21254	A hyrax is a rabbit-sized animal that resembles a guinea pig.
21255	Millions of European immigrants streamed into the United States during the 1800's and early 1900's.
21256	A family dinner in India often includes a variety of dishes.
21257	Jakarta has many wide boulevards lined with modern buildings.
21258	Farm crops are sold or traded at village marketplaces like this one in Sumatra, where most of the Batak people live.
21259	Factories developed during the Industrial Revolution to bring together the machines and the workers to run them.
21260	The domestic system produced most manufactured goods before the Industrial Revolution.
21261	Steamships carried raw materials and manufactured goods across the Atlantic Ocean by the mid-1800's.
21262	Des Moines rises along the Des Moines River in south-central Iowa.
21263	Rajah Brooke iris

21264	This richly carved stand was made to hold the Koran, the
21265	Islamic art includes many beautiful religious colleges called madrasahs.
21266	Islamic pottery featured a form of decoration called lustre painting, in which artists used metallic paint on a blue or white glaze.
21267	The black-tailed jack rabbit lives in dry areas of Mexico and the Western United States.
21268	The jackal, a member of the dog family, is mainly a scavenger, an animal that feeds on creatures it finds dead.
21269	Stonewall Jackson
21270	An American mission led by Commodore Matthew C. Perry arrived in Japan in 1853.
21271	Jay John was a distinguished American statesman.
21272	The jellyfish has no bones.
21273	The sea wasp is a jellyfish found mainly in the waters of the Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Australia.
21274	The Last Supper was the final meal that Jesus shared with His 12 apostles.
21275	Jesus restored a blind beggar's sight in a miracle described in the Gospels.
21276	Jesus was arrested by Roman soldiers in Gethsemane, a garden east of Jerusalem.
21277	Jesus' last hours.
21278	The Resurrection of Jesus, as related in the Gospels, occurred on the third day after His Crucifixion.
21279	A street in Johannesburg, South Africa's largest urban area, is lined with modern buildings.
21280	John Paul Jones
21281	Carl G. Jung
21282	A killdeer is a shore bird of North and South America.
21283	The kinkajou uses its long, flexible tail for balance in trees.
21284	Kinshasa is the capital and largest city of Congo (Kinshasa).
21285	The lamprey's mouth is especially suited for sucking fluids from the bodies of other fish.
21286	Beirut Harbour is Lebanon's chief port facility.
21287	A parasitic leech sucks human blood through a mouth centred in a disklike front sucker.
21288	The ring-tailed lemur, one of the most common species, lives in the southwest part of Madagascar.
21289	Music helps tell a story during a library story hour.
21290	The collection of a special library may feature items other than books.
21291	Vatican Library, in Vatican City, has one of the world's largest and most valuable collections of early manuscripts and books.
21292	A clay tablet of the 600's B.C. lists literary works, probably for use in the Royal Library at Nineveh in Babylonia.
21293	A monk in a scriptorium copies a manuscript by hand.
21294	Arctic lichens cover much of the ground surface in the tundra.
21295	Yellow map lichens rank among the oldest living things.
21296	The beautiful lilac is popular throughout the world.
21297	A pride of lions moves across an open, grassy plain in Africa.
21298	A lion's long, sharp teeth and huge paws are fearsome weapons.
21299	Fantasies--like The Wizard of Oz--include thrilling tales of imaginary lands.
21300	Mother Goose fairy tales, rhymes, and songs have charmed young children since the 1700's.
21301	Great illustrators of the 1800's, including Randolph Caldecott, helped make pictures a major part of children's literature.
21302	The first modern picture book was The Tale of Peter Rabbit, one of a series of animal stories written by Beatrix Potter.
21303	The main clue to the Lost Colony was the word Croatoan
21304	The European lynx, like the other lynxes, is a large and powerfully built wild cat with tufted ears.
21305	The Japanese macaque has brown fur and a short tail.

21306	Ferdinand Magellan
21307	People of various ethnic groups live in Peninsular Malaysia.
21308	Malcolm X
21309	Timbuktu is now a small trading town in central Mali.
21310	The manakin is a small bird found in the tropical forests of Central and South America.
21311	Manatees feed on water plants.
21312	Edouard Manet completed Bar at the Folies Bergere in 1882.
21313	This portrait of Edouard Manet was painted by his friend Henri Fantin-Latour in 1867.
21314	Marine biologists study marine life in its environment.
21315	Thurgood Marshall was the first African American justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a justice, Marshall took liberal positions on a wide variety of issues, including capital punishment, free speech and school desegregation.
21316	The marten, a member of the weasel family, usually builds its den in a hollow tree.
21317	Karl Marx
21318	Henri Matisse was a famous French artist.
21319	Portrait of Madame Matisse, painted in 1905, shows Matisse's emphasis on colour, which is typical of the Fauve movement.
21320	A sculpture of the Maya maize god has ears of maize in its headdress.
21321	Maya writing used symbols that represented entire ideas or combinations of sounds.
21322	The Mayflower II, built as the original Mayflower
21323	The Great Mosque in Mecca is the centre of worship for all Muslims.
21324	Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum (Japan)
21325	Providing medical care in developing countries requires overcoming great distances and a shortage of doctors.
21326	Trephining involved cutting a hole in the skull, perhaps to release evil spirits.
21327	The scientific study of anatomy began with Andreas Vesalius' book
21328	Edward Jenner vaccinates a child.
21329	Surgical advances by Ambroise Pare included sewing through pieces of
21330	Antiseptic surgery involved spraying surgical wounds with carbolic acid to prevent infection.
21331	Anthrax germs were the first microorganisms identified as a cause of illness.
21332	An early X-ray photograph by Wilhelm Roentgen shows his wife's left hand and wedding ring.
21333	Cryosurgery, the use of extreme cold in surgery, was developed in the 1960's.
21334	Penicillium mould, discovered by Alexander Fleming, is grown in laboratories to make penicillin.
21335	Herman Melville
21336	The Meteor Crater in Arizona lies between the towns of Flagstaff and Winslow.
21337	The story of the Mexican Revolution is told in murals by David Siqueiros and other well-known Mexican artists.
21338	The Mexican hat dance is a popular Mexican dance.
21339	The Central Plateau has some of Mexico's richest farmland.
21340	Tropical rain forests are found in the southern areas of the Gulf Coastal Plain and on the Yucatan Peninsula.
21341	Mexico City landmarks include the towering Monument to Independence, honouring heroes of Mexico's independence movement.
21342	The Palacio de Bellas Artes is a performance and exhibition centre famous for the beauty of its architecture.
21343	A mole searches for earthworms and other food by digging tunnels with its sharp claws and powerful legs.
21344	Flame scallop
21345	Lined chiton
21346	Monoplacophoran
21347	Octopus

21348	Tooth shell
21349	Monet's Water Lilies was one of a series the artist painted near the end of his life, when he was almost blind.
21350	An ancient Greek coin called a tetradrachm was issued during the 400's B.C. The front of the coin, left, had a portrait of the goddess Athena.
21351	Paper money was first used in China.
21352	Playing-card money was used in Canada when it was a French colony during the 1600's and 1700's.
21353	The oak-tree shilling was one of the first coins made in Massachusetts.
21354	A mongoose prepares to eat a snake it has killed.
21355	Monte Carlo is a luxurious resort on the Mediterranean coast.
21356	Montezuma II, left, was an Aztec emperor who ruled in Mexico from 1502 to 1520.
21357	Mosses tend to grow in bunches, and they often form dense mats that cover large areas.
21358	Hairy cap moss
21359	Mount Everest, in the Himalaya range on the frontier of Tibet and Nepal, is the highest mountain in the world.
21360	The mountain lion may reach a length of 1.5 metres or more, not counting its tail.
21361	Hosni Mubarak
21362	The mudpuppy is a type of salamander.
21363	Robert Mugabe
21364	Elijah Muhammad
21365	Edvard Munch's painting The Scream illustrates the feeling of anguish and inner torment that appears in many of his works.
21366	Munich's New City Hall stands in the busy Marienplatz, a large square in the old section of the city.
21367	The Black Crook is generally considered the first American musical comedy.
21368	Oklahoma! began the age of the modern musical comedy in 1943.
21369	Show Boat helped start a new era of musical comedy in 1927.
21370	A muskrat lives near water and has a long tail.
21371	Mussels have soft bodies protected by hard shells.
21372	Benito Mussolini used dramatic poses.
21373	The creation of life is the subject of many myths.
21374	Osiris, Egyptian god of the afterlife, judged the souls of the dead.
21375	The Greeks built the Trojan horse, hid several soldiers inside, and left it outside the walls of Troy.
21376	The Muses were Greek goddesses of the arts and sciences.
21377	Romulus and Remus were the mythical founders of Rome.
21378	The fire goddess Pele was worshipped in many parts of Polynesia.
21379	Fetish figures like this one of the Songe, a people of Congo (Kinshasa), are used to protect village property.
21380	The Celtic god Cernunnos protected horned animals.
21381	Nero was a Roman emperor who reigned from A.D. 54 until his death in
21382	Albuquerque is New Mexico's largest city.
21383	Central Park lies in the centre of Manhattan.
21384	New Zealand's beautiful countryside provides excellent grazing land for millions of sheep.
21385	Central Auckland, like the business areas of other large New Zealand cities, has many modern office buildings.
21386	The Nicaraguan countryside includes sharply rising mountains, and grazing land for cattle and other livestock.
21387	Managua is the capital, largest city, and chief commercial centre of Nicaragua.
21388	Nigerian Muslims dressed in traditional costumes prepare to take part in a horsemanship event at the end of a religious festival.

21389	A typical village in rural Nigeria consists of clusters of homes much like these.
21390	The nightingale is a small thrush known for its melancholy song.
21391	Florence Nightingale introduced sanitary methods of nursing in wartime.
21392	In a hospital in Scutari, Florence Nightingale attended to the
21393	The Blue Nile, one of the two main branches of the Nile, has carved out a deep valley in Ethiopia.
21394	The Nile River irrigates large strips of farmland.
21395	A male nurse gives medication to a patient.
21396	Most nurses work in hospitals, where they help to comfort and care for people who are sick, injured, or recovering from surgery.
21397	Operating theatre nurses assist surgeons during operations.
21398	The okapi is a relative of the giraffe.
21399	Barren wasteland covers much of Oman.
21400	An Omani craftsman uses a potter's wheel to make pottery.
21401	A mother opossum carries her young on her back.
21402	An ouija board is used as a game or supposedly to exchange messages
21403	Traditional ways of life are followed by many Pacific Islanders, especially villagers who earn little or no money.
21404	Two main types of islands are found in the Pacific.
21405	Producing copra, the dried meat of the coconut, is a main economic activity in the Pacific Islands.
21406	Coconut palms grow as high as 30 metres.
21407	A street scene in Colon shows people of various races.
21408	The Gatun Locks are chambers where the water level can be changed to raise or lower ships travelling through the Panama Canal.
21409	Port Moresby is the capital of Papua New Guinea.
21410	The skyline of Asuncion, Paraguay's capital and largest city, consists of modern high-rises and traditional Spanish-style buildings.
21411	Black stem rust is a fungus that lives part of its life on barberry plants, shown here, and part on wheat plants.
21412	Mistletoe is a plant parasite that grows on trees.
21413	Plasmodium vivax is one of the tiny parasites that cause malaria, a serious disease of human beings.
21414	A tapeworm lives in intestines of people and animals.
21415	The trichina worm lodges in the muscles of pigs and humans.
21416	Paricutin is the most recently formed volcano in the Western Hemisphere.
21417	George S. Patton, Jr.
21418	The collared peccary has a coarse, blackish-grey coat.
21419	Frances Perkins, served as New York's Industrial Commissioner from 1929-1933.
21420	Eva Peron
21421	Juan Peron
21422	Oliver Hazard Perry and his fleet of nine ships defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812.
21423	Weeks of bombing by allied aircraft left much of Baghdad, Iraq's capital, in ruins.
21424	Oil wells burned out of control in Kuwait after retreating Iraqi troops set fire to hundreds of wells.
21425	Workers in a fish-processing plant near Piura handle part of Peru's enormous annual catch of ocean fish.
21426	The ruins of Machu Picchu, once a walled Inca city, stand near Cusco.
21427	Ring-necked pheasants are popular game birds.
21428	Male golden pheasants have bright yellow heads and brilliant red breasts.
21429	Traditional and modern ways of life contrast greatly in the Philippines.
21430	Manila hemp, commonly called abaca, is grown in the Philippines.

21431	Guernica is considered one of Picasso's masterpieces.
21432	The American pika is a small, furry animal that lives among loose rock on mountainsides.
21433	The northern pike is a large freshwater fish that is popular as a fighting game fish and also as a delicious food fish.
21434	A pillory locked the arms and head of a person between two wooden boards.
21435	Plankton is made up of many types of organisms.
21436	Mount Vesuvius looms in the background over the once-thriving city of Pompeii.
21437	A pony express rider switches to a fresh mount and begins another step of his dangerous dash across the West.
21438	The Pope is the spiritual leader of millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world.
21439	The Pope's vestments for saying Mass include a white skullcap, a woollen collar called a pallium, and a sleeveless garment called a chasuble worn over a long white cassock.
21440	The election of a pope is announced to the outside world by white smoke emerging from a chimney in Vatican City.
21441	Innocent III was the most powerful of all medieval popes.
21442	Saint Peter is considered the first pope.
21443	Benedict XIV was admired for his high moral character and his support of religious and secular education.
21444	Paul III was a Renaissance pope who helped begin the Catholic Reformation by calling the Council of Trent.
21445	Pius XII was one of the most active popes in history, updating and revising many church practices and customs.
21446	John Paul II, who was born in Poland, in 1978 became the first non-Italian pope since Adrian VI of the Netherlands.
21447	John XXIII, a popular modern pope, called Vatican Council II, which reshaped much of church life.
21448	Paul VI created much controversy with a 1968 encyclical that continued church teachings prohibiting birth control.
21449	A porcupinefish has strong, sharp spines on its body.
21450	The Portuguese man-of-war floats on the surface of warm oceans.
21451	A possum feeds on the yellow blossoms of a tree.
21452	The potto lives in the forests of western Africa.
21453	Prairies are covered chiefly by tall grasses.
21454	Prairie dogs keep a sharp lookout for their enemies.
21455	Elvis Presley rehearses for a 1956 appearance on a U.S. TV show.
21456	The prickly pear has pear-shaped fruit that is good to eat.
21457	A male pronghorn has branchlike horns with hard, black coverings.
21458	A ciliate has many hairlike cilia, which help it to
21459	A flagellate has one or more whiplike flagella, which move rapidly, allowing the flagellate to move.
21460	Sarcodines move by extending fingerlike pseudopods.
21461	An apicomplexan moves by gliding.
21462	Horned puffins spend the summer on the Pacific coasts of Alaska and Russia, where they rear their young.
21463	Muammar al-Qadhafi
21464	Sir Walter Raleigh was an adventurer and explorer, and a leading
21465	Statues of Ramses II guarded the Abu Simbel temple near the Nile for more than 3,000 years.
21466	Reading aloud to a child is an enjoyable activity for both the adult and the youngster.
21467	Reading disabilities require special teaching methods.
21468	Eliminating illiteracy is an important part of the educational programme of developing nations.
21469	The massive trunk of a redwood dwarfs a curious sightseer.
21470	The sale of indulgences caused Martin Luther to attack the church.

21471	Buddha preached that people can gain nirvana, or salvation, by freeing themselves from worldly attachments and desires.
21472	Hindus bathe in the Ganges River to purify their bodies.
21473	Prehistoric people performed religious ceremonies to ensure a sufficient food supply.
21474	The Ten Commandments contain the basic laws of Judaism and Christianity.
21475	A Muslim reads the Quran at a temple in Mecca, the holiest city of Islam.
21476	Within Christianity, a movement called charismatic
21477	Lorenzo de' Medici was the political and cultural leader of Florence when the city was the centre of the Italian Renaissance in the 1400's.
21478	The ruling families of the Italian city-states strongly supported the Renaissance.
21479	Donatello's David was the first large free-standing
21480	The Pazzi Chapel in Florence, Italy, was one of the first buildings designed in the Renaissance style.
21481	The drawings of Leonardo da Vinci reveal the inquiring mind of perhaps the greatest intellect of the Renaissance.
21482	Raphael's School of Athens portrays an imaginary
21483	Mythological subjects were popular with Italian artists.
21484	A northern Renaissance painting by the Flemish artist Jan van Eyck emphasizes lighting, perspective, and detail.
21485	Pierre Auguste Renoir, a master of impressionist painting, became famous for his luminous colours and cheerful scenes of everyday life.
21486	Paul Robeson
21487	The Rocky Mountains extend more than 4,800 kilometres across the
21488	The hieroglyphics on this fragment of stone, known as the Rosetta
21489	George Sand
21490	A sand dollar has a thin, circular body.
21491	Sapsucker
21492	Venus of Willendorf Willendorf, Austria, 30,000-25,000 B.C. Limestone.
21493	Relief from the stairway to the Audience Hall of Darius I at
21494	Crete, Minoan period, 1500's B.C. Bronze.
21495	800 B.C.-A.D. 600.
21496	The oceanic whitetip shark has a graceful, torpedolike body.
21497	The Siberian husky is an alert, powerful dog.
21498	Sitting Bull
21499	Slaves who picked cotton on plantations in the United States during the 1800's usually worked from sunrise to sunset.
21500	The sloth uses its claws to hang from branches.
21501	The sloth bear has shaggy black fur and a grey, almost hairless
21502	A slug is a kind of snail that moves by sliding on a thin coating of slime.
21503	The sparrowhawk preys on sparrows and other small birds.
21504	Sri Lankans harvest tea, which is one of the nation's leading products.
21505	Starfish use the tube feet on the underside of their arms to
21506	The Statue of Liberty, a symbol of the United States and a beacon of freedom for immigrants, stands on Liberty Island in the
21507	Robert Louis Stevenson
21508	Robert Louis Stevenson settled with his family near Apia on
21509	Lucy Stone helped to establish the American Suffrage Association, which worked for women's right to vote.
21510	Ocean sunfish live in the open sea.
21511	The large, beautiful sunflower is grown by farmers in many parts of the world.

21512	Clarence Thomas became the second African American to serve the Supreme Court of the United States.
21513	Swifts usually roost on vertical surfaces, clinging with sharp toenails and using the tail as a prop.
21514	A swift called the blue spiny lizard has bright blue markings on its upper body.
21515	Central Sydney
21516	Damascus is Syria's capital and largest city.
21517	Ruins of Palmyra stand in central Syria.
21518	The takin is a large hoofed mammal that resembles a musk ox.
21519	Lion tamarins have long, golden-orange hair.
21520	Farmers transplant rice, above, near a lake in central Tanzania.
21521	The Palace of Wonders on Zanzibar was home to many Arab sultans (rulers).
21522	The tapir resembles a pig but actually is related to the horse and rhinoceros.
21523	The tarsier is a small Southwest Pacific animal with large eyes.
21524	The Tasmanian tiger, which most scientists believe is extinct, had stripes along its back like those of a tiger.
21525	Tecumseh was an Indian leader who fought to defend Indian lands against invasion by white people.
21526	Mother Teresa
21527	The queen termite is a fully developed female whose sole job is to mate and reproduce.
21528	The soldier termite's job is to defend the colony against attack.
21529	The worker termite gathers food and cares for the young termites
21530	The tortoise has stumpy, clublike legs and feet.
21531	Totem poles, such as the ones pictured here, were wood carvings made by the Indians of the Northwest Coast.
21532	The red-crested touraco and many other forest species of touracos have brightly coloured feathers and long tails.
21533	Toussaint L'Ouverture
21534	Fossil of a trilobite
21535	The fall of Troy was made famous in legends.
21536	Sojourner Truth
21537	The tuatara is a reptile found only on a few small islands off the New Zealand coast.
21538	Harriet Tubman
21539	Tulips are colourful garden flowers that bloom in the spring.
21540	A crowded street along the Istanbul waterfront reflects the rapid growth of Turkish cities since the 1940's.
21541	Islamic rituals, such as group prayer, play an important part in the daily life of most Turks.
21542	The Kurds of Turkey make up the nation's largest minority group.
21543	Kemal Ataturk founded the Republic of Turkey in 1923 and was its first president.
21544	The green turtle dwells in the sea.
21545	All turtles lay their eggs on land.
21546	The common snapping turtle has a small shell in relation to the rest of its body.
21547	A soft-shelled turtle has a round, flat shell covered by leathery skin.
21548	The Galapagos tortoise ranks as one of the largest tortoises.
21549	Uncle Sam has appeared in several forms in different periods of United States history.
21550	United Nations headquarters consists of several buildings along the East River in New York City.
21551	The United Nations flag has a map of the world surrounded by a wreath of olive branches.
21552	Eastern Indians were forced to move to territory west of the Mississippi River during the Expansion Era as whites took over their land.
21553	World War I [1914-1918] marked the first time the United States had fought a full-scale war on foreign territory.
21554	A civil rights law banning compulsory school segregation led to a dramatic incident in 1957.

21555	Valentines by Kate Greenaway, a British artist, showed garden scenes.
21556	Vanilla plants yield pods that are gathered when they are yellow-green.
21557	Jules Verne
21558	Amerigo Vespucci
21559	The vicuna lives in the Andes Mountains of South America.
21560	Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a leading cultural centre of Europe.
21561	Vietnamese children stand outside a village house in southern Vietnam.
21562	The marketplaces of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam's largest city, are crowded with peddlers.
21563	Pancho Villa, right, and Alvaro Obregon are shown at a meeting near El Paso, Texas in 1914.
21564	The wart hog is named for the "warts" on its head.
21565	The towering Washington Monument ranks as the tallest structure in
21566	A water flea is a tiny shellfish with a transparent body covering.
21567	Water lilies grow in clear, shallow water in temperate and hot climates.
21568	Victoria Falls on the Zambia-Zimbabwe border
21569	Mad Anthony" Wayne led American troops against a confederation of Indian tribes in Ohio at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.
21570	A weasel is a small furry animal with a slender body and short legs.
21571	Daniel Webster, right, opposed Senator Robert Y. Hayne in a famous Senate debate in 1830 over states' rights.
21572	Toothed whales use their teeth only to capture prey, not to chew it.
21573	Scientists examine a beached whale that died after stranding itself ashore.
21574	A whippoorwill has spotted brown feathers that blend with its woodland habitat and help protect the bird from enemies.
21575	Oscar Wilde
21576	Tennessee Williams
21577	The wolverine lives in North America, northern Europe, and Asia.
21578	Wombats are stocky, burrowing animals of Australia.
21579	The woodchuck, also known as the ground hog, lives in Canada and the Eastern and Midwestern United States.
21580	The civilization of ancient Egypt began to develop in the Nile River Valley about 3100 B.C. Agriculture thrived in the valley, where floodwaters of the Nile deposited rich soil year after year.
21581	A stone seal from the Indus Valley civilization has a carved figure of an animal and some writing.
21582	A bronze ceremonial vessel shows the skill of an ancient Chinese artist.
21583	An ancient Greek dish portrays the god Apollo, patron of musicians and poets and the ideal of manly beauty.
21584	Assyrian King Ashurbanipal and his queen are shown feasting in the royal garden on this stone carving.
21585	A famous Roman aqueduct, the Pont du Gard near Nimes, France, stands as a reminder of one of the world's greatest empires.
21586	Constantine the Great was the first Roman emperor to become a Christian.
21587	A Hindu stone temple built during the A.D. 500's stands at Aihole,
21588	Between 300 and 1500, new civilizations appeared in Africa and the Americas.
21589	The Basilica of St. Mark in Venice, Italy, is one of the outstanding examples of Byzantine architecture in western Europe.
21590	Medieval monks like this one copied many valuable manuscripts written by ancient Greek and Roman scholars.
21591	A Muslim pharmacist is shown preparing a drug in an illustration from a medical book of the 1200's.
21592	People of the Renaissance developed bold new ideas that led to major achievements in architecture, painting, sculpture, and literature in western Europe from the 1300's through the 1500's.

21593	The study of the body led to important medical discoveries in Europe during the 1600's.
21594	The French Revolution began on
21595	Smoking factory chimneys signalled the start of the Industrial Revolution in Europe during the 1700's.
21596	Rejection of Communism swept across the Soviet Union in August 1991.
21597	Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, far right,
21598	Military aviators played an important role in the World War I.
21599	Cheering the end of
21600	Members of the Nazi Party marched in a rally in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1938.
21601	The evacuation of Dunkerque rescued about 338,000 Allied soldiers in 1940.
21602	The bombing of London, called the Blitz, began in September 1940 and caused much ruin.
21603	The Big Three set overall Allied strategy.
21604	Hitting the beach, Allied infantrymen swarmed ashore along the Normandy coast of northern France on D-Day-- June 6,1944. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history. Hitler had boasted that German defences along the coast could resist any attac
21605	Wild with joy, Parisians welcomed Allied troops as they rode down the Champs Elysees on August 26, 1944. Paris had been freed the day before, after over four years of Nazi occupation.
21606	American soldiers in the Philippines had to march to prison camps after they were captured by the Japanese in April 1942. Many died during what is known as the Bataan Death March.
21607	Hugging the ground to avoid enemy gunfire, U.S. marines crawled over the sandy shores of Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands in November 1943.
21608	An attack by a Japanese kamikaze (suicide pilot)
21609	Supplies poured ashore on Iwo Jima after U.S. marines secured beaches on the Japanese island in February 1945.
21610	An atomic blast demolished the centre of Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6,1945. Japan agreed to surrender after a second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9.
21611	September 2, 1945, ended World War II. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, far left, signed for the Allies,and General Yoshijiro Umezu, right, for the Japanese army.
21612	"Rosie the Riveter" became the humorous yet respectful name for the millions of American women who worked in defence plants during the war.
21613	The human suffering caused by
21614	Orville Wright
21615	Wilbur Wright
21616	The yak of Asia is a relative of the American bison.
21617	Yellowstone Lake, left, is the largest high-altitude lake in North America.
21618	Louis Armstrong
21619	Field artillery like this howitzer support infantry and armoured forces.
21620	Hawk missiles can attack aircraft flying as low as
21621	The Parliament Building is the centre of the Greek government.
21622	Bahamian craftworkers make colourful straw items to sell to the many tourists who vacation in the Bahamas.
21623	Judge Roy Bean, a justice of the peace, held court in his Texas saloon.
21624	Otto von Bismarck
21625	The Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina is a scenic vacation area in the Blue Ridge Mountains.
21626	Bascule bridge
21627	Vertical lift bridge
21628	Logs entering a pulp mill in Nanaimo
21629	Budapest, the capital and largest city of Hungary, lies on both banks of the Danube River.
21630	Ambrose Burnside
21631	A crusader's fortress, the Krak de Chevaliers, was powerfully built
21632	Shasta Dam in California creates a huge reservoir on the Sacramento River.

21633	Granite, an igneous rock, is formed mainly by the slow cooling of molten rock from deep inside the crust.
21634	Shale, a sedimentary rock, forms when clay is compressed into thin, hard layers.
21635	Gneiss and other metamorphic rocks result when igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed by heat and pressure.
21636	Lichens help to form soil.
21637	Glacial erosion gouges valleys and flattens the landscape.
21638	Mass movement often occurs suddenly, as in this mud slide in Los Angeles.
21639	Wind erosion sculpted Delicate Arch in Utah from a wall of ancient sandstone.
21640	A mountain of Precambrian rock rises in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
21641	Paleozoic sandstones make up part of the rock formations in Monument Valley, Utah.
21642	A block of Mesozoic limestone, the Rock of Gibraltar, formed below the ocean.
21643	Pleistocene glaciers cut valleys through mountains along the coast of Norway.
21644	Edison's phonograph, perhaps his favourite invention, played sounds recorded on a cylinder covered with tinfoil.
21645	The white cliffs of Dover rise on the southeastern coast of England.
21646	The Battle of Hastings in 1066, pictured on the Bayeux Tapestry, ended with the defeat of the English by the Normans.
21647	Mont-St.-Michel is a large rock that juts from the waters off the coast of Lower Normandy.
21648	Apartment buildings, such as these in Lyon, are home to many French city dwellers.
21649	Villages set amid well-tended fields typify much of rural France.
21650	The Tour de France is the greatest national sporting event in France.
21651	Castles called chateaux were the high point of French Renaissance architecture.
21652	Sculptor Auguste Rodin created many expressive figures.
21653	The cliffs of Normandy rise along the English Channel, in the Brittany-Normandy Hills of northwestern France.
21654	Charlemagne was the most famous ruler of the Middle Ages.
21655	The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was an early event in the French Revolution.
21656	Anne Frank
21657	The death of Marat spurred on the Reign of Terror.
21658	The spiral galaxy in the constellation Cepheus resembles a pinwheel.
21659	Drawing glass is the method used to shape flat glass and glass tubing.
21660	Hiroshima's Peace Memorial Park honours the victims of the first atomic bomb used in war.
21661	Paul von Hindenburg, the president of Germany, named Hitler chancellor (prime minister) on Jan. 30, 1933.
21662	Nazi rallies featured thousands of troops and deeply impressed the German people.
21663	During the Holocaust, millions of Jews were forced to leave their homes and were imprisoned in concentration camps.
21664	Queen Isabella I of Spain supported Christopher Columbus in his plan to find a short sea route to the Indies.
21665	Low-rise, concrete apartment buildings in Florence typify the housing in Italian cities.
21666	The Alps form a towering wall across northern Italy.
21667	Nikita S. Khrushchev
21668	Volcanic lakes form when water collects in the craters of extinct volcanoes.
21669	The Leaning Tower of Pisa was built as a bell tower for the Pisa Cathedral, left.
21670	West Quoddy Lighthouse in Lubec, Maine, is noted for its stripes.
21671	Lightning is caused by the movement of positive and negative
21672	A magnetic field can be shown as imaginary lines that flow out of the north pole and into the south pole of a magnet.
21673	The windblown plains of Mars are covered by red sand dunes and jagged rocks.
21674	Life in the Middle Ages centred around control of the land.

21675	Building a medieval stone wall required great engineering skill.
21676	Chalcopyrite CuFeS_2 .
21677	Copper Cu.
21678	Galena PbS . Bright metallic lead-grey cubes.
21679	Gold Au.
21680	Graphite C. Steel-grey.
21681	Magnetite Fe_3O_4 .
21682	Pyrite FeS_2 .
21683	Silver Ag.
21684	Azurite $\text{Cu}_3(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_2$.
21685	Calcite CaCO_3 .
21686	Fluorite CaF_2 .
21687	Gypsum $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Colourless, white, grey, or yellow to brown.
21688	Kyanite Al_2SiO_5 .
21689	Malachite $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$.
21690	Muscovite $\text{KAl}_2(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH})_2$.
21691	Potassium feldspar KAlSi_3O_8 .
21692	Quartz.
21693	Talc $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$.
21694	Parts of a motorcycle
21695	The first petrol-powered motorcycle was invented in 1885 by Gottlieb Daimler, a German engineer.
21696	Oslo, Norway's capital and largest city, is home to almost 1 out of 8 Norwegians.
21697	Norwegian fishermen process a catch of fish.
21698	Hydroelectric plants, such as the Alta River dam, shown here, harness the energy of Norway's many swiftly flowing rivers.
21699	Norwegian Vikings sailed long wooden ships, like this one, preserved in an Oslo museum, in raids in along the coast of western Europe.
21700	Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, is one of the most spectacular volcanoes in the Pacific Islands.
21701	Thomas Paine voiced the American colonists' demands for freedom with his famous pamphlet Common Sense.
21702	The Eiffel Tower is known throughout the world as a symbol of
21703	A huge poster in the city of Wroclaw serves as an advertisement for the National Bank of Poland.
21704	Roman Catholicism has a strong influence on the life of most Poles.
21705	Gently rolling hills cover much of southern Poland.
21706	A political rally in the city of Gdynia showed support for Solidarity candidates in the 1989 elections.
21707	The Battle of Bunker Hill (1775), actually fought on Breed's Hill, was the first major battle of the American Revolution.
21708	Basalt
21709	Flint
21710	Limestone
21711	Quartzite
21712	Pumice
21713	Sandstone
21714	Slate
21715	The Roman Forum was the centre of Roman government.
21716	A male ruffed grouse beats the air with its wings, making a drumming
21717	A luxurious palace built during the 1700's still stands in Petrodvorets, a suburb of St. Petersburg.
21718	Salt crystals form nearly perfect cubes.
21719	Unique Forms of Continuity by Umberto Boccioni.

21720	A bison with turned head.	
21721	Cycladic marble figurine.	
21722	Greece.	
21723	Rome, A.D. 100's.	
21724	Orpheus by Auguste Rodin, France.	
21725	Bird in Space by Constantin Brancusi.	
21726	Woman with Suitcases by Duane Hanson.	
21727		1981
21728	Chang and Eng were famous Siamese twins joined at the ribcage.	
21729	Novosibirsk is Siberia's biggest city and one of the largest in Russia.	
21730	The town of Taormina, Sicily, lies among the hills near Mount Etna, a snow-capped volcano, seen here in the background.	
21731	Factory workers sort cocoons before beginning the process of reeling (unwinding) the long delicate threads.	
21732	The Basques of northern Spain are one of the nation's many regional population groups.	
21733	The flamenco is one of the many lively Spanish folk dances.	
21734	Francisco Franco was dictator of Spain from 1939 until his death in 1975.	
21735	Ticino, the southernmost Swiss canton, is the warmest part of the country.	
21736	A brown thrasher looks after its young.	
21737	Victoria C. Woodhull was the candidate for the new Equal Rights Party in 1872.	
21738	Slave makers raid the nests of other ants and carry off the pupae, shown.	
21739	Bela Bartok	
21740	Count Basie	
21741	Bellbirds produce an unusually loud call.	
21742	The bobolink nests in North America and flies to South America for the winter.	
21743	The bulbul is a tropical songbird.	
21744	A dromedary can be bred and trained for riding and racing.	
21745	A camel's thick eyebrows help shade its eyes from the sun.	
21746	The male canvasback has a reddish-brown head and a black breast.	
21747	Ray Charles	
21748	The whooping crane is the tallest bird of North America.	
21749	Claude Debussy	
21750	Dickcissels are small birds that live in grasslands and alfalfa fields in the central part of the United States.	
21751	Bob Dylan	
21752	A charging elephant may make itself look especially dangerous by sticking its ears straight out.	
21753	The colourful arrow poison frog grows from 2.5 to 5 centimetres long.	
21754	The spotted, brownish-green leopard frog measures from	
21755	Many water-dwelling species, such as this North American bullfrog, have webbed toes on their hind feet as well.	
21756	George Gershwin	
21757	W. C. Handy	
21758	Green-backed herons build nests of sticks in trees or tall shrubs.	
21759	Billie Holiday	
21760	Woody Herman was a popular bandleader for more than 40 years.	
21761	John Lennon	
21762	A male linnet feeds its hungry young.	
21763	Oilbirds dwell in caves in tropical regions of northern South America.	
21764	Elaborate scenery and colourful crowd scenes add excitement to many operas.	
21765	The Barber of Seville by Gioacchino Rossini is one of the most popular comic operas.	

21766	Boris Godunov by Modest Mussorgsky is a psychological tragedy based on events in Russian history.
21767	Carmen by Georges Bizet describes the love affairs of a beautiful Gypsy.
21768	Don Giovanni by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart has been praised
21769	Madama Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini describes a tragic
21770	Pagliacci by Ruggiero Leoncavallo is a tragedy about a company of travelling actors who stop in an Italian village to give a performance.
21771	The Magic Flute, by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, is a fairy-tale opera.
21772	Der Rosenkavalier, by Richard Strauss, portrays life among the aristocracy in Vienna during the 1700's.
21773	Salome, by Richard Strauss, is a passionate and violent
21774	La Traviata, by Giuseppe Verdi, describes a doomed love affair between Alfredo Germont, a young Frenchman, and Violetta
21775	La Boheme by Giacomo Puccini deals with a love affair between Rodolfo, a poet, and Mimi, a young seamstress in failing health.
21776	A petrified log forms a natural bridge at Petrified Forest National Park in northern Arizona.
21777	A small north American finch approximately 12cm long, it is grey and brown in colour and it has yellow markings on its wings and tail.
21778	Rock music's energetic style is captured by Mick Jagger and Ron Wood of the Rolling Stones.
21779	Woodstock drew more than 300,000 fans and featured three days of
21780	Robert Schumann
21781	Shoebill
21782	The snow bunting has a snowy white head and breast.
21783	The European starling has black feathers with a greenish-purple gloss.
21784	Stonechat
21785	Richard Strauss
21786	Igor Stravinsky
21787	The summer tanager nests in the Southern United States.
21788	The cinnamon teal is a small North American duck.
21789	A male American toad puffs out its throat to utter a loud, flutelike mating call.
21790	The Bohemian waxwing lives in forests near the Arctic but flies south to temperate regions in the winter.
21791	Cedar waxwings live in most parts of North America.
21792	A weaverbird builds a hanging nest by weaving grass and twigs together.
21793	Stevie Wonder
21794	Amelia Earhart
21795	Tom Hanks is an internationally famous American film star who began his acting career in the late 1970's.
21796	Jesse L. Jackson
21797	Kweisi Mfume, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
21798	Philadelphia's City Hall ranks as one of the largest city halls in the United States.
21799	A mission control facility on the earth supervises the activities of astronauts in space.
21800	Bert Williams was an African American comedian with a gift for comic facial expression.
21801	Dinosaurs ruled the earth for millions of years.
21802	Scientists divide dinosaurs into two groups--ornithischians and saurischians--according to the structure of the hips.
21803	Dinosaurs of the Jurassic Period (205 million to 138 million years ago) included the huge Diplodocus and the meat-eating Allosaurus, centre.
21804	Dinosaurs of the Cretaceous Period (138 million to 65 million years ago) included hadrosaurs, centre, which had wide, ducklike bills.

21805	An early view of Tyrannosaurus rex showed the giant meat-eating dinosaur as a slow, rather sluggish creature.
21806	A modern illustration of Tyrannosaurus shows a faster and more active creature.
21807	Exploration has greatly increased knowledge of the world through
21808	Spanish soldiers attacked Aztec Indians in 1520.
21809	Dr. Livingstone, I presume?
21810	Velociraptor was first described by scientists in 1924.
21811	The structure of the human brain is revealed in remarkable detail by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
21812	Positron emission tomography (PET) images show brain activity.
21813	The cerebrum looks wrinkled because it is covered by a deeply folded layer of nerve cells called the cortex.
21814	The cerebellum is the part of the brain most responsible for balance and coordination.
21815	The brain stem is a stalklike structure that links the cerebrum with the spinal cord.
21816	Nerve pathways cross over as they pass through the brain stem.
21817	Regions within the motor and somatosensory areas of the cortex are linked to specific parts of the body.
21818	Networks of neurons, background, form the brain's information-processing circuits.
21819	Brains of some vertebrates show the progression of brain development
21820	James Cook, a British navigator, explored many islands in the
21821	George III
21822	Mary I of England
21823	Sir Isaac Newton was a famous English scientist.
21824	Respiratory system and circulatory system
21825	Digestive system
21826	Skeletal system and muscular system
21827	Nervous system
21828	Urinary system and endocrine system
21829	The white stork often nests on roofs and chimneys in cities and towns in Asia, Africa, and Europe.
21830	A classical ballet combines graceful, skilled dancers with beautiful music and elaborate scenery.
21831	Mining is an important industry in Russia.
21832	A samurai wipes blood from his sword after a battle.
21833	Seals have sleek bodies with flippers in place of legs.
21834	A male Northern fur seal guards his territory at a rookery, or breeding ground.
21835	Fishing has always been an important part of the Thai economy.
21836	The Blue Room is an oval drawing room.
21837	Tegucigalpa, the capital and largest city of Honduras, lies among the mountains in the south-central part of the country.
21838	Bananas, Honduras' chief product, are grown along the northern coast.
21839	Almaty, Kazakstan's capital, lies at the foot of the Tian Shan range.
21840	Paleontologists find fossils in areas where deep, fossil-bearing layers of rock are exposed.
21841	At the laboratory, scientists carefully study the fossils.
21842	A museum display of a dinosaur skeleton, such as this Brachiosaurus, consists of fossilized bones mounted on a metal or plastic framework.
21843	One of the two main groups of chimpanzees is known simply as the chimpanzee, shown here.
21844	Pygmy chimpanzees, also called bonobos, are more slender and smaller than other chimpanzees.
21845	In a healthy water system, a cycle of natural processes turns waste material into useful substances.
21846	Water pollution occurs when people upset the balance with excess

21847	Eye surgery is often performed with the aid of a microscope to magnify the small, delicate structures of the eye.
21848	The Woodstock festival of 1969 attracted more than 300,000 rock fans.
21849	Computers in the classroom provide a powerful learning tool.
21850	An infant's car seat helps protect the child from injury in automobile accidents.
21851	A Velcro fastening device is made up of tiny loops and hooks that fit together.
21852	A giant commercial airliner can bring all parts of the world within easy reach of one another by flying large numbers of passengers long distances.
21853	Light planes make up most of the world's privately owned aeroplanes.
21854	The Boeing 747, the world's largest commercial airliner, can carry more than 400 people.
21855	Business executives use small jets, such as the 6-passenger Cessna Citation Bravo shown here, to fly to out-of-town assignments or meetings.
21856	Four-engine jet transports are designed for long nonstop flights.
21857	Military planes carry out special duties for a nation's armed forces.
21858	A three-engine jet transport, such as the DC-10, generally makes shorter flights than four-engine jets do.
21859	Aerobatic planes perform difficult manoeuvres, such as flying in close formation.
21860	Ultralight planes, such as the one shown here, are flown for recreation.
21861	V/STOL's, or Vertical/Short Take-Off and Landing planes, can take off and land without runways or on short ones.
21862	This drawing shows the parts of a light plane, a Piper Cherokee.
21863	Both the pilot's and copilot's yokes control the ailerons and elevator.
21864	Aircraft assembly takes place in some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world, such as this huge facility near Everett, Washington, where the Boeing 777 is manufactured.
21865	An "aerial steam carriage" was patented by William S. Henson of the United Kingdom in 1843.
21866	Belgium's largest city, Antwerp, is a major European port.
21867	In Brussels's main square, the Grand' Place, visitors may relax at an outdoor cafe.
21868	Farmland covers almost half of Belgium.
21869	Miranda, a satellite of Uranus, has three regions called ovoids whose outer ridges resemble race tracks.
21870	Io, which orbits Jupiter, is the most active moon known.
21871	Callisto, a moon of Jupiter, is completely covered with craters.
21872	A historic docking occurred in 1995, when the United States space shuttle Atlantis, left, became the first U.S. spacecraft to link up with Russia's space station Mir, right.
21873	The Wright brothers' Flyer, which they built and flew in 1903, became the world's first successful airplane.
21874	The Deperdussin racer, built in France in 1912, was one of the first planes with a monocoque (tubelike) body, reducing the need for body braces and so lightening the plane.
21875	Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
21876	Rural communities in Australia serve mainly as marketing and shopping centers for farmers.
21877	Red kangaroo
21878	Assembly plants, such as this car-making plant in the Melbourne suburb of Broadmeadows, account for much of Australia's industrial output.
21879	Golden wheat fields, such as this one in central New South Wales, are important to the Australian economy.
21880	A ballerina's point shoe is handmade from leather or canvas and covered with satin.
21881	For level flight, a plane must keep lift balanced against gravity.
21882	Take-off
21883	Landing
21884	A VOR station sends out rays of radio signals, or radials,
21885	Tokyo at night glows with light.

21886	An actor in a no play performs a story with gestures and movements.
21887	A wind tunnel enables aircraft designers and engineers to test how a plane will perform under various flying conditions.
21888	A mainframe computer is housed in several large cabinets.
21889	A multimedia computer entertains and educates children with a programme
21890	A microprocessor does the actual computing work in a computer.
21891	A computer-aided design (CAD) program helps an architect plan a building.
21892	Computer graphics helps produce pictures for medical diagnosis, such
21893	Schools use computers as a teaching aid.
21894	Inside a desktop computer are a microprocessor, which does the actual computing, and memory chips and disk drives that provide data.
21895	Computer pioneers Stephen G. Wozniak, left, and Steven P. Jobs introduced the Apple II computer in 1977, making computing economical for families, schools, and small businesses.
21896	A notebook computer provides the speed and the storage capacity of a desktop machine in a battery-powered unit for people who often work away from their desks.
21897	A palmtop computer has less power than a desktop machine, but its light weight and ease of use suit it to such jobs as checking in rented cars at an
21898	Interference occurs when two waves of the same kind pass through the
21899	Viktor Chernomyrdin
21900	The Ainu may have been Japan's original inhabitants.
21901	Kabuki, a traditional form of Japanese drama, features chanting, music, colourful costumes and makeup, and a lively and exaggerated acting style.
21902	Landscape prints, such as this wood-block print, flourished in Japan in
21903	Kyushu is the southernmost of Japan's main islands.
21904	Emperor Hirohito, on the white horse, reviewed Japanese troops
21905	A pin-tumbler lock contains an inner core called a plug,
21906	A card access system uses a card with a coded magnetic strip as a key.
21907	The Food Guide Pyramid
21908	Track and field stars of the 1996 Summer Olympics included Michael
21909	The dogtooth violet is a dainty spring wild flower.
21910	The Apollo spacecraft, shown here, carried three astronauts
21911	Jupiter acts like a giant magnet.
21912	Siphon
21913	Tilghman Island in Chesapeake Bay provides a natural harbour for pleasure boats.
21914	Mikhail Gorbachev was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991.
21915	Preparing tortillas (pancakes made from maize flour) is a daily task for this Mexican woman in Oaxaca.
21916	Wall posters served as a means of communication in China for many years.
21917	Women in Mali grind grain into flour.
21918	Rice is the the chief food on the island of Borneo and a major export.
21919	Hong Kong City lies across Victoria Harbour from Kowloon, background.
21920	Small settlements with thatch-roofed buildings dot Kenya's countryside.
21921	The Gobi is the coldest, most northern desert in the world.
21922	The skyline of Abidjan rises alongside a lagoon.
21923	Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria was begun in 1869 by King Ludwig II,
21924	The Colosseum, in central Rome, is one of the most famous surviving architectural marvels of the Roman Empire.
21925	Martin Luther, a German religious reformer of the 1500's, became the
21926	16th president of the United States, 1861-1865.
21927	The majestic Himalaya, the world's highest mountain system, rises along India's border with China.

21928	The Bavarian Alps, forming part of Germany's southern boundary, are part of Europe's highest mountain chain.
21929	The Atlas Mountain Chain crosses the middle of Morocco.
21930	The first pyramid in ancient Egypt was built for King Zoser about 2650 B.C. It rises about 60 metres and is called the Step Pyramid.
21931	Agriculture is the chief economic activity of Ethiopia.
21932	The Central Highlands are a series of flat to mountainous plateaus.
21933	Jews from many nations come to Jerusalem to pray at the Western Wall,
21934	Mark Twain was a great American humourist.
21935	The Alhambra is a palace and fortress in Granada, Spain.
21936	Athens, Greece's capital and largest city, contains many reminders of ancient Greek civilization.
21937	In Alsace, on the Northeastern Plateaus, vineyards spread over the rolling valleys and lower slopes of the Vosges Mountains.
21938	Hawaii's tropical splendour includes beautiful beaches, such as Waikiki Beach, along the Pacific Ocean.
21939	A Connecticut village in autumn is ablaze with the brilliant colours of turning leaves.
21940	France produces more wine than any other country except Italy.
21941	The Ponte Vecchio (Old Bridge) spans the Arno River in Florence.
21942	Oktoberfest is a lively festival held in Munich each autumn.
21943	Rolling fields of crops create a picturesque rural landscape in Iowa.
21944	Life in rural Ghana centres mainly around villages, such as Nsawam.
21945	Daniel Boone has become a symbol of courage, leadership, and the frontier spirit in American history.
21946	Giant steel works in the state of Minas Gerais pour pig iron into ingot mouldings.
21947	Cambodian women separate rice kernels from the husks in the Angkor region.
21948	An Austrian baker creates some of the delicious pastries for which his country is famous.
21949	The Brandenburg Gate, a famous symbol of Berlin, stands between the
21950	Dry grazing land covers much of Australia west of the Eastern Highlands.
21951	Water transportation is important in many Asian countries.
21952	Chinese farmers work together on a collective farm.
21953	Ayers Rock (called Uluru in Aboriginal), a popular tourist attraction, stands in Uluru National Park in central Australia.
21954	Rock paintings on the walls of caves and rock shelters were made
21955	Traditional clothing styles in Africa often feature bright colours and
21956	An outdoor fish market attracts shoppers in Valparaiso on Chile's Pacific coast.
21957	Yosemite National Park lies in the Sierra Nevada in east-central California.
21958	Agriculture is the most important economic activity in southern Chad.
21959	Cattle herding is a proud tradition south of the Sahara for such groups
21960	Rural housing varies according to climate, tradition, and available materials.
21961	The Alpine Mountain System covers much of southern Europe.
21962	Canals and rivers form an important transportation system in many parts of Europe.
21963	An open air kitchen shows the African influence in Brazilian cooking.
21964	The Battle of Tippecanoe took place in 1811 near present-day Lafayette.
21965	The Colorado Plateau is a region of high hills and deep lakes.
21966	The Eastern Lowlands have China's most productive farmland.
21967	Tepees were home to the Plains Indians who hunted the huge buffalo herds.
21968	The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built.
21969	Kenya's highland is a region of mountains, valleys, and plateaus in the southwestern part of the country.
21970	Handicrafts are practised widely in Latin America.
21971	William Penn, an English Quaker, founded the colony of Pennsylvania in 1681.

21972	Members of the Shan ethnic group gather at a colourful market in central Burma.
21973	Rice fields, such as the one shown here, help make India the world's
21974	A softball game is designed for blind players.
21975	A fetish is an object believed to have magical powers.
21976	Mining provides vital raw materials for American industry.
21977	Death Valley, California, the country's driest place, receives less than 5 centimetres of precipitation yearly.
21978	The rice fields of Vietnam provide the basic food of the Vietnamese people.
21979	A network of roads crisscrosses the United States.
21980	Quebec, the capital of the province of Quebec, lies on the St. Lawrence River.
21981	The West Indies are islands of great natural beauty.
21982	A fishing village has small houses that stand close together.
21983	A scenic Lancaster County farm lies amid the rolling plains of Pennsylvania's Piedmont region.
21984	The spectacular scenery of the Pacific Islands attracts many tourists.
21985	Red-breasted nuthatch
21986	Barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>); Found on all continents except Antarctica; Body length: 46 centimetres.
21987	The skyscrapers of central Chicago form a magnificent backdrop for the city's beautiful lakefront.
21988	Venus's-flytrap
21989	A carbonized fossil of a fern consists of traces of carbon in the shape
21990	Fields of maize grow from the rich, fertile soil of Missouri's plains region.
21991	The Port of Los Angeles, on San Pedro Bay, handles more foreign and domestic ships than any other West Coast port.
21992	Rhode Island Red hen
21993	A bighorn ram has massive, curved horns.
21994	Lampworking involves heating finished glass and reshaping it by hand.
21995	Copper-wheel engraving can produce ornate three-dimensional designs in glass.
21996	Domestic goats are important farm animals throughout the world.
21997	Domestic goats are important farm animals throughout the world.
21998	Strip cropping, the alternation of thickly growing crops with other crops, helps reduce soil erosion on sloping land.
21999	Erosion by water can occur rapidly when rain water flows down sloping
22000	An early design for a flying machine was drawn about 1500 by Leonardo da Vinci.
22001	Improved gliders were built and tested by Orville and Wilbur Wright of
22002	After shown here, that the pilot could control
22003	The first glider flights in which a person actually piloted the glider were made in the early 1890's by Otto Lilienthal of Germany.
22004	Two European dictators, Adolf Hitler of Germany, left, and Benito Mussolini of Italy, right, dreamed of powerful empires.
22005	Buckminster Fuller became famous for designing large, lightweight prefabricated enclosures called geodesic domes.
22006	Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.
22007	A bowl in the form of a jaguar was produced by the Chavin culture, which thrived in ancient Peru from about 1200 to 400 B.C. In addition to creating such works in stone, the Chavin also sculpted in gold.
22008	Slovenia is a mountainous country in central Europe.
22009	A guardian figure was created by the Kota people of Gabon.
22010	Surgical implantation of a plastic intraocular lens can restore normal vision in a patient with a cataract.
22011	Agricultural spray planes, also known as crop dusters, are used to spray farm crops with liquid fertilizer or insecticide.

22012	The Kongo people of Congo (Kinshasa) seal oaths and settle legal disputes by driving nails and other objects into a male figure called a nkisi.
22013	Elaborate masks play an important role in public dances.
22014	The mule has long ears, a short mane, and a tail tipped with long hairs.
22015	The Senufo people of the Ivory Coast created this ceremonial mask.
22016	The male mandrill has vivid colouring that helps make it one of the most unusual looking monkeys.
22017	Confucianism has been called both a religion and a philosophy.
22018	Mount Fuji, overlooking Lake Kawaguchi, symbolizes the great natural beauty of Japan.
22019	Fishing is an important industry in Japan.
22020	Many Japanese Buddhists visit the Daibutsu (Great Buddha),
22021	Some penicillium moulds, such as the one shown here, cause citrus
22022	Thickly forested mountains and hills cover about 70 per cent of Japan, creating scenes of great natural beauty.
22023	Japan is rich in both advanced technology and natural beauty.
22024	Homer is traditionally considered the author of the great Greek epics the Iliad and the Odyssey.
22025	Nairobi is the capital and largest city of Kenya.
22026	40th president of the United States, 1980-1989.
22027	35th president of the United States, 1961-1963.
22028	Libraries play an important role in the work, education, and recreation of millions of people.
22029	Building a snow house involves cutting blocks of hard snow and stacking
22030	Building a kayak begins with constructing a sturdy wooden frame, like
22031	Mosses tend to grow in bunches, and they often form dense mats that cover large areas.
22032	Luciano Pavarotti, an Italian lyric tenor, is one of the world's most popular concert and opera singers.
22033	A traditional dance performed by members of the Samburu ethnic group,
22034	The Imperial Palace is the home of the Japanese emperor.
22035	The traveller's-tree has leaves that fan out from its trunk.
22036	Intermodal transport is the movement of freight by more than one method.
22037	Waimea Canyon, Hawaii, was formed by water from Mount Waialeale.
22038	Catching fish in Inuit culture involves spearing the fish through holes in the ice.
22039	The land region of Transylvania extends through central and northwestern Romania.
22040	Switzerland is famous for its
22041	The Great Sphinx is a huge limestone statue that lies in the desert near Giza, Egypt.
22042	Iron-ore mining, shown here, contributes to Chile's economy.
22043	The town of Ushuaia, Argentina, lies on rugged, windswept Tierra
22044	St. Lucia is a small island country in the Caribbean Sea.
22045	The skyline of Nashville, the Tennessee state capital, rises behind the Broadway district of the city.
22046	Big Bend National Park lies within the great bend of the Rio Grande River in western Texas.
22047	The Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet, was formerly the home of the Dalai Lama and is now a museum.
22048	Vast barren plains cover much of central Anatolia.
22049	Manufacturing is one of Turkey's chief industries.
22050	A swamp that includes bald cypress trees lies in Florida's Everglades National Park in the southernmost part of the Coastal Lowlands.
22051	Desert areas cover much of the Western Plateaus, Basins, and Ranges land region, west of the Rockies.
22052	The Pacific Coast forms the western border of the Pacific Ranges and Lowlands region, which extends from Canada to Mexico.
22053	A Roman Catholic church in Batalha, shown here,

22054	An ultrasound examination uses sound waves to produce an image of the
22055	Red blood cells carry oxygen to body tissues.
22056	Hunza is a long, narrow valley in the Karakoram mountain range at the northern tip of Pakistan.
22057	The majestic Lincoln Memorial has a famous statue of Lincoln inside.
22058	The Supreme Court Building is where Supreme Court justices meet to interpret the laws that govern the United States.
22059	The Palace of Versailles and its grounds make up one of the most beautiful sights in France.
22060	Victoria Glacier rises behind Lake Louise along Alberta's southwestern border.
22061	Bearded mille fleur hen
22062	Peruvian farms spread across the foothills of the Andes Mountains towering in the distance.
22063	Syrian women cultivate crops on an experimental farm that is part of an irrigation project on the Euphrates River.
22064	An emu feeding in a meadow.
22065	Computers help meteorologists forecast the weather by solving equations that describe the behaviour of the atmosphere.
22066	Pago Pago, American Samoa's capital, lies on one of the most beautiful harbours in the South Pacific.
22067	The New York Stock Exchange ranks as the nation's largest stock exchange.
22068	A flowering wattle.
22069	Koala eating eucalyptus leaves
22070	The flowering dogwood is a small North American tree that is covered with large flowers in the springtime.
22071	Video game units, such as arcade machines, are dedicated computers, devices designed mainly to perform one task.
22072	Many people enjoy dining at home in traditional Japanese style.
22073	Sumo is a traditional form of Japanese wrestling that is one of the country's most popular sports.
22074	A Tokyo railway station is crowded with commuters.
22075	Shinto and Buddhism are the two major religious traditions in Japan.
22076	An Osaka street scene reflects the common ancestry of most Japanese.
22077	Dame Margot Fonteyn is often considered the greatest British ballerina of all time.
22078	A pen-based computer accepts input from a penlike stylus rather than from a keyboard.
22079	An inkjet printer produces images created on computers.
22080	A hard drive stores information in a personal computer.
22081	A graphical user interface (GUI) uses words, phrases, and pictures to represent computer commands.
22082	In the Northern Hemisphere, the margins of many ponds and lakes are fringed with trees such as alders and willows.
22083	Western Australia is the largest state of Australia.
22084	Alexandria lies along the Mediterranean coast.
22085	The Asian Games are held every four years.
22086	Heads of government of member countries arrive in Singapore to attend the fourth ASEAN summit meeting.
22087	In a landslide victory on May 1, 1997, Labour leader Tony Blair ended 18 years of Conservative rule and succeeded John Major as prime minister of the United Kingdom.
22088	The library of Trinity College, Dublin, has a million volumes, including Ireland's greatest manuscript, The Book of Kells.
22089	The coastal region of northern Queensland includes small islands
22090	The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, one of the world's most famous golf courses, lies near the North Sea.
22091	The Brazilian team, winners of the fourth World Cup trophy in 1994.

22092	Santiago de los Caballeros lies on the banks of the Yaque del Norte River and is the Dominican Republic's second largest city.
22093	Santo Domingo's architecture reflects Spain's long dominance of the Dominican Republic.
22094	The Guildhall on the banks of the Foyle is part of the historic
22095	Oil palm fruit is transported to a factory where it is shelled and cleaned before being processed.
22096	Sulphur Springs rise from a low-lying volcanic crater at Soufriere, St. Lucia.
22097	The Grenadines have beautiful white sand beaches and green hills.
22098	The Victorian Parliament House stands in Spring Street in Melbourne.
22099	Rocky outcrops on the Eastern Cape Wild Coast are frequented
22100	Roadside vendors in Mpumalanga display souvenirs made
22101	Goh became prime minister of Singapore in 1990.
22102	The West Coast Eagles team who have twice won the Australian Football League.
22103	The prime minister's office is in Port-of-Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago.
22104	Steel bands are a popular form of musical entertainment in the West Indies.
22105	Sun City, in North West Province, is southern Africa's most popular
22106	Copper mining at Okiep is important to the economy of South Africa's Northern Cape Province.
22107	The West Indies is an area of great natural beauty.
22108	Fresh fruit and vegetables, an important part of West Indian cooking, are sold at an open market in St. George's, Grenada.
22109	Political independence has brought challenges and problems to the West Indies.
22110	Balance, by Singapore sculptor Ng Eng Teng (1981), is both massive and elegant.
22111	Tobago is a tranquil holiday island with scenic beaches.
22112	The crested porcupine of the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa makes its home underground where it is cool.
22113	The national stadium in Kingston is the venue for major sporting
22114	Dunns River Falls, near Ocho Rios, is a favourite beauty spot with tourists.
22115	John Bruton, an Irish Fine Gael politician, became taoiseach (prime minister) of the Republic of Ireland in 1994.
22116	Taking samples from factory discharges is an important part of monitoring and controlling water pollution.
22117	A street scene in Sydney reflects the strong European ancestry of the Australian people.
22118	Aborigines are descendants of Australia's first inhabitants, who migrated from Asia thousands of years ago.
22119	Fatehpur Sikri, in Uttar Pradesh, was built in the 1500's as Akbar's capital.
22120	India achieved independence in August 1947.
22121	Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.
22122	Nagaland's people are called Nagas.
22123	New South Wales Parliament House stands in Macquarie Street in Sydney.
22124	Riyadh is the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia.
22125	Australian Aborigines are the descendants of the first people to live in Australia.
22126	The Rajput Regiment, wearing their kalgis (turbans), take part in India's Republic Day parade.
22127	Pine forests cover the hills and mountains near the resort town of Baguio, northern Luzon.
22128	My Brilliant Career, by Miles Franklin, was published in 1901 and described adolescent life in a bush society.
22129	Shankar Dayal Sharma
22130	Sydney Airport is Australia's busiest airport.
22131	A British family talk with an immigration official at Australia House in London in the early 1950's.
22132	Australian Aborigines participated in a symbolic reclaiming
22133	Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, has many high-rise office blocks.
22134	Land rights have been an important public issue since the 1970's.
22135	Calcutta, the largest city in eastern India, stands on the east bank of the Hooghly River.

22136	St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, was rebuilt to a design by Sir Christopher Wren, after the Great Fire of 1666.
22137	The European Parliament meets 12 times a year in the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, France.
22138	India's electronics industry is expanding rapidly.
22139	Resorts like Fuengirola in Spain have grown rapidly in recent decades
22140	Rugby Union World Cup, England vs France
22141	The last night of the Proms has become a festive occasion for both promenaders and the members of the BBC Symphony Orchestra.
22142	South African Shaun Pollock captures an England wicket during the
22143	Rajgir, in Bihar, is a pilgrimage site for Buddhists and Jains.
22144	Gauteng is a province in the northern region of South Africa.
22145	A potter in Sanchi makes clay pots for local residents.
22146	At a political convention in Vienna, Italy, Gianfranco Fini, leader of Italy's right wing party, National Alliance (AN), heads a rally on his campaign trail in the Italian elections of 1996.
22147	The Mennakshi Temple is a magnificent example of Dravidian architecture.
22148	Nagarjunasagar Dam is located on the Krishna River in central Andhra Pradesh, creating the largest lake in the state.
22149	Tawang monastery in Arunachal Pradesh is one of the largest Tibetan Buddhist monasteries in India.
22150	The gardens and palaces at Pinjore were built by Fidai Khan in the 1700's.
22151	Nearly 30 per cent of the total population of West Bengal live in towns, but nearly 10 million of these live in Calcutta.
22152	Huge cinema hoardings are common in India's cities.
22153	Camels are used as transport by the people of the Thar desert, in northwestern Rajasthan.
22154	Horse-drawn carriages were used to transport firefighters
22155	Manchester Public Library in Manchester, England, is a building of grand, classical elegance.
22156	An Angel at my Table"
22157	Tourism is one of Uttar Pradesh's most important industries.
22158	Karnataka's rocks are extremely rich in minerals such as chromite, copper, iron ore, gold, manganese, and mica.
22159	Cattle play an important part in the lives of Zulu people in rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal.
22160	Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.
22161	Mitre Peak at Dawn
22162	Vegetable market
22163	About 80 per cent of Western Cape is farmland.
22164	The Himalaya is a region of rugged, impassable mountains and steep valleys, like this one in Himachal Pradesh, in India.
22165	Woodbush state forest
22166	The Olgas are gigantic, dome-shaped rocks 30 kilometres west
22167	Assam is famous for its tea.
22168	Deve Gowda became prime minister of India in 1996, as head of
22169	State primary schools provide six years of free education for Philippine children.
22170	The Murray River flows through the town of Renmark and across the Lower Murray Basin to Encounter Bay.
22171	The Abbey Theatre became famous for producing plays that represent Irish life, such as Sean O'Casey's Shadow of a Gunman.
22172	An interior designed by Robert Adam for 20 Portman Square, in London, shows his use of elegant wall decorations.
22173	St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral, is one of the many beautiful churches in Adelaide.
22174	Ahmad Shah's mosque stands in the Bhadra citadel in Ahmadabad.
22175	Alice Springs is a popular tourist resort.

22176	The festival of Kumbh Mela, held every 12 years, draws millions of Hindus to Allahabad for ritual self-purification in the water where the Ganges and Jumna rivers meet.
22177	The Golden Temple is the main centre of Sikh devotion in Amritsar, India.
22178	Rice, the main food crop of Andhra Pradesh, is winnowed by hand on many farms to separate the husks from the grain.
22179	A Benin sculpture, made in about 1700, follows a tradition of honouring the king of Benin in West Africa.
22180	Antique ceramics follow a tradition started in China.
22181	The city of Armagh has been Ireland's ecclesiastical capital since the A.D. 400's.
22182	People of Assam work in traditional handicraft industries.
22183	The vast interior of Australia consists mainly of deserts and dry grasslands.
22184	The Australian Army is a fairly small volunteer force.
22185	F111 aircraft built in the United States were modified to meet
22186	Adelaide Festival Theatre (1973), by Hassall and Partners, is considered one of the best theatres built in the 1970's.
22187	The new federal Parliament House in Canberra was opened in 1988.
22188	The Eurasian badger is a woodland animal.
22189	Bangalore is a major industrial centre in India.
22190	Asoka's great contribution as a ruler was the way he put the Buddhist teachings into practice.
22191	Herbert Asquith, a British statesman, served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1908 to 1916.
22192	Belfast City Hall, a huge Renaissance-style building in Donegall Square, is a major landmark of the city.
22193	Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar, built in the 1000's, is one
22194	Steel is produced here at Jamshedpur, in Bihar.
22195	Bombay is famed for its fine buildings.
22196	Graceful towers, or minarets, of Muslim houses of worship called mosques beautify Cairo's evening sky.
22197	The new Parliament House in Canberra dominates the city's skyline from Capital Hill.
22198	South Africa's Houses of Parliament are in the Gardens area of Cape
22199	Augrabies Falls are waterfalls of the Orange River in the north of the Cape Province area.
22200	The mirror carp, a specially bred variety of the common carp, gets its name from its large mirrorlike scales.
22201	Gandhi's Bhavan Memorial Library, Chandigarh.
22202	The centre of Christchurch, New Zealand, has many parks and gardens.
22203	The English cocker spaniel is a popular pet.
22204	A long-haired collie has a coarse coat.
22205	The Commonwealth Games take place every four years.
22206	A European coot nests among waterside vegetation.
22207	The Australian copperhead lives in the highlands and colder parts of Tasmania and southeastern Australia.
22208	The common cormorant, has white cheeks and is about 90 centimetres
22209	The fielding positions shown in the diagram are those that
22210	The carrion crow lives throughout Europe, North Africa, and Asia.
22211	The Old World common cuckoo lays its eggs in the nest of
22212	The Kariba Dam is located on the Zambezi River.
22213	The Tungabhadra Dam, in southern India, regulates the flow of seasonal monsoon rains to provide irrigation for about 8,000 square kilometres of cropland, as well as electricity.
22214	The Darling is Australia's longest river.
22215	The Darling Downs produces most of Queensland's grain.
22216	Darts is a game in which the players try to score points by throwing darts at a target.

22217	Darwin is the capital of Australia's Northern Territory.
22218	Roe deer are small deer native to Europe and northern Asia.
22219	The city of New Delhi was carefully planned and its wide avenues contrast with the narrow streets of Old Delhi.
22220	The bird's name may come from its habit of dipping or bobbing.
22221	The boxer is a medium-sized dog which was bred for bear hunting and bull baiting.
22222	A Great Dane makes a good guard dog and family pet.
22223	Soft-coated wheaten terrier
22224	The donkey has long been a beast of burden in many countries, and it is known for its gentleness and strength.
22225	The plays of British playwright Harold Pinter frequently express a sense of menace.
22226	Ormond Quay, on the River Liffey in Dublin, displays a changing play of light on riverside brick buildings.
22227	Durban's Town Hall shows the strong influence of European architecture on the city's early settlers.
22228	St. Giles Cathedral, along Edinburgh's Royal Mile, is a popular stopping place for visitors touring the many historic attractions in the heart of the city.
22229	At Nairobi University in Kenya, students, lecturers, and visitors arrive for a graduation day ceremony.
22230	A special computer can compare a person's fingerprints with those in a central file.
22231	The Cairo earthquake of October 1992 killed more than 500 people, and injured thousands of others.
22232	England's flag is called St. George's Cross.
22233	The flame tree is one of Australia's most colourful trees.
22234	Auckland city has Waitemata Harbour on its northern and eastern sides.
22235	Football was played in English independent schools in the mid-1800's.
22236	Bloemfontein, the capital of Free State, is an extensive modern city with industrial areas, public buildings, and residential suburbs.
22237	Red ginger is a type of ginger grown commercially for its rhizome (underground stem).
22238	Girl Guides in a village in India give advice on primary health care.
22239	Beaches lined with palm trees make Goa a popular tourist destination for visitors to India.
22240	Gold is mined in a number of different ways.
22241	A textile worker in Gujarat blends chemicals for use in the tie-dye process.
22242	A street in Ahmadabad is crowded with shoppers and market stalls.
22243	The Chinese hibiscus is a tropical plant that is grown as a house plant in temperate regions.
22244	Lakshmi, goddess of good fortune, is honoured in this Hindu temple in Delhi, India's capital city.
22245	Hobart stands on the Derwent River below Mount Wellington.
22246	The red billed hornbill lives in Africa.
22247	The Clydesdale is one of the strongest horses.
22248	The Charminar stands at the centre of the old city of Hyderabad.
22249	King Ibn Saud met U. S. President F. D. Roosevelt aboard a U. S.
22250	The art of India has one of its finest monuments in the cave temples of Ajanta, western India.
22251	M. F. Husain is one of the most creative modern Indian painters of the
22252	Indian dance is one of the oldest and most colourful of arts.
22253	Gandhi, fighter for nationhood.
22254	Independence is proudly commemorated by the National Monument in Merdeka Square, Jakarta.
22255	The influence of Islam had reached Indonesia by the late 1200's
22256	Sukarno and Suharto survived the attempted Gestapu coup of 1965.
22257	Workers assemble telephone components in a small factory on the Aran Islands, off Ireland's west coast.

22258	St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, is traditionally regarded as having converted the Irish to Christianity.
22259	The Irish playwright and literary critic George Bernard Shaw was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1925.
22260	Followers of Jainism make a pilgrimage to Parasnath Hill, a holy site in Bihar, northern India.
22261	Modern buildings in Jakarta line the Husni Thamrin Road leading to the Welcome Monument.
22262	The festival of lamas in Ladakh, northern Jammu and Kashmir.
22263	Gunung Semeru is 3,676 metres high.
22264	Petroleum is Java's main mineral product.
22265	Jays are related to ravens and crows but usually have more colourful feathers.
22266	The common juniper usually grows low to the ground, forming a dense mat.
22267	Vidhana Soudha in Bangalore is the building that houses the state legislature of Karnataka.
22268	Sculptured deities, intricately carved, adorn much of the Hoysala temple built at Halebid, Karnataka, in about 1120.
22269	Beach resorts are a feature of Kerala's sandy coastline.
22270	Hindus celebrate the festival of Pooram.
22271	Kingfishers live in woods or near water.
22272	Victoria reigned from 1837-1901.
22273	Offa (Reigned 757-796).
22274	Edgar (Reigned 959-975).
22275	Robert I (reigned 1306-1329).
22276	Elizabeth II (Reigned 1952-...).
22277	Kruger National Park, the largest national park in the world, is home to some 7,000 elephants.
22278	Theau Hou Temple stands on a hillside just beyond the central area of Kuala Lumpur City.
22279	The University Library of Delhi is an attractive centre of learning set amid beautiful parkland in the spacious and well-planned modern city of New Delhi, capital of India.
22280	The Old Palace, Gwalior, has been carefully restored and maintained, and is now a tourist attraction.
22281	Madras University, founded by the British in 1857, is the main university of the state of Tamil Nadu.
22282	The festival of the elephant god Ganesh is an important celebration for Hindus in Maharashtra.
22283	Malaysia's coat-of-arms
22284	Railway station in Kuala Lumpur
22285	A school in Malaysia provides six years of primary education and up to five years of secondary education.
22286	Kite flying is popular on the east coast of Malaysia.
22287	Palm nuts go by the truckload to the mill to be crushed.
22288	Malaysia's Parliament House includes a tall, modern, office block which overlooks the Lake Gardens in Kuala Lumpur.
22289	Rubber tapping attracted many workers to Malaysia.
22290	Chin Peng, the Malaysian Communist guerilla leader, conferred with Tunku Abdul Rahman and the Alliance at Baling in 1955.
22291	Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur was chosen for the athletics events of the Southeast Asian games in 1989.
22292	Manila is a large, populous city with elegant modern buildings, well-designed parks and public spaces, and some spacious residential areas.
22293	The Marsupial cat, also called native cat or dasyure, is a small, furry mammal that lives in forests of Australia and Tasmania.
22294	Cherrapunji in Meghalaya has received more than 25 metres of rainfall in a single year.
22295	Melbourne's pedestrian shopping malls offer a wide variety of goods and services.

22296	Sir Robert Gordon Menzies served as prime minister of Australia for two periods--1939 to 1941 and 1949 to 1966.
22297	The Dome of the Rock is located in the city of Jerusalem.
22298	Maori chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.
22299	The male alpine newt uses its bright coloured belly to attract the female, and to warn predators that it is poisonous.
22300	Northern Ireland's flag and coat of arms have a six-pointed star and the ancient Ulster symbol of a red hand.
22301	Industries in Northern Ireland draw on modern technology.
22302	The golden oriole breeds in Europe.
22303	Puri is one of Orissa's largest cities.
22304	This carved stone wheel is one of 24 that adorn the temple of the sun god Surya, at Konarak, in Orissa.
22305	A boat trip in Pahang goes down the Tahan and Terenggan rivers in the Taman Negara national park.
22306	Islam is the religion practised by most Pakistanis.
22307	Pantomimes are a traditional form of entertainment at Christmastime.
22308	The Australian pelican, the largest species of pelican, grows up to 1.8 metres long.
22309	Kek Lok Si Temple, at Ayer Itam, Penang, is the largest Buddhist temple in Malaysia.
22310	The Ubudiah Mosque stands outside the royal town of Kuala Kangsar, in Perak.
22311	Negritos are a small, dark-skinned people descended from the earliest known inhabitants of the islands.
22312	Gold ore is one of the minerals mined in the Philippines, especially in northern Luzon.
22313	Laundrywoman was painted in 1942 by Fernando Amorsolo.
22314	The Manunggul Jar, found in Manunggul cave on Palawan Island, dates from Neolithic times(68 centimetres high).
22315	Crucifixion is a Roman Catholic devotional icon finely carved and decorated in a traditional Spanish style.
22316	Batasang Pambansa is the Filipino title of the national assembly, or parliament, of the Philippines, established by the 1973 Constitution.
22317	Jose Rizal was a young doctor and political reformist whose writings demanded more freedom and equality for Filipinos.
22318	President Manuel Quezon left and General Douglas MacArthur during the time MacArthur served as military adviser to the Philippines.
22319	Houses were made of slabs of wood at first.
22320	The horse was an important aid in farm work and transport for pioneers in rural Australia.
22321	The rock pipit breeds in rugged coastal areas, feeding mainly on shoreline insects and plant foods.
22322	Fingerprints are often an important source of evidence.
22323	The collared pratincole often nests on sun-baked salt flats.
22324	U.S. President Bill Clinton applauds as South African President F. W. de Klerk shakes the hand of Nelson Mandela, who succeeded him as president in 1994.
22325	Mary Robinson, first woman president of the Republic of Ireland, was awarded a degree by diploma at Oxford University, the United Kingdom, in 1993.
22326	Pretoria is called the Jacaranda City because of the beauty of its jacaranda trees in bloom.
22327	In a Punjabi village, the animals are well fed.
22328	The common quail breeds in Europe or Asia.
22329	Quezon City is the home of the Philippine Heart Centre for Asia, shown.
22330	Indian railways carry more than 10 million people every day.
22331	Houses in Jodhpur are built close together.
22332	Hanuman, the monkey general, helped Rama recapture his wife.

22333	Portrait of Fidel Ramos
22334	The European robin lives throughout Europe.
22335	The roller, perched high in a tree, searches for insect prey.
22336	A rosella has brightly coloured feathers.
22337	The royal family of Japan.
22338	King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia.
22339	Portrait of King Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia
22340	Members of the Royal Family appear on the balcony of Buckingham Palace after the ceremony of Trooping the Colour, which takes place on the Queen's official birthday.
22341	A Rugby football field consists of the field of play and the
22342	A suq (bazaar) in Saudi Arabia usually groups sellers of similar wares together.
22343	Riyadh, the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia, is the main headquarters of the country's vast oil industry and has become a world business centre.
22344	Scotland's flag is called St. Andrew's Cross.
22345	Malt whisky distilling is an important industry.
22346	Scotland's islands present a remarkable variety of scenery.
22347	Long before Celtic culture reached Scotland, New Stone Age people built well-ordered villages, such as Skara Brae, on the island of Orkney.
22348	The tomb of Robert Bruce lies in Dunfermline Abbey.
22349	The secretary bird has long legs and a long tail.
22350	Selangor state mosque is a striking modern building in the newly
22351	The English hand alphabet forms part of the British Sign Language used by most deaf people in the United Kingdom to carry on conversations.
22352	Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, lies among mountains in terrain that is typical of the state.
22353	The city of Singapore is built around its harbour.
22354	Chinese people form the majority of Singapore's population.
22355	The coat of arms carries a shield with the moon and stars of the flag.
22356	The Clifford Centre is a waterfront development in Singapore.
22357	Men's marathon
22358	The snapper lives in warm southern waters.
22359	South Africa's Parliament Buildings, in Cape Town, date from the 1880's.
22360	Locally grown oranges and avocados are sold at a roadside fruit stall
22361	Table Bay is a painting by Thomas Bowler.
22362	Street Scene (1945) is by Gerard Sekoto, one of the first black artists to paint scenes from black townships.
22363	The Khoisan peoples have lived in South Africa for thousands of years, and were the first native peoples encountered by Europeans.
22364	South Africa's first nonracial general election resulted in an overwhelming majority for the African National Congress (ANC).
22365	Spiraea is a flowering shrub often grown in gardens.
22366	A royal spoonbill feeds its chick.
22367	Squatters in Australia mainly reared sheep and cattle at first.
22368	Tree squirrels are alert and agile.
22369	The superb starling of Africa lives near human habitation.
22370	Hatfield House was built in Hertfordshire in 1611.
22371	Statice, also called sea lavender, grows in salt marshes.
22372	The Tokyo Stock Exchange is the largest in the world and one of the busiest.
22373	Many Aborigines are more or less divorced from their traditional setting, while others still have an almost traditional lifestyle.
22374	Portrait of President Suharto of Indonesia

22375	A Batak market takes place on the shore of Lake Toba, the homeland of the Batak people in the mountains of North Sumatra.
22376	Sunbirds are small, brightly coloured songbirds.
22377	The wire-tailed swallow lives in Africa and South Asia.
22378	Madras is the capital and commercial centre of Tamil Nadu.
22379	Hobart, the capital city of Tasmania, is located on the beautiful Derwent River.
22380	Woureddy, a Tasmanian Aborigine, was painted by Thomas Bock in 1837.
22381	Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first woman prime minister on May 4, 1979.
22382	The blue tit is a common bird of European woodlands.
22383	The "New" Bosphorus Bridge, opened in 1988, eases the flow of Istanbul's traffic.
22384	Much of England's countryside is laid out in a patchwork of fields, meadows, and small towns and villages.
22385	Derry, in Northern Ireland, is an historic city.
22386	Caerphilly Castle, near Cardiff, in Wales, is a large and impressive example of a medieval fortress.
22387	Kirkwall, in Scotland, is capital of the Orkney Islands.
22388	The United Kingdom has more than 1,000 museums and galleries.
22389	The Royal Navy aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal, seen here in the centre, is fitted with a "skijump" ramp on deck to improve the takeoff of the Sea Harrier.
22390	Graduation marks the end of education for university students, who wear traditional gowns for the ceremony.
22391	Arthur Benjamin was an Australian-born composer.
22392	Bhagavad-Gita is part of Book Six of the Mahabharata, the great Indian epic poem.
22393	The tomb of Itimad ud Daulah is one of the impressive buildings that attract visitors to the city of Agra.
22394	Valletta is the picturesque capital of Malta.
22395	Sweet violet gets the first part of its name from the sweet perfume of its flowers.
22396	Treaty House is on the site where the Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840.
22397	The flag of Wales features a red dragon on a white and green background.
22398	The Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon, Gwent, lies outside the legionary fortress, which was built about A.D. 75.
22399	Wallabies include red-necked wallabies, which in Tasmania are called Bennett's wallabies.
22400	Zebra finches are waxbills named after the black and white barred plumage of the male birds.
22401	Saris woven in Bengal silk are made in traditional ways.
22402	The Big Four met for the Paris Peace Conference in 1918.
22403	A British government poster encouraged people at home to work for the war effort by easing food shortages.
22404	Civil defence was dangerous work.
22405	The walls of Great Zimbabwe are made of granite.
22406	Zinnias are popular garden flowers.
22407	Eamon de Valera was a leader in Ireland's fight for independence from the United Kingdom.
22408	Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the first woman prime minister of India.
22409	Government buildings in New Delhi line a wide avenue called the Rajpath.
22410	David Lloyd George was a British Liberal Party leader, and prime minister during the last half of World War I [1914-1918].
22411	John Major became prime minister of the United Kingdom (UK) in 1990.
22412	Tall, graceful Lombardy poplars are sometimes used in roadside landscaping.
22413	Schoolchildren in Western Cape gather in a playground during their break.
22414	South Africa's magnificent scenery includes deep valleys, towering mountains, and broad plateaus.

22415	Gold mining has long provided enormous wealth for South Africa, the world's leading gold producer.
22416	The springbok has long, slender legs and curved horns.
22417	Chaim Weizmann served as the first president of Israel from 1949 until his death in 1952.
22418	Act of Union was signed by Queen Anne in 1707.
22419	The rhizome of a ginger plant is hard and knobbly.
22420	Alfred (Reigned 871-899).
22421	Canute (Reigned 1016-1035).
22422	David II (Reigned 1329-1371).
22423	The National Museum of Wales has departments of geology, botany, zoology, archaeology, industry, and art.
22424	Howard Carter, an English archaeologist, specialized in excavating
22425	Leonard Cheshire was a leading British bomber pilot during World
22426	The George Medal, a British award, can be won by civilians and members of the services for great heroism.
22427	The Order of Australia is Australia's highest award, and is given to Australians and foreigners for outstanding civil or military merit.
22428	Sir Edward Elgar was largely self-taught in composition.
22429	Hurling is said to be the fastest field game in the world.
22430	Gustav Holst was an English composer and teacher.
22431	James Ramsay MacDonald led the first Labour Party government of the United Kingdom.
22432	Imphal derives its name from Yumtham meaning homestead and is
22433	A Maori woman in traditional dress stands in front of an elaborate example of Maori woodcarving.
22434	Much so-called steel drum music is now played on glossy chrome and steel instruments.
22435	Emmeline Goulden Pankhurst, with her followers, including her daughter Christabel, shown with her here, led the fight for women's voting rights in England.
22436	Henry Purcell (1659-1695)? , an English composer of the Baroque
22437	Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) was a British physicist who, in 1911, established the nuclear model of the atom.
22438	Portrait of Sukarno
22439	The marina at Swansea is part of the changing face of the city in the late 1900's.
22440	Howard Carter made his most important discovery, the tomb of
22441	Soweto is a large urban centre close to Johannesburg.
22442	Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, became a renowned international statesman.
22443	The American hand alphabet is used in the United States and other countries.
22444	A Rugby football field consists of the field of play and the
22445	Colonialism has featured prominently in the histories of many countries.
22446	Aboriginal art is mainly produced in the northernmost part of Australia, especially in Arnhem Land.
22447	Inder Kumar Gujral, previously Minister of External
22448	The 700 feet high Cliffs of Moher on the west coast of Ireland.
22449	Kylemore Abbey is a castellated mansion built in Co. Galway in the latter part of the 19th century.
22450	Bertie Ahern, the leader of the Fianna Fail party casting his vote on June 6, 1997.
22451	Bertie Ahern, who became prime minister of the Irish coalition government in June 1997, shaking hands with the outgoing prime minister, John Bruton.
22452	Perth is located on the beautiful Swan River.
22453	Jenny Shipley, New Zealand's first woman prime minister, is sworn in by Governor General Sir Michael Hardie Boys.
22454	The Docklands Light Railway connects the redeveloped area of Docklands to London.

22455	Mourners left millions of flowers and other tributes outside Kensington Palace after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales
22456	Canadian soldiers at work during World War I.
22457	Following the second war of 1852, the UK occupied and governed Lower Burma.
22458	The Battle of Fredericksburg took place on 13 December 1862.
22459	British and Commonwealth troops recover ground taken by Italian forces early in the North African campaign.
22460	Boer forces - pictured with a 200 lb gun - laid siege to the town of Mafeking (now Mafikeng) from October, 1899 until May, 1900.
22461	Frederick John Perry, a renowned British tennis player of the 1930's.
22462	A drawing of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1883.
22463	Hooded novices in Baltimore, U.S.A, take the oath of allegiance before cross and flag to become members of this secret society in 1923.
22464	Following his abdication in March, 1917, the former czar and his family were moved to Tobolsk, Siberia, in order to escape persecution by the Bolsheviks.
22465	Grigori Rasputin, (1872?-1916), Russian monk and mystic.
22466	Michael Faraday, an English physicist and chemist whose many experiments contributed greatly to the understanding of electromagnetics.
22467	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, French emperor from 1852 to 1870.
22468	Charles Stewart Rolls, a British motorist, aviator, and automobile manufacturer.
22469	A view of Nagasaki following the explosion of the atom bomb in 1945.
22470	Tanks were developed during World War I.
22471	The rebellion by Chinese troops in 1911 resulted in the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China.
22472	Ladysmith was one of several key towns where Boer forces held British troops under seige in October 1899.
22473	By improving the conditions in which wounded soldiers were treated, Florence Nightingale helped to save many lives.
22474	Thomas Hardy, an English dramatist, poet, and one of the most widely read Victorian novelists.
22475	The Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi began experimenting with wireless telegraphy in 1894.
22476	Giuseppe Garibaldi, was an Italian soldier who played a central role in the unification of Italy by conquering Sicily and Naples in 1860.
22477	Many of Kipling's most well-known stories are set in India, where he lived for a number of years.
22478	John Logie Baird first produced televised objects in outline in 1924.
22479	Mao Zedong became leader of the Chinese Communist Party during the Long March of 1934.
22480	Edward VIII, second left, with his brothers the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester.
22481	Marshal Petain was tried for treason in 1945 because of his collaboration with Germany during World War II.
22482	The first ships steam through the Suez Canal at its opening in 1869.
22483	Many British women worked in factories during World War II.
22484	James Longstreet (1821-1904), a confederate officer during the American Civil War.
22485	A historic meeting near the end of World War II, the Yalta Conference involved the three key allied leaders.
22486	The first televised Olympic Games were held in Germany in 1936.
22487	Gorki was a Russian writer of novels and short stories, and plays.
22488	Pictured at the time of its opening in 1890, the Firth of Forth Bridge is a cantilever bridge with a main span which is 521 metres long.
22489	Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), a British statesman who founded the London police force.
22490	Rugby grew rapidly in popularity in the United Kingdom during the 1870's and 1880's.

22491	The felling of trees became quicker and easier with the development of power saws such as the steam tree-feller.
22492	Commander Peary, the leader of two failed expeditions to the North Pole.
22493	The building and use of airships ended rapidly after the explosion of the Hindenburg.
22494	Amundsen led the first expedition to reach the South Pole.
22495	A radio controller at Scotland Yard, 1947.
22496	Guards returning from Hackney and the Docklands after the Strike.
22497	Brooklands, in Surrey, England, was the site of the first speedway race track.
22498	The steam hammer was invented by James Nasmyth, and patented in 1842.
22499	During the 1800's Hong Kong became one of Asia's most important trade and commercial centres.
22500	Trotsky was a leading figure in Russia's October Revolution in 1917.
22501	Victor Hugo, leader of the French Romantic movement, produced his first tragedy at the age of 14.
22502	Before becoming prime minister of Great Britain in 1868, Gladstone served in many offices for both the Tory and Liberal parties.
22503	W.E. Gladstone outlining Irish Home Rule in the House of Commons.
22504	The earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923, caused severe damage to downtown areas of Tokyo.
22505	British soldiers at Isandhlwana during the Zulu War, May 1879.
22506	The British front in Flanders, 1917.
22507	A wiring party, World War I, 1917.
22508	H.G. Wells, (1866-1946), famous English novelist, historian, science writer, and author of science-fiction stories.
22509	The 1889 Exposition Universelle in Paris was an expression of the Third Republic's commitment to science and progress and celebrated the centenary of the French Revolution (1789-1799).
22510	The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris sustained extensive damage during the French Revolution (1789-1799).
22511	Crystal Palace was designed by Joseph Paxton (1801-1865) to house the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park, London.
22512	Alberto Santos-Dumont with his pioneering airship in the heart of Paris.
22513	Louis Bleriot landed near the Cliffs of Dover on July 25, 1909 to win the £1,000 prize offered by the Daily Mail for the first flight across the English Channel.
22514	The Fenian movement was a pro-republican organisation of Irish nationalists seeking independence from English rule.
22515	Henry Morton Stanley spent most of 1871 in Central Africa searching for the explorer David Livingstone.
22516	During World War II (1939-1945), auxiliary jobs in the British armed services were carried out increasingly by women.
22517	The Treaty of Versailles was a 200-page document outlining the terms of the peace settlement following World War I.
22518	Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881), British politician and novelist.
22519	Pierre Laval, premier of the Vichy government from 1942-1944, was executed in 1945 for his collaboration with the Germans during World War II.
22520	Louis Pasteur, the founder of modern bacteriology, married the daughter of the rector of the University of Strasbourg in 1849.
22521	Pu Yi became the last Manchu emperor of China at the age of three.
22522	Edward VII was Prince of Wales for 60 years during the long reign of his mother, Queen Victoria.
22523	In the days following the end of World War I (1914-1918) there were unprecedented scenes of public jubilation.
22524	W.G. Grace scored 152 runs in his first test match against Australia in 1880.

22525	The Houses of Parliament in London occupy buildings sometimes known as the New Palace of Westminster.
22526	British troops return from Crete during World War II, 1941.
22527	On 30 September 1938, Chamberlain (UK) and Daladier (France) signed an agreement with Hitler (Germany) and Mussolini (Italy) that effectively gave the German-speaking Sudetenland part of Czechoslovakia to Germany.
22528	Marie Curie's daughter Irene shared her mother's work at the Radium Institute in Paris after studying at the Sorbonne.
22529	Many suffragettes resorted to hunger strikes in their campaign for equal voting rights.
22530	In the 1880's, large numbers of Jewish immigrants from Russia arrived in the United States.
22531	Before the 18th century, all weaving was done by hand.
22532	A pneumatic tube mailing system in London, 1863.
22533	Dame Agatha Christie remains the best-selling English novelist to date.
22534	Gold was one of the main products of Australia's mining industry from the last decades of the 1800's until the mid-1900's.
22535	Except for a brief interval in 1835, Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, held a seat in the Commons from 1807 until his death in 1865.
22536	Before becoming an influential motion-picture director, Orson Welles was a successful stage actor and director.
22537	Salvador Dali is known for the enigmatic, eccentric nature of both his paintings and his statements about himself.
22538	In 1881, experimental work began on a pilot cross-Channel tunnel.
22539	Stanley Baldwin was prime minister of Great Britain during the General Strike of 1926, the Ethiopian crisis of 1935, and the crisis surrounding Edward VIII's abdication in 1936.
22540	As well as being a successful labour leader, James Keir Hardie had other political concerns.
22541	This match from the 1910's was between Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers.
22542	Cities such as Sheffield grew rapidly during the 1700's and 1800's as people moved from rural areas to work in new industries.
22543	The Britannia Bridge was built across the Menai Strait in North Wales.
22544	The town of Crewe in Cheshire has long been associated with the railway industry.
22545	Poor economic conditions and the refusal of King Louis Philippe to reform France's election laws were among the causes of the Revolution of 1848.
22546	Post Office reform resulted from recommendations in a pamphlet written by Rowland Hill in 1837.
22547	Firefighting inventions of the 1800's included items such as a movable fire escape.
22548	Sovereign weighing machines at the Bank of England in 1845 enabled the Bank's staff to calculate the value of a number of sovereigns without having to count the individual coins.
22549	London's Stock Exchange was formed in 1733 by a group of brokers who used to meet in Jonathan's Coffee House.
22550	After the invention of a paper-making machine in 1798, manufacturers could make paper in continuous rolls.
22551	The Great Eastern, launched in 1858, was the largest ship to have been built at that time.
22552	Improved methods of insulating cable for use underwater, developed in the 1850's, encouraged attempts to lay a communications cable across the Atlantic.
22553	The people of France recognized de Gaulle's leadership during World War II, although he was exiled from France.
22554	Herbert Hoover's term as President of the United States coincided with the start of the Great Depression.
22555	Cecil Rhodes made his fortune in the diamond industry.
22556	Henley Royal Regatta is held each summer at Henley-on-Thames, England.
22557	The world's fair held in Philadelphia in 1876 celebrated the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in the United States hundred years earlier.

22558	Hermann Goering, left, and Rudolf Hess, centre, were two of the senior members of the Nazi Party who were tried at Nuremberg in 1945 for crimes carried out during World War II.
22559	Jack Hobbs, one of the greatest English batsmen, was the first professional cricketer to be knighted.
22560	Chain cable is here being tested at an English factory in the 1880's.
22561	A fox hunt starts with a meet, where all the participants gather together.
22562	The steam horse was launched in Lincolnshire, England, in the mid 1800's.
22563	As a British army officer, Robert Baden-Powell was proclaimed a national hero for his defence of Mafeking.
22564	Affenpinscher
22565	Plants of the high mountains are similar to those of the northern tundra.
22566	Coniferous (needleleaf) forests extend as a broad belt across the Northern Hemisphere and along northern Pacific coastal regions, and are to be found on mountainsides.
22567	Mature tropical forests cover about 7 per cent of the earth's surface and contain about 155,000 of the more than 350,000 known species of plants.
22568	Broadleaf trees are the main plants of the deciduous forest.
22569	Thick growths of shrubs and small trees flourish in the hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters.
22570	Grass-covered plains account for over 25 per cent of the earth's natural vegetation.
22571	Cactus deserts are native only to the southwestern United States, Central America, and South America.
22572	Giacomo Puccini
22573	Charles Gounod
22574	Scott Joplin
22575	Georges Bizet
22576	John Cage
22577	Edgar Allan Poe
22578	Gaetano Donizetti
22579	Muhammad Ali
22580	Felix Mendelssohn
22581	Pietro Mascagni
22582	Johann Strauss, Jr.
22583	Dimitri Shostakovich
22584	Arnold Schoenberg
22585	Gioacchino Rossini
22586	Sergei Prokofiev
22587	Charles Ives
22588	Aaron Copland
22589	Benjamin Britten
22590	General Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate Army in the American Civil War.
22591	Alban Berg
22592	Ruggiero Leoncavallo
22593	Pierre Boulez
22594	Gas masks were worn by soldiers on the Western front for protection against poisonous fumes.
22595	Boris Yeltsin, the president of the former Russian republic, continued to serve as president of Russia following the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991.
22596	Frederic Remington was an American artist noted for his vivid and dramatic scenes of cowboys and Indians in the Far West.
22597	The art treasures of India rank among the greatest in the world.
22598	A street market in Bangalore offers fruit and vegetables to shoppers.
22599	Public education in India provides free schooling for children from age 6 to 14.
22600	A Hindu religious festival called Holi celebrates the arrival of the spring season.

22601	New Delhi, the capital of India, is a carefully planned city.
22602	Workers harvest sugar cane on a government-operated farm.
22603	Hurricane winds swirl about the eye, a calm area in the center of the storm.
22604	A polder is an area that was once covered by water.
22605	Diana, Princess of Wales was known throughout the world for her grace and charm.
22606	The giant panda commonly weighs from 200 to 300 pounds (90 to 140 kilograms).
22607	Ruins of Persepolis, ancient Persia's greatest city, lie in southwestern Iran.
22608	The Augsburg Confession summarized the religious teachings of Martin Luther.
22609	Bratislava is the capital of Slovakia.
22610	Colombo is the capital of Sri Lanka and the country's largest city.
22611	Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), organizer of the first women's rights convention
22612	The air war against Germany was aimed at destroying its ability to keep on fighting.
22613	Covered wagons carried thousands of pioneers westward across the United States.
22614	The University of Paris became known throughout Europe in the Middle Ages for its faculty of famous scholars and teachers.
22615	This meteorite, made of iron and nickel, was discovered in a meteor crater at Canyon Diablo in Arizona.
22616	King Thutmose III led military campaigns into southwestern Asia almost yearly for 20 years and brought Palestine and Syria into the Egyptian empire.
22617	These English country cottages have gardens in full bloom.
22618	A Folsom point is a long, thin prehistoric spearhead.
22619	A mould preserved the three-dimensional form of a trilobite after its body decayed.
22620	The Federal style dominated American furniture from about 1790 to 1810.
22621	People in urban areas of Algeria wear both traditional and modern clothing.
22622	The Bay Psalm Book was the first book printed in the English colonies of America.
22623	The magnificent Shwe Dagon pagoda is the most famous of Burma's thousands of Buddhist temples.
22624	Mansion stages were popular in medieval Europe.
22625	Huge stone statues on Easter Island were carved hundreds of years ago.
22626	Mary, Queen of Scots
22627	A megalithic monument near Carnac, France, consists of single upright stones called menhirs arranged in rows called alignments.
22628	The Plaza de Armas in Lima, Peru, marks the historic center of the city.
22629	The treasury at Petra was carved into the cliffs of this trading centre in Jordan during the A.D. 100's.
22630	Amman is the capital and largest city in Jordan.
22631	The Ganges River in India is sacred to Hindus.
22632	Human sacrifice played a major role in Aztec religion.
22633	Arabs follow many ways of life.
22634	The cotton gin is a machine for removing the seeds from cotton fibers.
22635	Chimpanzees live together in groups.
22636	Hereford cattle are one of the chief breeds of beef cattle in the United States.
22637	Calhoun was vice president of the United States from 1825 to 1832 and he ran for president several times but never won.
22638	Alexander Calder became famous for his delicate and playful metal sculpture.
22639	Aaron Burr
22640	The village of Ordino, near Andorra la Vella, the capital of Andorra, nestles among the rocky peaks of the Pyrenees mountains.
22641	Ernest Hemingway
22642	Ira Aldridge
22643	Lemurs are the best-known wild animals of Madagascar.

22644	Farmers in Malaysia grow rice on small farms.
22645	Joan of Arc, a national heroine of France, believed that God had chosen her to free her country from English rule.
22646	Queen Elizabeth I ruled England from 1558 to 1603.
22647	Gold rush prospectors used crude wooden implements and water to separate gold from gravel and rock.
22648	John Hancock was an American revolutionary leader.
22649	Nathaniel Hawthorne
22650	A mockingbird typically has a long slender body.
22651	Albert Einstein
22652	The cuscus is a mammal of Australia, New Guinea, and nearby islands.
22653	Zagreb is Croatia's capital and largest city.
22654	Thai classical dancers act out traditional stories with religious themes.
22655	Switzerland's watchmaking industry is world famous.
22656	Walt Whitman was one of the greatest poets in American literature.
22657	George Washington, 1st President of the United States, 1789-1797.
22658	The Welsh countryside in northwestern Wales includes rugged mountains, green valleys, and picturesque lakes.
22659	Richard Wagner was one of the greatest composers of opera.
22660	Van Gogh painted this self-portrait in 1888.
22661	Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, 1901-1909.
22662	Santa Anna, a Mexican general, ruled Mexico as president 11 times during the 1800's but was overthrown each time.
22663	Pablo Picasso became a leading artist of the 1900's.
22664	Illustration from The Tale of Genji by an unknown Japanese artist, 1100's.
22665	Paul Revere was a noted American craftsman who won fame for his patriotic activities at the time of the Revolutionary War.
22666	Pocahontas was the daughter of an American Indian chief.
22667	Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States, 1953-1961.
22668	James Wolfe was a British general who led his troops to victory at the Battle of Quebec in 1759.
22669	A guinea pig has a large head, small ears, and short legs.
22670	Armenian shoppers examine produce at a local market.
22671	Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, 1968-1979 and 1980-1984.
22672	Sir Winston Churchill, Prime minister of Great Britain, 1940-1945 and 1951-1955.
22673	Fishermen in the Maldives catch mainly tuna and bonito.
22674	Downtown Los Angeles is laced with high-speed freeways.
22675	Traditional Japanese houses blend with the natural beauty surrounding them.
22676	Cricket is one of England's most popular sports.
22677	Luanda is the capital and largest city of Angola.
22678	The waves of Lake Superior crash onto Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore on the north coast of Michigan's Upper Peninsula in Alger County.
22679	Pygmy dancers perform in a small clearing carved out of the dense jungle.
22680	A Mauritanian farmer examines plants in his grain sorghum field.
22681	Farmers stack hay, which will be used as feed for cattle.
22682	A Nicaraguan worker packs bananas for export.
22683	Huge Perce Rock off the coast of the Gaspé Peninsula.
22684	The Sankore Mosque in Timbuktu, Mali, became an important Islamic house of worship in the Mali Empire.
22685	The Breakers is the beautiful and famous ocean-side estate of American businessman Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport.
22686	The Meseta is a high plateau that covers most of Spain.

22687	Sand painting is a part of many Navajo ceremonies, especially healing rites.
22688	The site of Troy has the remains of nine successive cities.
22689	Antonin Scalia was the first American of Italian descent to serve as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
22690	Jesse James
22691	Survivors of a Nazi death camp--some too weak to stand--provided proof of Nazi savagery.
22692	In the Soviet Union, winter weather and the determination of the army and the people slowed the German advance.
22693	Germany's blitzkrieg (lightning war) overran Poland at the outbreak of World War II.
22694	Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini led the 1979 revolution that overthrew Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.
22695	A Maya ballplayer wore thigh guards and a thick protective belt to compete in a sacred ball game.
22696	Zither
22697	A Rembrandt etching shows Jesus before Pontius Pilate.
22698	Marie Antoinette was a teen-ager when she became queen of France in 1774.
22699	Most small U.S. towns get water by drilling wells and pumping
22700	Most exploratory offshore wells are drilled from jack-up
22701	Skeletal muscles work in pairs.
22702	The pancreas produces digestive juice, which flows through the pancreatic duct into the small intestine.
22703	Saliva is produced chiefly by three pairs of glands: the parotid;
22704	The spleen is a spongy organ that filters foreign substances and damaged cells from the blood.
22705	Tears are produced by the lacrimal glands, one of
22706	The crown, or visible part of a molar tooth,
22707	Tendons connect bones and muscles, thus allowing the muscles to move the bones.
22708	Nuts grow nearly everywhere in the world.
22709	Squash is a nutritious vegetable that grows on bushes and vines.
22710	Some Types of Seaweeds
22711	Some Common Varieties of Rattlesnakes
22712	The langur is a leaf-eating monkey that lives in India and Southeast Asia.
22713	The lemon is a popular citrus fruit that is grown mainly for
22714	Wood lilies have bright, orange-red petals with purple spots.
22715	Limes are green citrus fruits that grow in clusters.
22716	Loganberries consist of clusters of tiny fruits called drupelets.
22717	Loquats are small egg-shaped fruits with a slightly tart flavour.
22718	The Egyptian lotus, often called a water lily, grows on the surface of rivers and streams.
22719	Lovebirds are small colourful parrots that live wild in tropical Africa.
22720	The magpie is related to the crow.
22721	Mallards are wild ducks found in much of the Northern
22722	A male lumpfish has a reddish underside.
22723	Mangoes are delicious tropical fruit.
22724	The mantis has armlike forelegs with sharp hooks that it uses
22725	The African marigold, shown, is cultivated in many
22726	The martin is a swallow.
22727	The moa is an extinct bird that looked somewhat like an ostrich.
22728	The moonflower is an attractive climbing vine.
22729	The mourning dove has greyish-brown feathers.
22730	The cantaloupe is a popular variety of muskmelon.
22731	The talking mynah is a better mimic of human speech even than
22732	The poet's narcissus has a single, wide-open blossom on
22733	The nasturtium is a North American garden plant.

22734	The nectarine is a fruit that resembles a peach, except that
22735	The nighthawk often flies in urban areas during the evening,
22736	Nutmeg is a tropical tree that bears small fruits.
22737	Okra is a tall plant grown for its sticky green pods, which are
22738	The oleander is an ornamental flowering shrub.
22739	The onion is a vegetable with a bulb that can be eaten raw
22740	The opium poppy is a plant used to produce opium, a drug that is
22741	Oranges are popular citrus fruits that contain delicious
22742	The osprey is a brown-and-white bird of prey.
22743	The oystercatcher uses its sharp bill to open molluscs.
22744	Papaya is a tropical fruit that grows on a palmlike tree.
22745	Parsley is a garden herb.
22746	The parsnip is a garden vegetable.
22747	The grey partridge is a popular game bird in the open farmlands and prairies of Canada and the United States.
22748	Pea plants are grown chiefly for their seeds, which are also called peas.
22749	The peach is a tasty fruit that has a hard, pitted stone.
22750	Pears vary in shape, but they are generally round at the bottom and narrow near the stem.
22751	The pecan nut has a smooth shell.
22752	The tree peony has large flowers that grow on tall stalks.
22753	Persimmons are pulpy, edible fruits that grow on persimmon trees.
22754	Petunias have large, colourful flowers.
22755	The piranha has razor-sharp teeth that it uses to attack its prey.
22756	Pomegranate fruit has a hard rind.
22757	Shirley poppies grow from seed in flower gardens.
22758	Pterosaurs were prehistoric flying reptiles.
22759	Pumpkins have a hard outer shell and coarse, stringy pulp.
22760	Radishes are plants with crisp, sharp-tasting roots.
22761	Raspberries are tasty fruits that grow on thorny bushes.
22762	The raven has black feathers with a purple lustre.
22763	The rhea, a bird that cannot fly, resembles a small ostrich.
22764	The rhubarb plant has juicy, reddish stalks with a tangy flavour.
22765	The rice plant grows from 80 to 180 centimetres tall and has several stems.
22766	The safflower has large blossoms and thistlelike leaves and stems.
22767	The spotted sandpiper is a well-known species that lives on seashores throughout the United States and southern Canada.
22768	The shallot looks and tastes like an onion.
22769	Spiderlings hatch from eggs inside the egg sac.
22770	The spring-beauty is a North American wild flower.
22771	The common stingray can inflict a serious wound with the strong,
22772	The black stork has glossy black feathers and a white breast.
22773	Strawberry plants produce heart-shaped red fruit and tiny white
22774	Sugar beets consist of a creamy-white storage root with a crown of large, dark-green leaves.
22775	Sweet potatoes are vegetables that grow underground.
22776	The tangerine is a popular citrus fruit.
22777	The tarantula has a hairy body and looks fierce, but its bite
22778	Tomatoes are smooth, round, juicy fruits that grow in almost
22779	The tuberose is named for its tube-shaped rootstock, from which
22780	A tragopan has colourful, handsome markings.
22781	The flat-bodied turbot of Europe's North Atlantic coastal

22782	Common varieties of turkeys include the Bronze, shown at the top; the Bourbon Red, middle; and the wild turkey, bottom.
22783	Turnips are grown for their edible leaves and roots.
22784	The turtle dove is a slender bird known for its soft cooing
22785	The Chinese water chestnut is a grasslike plant that is cultivated in flooded fields.
22786	Watermelons are popular fruits that have sweet, juicy flesh.
22787	The yam is a major crop in many tropical countries.
22788	Simple and Compound Leaves
22789	The pineapple plant has sword-shaped leaves.
22790	Olives are a small, oval fruit.
22791	The shore lark of Europe and Asia is known as the horned lark
22792	The pintail is named for the long, pointed middle feathers
22793	Sugar cane grows in the form of stalks, left, which
22794	The lammergeier, a large vulture with distinctive light and dark colouring, has a "beard" of black feathers under its bill.
22795	The lapwing has a crest that ends in a pointed peak.
22796	The mate plant is the source of a South American tea.
22797	The gaillardia has a disc of dark tubular flowers in the centre,
22798	The gall bladder is a pouch that stores bile, a digestive juice
22799	The galleon helped establish English naval power.
22800	A Roman galley moved both by oars and by sail.
22801	The gardenia has a beautiful white flower with smooth, waxy petals.
22802	Radiation that enters a Geiger counter tube hits the gas atoms
22803	The rose geranium has clusters of fragrant scarlet blossoms.
22804	American ginseng has tiny flowers and berries.
22805	A valley glacier moves downslope from a cirque,
22806	As a glacier melts, it leaves behind humps of hard bedrock,
22807	Glasses have single-focus, bifocal, or trifocal lenses.
22808	The gloxinia is a popular tropical American plant.
22809	The nightjar has grey, brown, and white colouring that serves as effective camouflage.
22810	The godetia is a popular garden flower.
22811	Wild geese live chiefly in Asia, Europe, and North America.
22812	Domestic geese are reared on farms, particularly in Europe
22813	Gourds bear attractive fruits of many colours and shapes.
22814	The common grackle lives in the eastern United States.
22815	The parts of a Bermuda grass plant include two types of creeping stems, stolons and rhizomes.
22816	The male rose-breasted grosbeak has a rose-red patch on its
22817	The red grouper lives along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.
22818	The spruce grouse has dull-coloured feathers and somewhat
22819	Guavas develop from small, white flowers on certain shrubs and
22820	The black guillemot lives on North Atlantic coasts.
22821	The guillotine was first proposed as a device for beheading
22822	The guineafowl has dark, spotted feathers and a bony ridge
22823	Gulls of North America include, from top to bottom, the ring-billed gull; the herring gull; and the great black-backed
22824	Most guided missiles are powered by a rocket engine.
22825	The bony frame of the head is called the skull.
22826	The heliotrope produces beautiful, fragrant flowers.
22827	Hellgrammite is the large black larva of an insect called the
22828	The strange-looking hoatzin lives in South America.
22829	The Holy Roman Empire in 1250 extended from the North Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

22830	The hip joint is a ball-and-socket arrangement that permits a wide range of movement in all directions.
22831	The honeyeater gets its name from its habit of eating nectar
22832	Hops produce male and female flowers on different plants.
22833	The root of the horseradish has a sharp taste.
22834	The horseshoe crab has a shell that resembles a horse's hoof.
22835	Most hybrid maize results from single-crossing.
22836	The hyacinth is a spring flower that grows from a bulb.
22837	The hydrangea is an attractive shrub that produces small flowers
22838	A female ichneumon wasp has an egg-laying organ made up of
22839	The green iguana has a crest of scales down the middle of its
22840	Indigo buntings are songbirds.
22841	Indochina is an area in South-east Asia that consists of three nations--Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
22842	The intestines make up a major part of the digestive system.
22843	The South American jabiru has a huge black bill.
22844	The jacana is a tropical wading bird.
22845	The jackdaw belongs to the crow family.
22846	The jack-in-the-pulpit is an American wild flower.
22847	The jerboa looks like a tiny kangaroo, but it is really a
22848	The Jerusalem artichoke is related to the sunflower.
22849	The Warsaw grouper, also called the black jewfish,
22850	The jicama plant is grown for its edible, nutritious
22851	The jonquil has bright yellow flowers and sword-shaped leaves.
22852	The jugular veins--two on each side of the head and neck--return blood to the heart.
22853	Jumping beans are actually the seeds of a Mexican shrub.
22854	A jumping mouse is a rodent that usually moves by hopping.
22855	The dark-eyed junco is a small bird that lives throughout much of North America.
22856	The katydid is a type of grasshopper.
22857	The kea of New Zealand has a powerful, hooked bill.
22858	The king mackerel has a sharp, V-shaped tail fin and a bluish
22859	The golden-crowned kinglet is one of two species of kinglets
22860	The snail kite is a hawk that has broad wings and a long,
22861	The kiwi is a New Zealand bird that cannot fly.
22862	The flowers and fruit of the kiwi vine.
22863	The black-legged kittiwake is a gull that lives in the Arctic.
22864	The kohlrabi plant has an edible, bulb-shaped stem.
22865	The kookaburra, or laughing jackass, has a large head; a long, heavy bill; and brown, black, or white feathers.
22866	Kumquats are citrus fruits that resemble oranges.
22867	A marlin is a large game fish related to the swordfish
22868	The American merganser has a straight narrow bill that is hooked at the tip and notched at the edges.
22869	The marsh mallow grows in meadows and marshy areas.
22870	The common murre is a sea bird that nests in colonies on the rocky coasts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific.
22871	Plankton consists of small marine organisms that drift with the ocean currents.
22872	Nekton is made up of fish and other animals that have the
22873	Benthos consists of marine organisms that live on the ocean
22874	A sport parachute brings a skydiver down very slowly.
22875	The peach moth damages peaches and other fruits.

22876	The phalarope is a small swimming and wading bird.
22877	A single-lens reflex camera, or SLR camera, lets
22878	An enlarger, the basic instrument used in projection printing,
22879	Pistachio nuts grow in clusters on pistachio trees.
22880	This illustration shows some of the chief kinds of plains.
22881	Kinds of plums
22882	Poison ivy has leaves that consist of three leaflets.
22883	The jolthead porgy lives in Atlantic coastal waters.
22884	Potatoes are one of the most important and nutritious foods.
22885	A potato plant has leafy stems and pink, purple, or white
22886	A cross section of a potato shows several layers of material.
22887	The Colorado beetle deposits its eggs on potato plants in
22888	The redpoll, a member of the finch family, has a reddish crown.
22889	Flower heads of the giant protea grow up to 20 centimetres wide.
22890	The ribs are connected to the backbone, from which they curve downward and forward to form a protective cage around the heart and lungs.
22891	Cabbage is a vegetable with leaves that grow close together
22892	The calla has a large white, yellow, or pink leaf often
22893	Canaries are popular pets because of their lively song.
22894	A canna produces large, showy blossoms.
22895	The crested caracara is a large meat-eating bird.
22896	A caravel with a two-deck structure at its stern.
22897	Carnations are tall, hardy flowers with a spicy fragrance.
22898	Carpal tunnel syndrome is caused by pressure on the median nerve as it passes through the carpal tunnel, a canal formed by bones and ligaments in the wrist.
22899	The carrot is a popular, nutritious vegetable grown throughout
22900	Casabas ripen in autumn and have a juicy flesh.
22901	Cashews grow in bean-shaped shells attached to fruitlike cashew
22902	The cassowary is a large bird that lives in the forests of
22903	Castor-oil plants bear spiny fruits that contain the
22904	Catfish usually have two to four pairs of whiskers.
22905	Catmint received its name because cats like to roll and play
22906	The cauliflower plant has large leaves that surround the
22907	The celery plant consists of stalks that grow directly from the centre of the root.
22908	The fruit of the chayote ranges from ivory-white to dark green,
22909	Cherimoya fruit grows among the leaves of the cherimoya tree.
22910	The main types of cherries include sweet cherries,
22911	The chuckwalla, one of the largest of American lizards, was at
22912	A cicada emerges as an adult insect after shedding its skin, right.
22913	The citron is a citrus fruit that resembles a large lemon.
22914	An American clematis, shown, has violet blossoms
22915	A weight-driven clock is powered by a weight that is lowered
22916	A line-powered digital clock is powered by an alternating electric current.
22917	Varieties of clover differ mainly in appearance and in the
22918	An Indian cobra may grow to nearly 2 metres in length.
22919	Cockatoos resemble parrots.
22920	A cold frame shelters plants outdoors.
22921	The collarbone, or clavicle, connects the breastbone with the acromion, a hook-like projection of the shoulder blade.
22922	Plants of the composite family include the common dandelion, the bull thistle, and the Shasta daisy.

22923	The leaves of conifers may be scalelike or needlelike.
22924	A South American coral snake grows about 1.2 metres long.
22925	Flowers of the coreopsis plant look like daisies and grow on
22926	Coriander is a herb that grows in the Mediterranean region.
22927	A mature maize plant consists of the roots, stalk, leaves, ears, and tassel.
22928	A mature maize seed has three main parts. (1) The embryo develops into a new plant. (2) The endosperm stores starch and other food energy. (3) The seed coat protects the seed.
22929	Brown-headed cowbirds range from Canada to Mexico.
22930	Cranberries grow on evergreen vines in cool regions
22931	The crossbill uses the crossed ends of its bill to get seeds
22932	The black-billed cuckoo has a long, slightly curved black beak and red circles around its eyes.
22933	A cuckoo-shrike has a notched bill.
22934	Cucumbers grow on vines that have many coiled growths called tendrils.
22935	The cumin plant bears clusters of small flowers.
22936	The long-billed curlew is a wading bird.
22937	The daffodil is a yellow narcissus that blooms in the early spring.
22938	The dahlia is a popular garden flower.
22939	The oxeye daisy is a common plant that has a centre of tiny yellow disc flowers, surrounded by white petal-like ray flowers.
22940	The dandelion is a yellow wild flower.
22941	The lemon day lily produces beautiful flowers in loose clusters at the top of a tall, leafless stalk.
22942	The dodo had wings so tiny it could not fly.
22943	A dragonfly has four large wings and can fly swiftly.
22944	An earthquake-resistant building includes such structures as shear walls, a shear core, and cross-bracing.
22945	The aubergine is a plant that produces large fruit shaped
22946	Egrets belong to the heron family.
22947	The elbow is the joint where the bone of the upper arm--the humerus--and the forearm bones--the radius and the ulna--meet.
22948	A DC motor's most common source of power is a battery.
22949	Most AC motors receive power from electrical outlets.
22950	The huge elephant bird could not fly.
22951	The emu can run swiftly, but it cannot fly.
22952	Endive is a leafy vegetable often used in salads.
22953	The human eyes produce tears by means of the lacrimal glands, one of which lies above each eyeball.
22954	The black-footed ferret is an endangered species.
22955	A fiddler crab lives along sandy or muddy seacoasts.
22956	Figs are the fruit of the fig tree, which generally grows in warm climates.
22957	The firecracker flower has long, slender leaves and a long
22958	The flounder is a saltwater flatfish.
22959	Forests evolved throughout the various periods of the earth's history.
22960	The four-o'clock has colourful, fragrant flowers.
22961	The foxglove produces richly coloured flowers.
22962	The freesia has lovely, fragrant flowers.
22963	Frigatebirds live in the tropics.
22964	Fritillaries are lilies with bell-shaped flowers.
22965	Fuchsia flowers resemble dangling earrings.
22966	Ages ago, the remains of tiny marine organisms sank to the sea floors and were buried by sediments, left.
22967	Grapefruit is a large citrus fruit that has a tart flavour

22968	A solution cave, such as the one shown here, is formed in limestone when water dissolves sections of the rock.
22969	The four main groups of cheese are: (1) soft; (2) semisoft;
22970	A column is a vertical support that consists of a shaft
22971	The human ear extends deep into the skull.
22972	The outer ear consists of the auricle, the fleshy part of the ear on the side of the head, and the external auditory canal, a passageway that leads to the eardrum.
22973	The middle ear has three bones--the malleus, incus, and stapes.
22974	The iris has a round opening called the pupil,
22975	Gears consist chiefly of an axle and a wheel or disc with slots called teeth.
22976	The banded gecko lives in the southwestern United States
22977	Precious or semiprecious stones cut or polished for use in
22978	Precious or semiprecious stones cut or polished for use in jewellery are called gems.
22979	Gems are cut in different ways, depending on changing fashions and on the type of gem.
22980	Ligaments and tendons consist of tough, elastic connective tissue.
22981	Orchestra seating is designed by the conductor to produce a
22982	A rye seed spike has long, stiff beards.
22983	St.-John's-wort has colourful flowers and hardy greenery.
22984	The red salamander lives in the Eastern United States.
22985	Spotted salamanders are common in moist woodlands.
22986	This illustration shows the general appearance of an Elizabethan public theatre.
22987	Types of starfish
22988	The tailorbird uses its long bill as a needle.
22989	The Caspian tern has a black crest and grey feathers.
22990	The tobacco plant lives for only one growing season.
22991	Some Kinds of Beans
22992	An Asian babbler, the white-crested laughing thrush, is one
22993	A bed bug moults (sheds its outer layer of skin)
22994	Beets are grown for their roots and leaves.
22995	Deadly nightshade flowers, leaves, and berries.
22996	The American bittern lives in marshlands.
22997	Black-eyed Susans have dark centres and orange-yellow petals.
22998	The blackberry plant produces small black fruits that grow near the stalk.
22999	The blue crab gets its name from its blue legs.
23000	Blueberries grow in clusters from the flowers on blueberry
23001	The abdomen is a large body cavity that lies between the thorax (chest) and the pelvic cavity.
23002	Acerola is the nutritious fruit of a bushy tree that is also
23003	The development of an acne pimple is illustrated here.
23004	The helmet flower is an aconite that has purplish flowers.
23005	An adder commonly known as the European viper, shown,
23006	The autumn Adonis has bright red flowers.
23007	The adrenal glands are important hormone-producing organs
23008	The alfalfa plant has many slender stems, which develop from
23009	The almond is the seed of the almond tree and a delicious nut.
23010	An ornamental amaranth called love-lies-bleeding has
23011	An amaryllis has a long stem and trumpet-shaped flowers.
23012	Amphibians
23013	The anaconda is the largest snake in the Western Hemisphere.
23014	The anise plant produces seeds that give food a spicy liquorice
23015	The ankle joint allows movement of the foot.
23016	The classes of ants--queens, males, and workers--differ

23017	Four kinds of apes
23018	There are thousands of kinds of apples, and they differ in colour; flavour; shape; size; and texture.
23019	The apricot is a golden fruit with a large pit.
23020	An archerfish hunts insects at the water surface.
23021	The arm contains three bones--the humerus, the radius, and the ulna.
23022	The mountain arnica bears heads of golden-yellow flowers from its stem.
23023	Arthropods form a major division of the animal kingdom.
23024	The artichoke has prickly leaves and an edible bud.
23025	The cuckoopint is a type of arum that grows in Europe.
23026	Two types of asparagus.
23027	The New England aster has purple petals.
23028	Avocados have a yellow-green pulp that surrounds one large seed.
23029	The American avocet is a wading bird whose long legs and
23030	The leg contains large, strong bones which support the weight of the body.
23031	Azalea flowers have five tapering petals that may be pink, red,
23032	About 80 species of birds have died out since the 1600's.
23033	The urinary bladder stores urine that drains continuously from
23034	There are two forms of bone, hard compact bone and
23035	A fracture heals by forming a mass of new tissue called
23036	The blue-footed booby is found along the coast of southern
23037	A bougainvillea is a tropical South American shrub.
23038	The Brazil nut is the seed of a South American tree.
23039	Breadfruit has a starchy pulp that some people think feels
23040	The female breast consists mainly of fatty tissue.
23041	Broccoli is a garden vegetable.
23042	Brussels sprouts are a garden vegetable.
23043	The bullfrog is the largest frog in the United States.
23044	The bushmaster is a large, poisonous viper.
23045	Creeping buttercups have stems that spread along the ground and
23046	The four-eye butterflyfish has a large, dark eyespot on each side
23047	Calendulas are common garden flowers in temperate regions around the world.
23048	The cocklebur has spiny, prickly burs.
23049	The cockscomb is a plant with crested or feathery clusters
23050	The codling moth is a small brown and bronze-coloured moth.
23051	The coelacanth lives in the western Indian Ocean.
23052	The colchicum is a poisonous European plant.
23053	The cuttlefish has a broad head with two large eyes.
23054	The tiny dormouse has a pointed nose and a long tail.
23055	The dugong is an endangered sea mammal.
23056	The elecampane plant is a common roadside weed.
23057	The electric eel can produce an electric discharge.
23058	An electric switch controls the flow of electric current in a
23059	These illustrations show four eye disorders.
23060	The fer-de-lance is a large, poisonous snake that lives in
23061	Fish of coastal waters and the open ocean
23062	Fish of coastal waters and the open ocean
23063	Fish of coral reefs
23064	Fish of coral reefs
23065	Fish of the deep ocean
23066	Fish of tropical fresh waters
23067	Fleabane got its name because people once thought the plant

23068	Flowering tobacco is grown for its sweet-scented flowers.
23069	The Acadian flycatcher lives in the United States.
23070	The kidneys remove wastes from the blood, producing urine.
23071	Most leaves have two main parts: (1) a flat blade and (2) a stemlike petiole.
23072	Leaf Edges
23073	The leek, a variety of onion, has a slender white bulb at the
23074	The lingonberry is related to the cranberry.
23075	A body louse has crablike legs and hooked claws that it uses to
23076	The mamba, a close relative of the cobra, is a poisonous snake
23077	A manzanita plant has bright red berries and attractive,
23078	Marijuana is an illegal drug that produces psychological
23079	Mariposa lilies have lovely, tulip-shaped flowers that vary in colour.
23080	A male narwhal looks like most other whales, but it has a long, spiral tusk growing forward from its upper jaw.
23081	The nose is outwardly simple but inwardly complex.
23082	The ovenbird is a common North American warbler.
23083	The palate, or roof of the mouth, separates the mouth and nasal cavities.
23084	The queen parrotfish lives in the western Atlantic.
23085	Pepper is made from berries of the pepper plant.
23086	The eastern wood-pewee sings throughout the day.
23087	The pilotfish is a small sea fish that has five or six dark
23088	The Florida pompano has an oblong body.
23089	The common ragweed usually grows 30 to 91 centimetres high.
23090	Reptiles
23091	The shoulder consists of two bones, the clavicle and scapula, and various muscles.
23092	Human skin has three layers of tissue--the epidermis; the dermis; and subcutaneous tissue.
23093	The nails of the fingers and toes are formed from certain
23094	Skin colour depends mainly on the amount of brown pigment,
23095	Soapberry trees and shrubs bear fruit that has a
23096	The sole has a flat, oval-shaped body with both eyes on one side of the head.
23097	Toadflax has clusters of yellow, tube-shaped flowers.
23098	The tongue consists of bundles of muscles that run in several
23099	Tonsils form a continuous ring around the back of the throat.
23100	The towhee is a number of small birds which are related to the sparrow.
23101	The trap-door spider is harmless to human beings.
23102	The tree frog uses its sticky foot pads to climb trees.
23103	The garden verbena produces clusters of blossoms on a slender stem.
23104	The viper is a poisonous snake with two long, movable fangs.
23105	In human beings, sounds of the voice are made mainly by the vocal cords, small bands of tissue that stretch across the larynx.
23106	Some Kinds of Wasps
23107	The water moccasin is one of several poisonous snakes in North
23108	The wheat plant grows up to 1.5 metres high and turns golden-brown when ripe.
23109	Cross Section of Kernel of Wheat
23110	Indian silvereyes live in southern Asia.
23111	The wild carrot is also known as Queen Anne's lace
23112	The American woodcock has a long bill.
23113	The wrist includes eight small, irregularly-shaped bones located between the ulna and radius--the bones of the forearm--and the metacarpals--the bones of the palm.
23114	There are three main types of airships.
23115	Archery equipment includes accessories that help an archer

23116	The main parts of an arrow are the point, the shaft, and the
23117	Notching an arrow, a process called nocking, (left), is the first step in drawing the bowstring.
23118	During the Middle Ages, metal armour protected soldiers and their horses from enemy blows in combat.
23119	People used armour as early as the Stone Age, when layers
23120	Many forms of arthritis can disable the joints.
23121	A bacterial cell may have up to three protective layers
23122	The Barbary States in the 1800's, shown in yellow, lay along the Mediterranean coast in North Africa.
23123	Most lead-acid storage batteries have six cells.
23124	The shape of a bird's wings relates to the type of flying that the bird does best.
23125	This drawing shows the main external features of a typical bird, the domestic pigeon.
23126	A bird's skeleton is both lightweight and strong.
23127	Butterflies of the world
23128	Butterflies of the world
23129	Butterflies of the world
23130	Butterflies of the world
23131	Butterflies of the world
23132	There are three main kinds of underground mines: (1) shaft mines; (2) slope mines; and (3) drift mines.
23133	The yellow flower heads of the compass plant look like sunflowers.
23134	Condors
23135	Instruments are grouped in four major classes: (1) stringed instruments; (2) wind instruments; (3) percussion instruments; and (4) keyboard instruments.
23136	Diverticulitis is a disease of the colon.
23137	In surface-supplied diving, a diver wears a waterproof suit and a helmet for protection against water pressure.
23138	Some kinds of dolphins
23139	The Dust Bowl, an area of the Great Plains, was formed by severe dust storms of the 1930's.
23140	The two main kinds of elephants, African elephants and Indian elephants, differ in size and body features.
23141	The Fertile Crescent is an historic region that curves around the Syrian Desert in Asia.
23142	This drawing of a yellow perch shows the external features most fish have in common.
23143	The skeletons of most fish consist mainly of: (1) a skull; (2) a backbone; (3) ribs; (4) fin rays; and (5) supports for fin rays or fins.
23144	Flax is valued for its seeds and its fibres.
23145	A typical flower has four main parts.
23146	Variations in Flower Structure
23147	Bones of the Hand
23148	Muscles of the Hand
23149	Animal hearts vary in size and complexity.
23150	English and Western Riding Equipment
23151	Blood consists of a liquid and three kinds of solid particles.
23152	Icebergs form where chunks of ice break away from a glacier as it flows into the sea.
23153	The Indus Valley civilization was centred in the river plains of what is now Pakistan and northwestern India.
23154	Familiar insects of North America
23155	Familiar insects of North America
23156	Familiar insects of North America
23157	Familiar insects of North America
23158	The Kalahari Desert stretches across much of Botswana, and parts of Namibia and South Africa.

23159	Higher organisms have many specialized kinds of cells.
23160	The liver consists of two main sections--the right lobe and the left lobe--and two small lobes that lie behind the right lobe.
23161	During the life cycle of a house fly, the egg hatches into a larva, which eats and grows and then forms a pupa.
23162	The Aztec empire reached the height of its power during the early 1500's, covering much of what is now south-central Mexico.
23163	This diagram shows the external parts of an optical microscope.
23164	An antitank mine explodes when run over by a tank or other heavy vehicle.
23165	The parts of an antitank mine are shown here.
23166	A morning-glory has dark heart-shaped leaves and colourful flowers shaped like a funnel.
23167	Some North American moths
23168	Some North American moths
23169	The human body has three kinds of muscles: skeletal, smooth, and cardiac.
23170	The human body has more than 600 major muscles.
23171	Instruments are grouped in four major classes: (1) stringed instruments; (2) wind instruments; (3) percussion instruments; and (4) keyboard instruments.
23172	The Voyager 2 astronomical observatory was launched in 1977.
23173	Where Petroleum Is Found
23174	In directional drilling, an oil well is drilled at an angle rather than straight down.
23175	The pineal gland is located near the centre of the brain in human beings.
23176	A pirate carried several kinds of weapons, including a pistol; daggers; an axe; and a short, curved sword called a cutlass.
23177	The pituitary gland is one of the body's main endocrine (hormone-producing) organs.
23178	A river may drain water from a huge area.
23179	All rodents have chisel-like upper and lower front teeth called incisors.
23180	Parts of a Roller Skate
23181	Types of Roofs
23182	The main parts of a root system are shown here.
23183	The two chief kinds of root systems.
23184	Prop roots grow from a stem and help brace a plant against the wind.
23185	This diagram shows how latex is obtained from a rubber tree.
23186	Shields used by soldiers, noblemen, and warriors varied in size, shape, and design.
23187	Human beings have four pairs of sinuses.
23188	The skeleton is a strong, flexible framework that supports the body and protects the internal organs.
23189	Ski Equipment
23190	These illustrations show some of the variations in the body shape of snakes.
23191	Sempervivum is an example of a succulent plant.
23192	By the time a child is about 4 years old, most of the permanent teeth have formed within the jaws near the roots of the deciduous teeth.
23193	Filling a Cavity
23194	Malocclusion is the failure of the upper and lower teeth to meet properly when a person bites.
23195	Crowning a tooth
23196	Braces consist of a system of metal brackets and wires.
23197	These illustrations show two kinds of periodontal diseases.
23198	Animal teeth vary in size and shape.
23199	The thymus is in the upper chest, behind the breastbone.
23200	The yellowlegs is named for its long yellow legs.
23201	The catclaw acacia grows in the southwestern United States.
23202	The adenoids, or pharyngeal tonsils, are in the upper part of the pharynx (throat).

23203	A "cushion" of air under pressure supports a hovercraft.
23204	These illustrations show four common kinds of anchors: the stock anchor; the stockless anchor; the mushroom anchor; and the grapnel.
23205	In a coronary angioplasty, a long tube called a catheter is inserted through the groin and guided to a blocked artery in the heart, left.
23206	The flower and fruit of an angiosperm contain the plant's seeds.
23207	The seafaring Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who invaded England in the mid-400's became known as Anglo-Saxons.
23208	Several types of aerials may be used to receive radio or television signals.
23209	The appendix is a narrow tube that extends from the caecum of the large intestine.
23210	A home aquarium should have an air pump and one or more filters to keep the water clean.
23211	Cross Section of an Artery
23212	Like a natural heart, an air-powered artificial heart has two ventricles (chambers).
23213	A myoelectric artificial arm responds to muscle contractions in the remaining upper arm or shoulder.
23214	According to the general theory of relativity, the presence of a massive object changes the shape of space around it.
23215	An atom consists of three basic types of particles called protons; neutrons; and electrons.
23216	Atoms vary greatly in weight, but they are all about the same size.
23217	Attila's empire stretched from the Danube River in the south to the Baltic Sea in the north, and from the Rhine River in the west to the Caspian Sea in the east.
23218	Austria-Hungary, established in 1867, consisted of the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary.
23219	The drive train carries power from the engine to the wheels.
23220	The steering system guides the front wheels.
23221	The brake system slows or stops the car.
23222	Baby's Development Before Birth
23223	Location of Babylonia
23224	After a hot-air balloon is inflated, the pilot feeds fuel to the burner and lifts off.
23225	Some Kinds of Bass
23226	External Anatomy of a Beetle
23227	This diagram shows an internal view of a typical female beetle.
23228	The bills of birds vary according to what they eat and their feeding methods.
23229	Types of Feet
23230	Birds of Paradise
23231	Block and tackle is a machine used to perform such tasks as lifting weights and moving heavy machinery.
23232	Location of the Assyrian Empire
23233	Main Types of Bombs
23234	A strategic bomber like this B-1B can strike distant targets with bombs or missiles.
23235	Bricks are usually laid horizontally in layers known as courses.
23236	The building construction of a skyscraper is shown here.
23237	Some Kinds of Bumble Bees
23238	Buoys help ships steer safely through harbours, rivers, and other
23239	A butterfly's body has three main parts: (1) the head; (2) the thorax; and (3) the abdomen.
23240	To move upstream, a vessel enters a lock in which the water level has been lowered to that of the water just downstream.
23241	Carthage was an ancient city in North Africa.
23242	Parts of a Chicken
23243	Types of ducks
23244	Most kinds of domestic ducks developed from wild mallards.

23245	The propulsion system of an electric train includes the traction motor
23246	An electric train receives power from a catenary (overhead wire) or from an electrified third rail.
23247	How Horticulturists Classify Fruit
23248	Simple Fruits
23249	Compound Fruits
23250	The diagram on the left shows the parts of a human hair.
23251	Most roots anchor a plant and absorb water and minerals.
23252	Most stems support the plant's flowers and leaves.
23253	Leaves
23254	Flowers contain the reproductive parts of flowering plants.
23255	All seeds are either naked or enclosed.
23256	Prehistoric Animals
23257	Some Kinds of Salmon
23258	The thyroid gland is in the neck.
23259	Some kinds of toucans
23260	Nearly all the methods of transporting goods or people during prehistoric times depended on the muscles of either human beings or animals.
23261	Wheeled vehicles and sailing vessels were invented during the 3000's B.C. They became the most widely used means of transportation during ancient times.
23262	Beginning in the 1400's, Europeans built ships capable of making long ocean voyages.
23263	Peptic ulcers are open sores in the digestive system.
23264	A Viking warrior fought with a sword that had a broad two-edged blade made of iron or steel.
23265	Development of Warships
23266	Development of Warships
23267	Kinds of Cranes
23268	Sea birds and birds of the Antarctic
23269	Birds of Central and South America
23270	Birds of Africa
23271	Garden annuals
23272	Garden annuals
23273	Garden annuals
23274	Garden biennials
23275	Garden perennials
23276	Garden perennials
23277	Garden perennials
23278	Garden perennials
23279	Garden perennials: bulbs
23280	Garden perennials: bulbs
23281	Garden perennials: flowering shrubs
23282	Garden perennials: flowering shrubs
23283	Flowers of the Arctic tundra
23284	Flowers of the prairies and dry plains
23285	Flowers of the prairies and dry plains
23286	Flowers of Alpine tundras
23287	Flowers of the tropics and subtropics
23288	Goldfinches
23289	Models of the Atom
23290	The bigmouth buffalo is a large food fish.
23291	The body of a caterpillar is made up of 14 segments.
23292	DNA and RNA

23293	A person's circulatory system consists chiefly of a pump--the heart--and a network of blood vessels.
23294	The compound eye of a fruit fly is made up of structures called ommatidia, left.
23295	Types of Crickets
23296	The organs with which the cricket "sings.
23297	The diaphragm is a large, dome-shaped muscle that plays a major role in respiration.
23298	A bald eagle, its powerful wings spread wide, returns to its eyrie (nest) with food for its hungry young.
23299	The golden eagle is a feared hunter.
23300	The harpy eagle lives in Central and South American rain forests and feeds on monkeys, sloths, and other animals.
23301	Steller's sea eagle is one of the largest and most powerful eagles.
23302	Body of an Earthworm
23303	The eel is a long, thin fish that resembles a snake.
23304	The elephant's-ear plant gets its name from the leaves,
23305	Evolution of Mammals from Reptiles
23306	Common types of fishing nets
23307	Common Methods of Hooking and Trapping
23308	The foot has three sets of bones--the tarsals, or anklebones; metatarsals, or instep bones; and phalanges, or toe bones.
23309	Some Common Kinds of Fractures
23310	Skeleton of a Frog
23311	A frog's internal anatomy resembles that of higher animals in
23312	The human body has two kinds of glands--endocrine and exocrine.
23313	Body of a grasshopper
23314	External Anatomy of an Insect
23315	Insect Mouthparts
23316	Insect Legs and Feet
23317	Internal Anatomy of an Insect
23318	Blood enters the kidney through the renal artery.
23319	The knee is the joint at which the thighbone meets the large bone of the lower leg.
23320	Body of an American Lobster
23321	Some Major Characteristics of Mammals
23322	Teeth of Mammals
23323	How the Skeleton is Adapted for Movement
23324	A moth's body has three main parts: (1) head; (2) thorax; and (3) abdomen.
23325	The human nervous system has three main parts: (1) the central nervous system; (2) the peripheral nervous system; and (3) the autonomic nervous system, which consists of sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions.
23326	A neuron has three basic parts.
23327	A hydraulic lift is lifted and lowered by a ram (piston).
23328	A gearless traction lift has steel cables called hoisting ropes that fit around a sheave.
23329	Human Reproductive System
23330	Body of a Spider
23331	Spider Faces and Feet
23332	Surface mining includes dredging and furrow mining.
23333	How Soil is Formed
23334	The sun is our chief source of energy.
23335	How Solar Energy Heats a House
23336	The alewife lives in the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic Coast of North America.
23337	The greater amberjack is the largest species of this fast-swimming game fish.

23338	The anchovy is a popular food fish.
23339	The argonaut is an eight-armed animal that lives in warm sea waters.
23340	Pacific Barracuda
23341	The Pacific bonito lives in the Pacific Ocean.
23342	The yellow bullhead, like other bullheads, has several long hornlike growths near its mouth.
23343	The cane toad has spread rapidly through Australia.
23344	The creek chub may grow to a length of 30 centimetres.
23345	The citrange looks and tastes like an orange.
23346	The Pacific cod lives in the waters of the northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.
23347	The Johnny darter is a small fish of the perch family.
23348	The doctorfish lives in tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean.
23349	The spiny dogfish is a member of the shark family.
23350	The European bark beetle is one of the two kinds of beetles that spread Dutch elm fungus disease from tree to tree.
23351	Euglenas are tiny freshwater organisms.
23352	The flyingfish uses its tail to propel itself from the water into the air, where the fish's large fins aid in flight.
23353	The forget-me-not grows clusters of light-blue flowers.
23354	The longnose gar has long and slender jaws.
23355	The grayling has a slender body with colourful fins.
23356	The grunion is a small, silvery fish that lives along the coast of southern California and northwestern Mexico.
23357	One species of grunt is the pigfish.
23358	A gymnosperm is a plant that has exposed seeds.
23359	The gypsy moth is a destructive forest pest.
23360	The haddock is an important food fish.
23361	A hake has two fins on its back and a long fin on its underside.
23362	The halibut is an important food fish that lives in northern waters.
23363	Pacific herring inhabit the ocean's northern waters.
23364	The lanternfish has organs along the sides of its head and body that enable the fish to create its own light.
23365	The leafhopper destroys plants by sucking out juices.
23366	The locust, a type of grasshopper, has a large head; short antennae; and long legs.
23367	The South American lungfish has an eel-shaped body with threadlike fins.
23368	The mackerel has blue-green skin and a forked tail.
23369	The milk snake is valuable to farmers because it eats the mice that live in and around farm buildings.
23370	Minnows make up the largest family of freshwater fishes.
23371	Two Types of Mites
23372	The muskellunge is a large North American pike.
23373	The paca is a large rodent that lives in forests.
23374	The American paddlefish has an oarlike snout.
23375	A paramecium is a tiny one-celled organism.
23376	The pink bollworm in the caterpillar stage may seriously damage the blossoms and bolls of the cotton plant.
23377	The puffer becomes twice its normal size and floats on the surface of the water when it inflates its stomach.
23378	The roach is a small, slow-swimming fish that lives in European lowland rivers and lakes.
23379	The sable is a rare animal that is native to Siberia.
23380	A European sardine, or pilchard, grows from 23 to 30 centimetres in length.
23381	The scorpion has a poisonous sting in its tail.

23382	Shad
23383	A shrew is a small animal that resembles a sharp-nosed mouse.
23384	Smelt
23385	The spot is named for the spot on its shoulder.
23386	The squid has 10 arms, which are covered with sucking discs used to catch prey.
23387	The stonefly usually lives near brooks or streams.
23388	The sturgeon has rows of bony plates protecting its head and most of its body.
23389	Some members of the thrush family are the European blackbird, left; the wood thrush, centre; and the veery, right.
23390	The tilefish lives along the northeastern coast of North America.
23391	The triggerfish lives in warm coastal waters.
23392	The yellowfin tuna provides light meat for canning.
23393	The turmeric plant is native to southern Asia.
23394	The yellow-throated vireo builds its nest high in the treetops of forests.
23395	The wahoo is an excellent game and food fish that lives in the warm waters of all oceans.
23396	The common stick insect resembles a twig.
23397	Weevils are insect pests that damage crops.
23398	The wintergreen has white blossoms and red berries.
23399	A wolffish has powerful jaws and teeth.
23400	Woodpecker
23401	The California sheepshead is a Pacific wrasse.
23402	A single plant produces several courgettes.
23403	Curling is played in a rectangular area on a level sheet of ice.
23404	Drainage systems remove excess water from the soil.
23405	A flood occurs when a river rises above its normal level and overflows
23406	Protective equipment helps prevent injuries.
23407	Every forest has various strata (layers) of plants.
23408	The Gulf Stream originates in the western Caribbean Sea.
23409	A hookworm usually enters the body through the skin.
23410	Horseshoe pitching is played on a rectangular court that has a stake set in a pitching box at each end.
23411	Some kinds of hawks
23412	Some kinds of hawks
23413	Hummingbirds
23414	The International Date Line runs down the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
23415	The kouprey is a rare animal found in southeast Asia.
23416	Kush, shown in yellow, occupied an area along the Nile River in what is now Sudan.
23417	Some kinds of monkeys
23418	Some kinds of monkeys
23419	Some kinds of parakeets
23420	Some kinds of parrots
23421	Peanuts grow underground.
23422	Animals of the Paleozoic Era
23423	Animals of the Mesozoic Era
23424	Animals of the Cenozoic Era
23425	Cross Section of a Grain of Rice
23426	Some Kinds of Whales
23427	Some kinds of whales
23428	Some kinds of whales
23429	Some functions of the circulatory system
23430	Development of coal

23431	Some Basic Types of Lures
23432	Kinds of Fog
23433	How a Forest Develops
23434	How Timber is Harvested
23435	Hawaiian Honeycreeper
23436	Main kinds of human joints
23437	Some knots, hitches, and splices
23438	Some knots, hitches, and splices
23439	Some knots, hitches, and splices
23440	Some knots, hitches, and splices
23441	The right lung consists of three lobes, and the left lung, two.
23442	A mandrake has a large, thick root.
23443	Location of Mesopotamia
23444	Metamorphosis of a Frog
23445	The millipede is a wormlike, many-legged animal.
23446	The Mormon cricket is very destructive to crops.
23447	Anatomy of a Mosquito
23448	A mullet has a stout, silvery-blue body.
23449	The dark green leaves of the mustard plant make an excellent summer vegetable that is high in vitamin content.
23450	The National road, otherwise known as the Great National Pike was the main route taken by settlers travelling into the West.
23451	Body of an Octopus
23452	After lining the well hole with pipes called casing, the crew lowers an instrument called a perforator into the well.
23453	How Oil Is Recovered
23454	Equipment for developing and printing includes the items shown here.
23455	How to Develop Film
23456	Sound waves can help find oil.
23457	The chain pickerel is a popular fresh-water game fish.
23458	How plastic products are made
23459	How plastic products are made
23460	A roughy is a name of a group of fish that live in the temperate oceans, which range in size from 8 to 51 centimetres long.
23461	Types of Carpet Weaves
23462	A tufted floor covering consists of pile yarns called tufts, which are forced through a backing by needles.
23463	Knots for most Oriental rugs are made in one of two ways.
23464	The sawfish, a type of ray, has a sharklike body and a long snout.
23465	Prehistoric and Ancient Egyptian Ships
23466	Roman Ships
23467	Viking Ships
23468	Ships of the 1200's to the 1500's
23469	Ships of the 1500's to the 1800's
23470	Ships of the 1800's
23471	Few seagoing sailing ships are used today.
23472	Engine-Powered Ships
23473	Engine-Powered Ships
23474	Body of a Snail
23475	The common black snakeroot produces a medicinal drug.
23476	Body of a Female Fin Whale

23477	Some Species of Wheat
23478	The speckled alder has stalkless flowers called catkins.
23479	Balsa is so light that a youngster can easily carry large planks of it.
23480	The bayberry shrub grows in coastal areas of eastern North America.
23481	The Great Basin bristlecone pine ranks among the oldest living things.
23482	The camphor tree is the source of camphor.
23483	The cascara sagrada has oval leaves and black, berrylike fruit.
23484	The main kinds of cedars, cupressineous and true cedars, differ in structure.
23485	The American chestnut has toothed, glossy green leaves.
23486	The cork oak tree provides most of the world's supply of cork.
23487	The crab apple tree has large white to deep pink flowers.
23488	The cycad plant bears its seeds in cones.
23489	An elder is a tree or shrub of the honeysuckle family.
23490	The American elm has grey bark and oval leaves with saw-toothed
23491	The California red fir grows in the mountains of California and
23492	The fringe tree is named for its delicate threadlike or fringe like white flower petals that bloom in the early spring.
23493	The hazel tree produces light-brown nuts that are good to eat.
23494	The pignut hickory is one of the most common hickory trees.
23495	The ironwood is a hardwood birch tree.
23496	The jacaranda is a beautiful flowering tree that grows in tropical and subtropical climates.
23497	The litchi is an evergreen tree that grows in warm climates.
23498	Live Oak
23499	The black locust is a popular shade tree.
23500	The big-leaf magnolia has large flowers and leaves.
23501	The mangosteen is a tree from southeast Asia that produces
23502	The pawpaw tree is native to North America.
23503	The peppertree gets its name from its strong-smelling red
23504	The balsam poplar grows in Canada and the Northern United
23505	The tamarind has compound leaves and small flowers.
23506	The teak tree grows in forests of southeastern Asia.
23507	The tung tree is the source of tung oil.
23508	Witch hazel has clusters of feathery, golden flowers.
23509	41st President of the United States 1989-1993
23510	The Southwestern Plain covers almost the entire western coast of South Korea.
23511	News photography was born during the mid-1800's with the work of Mathew Brady of the United States and other photographers.
23512	Seoul's South Gate dates from the city's founding in the late 1300's.
23513	A statue of Shakespeare stands in Stratford's Holy Trinity Church, where the playwright is buried.
23514	Sunspots appear as irregularly-shaped dark patches on the surface of the sun.
23515	Tea pluckers near Kandy, Sri Lanka, pick leaves from mature tea plants.
23516	Hans Christian Andersen enjoyed reading his fairy tales to children.
23517	Alexander Graham Bell called Chicago from New York City in 1892 to demonstrate the use of the telephone to businessmen.
23518	Queen Elizabeth II serves as the monarch of the United Kingdom and as the head of the Commonwealth of Nations.
23519	Mahatma Gandhi won freedom for India.
23520	Geronimo led Indian attacks on troops and settlers in the southwestern United States and Mexico during the 1870's and 1880's.
23521	The layers of dense clouds around Jupiter appear in a photograph of the planet taken by the Voyager 1

23522	A photograph by Dorothea Lange, taken in 1936, captures the despair of a migrant family during the Great Depression.
23523	A South Asian farmer gets advice from a government farm expert.
23524	Scenic limestone hills near the city of Guilin in southern China are among the most unusual features of China's vast countryside.
23525	World-famous Havana cigars rank among Cuba's leading exports.
23526	Hot, rainy Indonesia has an ideal climate for growing rubber trees.
23527	The Olympic Stadium features the world's first retractable stadium dome.
23528	Samuel F. B. Morse first won recognition as a painter.
23529	The icy crust of Triton, Neptune's largest satellite, has ridges and valleys that were revealed in photographs taken by the U.S. space probe Voyager 2.
23530	A residential area in Caracas, Venezuela's capital and largest city, has many high-rise apartment buildings.
23531	The Llanos consists of gently sloping plains that stretch across central Venezuela.
23532	The garter snake is a graceful, harmless snake of North America and Central America.
23533	The Labrador Current flows along the eastern shore of Labrador and the island of Newfoundland.
23534	The liquorice plant has blue flowers and glossy leaves.
23535	Mali Empire in 1337
23536	Some Common Molecules
23537	Some Types of Nails
23538	Different kinds of needles are made for special purposes.
23539	The nervous system enables us to adjust to changes in our surroundings.
23540	The system shown in this diagram uses a pressurized water reactor, which heats water under high pressure.
23541	Ocean currents result from two forces: (1) the action of the wind on surface waters; and (2) the differences in temperature and salt content of surface and deeper waters.
23542	The Papal States before 1870 were large and important tracts of land in the heart of Italy.
23543	Pens are used for writing and drawing with ink.
23544	Aperture size is measured in f-stops, which range above
23545	How Plants Grow Longer and Wider
23546	A cross section of the Great Pyramid shows the Grand Gallery; the King's Chamber; the Queen's Chamber; and various passages.
23547	Particles Given Off By Radioactive Atoms
23548	Development of a Human Embryo
23549	River Dolphins
23550	Typical Design for a Paved Road
23551	This map shows the increase in territory that took place in Russia between 1462 and 1914.
23552	The San Andreas Fault is a fracture in the earth's crust that extends through much of California.
23553	Vascular sap moves through a tree in specialized tissues called xylem and phloem.
23554	Types of Scissors
23555	A screw is an inclined plane that spirals around a pole.
23556	Parts of a Seed
23557	The soybean plant stands 61 to 122 centimetres high.
23558	This illustration shows the basic parts of an attack submarine.
23559	This illustration shows the basic parts of a ballistic missile
23560	The white sucker has thick lips on the underside of its snout.
23561	Inside the Sun
23562	A newly-hatched tadpole resembles a small fish.
23563	How to Brush Your Teeth
23564	A terrarium can be made by placing pebbles, charcoal, and a soil mixture in a transparent container.

23565	A thermos flask is two bottles in one.
23566	The toadfish lives at the bottom of the ocean.
23567	A typical transformer consists of two coils of wire wound around the sides of a core of thin iron sheets.
23568	The type of trap a trapper uses depends on the kind of animal being trapped,
23569	Seeds of Broadleaf and Needleleaf Trees
23570	How a Tree Reveals Its History
23571	How to Plant a Tree
23572	Some Kinds of Trout
23573	Skeleton of a Tortoise
23574	A triode vacuum tube creates and controls a flow of electrons in a vacuum.
23575	A videodisc player converts the pictures and sounds recorded on a disc into TV signals.
23576	Historic Violins
23577	The wireworm causes great damage to farm crops.
23578	Weapons of World War I
23579	Parts of the Female Reproductive System
23580	The sound track is photographed on film by a beam of light, shown by the dashed line.
23581	The projector mechanism projects the film image on a screen
23582	The drawing at the left shows the chief parts of a mushroom.
23583	Mushrooms reproduce by releasing spores.
23584	Pirate flags commonly featured a skull and crossbones.
23585	Achilles' Tendon
23586	The freshwater angelfish of South America's Amazon River is popular in many home aquariums.
23587	Aphid
23588	Asp
23589	Perennial Baby's-Breath
23590	Beggar-Tick
23591	Female Black Widow
23592	Blow Fly
23593	Bot Fly
23594	Boysenberries
23595	Brown Recluse
23596	Camomile
23597	Campanula
23598	Candytuft
23599	Caper Bush
23600	Carpet Beetle
23601	Caterpillar
23602	Cattle Tick
23603	Celandine Leaves and Buds
23604	Cherry Laurel
23605	Chickpea
23606	Harvest Mite Chigger
23607	The space probe Voyager 2 was launched on August 20, 1977.
23608	The Soviet Vostok capsule, left, stood about 4.9 metres high.
23609	The Soviet Soyuz
23610	An X-ray telescope aboard Rosat, a satellite launched in 1990,
23611	Chinch Bug
23612	Chinese Cabbage
23613	Flowering Chive Plants
23614	Cineraria Blossoms

23615	Male cockatiel
23616	Cockroach
23617	The cocoon of a Cecropia moth is attached to a tree twig.
23618	Coltsfoot
23619	Crayfish
23620	Daddy Longlegs
23621	Deer Fly
23622	Deutzia
23623	Hawkweed
23624	Dewberries
23625	Spreading Dogbane
23626	Edelweiss
23627	Fennel
23628	Common European Flea
23629	Fruit Fly
23630	Garlic Bulb
23631	Geoduck
23632	Gnat
23633	Gooseberries
23634	Grain Weevil
23635	Hollyhock
23636	Coral Honeysuckle
23637	Hoopoe
23638	Giant Hornet
23639	Horse Fly
23640	Shoots of Horsetail
23641	Houseleek
23642	Black Huckleberry
23643	Japanese Beetle
23644	June beetle
23645	Kola Nuts
23646	Ladybird
23647	Larkspur
23648	The larynx has a framework of cartilage.
23649	Lavender
23650	Lentil
23651	Lyrebird
23652	Macadamia Nut
23653	Mayfly
23654	Mediterranean Fruit Fly
23655	Mignonette
23656	Millet
23657	Mint Plant
23658	Mistletoe
23659	Motmot
23660	Common Mullein
23661	Ocotillo looks like a bunch of dry sticks thrust into the sand in dry periods.
23662	Common Plantain
23663	Pokeweed Berries
23664	Portulaca
23665	Psyllium

23666	Pupa
23667	Rape Plant
23668	Common Sage
23669	The salsify root acquires an oyster flavour after a heavy frost, and so the vegetable is often called oyster plant.
23670	Salvia Plant
23671	Sandbur
23672	Sawfly
23673	Early Saxifrage
23674	Scale Insect
23675	Scarab
23676	Seahorse
23677	The sesame plant bears capsules that contain seeds.
23678	Common Slipperwort
23679	The common greenbrier is a type of smilax.
23680	Snowdrop
23681	Red Sorrel
23682	Spearmint
23683	Divisions of the Spine
23684	Star-of-Bethlehem
23685	Stink Bug
23686	Strawflowers
23687	Taro Plant
23688	Teasel Flower Head
23689	Thrips
23690	Tsetse Fly
23691	Umbrellabird
23692	The upland sandpiper is usually found on wet prairies or meadows, and is the only member of the sandpiper group not to live near the ocean.
23693	Adult Warble Fly
23694	Giant Water Scavenger
23695	Water Boatman
23696	Whiteflies are especially common in tropical regions.
23697	Wood Louse
23698	European wryneck
23699	The first seven U.S. astronauts, selected for the Mercury programme, were, left to right, Donald K. Slayton; Walter M. Schirra, Jr.; L. Gordon Cooper, Jr.; H. Scott Carpenter; Virgil I. Grissom; John H. Glenn, Jr.; and Alan B. Shepard, Jr.
23700	After splashdown, three balloons righted the Apollo 11
23701	The first people on the moon were U.S. astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, who took this picture, and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., seen here next to a seismograph.
23702	Spanish missionaries first established themselves among the Native Americans in the area known as the Spanish Borderlands.
23703	Helmut Jahn's State of Illinois Centre in the city centre of Chicago was completed in 1985.
23704	Mars's surface features, including light areas, dark areas, and polar cap, are visible in this photograph taken from the earth.
23705	Some masks have skirts that cover much of the wearer's body.
23706	A demon mask from Sri Lanka, left, has fangs and bulging eyes.
23707	Sheep herding is Greenland's main agricultural activity.
23708	Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., became the first American to orbit the earth.
23709	Foreign language classes are an important part of every Chinese student's education.

23710	The Hubble Space Telescope was launched into orbit in 1990.
23711	Aruba is a scenic island in the West Indies.
23712	Art nouveau is characterized by long, flowing lines that twist in snakelike fashion.
23713	The Great Nebula in the constellation Orion is a huge cloud of dust and gas.
23714	New South Wales lies in southeastern Australia.
23715	Harvesting oranges that are to be sold as fresh fruit involves clipping the ripe fruit by hand.
23716	At a packing house, oranges that are to be sold as fresh fruit are sorted according to grade and size.
23717	A typical painting by Mark Rothko emphasizes rectangles of colour.
23718	Rouault's The Old King resembles a stained-glass window with its thick black lines enclosing areas of bright colour.
23719	The dark side of Saturn's rings was photographed by Voyager 1 as it flew by the side opposite the sun.
23720	The sun's corona, the outer edge of its atmosphere, can be studied during a solar eclipse.
23721	A huge solar eruption was photographed in 1973 by the Skylab space station as it orbited the earth.
23722	Vanuatu consists of 80 islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean.
23723	Dom Pedro IV Square, popularly known as the Rossio, is a centre of activity in Lisbon.
23724	Denver, Colorado's capital and largest city, boasts a spectacular view of the Rocky Mountains, which lie just west of the city.
23725	Chirico's major paintings express hidden danger by combining shadows, isolated figures, and exaggerated perspective.
23726	The Massacre of the Innocents by Giovanni Pisano.
23727	Red Petals by Alexander Calder.
23728	The Battle of the Alamo took place in a mission in San Antonio.
23729	Creating and enjoying art rank among humanity's most important activities.
23730	Traditional Korean music features several types of stringed instruments as well as drums, flutes, and gongs.
23731	A typical Van Dyck portrait shows a full-length figure posed against a landscape background.
23732	Rosa Bonheur's The Horse Fair is the artist's best-known work.
23733	Bony Fish (Modern and Primitive)
23734	The fish in this group have a skeleton of cartilage.
23735	These fish have a cartilage skeleton and no jaws.
23736	The citadel of King Sargon II was built in the Assyrian capital of Khorsabad during the late 700's B.C. The citadel included palaces, temples, public buildings, and a stepped pyramid called a ziggurat, which rose above the other structures.
23737	The Temple of Khons was built in Karnak, Egypt, during the 1100's B.C. Two large towers called pylons guarded the entrance.
23738	Some common insect pests
23739	Three kinds of bees make up a honey bee colony.
23740	The Reliance Building in Chicago was one of the first modern skyscrapers.
23741	The machine hall at a Paris exhibition in 1889 was designed by Ferdinand Dutert.
23742	Fuel is burned in a hot-water heater to heat water.
23743	Radiant electric heating uses a cable that produces heat from
23744	Steam heating works much like hot-water heating, except that water changes to steam in a boiler.
23745	Conduction carries heat through an object.
23746	Convection carries heat by circulating a heated material.
23747	Radiation carries heat in the form of waves through space.
23748	Assembling a car
23749	Assembling a car

23750	Assembling a car
23751	The conventional method of mining involves a series of steps, three of which require special machinery.
23752	Continuous-mining equipment eliminates the series of steps in mining a face.
23753	Longwall mining differs from the other methods of underground mining in its system of roof support.
23754	How clouds form
23755	How clouds form
23756	How clouds form
23757	Traditional costumes of many lands are shown in these illustrations. Such styles of clothing developed over hundreds of years. Many of the costumes shown are no longer worn, or are worn only as part of celebrations during festivals and holidays. T
23758	Costumes of Africa and the Middle East
23759	Costumes of Africa and the Middle East
23760	Costumes of Africa and the Middle East
23761	Costumes of Asia and the Pacific Islands
23762	Costumes of Asia and the Pacific Islands
23763	Costumes of Asia and the Pacific Islands
23764	Costumes of Europe
23765	Costumes of Europe
23766	Costumes of Europe
23767	Early churches were built, in most cases, on the oblong basilica plan or the round or many-sided centralized plan.
23768	Location of Acadia
23769	Aegean civilization flourished on the islands and shores of the Aegean Sea between 3000 and 1200 B.C. Four cultures--the Cycladic, Minoan, Mycenaean, and Trojan--developed there.
23770	An electrostatic filter, also called an electrostatic precipitator, removes particles of dust and smoke from the air.
23771	Most of these features are in the mountain ranges that include Italy's border with Austria, France, or Switzerland.
23772	The ammeter measures the strength of electric currents.
23773	The various small-arms cartridges differ in the type of projectile they contain.
23774	Amphibious ships, such as the U.S.S. Tarawa, land troops, weapons, and vehicles for amphibious attacks.
23775	This drawing shows the nest of a colony of harvester ants.
23776	Ants develop in four stages: (1) egg; (2) larva; (3) pupa;
23777	How Antibiotics Are Produced
23778	Archaeologists use a method called seriation to show cultural development.
23779	A truncated cube is a type of Archimedean solid.
23780	Islamic architecture has produced many beautiful houses of worship called mosques.
23781	The Pantheon, built as a temple in Rome about A.D. 126, still stands.
23782	The Roman Empire under Augustus expanded greatly.
23783	In 1282, almost all of what is now Austria, outlined in red, formed part of the Holy Roman Empire.
23784	The goose barnacle fastens itself onto floating objects.
23785	Shapes and Sizes of Bears
23786	Bearings keep the shafts of machines turning smoothly.
23787	Stages in the Life of a Bee
23788	A worker bee called a scout dances a figure-8 pattern
23789	A standard hive has removable drawerlike supers.
23790	A beetle goes through four stages of development: (1) egg;

23791	This map shows in dark grey the area controlled by the Benin Kingdom, which flourished in the Niger Delta from the mid-1400's to the mid-1600's.
23792	Some Kinds of Bicycles
23793	A Crookes tube produces cathode rays.
23794	Parts of Binoculars
23795	Pleasure boats of all sizes reflect the rapid growth of boating throughout the world.
23796	Pleasure boats of all sizes reflect the rapid growth of boating throughout the world.
23797	Some Kinds of Bolts
23798	This diagram shows the chief steps in binding a hardcover
23799	Each wing has a flat bottom and a curved top.
23800	How Bottles Are Made
23801	A pneumatic caisson uses compressed air to keep water out of an excavation site.
23802	Plants absorb carbon dioxide exhaled by people and animals, and give off oxygen.
23803	A furnace heats the air, and a blower forces it through a duct to a outlet that opens into the room being heated.
23804	Water is heated in a boiler and pumped through a continuous coil of pipe in the floor of the room being heated.
23805	A heating system that uses a heat pump operates much like a warm-air system.
23806	Five kinds of bees
23807	Five kinds of bees
23808	Bullets consist of a metal core that is either fully or partly covered by a metal jacket.
23809	A stone castle of the Middle Ages had high, strong walls and was
23810	A cathedral is shaped like a cross.
23811	A cellular telephone system is made up of many adjoining
23812	Chaldea was a region of ancient Babylonia.
23813	The queen and king may both move in any direction.
23814	Most underground mines in the United States use the room-and-pillar system of mining.
23815	Mining companies remove mineral impurities from coal by a
23816	A band of colours called the visible spectrum forms
23817	How Two Pigments Produce a Third Colour
23818	Development of Coal
23819	Development of Coal
23820	Some functions of the circulatory system
23821	The cross is the most familiar symbol of Christianity.
23822	The winds of a cyclone spiral in toward a low-pressure centre.
23823	A cyclonic storm develops at a low-pressure centre.
23824	In decomposition, a substance is broken down into simpler products.
23825	Some Principles of Design
23826	Body and skeleton of a dog
23827	According to the receptor theory, drugs produce their effects by attaching to receptor molecules in body cells.
23828	Diving ducks have long, narrow bills with toothlike edges to hold fish, top.
23829	Sound waves enter the ear through the external auditory canal.
23830	Ears of Various Animals
23831	European and North American eels leave their freshwater streams and breed in the Sargasso Sea.
23832	Power for an electric car comes from batteries that run one
23833	An electric power delivery system has power lines to carry
23834	How emphysema affects the lungs.
23835	Enzymes in the digestive system break down food for use in the
23836	In extrusion, a solid material such as metal is shaped by

23837	How the Eye Focuses
23838	Depth perception is the ability to judge distance and to tell
23839	Some Animal Eyes
23840	Automated Grain Storage System
23841	Fencing moves follow a sequence.
23842	Fencing Weapons and Their Target Areas
23843	Fish help keep the number of organisms on the earth in balance.
23844	These drawings show examples of the four main types of fish
23845	The lateral line system makes a fish sensitive to vibrations
23846	Fishing Hooks
23847	Fishing knots are used for a variety of purposes.
23848	A torch shines as electric current is carried from the
23849	A Koch snowflake is a fractal that is formed by adding small
23850	A fuel injection system pumps fuel to a nozzle, which then
23851	Two types of fuses that protect electric circuits in the home
23852	Genghis Khan started his empire from Karakorum in 1206.
23853	In World War I Germany drove deep into eastern Europe, overwhelming the old-fashioned Russian army.
23854	After World War II,[1939-1945] Germany was divided into zones occupied
23855	Grafting involves joining a scion--a bud or cutting
23856	In whip grafting, a scion and a stock of about the same diameter are joined.
23857	In cleft grafting, a cut is made in the top of the stock.
23858	In bark grafting, the bark of the stock is slit and peeled
23859	The Greek kingdom formed in 1832 covered less than half of present-day Greece.
23860	A two-degree-of-freedom gyroscope has its rotor and axle
23861	A laser gyroscope provides guidance without using a spinning
23862	Hammers are made in many different shapes and sizes to do a
23863	The Colt .45 automatic pistol is used primarily for personal
23864	Coronary bypass surgery enables blood to flow around
23865	The development of the heart-lung machine in the 1950's made
23866	Heat energy can be changed into other forms of energy.
23867	Types of Helicopters
23868	Early Helicopters
23869	Hemispheres
23870	Mendel's Experiments on Heredity
23871	Horns and antlers differ in structure.
23872	Body of a Horse
23873	Bottom of a Horse's Hoof
23874	Skeleton of a Horse
23875	A horse's foot has a single toe, which is formed by the
23876	These illustrations show some of the ancestors of the modern
23877	Carbon dioxide and oxygen are exchanged in the lungs, which
23878	Two Kinds of Hydrofoils
23879	Hydroponics involves growing plants without soil by one of
23880	A sized-ice machine produces short tubes of ice.
23881	Simple Induction Coil
23882	Three Patterns of Insect Growth
23883	Iron is made in a blast furnace by means of chemical reactions
23884	Direct reduction produces solid iron.
23885	Q-BOP is a version of the basic oxygen process.
23886	Making Steel by the Basic Oxygen Process

23887	Isobars on a map connect places that have the same air pressure.
23888	Isothermal lines on a map connect places that have the same
23889	Kublai Khan ruled the Mongol Empire in the late 1200's.
23890	Location of Lapland
23891	Most liquid air is manufactured by the Claude process.
23892	The bolt of a door lock slides back and forth.
23893	A mortise lock is cut into a door.
23894	A rim lock has a bolt enclosed in a frame mounted on the
23895	A cylindrical, or knob, lock has a locking mechanism that
23896	Making Steel by the Electric Furnace Process
23897	Making Steel by the Electric Furnace Process
23898	Formation of Fronts
23899	The Yuan (Mongol) dynasty ruled China from 1279 to 1368.
23900	The earliest civilizations arose in four river valleys in
23901	Powerful empires emerged as civilization advanced and spread
23902	European colonial empires had spread over much of the world by the late 1800's.
23903	A cone is a solid figure.
23904	The pitch is marked by batting and bowling creases.
23905	The Nile River was the lifeblood of ancient Egypt.
23906	A typical country estate in ancient Egypt had a shallow pool enclosed in a courtyard.
23907	Steam electric power plants create steam by heating water in a
23908	A hydroelectric power plant uses the force of falling water
23909	A bustling market place called the agora was the
23910	Greek cargo ships sailed among the Greek islands and to overseas
23911	The Inca ruled a vast, rich empire in South America.
23912	Inside a diesel-electric locomotive, a diesel engine turns a
23913	Machine Tools
23914	Machine Tools
23915	Electrical discharge machining (EDM) produces smooth,
23916	High-energy rate forming (HERF) uses an explosive charge to
23917	The Strait of Magellan is located at the southern tip of
23918	A Maya city called Tikal lies in what is now Guatemala.
23919	The Mexican Cession was the land Mexico ceded (gave up)
23920	A mirage can be caused by light rays bending when they pass
23921	Nitrogen makes up about 78 per cent of the earth's atmosphere,
23922	An atom consists of a nucleus and one or more electrons.
23923	The core is the heart of a nuclear reactor.
23924	How a Reactor Works
23925	Offset lithography printing is not done directly from a
23926	This diagram shows how wind flows through a pipe organ.
23927	Paint is made by mixing coloured pigment powder in a liquid
23928	This chart shows the major features of the hand used in
23929	The sex of an adult budgie can usually be told by the colour
23930	Parallax causes a nearby star to shift position among more
23931	Parthia was an ancient kingdom in Asia.
23932	The bones of the pelvis form a basinlike structure.
23933	Gizzard
23934	Peppermint
23935	The phosphorus cycle is slow and irregular because it takes
23936	A camera is basically a box with a lens at one end and film

23937	The pimento bears small berries used to make the spice called allspice, Jamaica pepper, or pimento.
23938	Plants play an important part in the cycle of nature.
23939	Many plants reproduce by vegetative propagation.
23940	Seeds have a variety of features that help them to be
23941	Location of the Polish Corridor
23942	Polyhedrons are solid figures with four or more flat
23943	Some Kinds of Primates
23944	Gutenberg's press probably looked like this drawing.
23945	Types of prisms include right prisms and oblique prisms.
23946	Famous ranch brands of the Old West.
23947	How a Multistage Rocket Works
23948	A solid-propellant rocket burns a solid material called the grain.
23949	A liquid-propellant rocket carries fuel and an oxidizer
23950	An ion rocket is a kind of electric rocket.
23951	A nuclear rocket uses the heat from a nuclear reactor to
23952	The basic parts of a model rocket are sold in kits by many
23953	A triumphal procession paraded through the Roman Forum,
23954	Trained warriors called gladiators battled to the death
23955	Aqueduct construction was one of the peacetime activities
23956	Rose Chafer
23957	Most artificial satellites travel in one of the three types of
23958	A scallop has a hard shell.
23959	Location of Scandinavia
23960	A sea urchin is covered by long, movable spines.
23961	Location of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
23962	The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was one of the largest temples
23963	The statue of Zeus at Olympia, Greece, was probably the most famous statue made by the Greeks.
23964	The pyramids of Egypt at Giza are the best preserved of the
23965	The Lighthouse of Alexandria, Egypt, was the world's first
23966	The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was a great marble tomb.
23967	The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were probably built by King Nebuchadnezzar II after he married a mountain princess.
23968	The Colossus of Rhodes was built in honour of the sun god Helios.
23969	Parts of a Univalve Shell
23970	Parts of a Bivalve Shell
23971	Parts of a Pump Action Shotgun
23972	Silk-screen prints can be made in several ways.
23973	The Jacobson's organ in snakes is used with the tongue to detect odours.
23974	Pit organs enable a snake to locate prey by the body heat
23975	An elastic loop propels the pole spear and Hawaiian sling.
23976	A sphere is a solid globelike figure.
23977	A sponge's body has many openings and passages that allow
23978	Plants, algae, fungi, bacteria, and protozoans form spores
23979	The various kinds of stems differ in structure.
23980	Swimming pools are divided into lanes for races, one lane for
23981	Two ways to hold a table tennis racket are shown above.
23982	In an analogue tape recorder, the tape travels from the
23983	Recording tape consists of a plastic base coated with
23984	A pork tapeworm has a flat, ribbonlike body.

23985	Optical telescopes form an image of a star or other heavenly
23986	A Cassegrain reflecting telescope uses a primary mirror
23987	Tents are manufactured in many sizes and styles.
23988	When the temperature in a room becomes too cold, the
23989	A manual transmission contains a system of gears controlled
23990	Triangles can be classified by their angles or by the
23991	A triangle is a plane figure that has three sides and three
23992	How Tuberculosis Develops
23993	Location of the United Arab Republic
23994	A typical Viking settlement consisted of a small farming community built near a river or fiord (inlet to the sea).
23995	Wells are used to draw water from the ground.
23996	The Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944, brought Allied forces
23997	At the start of the American Civil War, the militia units that largely made up the Union and Confederate armies wore a variety of uniforms.
23998	Bataan Peninsula is part of Luzon, the largest island of the
23999	A model rocket engine includes the solid fuel, which propels
24000	Fish of coastal waters and the open ocean
24001	Fish of coastal waters and the open ocean
24002	Fish of coral reefs
24003	Fish of coral reefs
24004	Fish of the deep ocean
24005	Fish of tropical fresh waters
24006	This illustration shows a typical large house of a wealthy
24007	Gas exchange takes place within respiratory units.
24008	How Cotton Develops
24009	Parts of a Cylinder
24010	San Jose Scale is an insect that feeds on many kinds of fruit trees, including apple, pear, plum, and peach.
24011	The female San Jose scale, shown here with its protective scale removed, may produce up to 400 young.
24012	Transplants can be divided into two chief types:
24013	Pure, solid carbon occurs in three crystalline forms.
24014	All vertebrates share a basic skeletal pattern of an
24015	The root tip comprises the regions in which cells divide
24016	Secondary tissues develop in some kinds of roots.
24017	The ancient Egyptians portrayed many of their gods and goddesses with human bodies and the heads of birds or other animals.
24018	The ancient Egyptians portrayed many of their gods and goddesses with human bodies and the heads of birds or other animals.
24019	Instruments are grouped in four major classes:
24020	Instruments are grouped in four major classes:
24021	Instruments are grouped in four major classes: (1) stringed instruments, (2) wind instruments, (3) percussion instruments, and (4) keyboard instruments.
24022	Parts of a Common Feather
24023	The inner ear consists of the vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea.
24024	The diagram shows the three types of rows on a chessboard.
24025	The Qing dynasty, an empire established by the Manchu people
24026	Korean War
24027	Korean War
24028	Making a cased pencil involves several steps.

24029	Basic sailing manoeuvres
24030	Basic sailing manoeuvres
24031	Basic sailing manoeuvres
24032	This map shows the early states of Indochina.
24033	This map shows French Indochina, which included Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.
24034	Several Kinds of Drums
24035	Some common insect pests
24036	Powering the car
24037	Powering the car
24038	Powering the car
24039	There are more than 300,000 species of beetles.
24040	There are more than 300,000 species of beetles.
24041	These drawings show some of the equipment that farmers use to till (work) the soil and to plant crops.
24042	Case History of a Heart Attack
24043	Coat of Arms
24044	Symbols on a coat of arms
24045	Symbols on a coat of arms
24046	How a Sawmill Saws Large Logs
24047	A chipper-canter saws small logs.
24048	Log-sawing patterns vary, depending on the size of the log.
24049	The lymphatic system consists of a network of vessels throughout the body.
24050	Lymph forms from fluid that seeps out of capillaries.
24051	Six main groups of trees
24052	Six main groups of trees
24053	Some Kinds of Oaks
24054	These illustrations show the kinds of deciduous and permanent teeth
24055	Thousands of kinds of trucks perform specialized work.
24056	Thousands of kinds of trucks perform specialized work.
24057	Weapons of World War II
24058	Weapons of World War II
24059	Margaret Mead, an American anthropologist, left,
24060	39th President of the United States, 1977-1981
24061	The Battle of Gettysburg was fought between Union and Confederate forces at Gettysburg, Philadelphia, in July 1863.
24062	Charles Dickens, the most famous English writer of his time, often enchanted audiences with dramatic readings from his novels.
24063	Duke Ellington, centre, was one of the leading figures in jazz history.
24064	38th President of the United States 1974-1977
24065	As a Civil War general, Grant won several major Union victories and became commander of all Union forces in 1864.
24066	37th President of the United States 1969-1974
24067	Fats Waller was a popular American jazz pianist.
24068	Jesse James, according to an old ballad, "killed many a man, and robbed the Glendale train.
24069	Candles are made in a variety of colours, shapes, and sizes.
24070	Chinese musicians play Western and Chinese instruments.
24071	A Nativity scene, also called a creche, shows figures of Mary and Joseph praying over the Christ child.
24072	Church services on Christmas morning are a highlight of the holiday season for millions of Christians.
24073	A visit to Santa is a Christmas treat for children throughout the world.

24074	Cinnamon is sold in both powdered and stick form.
24075	An artist uses clay to model an earthenware vase.
24076	Fossil ferns and a lump of coal were both formed from the remains of plants that died many millions of years ago.
24077	Farming in arid regions requires special techniques to conserve water.
24078	Decoupage is the art of decorating furniture and accessories with paper cutouts.
24079	A piece of limestone, formed more than 100 million years ago, contains fossil shells of extinct sea animals.
24080	Leather is embossed with a special punch.
24081	A fish that lived 58 million years ago left its "picture" in this fossil.
24082	The variety of foods is amazing.
24083	Wholesale produce firms buy large quantities of fruits and vegetables from farmers.
24084	Mongolian gerbils are lively animals that make excellent pets.
24085	Daily grooming of a horse's coat and mane helps maintain the animal's health and improves its appearance.
24086	Cleaning a horse's hooves is part of the daily care that the animal should receive.
24087	Gold objects, such as these of a man and a llama, were used by the families of Inca nobles.
24088	A Maya chief pricks his tongue to add his blood to a sacrifice being made to the gods.
24089	Fossil insects indicate that insects have lived on the earth at least 400 million years.
24090	A firefly flashes its light on and off as a mating signal.
24091	Steelmakers work with many forms of iron and steel.
24092	Francis Scott Key
24093	Lead, foreground, is refined mainly from galena, a grey metallic ore, background.
24094	Marble occurs in many colours.
24095	Mercury is a silver-coloured liquid at room temperature.
24096	The metronome is a clocklike device with a pendulum that can be adjusted to make a ticking sound at various speeds.
24097	A 35-millimetre projector is used to show films in cinemas.
24098	Origami is the Japanese art of folding paper into decorative objects.
24099	A Foucault pendulum shows the rotation of the earth.
24100	Pewter is an alloy that has a white, metallic colour resembling silver.
24101	Grand pianos are the largest and most expensive pianos.
24102	Pipes come in a variety of shapes and sizes and are made from such materials as brier, meerschaum, and porcelain.
24103	Three kinds of model rockets can be built by hobbyists.
24104	Hybrid tea roses have only a few flowers on each plant.
24105	A sculptor builds up a figure with small pieces of clay.
24106	This sculptor uses a hammer and chisel and other special tools to trim the block of marble to the desired shape.
24107	Welding is a method of creating metal sculptures through the use of such equipment as arc welding tools.
24108	Trajan's Column (detail).
24109	Tomb of Pope Alexander VII by Gian Lorenzo Bernini.
24110	Mercury by Antoine Coysevox.
24111	Statue of George Washington by Horatio Greenough.
24112	Actors use sign language in a scene from a play about a deaf baseball player.
24113	Sulphur is a yellow, nonmetallic element.
24114	A typical tennis racket has a frame made of 85 per cent fibreglass and 15 per cent graphite.
24115	A wide variety of textile products--from carpeting, clothing, and towels to fire hoses, typewriter ribbons, and umbrellas--helps meet the needs of people throughout the world.
24116	A proscenium stage permits the audience to see a play only

24117	A theatre-in-the-round is an open area with the audience sitting
24118	Set construction may be handled in the theatre's own shop or by an outside studio.
24119	The set designer uses a scale model to demonstrate to the director how the set will look and work.
24120	The viola looks like a large violin, and the musician holds and plays it like a violin.
24121	To play the violin properly, tuck the instrument under your chin and rest it on your left shoulder.
24122	Foods made with wheat are a major part of the diet for over a third of the world's people.
24123	New varieties of wheat have enabled many countries to increase grain production.
24124	Wright's Robie House is an example of his prairie style.
24125	Tigers and deer at the Milwaukee County Zoo live in areas that
24126	The beagle is a small dog sometimes used in the sport of hunting rabbits.
24127	The bearded collie originated in Scotland.
24128	The Bernese mountain dog has long, silky hair.
24129	Bloodhounds follow a scent by sniffing the ground.
24130	The border terrier is a strong hunting dog.
24131	The bullmastiff was bred to guard English estates.
24132	The Scottish fold has ears that are folded forward.
24133	The chihuahua, like this long-coated variety, stands about 13 centimetres high.
24134	The curly-coated retriever is named for its dark coat of thick, tight curls.
24135	A dachshund has a long body and short legs.
24136	A mother nurses her puppies until they are about 6 weeks old.
24137	The English foxhound is used to hunt foxes.
24138	The giant schnauzer has a thick, wiry coat.
24139	The Ibizan hound is a sleek dog with upright ears.
24140	The Irish setter has a shaggy, brownish-red coat.
24141	The slender Italian greyhound has a graceful shape.
24142	Komondor
24143	Kuvasz
24144	The lakeland terrier comes from northern England.
24145	The Lhasa apso originally came from Tibet.
24146	The Norfolk terrier is an affectionate pet.
24147	The Norwich terrier originated in England.
24148	The Rhodesian ridgeback is a powerful hunting dog that originated in southern Africa.
24149	Powerful rottweilers once guarded Roman herds.
24150	The St. Bernard is a good watchdog and pet.
24151	The Scottish deerhound was bred to hunt wild deer.
24152	Silky Terrier
24153	The Vizsla is a powerful hunting dog.
24154	The Welsh springer spaniel has a keen sense of smell.
24155	West Highland white terriers are faithful pets.
24156	The wirehaired pointing griffon is a hunting dog.
24157	The team that invented the transistor consisted of the American physicists William Shockley, seated, Walter Brattain, left, and John Bardeen, right.
24158	Talking to his men, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Normandy invasion, wished paratroopers luck before they dropped behind German lines in France on D-Day.
24159	Buddhism has had a strong influence on Korean culture.
24160	St. Nicholas, accompanied by his servant Swarte Piet (Black Pete) and other attendants, arrives in the Netherlands by boat from Spain.
24161	The seafaring Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who invaded Britain in the A.D. 400's became known as Anglo-Saxons.
24162	Isolated villages and rugged landscapes are a common scene in Afghanistan.

24163	Islam greatly influences almost all aspects of Afghan life.
24164	An Islamic wedding procession in Egypt leads the bride
24165	Cotton is grown in the Nile River Valley, a fertile farming
24166	Forest-covered hills surround a swimming hole in Cheaha Mountain State Park, near Anniston.
24167	A dramatic race to the South Pole began late in 1911.
24168	The Andes Mountains run along the western border of Argentina.
24169	Glen Canyon Dam, on the Colorado River in northern Arizona,
24170	The Dead Sea shore, the lowest place on the earth's surface,
24171	Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados, is one of the West
24172	Mahogany logs from a Belizean forest are loaded on to a lorry
24173	Bamboo huts perched on poles serve as homes for the people
24174	A Bhutanese dzong (fortified monastery)
24175	The way of life in rural Bolivia has changed little over the
24176	Botswana is a thinly populated country in southern Africa.
24177	Brussels, the capital of Belgium, has many buildings hundreds
24178	A coffee farm-worker in Burundi picks berries that contain beans from which coffee is made.
24179	Polar explorer Richard E. Byrd, second from the
24180	The Indians of Canada's Pacific coast are famous for their fine woodcarvings.
24181	Mindelo, Cape Verde's second largest city, lies on the island
24182	Chile's Northern Desert region includes one of the world's
24183	Pierre and Marie Curie became famous for their research on
24184	The city of Djibouti is the capital of the country of Djibouti.
24185	Panama hats, woven by hand, are a leading product of Ecuador.
24186	Addis Ababa, the capital and largest city of Ethiopia,
24187	Dian Fossey studied and photographed mountain gorillas in Africa.
24188	Charles de Gaulle served as president of France from 1958 to
24189	The Grand Canyon is one of the most famous scenic wonders in the United States.
24190	Bank failures wiped out the savings of millions of people
24191	The Mosquito Coast of northeastern Honduras is covered
24192	The Negev Desert in southern Israel is the nation's driest region, receiving an average yearly rainfall of only 25 millimetres.
24193	Bebop revolutionized jazz in the 1940's.
24194	Louis Armstrong, was probably the most popular jazz artist in history.
24195	36th President of the United States 1963-1969
24196	The Jordan River Valley is Jordan's major agricultural region.
24197	A street market stretches along a sidewalk in Bamako, Mali's
24198	Valletta, Malta, borders the Mediterranean Sea.
24199	Mount Rushmore is a memorial to four great Americans.
24200	The Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, in Jerusalem covers the rock from which Muhammad is believed to have ascended to heaven.
24201	Herero women wear brightly coloured clothing.
24202	Granite mounds rise in Quartz Mountain State Park near Lugert.
24203	San Juan is Puerto Rico's capital and largest city.
24204	Reykjavik is the capital and largest city of Iceland.
24205	Chuck Berry helped define the rebellious spirit of rock 'n' roll
24206	Elvis Presley became rock's first superstar.
24207	An Independence Day festival in Dakar, the capital of Senegal,
24208	Lake Titicaca on the border between Bolivia and Peru is the world's highest navigable lake at 3,812 metres above sea level.
24209	Spectacular Angel Falls in eastern Venezuela has a longer drop than any other waterfall in the world.

24210	Stockholm covers 14 islands and a part of the mainland.
24211	Prospect Creek, Alaska, recorded the lowest U.S. temperature ever, -62 degrees C. The nearby town of Barrow has the country's
24212	The harbour at Montevideo, at the junction of the Atlantic Ocean and the Rio de la Plata, handles most of Uruguay's international sea trade.
24213	The coastal plains of western and southwestern Uruguay have the country's richest soil.
24214	Mount McKinley, in central Alaska, has the highest summit
24215	Albanian peasants meet at a livestock market in a rural area.
24216	Algiers, the capital and largest city of Algeria, is often called Algiers the White because of its many white buildings.
24217	A researcher at the South Pole checks data gathered by a telescope.
24218	Deserts--like the one in Kuwait--cover much of Southwest Asia.
24219	Central Asia's grassy plains are the home of many livestock
24220	First woman in space, Valentina Tereshkova, ate food from a tube before her flight in Vostok 6 which lasted from June 16-19, 1963.
24221	Sir Roger Bannister was the first person to run a mile in less
24222	Carved stone gateways lead to a garden near Beijing's Temple of Heaven.
24223	European bison, or wisent, graze in the Belovezha Forest, a nature preserve in western Belarus and eastern Poland.
24224	Bangui, capital city of the Central African Republic, nestles
24225	Bridge construction and other public-improvement projects
24226	Colourful textiles rank among Colombia's leading manufactured
24227	The Western Dune Coast is an area of sandy beaches and dunes that extends along most of Jutland's western coast.
24228	The East-Central Hills, covering much of Jutland and the nearby islands, have gently rolling lands and narrow fiords.
24229	Many Egyptian fellahin farm small plots of land in the fertile
24230	Tallinn is the capital and largest city of Estonia.
24231	Suva, the capital and largest city of Fiji, is also the
24232	Albert Schweitzer's hospital and leper colony in Lambarene
24233	Agana, Guam's capital, lies in Agana Bay on the west coast of
24234	Wild Bill Hickok, an American frontier scout and peace officer
24235	Outrigger canoes are used in Indonesian waters for such purposes as fishing, ship-to-shore transportation, and
24236	Muslim pilgrims pray at the Kaaba, the holiest shrine of Islam.
24237	Riga, Latvia, lies on the Western Dvina River, south of the Gulf of Riga.
24238	Lenin set up the world's first Communist dictatorship.
24239	Vilnius, the capital and largest city of Lithuania, lies along
24240	Skopje, Macedonia's capital, features many small shops along cobblestoned streets in its old town district, shown.
24241	In southern Madagascar, people often use cattle like these
24242	Deserts cover large areas of the Pacific Northwest and Northern
24243	Majestic Mount Cook, New Zealand's highest mountain, soars
24244	Sacks of peanuts, ready for shipment to market, are piled in pyramid form by a continuous stream of Nigerian workers.
24245	Muslim rituals, such as group prayer meetings, play an important
24246	The heart of Paris includes many beautiful buildings that are
24247	Red Square is the centre of activity in Moscow, Russia's
24248	The East Siberian Uplands are mainly a wilderness of mountains and plateaus.
24249	A belt of rich farmland stretches across Russia from east to west.
24250	A fishing crew brings in sturgeon from the mouth of the

24251	Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, lies on the country's
24252	Soviet cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first person in space on April 12,1961.
24253	Mbabane, the administrative capital of Swaziland, lies in the
24254	Zebras and gnus roam across Tarangire National Park in northern
24255	Tunis, the capital and largest city of Tunisia, is the nation's
24256	Sandy beaches and warm weather make Yalta a favourite vacation spot for Ukrainians.
24257	Soviet military power being paraded through Red Square in Moscow in annual May Day celebrations.
24258	The Allegheny Mountains cut through eastern West Virginia.
24259	Most Western Samoan houses have thatched roofs and open sides
24260	A Xhosa boy herds cattle in the Transkei region of South Africa.
24261	Sana is the capital of Yemen.
24262	Rugged mountains cover most of Yugoslavia.
24263	The muddy brown Amazon joins the blue-black waters of the Rio
24264	Antarctica's rugged coast features jagged mountain peaks and glacier-filled valleys.
24265	The handicrafts industry provides work for many Asians.
24266	The spectacular Rocky Mountains in Mount Assiniboine Provincial Park.
24267	Buffalo Bill" Cody, from a painting by Rosa Bonheur, the
24268	At an outdoor market in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, people buy food and other goods.
24269	Attractive villages line the Cote d'Azur along the eastern
24270	Nicosia is the capital and largest city of Cyprus.
24271	Denmark's charm and prosperity are evident in the well-maintained old buildings and fashionable cafes of Copenhagen's Nyhavn Canal.
24272	The Florida Everglades is a fascinating region of natural beauty.
24273	Gambian women cultivate a field of rice.
24274	A market in Conakry offers household items for sale.
24275	The Sawtooth Mountains rise beyond a ranch near Hailey, creating a picturesque winter scene.
24276	A federal agent breaks barrels containing alcoholic beverages during the Prohibition Era, which lasted in the United States from 1920 to 1933.
24277	Cataract Falls tumbles into the Eel River amid the lush, green forests of west-central Indiana.
24278	Huge oil refineries operate near Hammond.
24279	Kentucky horse farms produce some of the world's finest
24280	The Mississippi Delta was formed by silt carried down to the
24281	The harbour of Funchal, Madeira, makes a picturesque sight with its old fortress.
24282	The Faneuil Hall Marketplace in the centre of Boston
24283	The Matterhorn has one of the highest peaks in the Pennine Alps, [4,477 metres]; the Pennine Alps lie between Italy and Switzerland.
24284	Glacier National Park, located in northwestern Montana, has many steep, rugged peaks such as Grinnell Point.
24285	Rabat, Morocco's capital, lies on the Atlantic Ocean.
24286	A herd of dairy cattle grazes on a pasture in the Appalachian
24287	Taos Pueblo is a Pueblo Indian village in north-central New Mexico.
24288	St. Louis Cathedral faces Jackson Square in the heart of the
24289	The Hudson River Valley at Bear Mountain Bridge in eastern New York is one of the state's many scenic areas.
24290	Cape Hatteras is called the Graveyard of the Atlantic
24291	Jesse Owens of the United States was the hero of the 1936
24292	Rwanda is a country in east-central Africa.
24293	A farmworker in Togo carries a basket of food on her head.

24294	Juan Peron rode in triumph with his second wife, Eva, after being reelected president of Argentina in 1952.
24295	Surfboat races, such as this one at a beach in Sydney, are a favourite sport in the coastal cities.
24296	Shoppers and vendors gather at open-air market-places,
24297	Richard Bedford Bennett
24298	Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, 1911-1920.
24299	Joe Louis, right, was a great heavyweight champion.
24300	The Northeast Region of Brazil consists of the area that bulges into the Atlantic Ocean.
24301	Calamity Jane was an expert with a horse and rifle.
24302	Chinese Communists, led by Mao Zedong, defeated the Nationalist
24303	Stephen Decatur stands victoriously on the deck of a man-of-war after successfully forcing Algiers to sign a peace treaty.
24304	Walt Disney opened the Disneyland theme park in 1955.
24305	Cairo, the capital and largest city in Egypt, is also the
24306	Outdoor market places called bazaars are found
24307	Giant pyramids and other ancient wonders of Egypt attract
24308	Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., was a famous film actor of the 1920's.
24309	The gleaming lights of Helsinki, Finland's capital and largest city, brighten the 18-hour nights of midwinter.
24310	Franklin served his nation as a statesman, scientist, and
24311	Jane Goodall uncovered many similarities between human beings and chimpanzees during years of observation.
24312	Fertile farmland covers about 65 per cent of Hungary and is one of the country's most important natural resources.
24313	Thomas Edison was one of the greatest inventors in history.
24314	An irrigation canal carries water through the desert to farms
24315	Italy's majestic countryside includes such winter resorts as Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Alps.
24316	Dave Brubeck, a classically trained pianist, led one of the
24317	Helen Keller "listened" to others speak by putting her middle
24318	W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, 1921-1926; 1926-1930; 1935-1948.
24319	Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, 1896-1911.
24320	Workers tap rubber trees and collect latex on plantations.
24321	Sheep graze on a desert oasis near the large sand dunes of the
24322	The "Lone Eagle," as Lindbergh was called, made the first
24323	Longfellow in 1869 posed for this photograph with members
24324	Alexander Mackenzie served as the Prime Minister of Canada from 1873 to 1878.
24325	Arthur Meigher served two terms as prime minister of Canada during the 1920's, from July 1920 until December 1921 and from June to September 1926.
24326	On the Mongolian plains, wandering nomads live in collapsible tents called ger or yurt.
24327	Mount St. Helens caused many deaths and enormous damage in
24328	Annie Oakley became famous as one of the world's most accurate
24329	The Great Pyramid, built about 4,500 years ago, can be found at Giza, near Cairo.
24330	The Beatles, shown here at a 1965 press conference, earned a
24331	32nd President of the United States 1933-1945
24332	Victorian-style houses west of San Francisco city centre contrast sharply with the modern skyscrapers in the business district.
24333	Old and new ways of life exist side by side in Saudi Arabia.
24334	The first successful liquid-propellant rocket was launched in
24335	Sudan, Africa's largest country in area, is a land of widely differing geography.
24336	Workers pick cotton in the Gezira area of central Sudan,

24337	Sir John Sparrow David Thompson (1844-1894) served as prime minister of Canada from 1892-1894.
24338	Jim Thorpe became one of the first men to be admitted to the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame in 1951.
24339	33rd President of the United States 1945-1953
24340	Sir Charles Tupper at the age of 75 was the oldest person to serve as Prime Minister of Canada.
24341	Abu Dhabi is the capital of the United Arab Emirates and of the emirate of Abu Dhabi.
24342	Grand Coulee Dam, the largest concrete dam in the United States, lies on the Columbia River in northeastern Washington.
24343	The United States Capitol, in Washington, D.C., is the place
24344	The White House has served as the home and office of every
24345	The Congo River is Congo's main waterway and the fifth longest river in the world.
24346	Flowers of the Arctic tundra
24347	Flowers of Alpine tundras
24348	Flowers of the tropics and subtropics
24349	Fields of rice--like the one in Indonesia--cover a large part
24350	Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbour, was the site of the first battle of the Civil War.
24351	Leonardo's self-portrait was drawn when he was about 60 years old.
24352	Mont Blanc, in the French Alps, is the highest peak in France,
24353	Devil's Island, a small island off the French Guianan coast,
24354	Galileo's telescopes were larger and more powerful than the
24355	Galileo was a famous astronomer and physicist.
24356	Unification of East Germany and West Germany took place on
24357	Alexander the Great conquered most of the territory from
24358	Religious customs are strictly observed by many of Iran's Muslims.
24359	Petroleum accounts for most of the total value of Iran's
24360	Craftsmen work on brass pots in Baghdad.
24361	Grapes for wine, such as these being harvested in the region
24362	The people of Kiribati grow most of their own food.
24363	A small Lesotho village lies in a mountain valley east of
24364	Oil refineries in Mexico process large amounts of petroleum.
24365	John Milton wrote his first well-known poems while a student at Cambridge University.
24366	Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, won the 1904
24367	Sinclair Lewis became the first American to win the literature
24368	Albert Schweitzer won the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize.
24369	Norway is known for the scenic beauty of its rugged mountains
24370	A Paraguayan lacemaker carefully creates a complicated
24371	Anna Pavlova, Russian ballerina, performed with a lightness
24372	Robert E. Peary won fame as a great Arctic explorer.
24373	Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch priest and scholar, became a
24374	The Baths of Caracalla were public baths dating from the
24375	Peter the Great ruled Russia from 1682 until his death in 1725.
24376	Catherine the Great became empress of Russia in 1762.
24377	Thomas Newcomen's steam engine drove a pump that removed
24378	Ukrainian Easter eggs, known as pysanky, feature colourful, intricate designs.
24379	Farmworkers in Uzbekistan pick cotton in a large field.
24380	Rudolph Valentino was a star of the silent films who gained enormous fame for his roles as a handsome, passionate lover.
24381	Vatican City covers an area of only 44 hectares in northwestern Rome.
24382	Tobacco is Virginia's most valuable crop.
24383	Judy Garland gained fame as Dorothy in the movie The Wizard

24384	Harry Houdini, one of America's greatest magicians, became
24385	Mount Hood, Oregon's highest peak, rises 3,426 metres above sea level.
24386	David ruled the kingdom of Israel about 1,000 to 960 B.C.
24387	Greek coffee houses are popular gathering places.
24388	Great spruce and pine forests blanket the hills of scenic
24389	Montenegro's coastline rises sharply to the mountains at Petrovac, a town on the Adriatic Sea.
24390	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's capital and largest city, has modern buildings and large parks.
24391	Many small villages lie along the coast of the North Sea in the
24392	Gripsholm Castle houses the Swedish National Portrait Gallery,
24393	Sir John J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada, 1891-1892.
24394	The Trans-Siberian Railway winds past a tiny village in a bleak and frozen part of North Asia.
24395	The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef, extends about 2,010 kilometres along Australia's northeast coast.
24396	Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada, 1894-1896.
24397	Breton's The Song of the Lark is a famous example
24398	The Interior Plains is the major grain-producing region of
24399	Mary Cassatt became famous for her paintings of mothers and children in everyday situations.
24400	Bicycles are a common means of transportation in China's cities.
24401	Troops from eight nations crushed the Boxer Rebellion of 1900--an anti-Western campaign waged by Chinese secret societies.
24402	Communicating with colour.
24403	Plans for confederation began to take shape at a meeting of Canadian leaders in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in September 1864.
24404	This Dresden china bowl was designed about 1737 by Johann Kandler
24405	An enamelled casket made in Limoges, France, is decorated with
24406	The Northwest Mountains region covers much of northwestern Europe.
24407	The Central Uplands region extends from Portugal to
24408	The Great European Plain stretches from the Atlantic Ocean
24409	W. C. Fields was a popular stage and motion-picture comedian.
24410	Terry Fox, a bone cancer victim, raised about \$25 million for cancer research during a run across Canada in 1980.
24411	A portable cabinet called a vargueno was a contribution
24412	French provincial furniture was a comfortable style favoured by middle-class people in the French provinces.
24413	The Gish sisters, Lillian, left, and Dorothy, right, starred in the silent film Orphans of the Storm (1922).
24414	Conquest by Roman armies made Greece a province of the Roman
24415	The National Palace in Port-au-Prince is the official home of the president of Haiti.
24416	Impressionist painting emphasizes colourful, shimmering
24417	Much sculpture of India deals with religious subjects.
24418	Ruins of the Indus Valley civilization have been uncovered at Mohenjo-Daro, Pakistan.
24419	A Chinese lacquerware plate is decorated with a carved dragon
24420	An outdoor market, where people buy food and other goods,
24421	Napoleon I posed in his study for Jacques Louis David in 1812, above.
24422	New York City is best known for the giant skyscrapers on Manhattan Island.
24423	Nicholas II, the last czar of Russia, and his family posed for
24424	The Niger flows southward through west-central Nigeria.
24425	Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat
24426	American Gothic by Grant Wood 1930.
24427	The Steerage is one of Alfred Stieglitz' best-known photographs.

24428	Plaza--State of Puebla, a photograph taken by Paul Strand in 1933, portrays the beauty of a simple scene in Mexico.
24429	Toronto's landmarks include the SkyDome and the CN Tower.
24430	Toulouse-Lautrec's works portray night life in the cafes and music halls of the Paris district called Montmartre.
24431	John N. Turner, Prime Minister of Canada, 1984.
24432	Camels Hump, near Huntington, rises in the Green Mountains, which run the length of central Vermont.
24433	Davy Crockett was a famous hunter, scout, soldier,
24434	Joseph Stalin ruled the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) as dictator from 1929 until 1953.
24435	A pioneer of television, the Russian-born American scientist
24436	Dockworkers load agricultural products on to barges and small
24437	The Elements by J. E. H. MacDonald shows a storm forming over Georgian Bay in Ontario.
24438	Architecture in the United States developed the skyscraper as one of the most characteristic types of modern building.
24439	Bright blue clouds that surround Neptune consist mainly of frozen methane.
24440	A five-storey cliff-dwelling in central Arizona.
24441	A photograph of the earth, taken from a satellite 35,900 kilometres out in space, shows clouds in the top left hand corner
24442	The planet Mercury was first photographed in detail on March 29, 1974, by the U.S. probe Mariner 10. The probe was about 210,000 kilometres from Mercury.
24443	The Milky Way Galaxy is shaped like a disc with a bulge in the
24444	The moon was photographed by the Apollo 11
24445	The far side of the moon has a rugged surface.
24446	Saturn is encircled by seven major rings.
24447	The first U.S. astronaut to walk in space was Edward H. White II
24448	Thick clouds of sulphuric acid cover Venus.
24449	Common types of fishing nets
24450	The churning water at the base of the falls eats away the
24451	Development of Warships
24452	Prime Minister of Canada 1984-1993
24453	In a tournament, knights on horses galloped toward each other
24454	Islam is one of the leading religions in Africa.
24455	The civilization of Kush existed from about 2000 B.C. to about A.D. 350 along the Nile River in what is now Sudan.
24456	Argentina's gauchos are typically mestizos (people of mixed Indian and white ancestry).
24457	Rural villages lie throughout the countryside of Bangladesh.
24458	Farmland covers more than half of Bulgaria.
24459	Logging is an important industry in many regions of Canada.
24460	Snow-capped Himalayan peaks in Nepal provide a dramatic view for these porters.
24461	Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist with water from the
24462	Laotian women often wear colourful homespun skirts.
24463	Hausa women in Niger work in the grain fields near their village.
24464	The Ohio River forms Ohio's southern border.
24465	The skeleton of "Lucy," a prehuman ancestor, is the most complete australopithecine fossil that scientists have found.
24466	Ruth Saint Denis was fascinated by Eastern and Oriental dances.
24467	Main kinds of human joints
24468	Prime Minister of Canada 1993-
24469	Sheep shearing is an important activity in many Highland communities.

24470	Weapons of World War II
24471	The picture tube screen, a part of which is shown here, has more than 300,000 coloured phosphor dots arranged in groups of three on its surface.
24472	These drawings show some of the equipment that farmers use to till (work) the soil and to plant crops.
24473	These illustrations show the kinds of deciduous and permanent teeth and their positions in the mouth.
24474	At the start of the American Civil War, the militia units that largely made up the Union and Confederate armies wore a variety of uniforms.
24475	Aksum, shown in yellow, occupied lands that are now Eritrea,
24476	Location of Bavaria
24477	The Ruhr is a region in western Germany.
24478	An electric bell rings when a current flows through its
24479	Preset guidance system gives a ballistic missile the proper
24480	Command guidance system enables human operators to control
24481	Beam-riding guidance system involves an electronic beam, such
24482	Homing guidance system detects a "trail" of heat or some
24483	Kite designs range from simple, roughly triangular flat kites
24484	Puerto Rico's flag was designed about 1895 and was officially adopted in 1952.
24485	Calibre (bullet diameter) is given in millimeters (mm).
24486	Separate loading ammunition consists of separate sections for the projectile, the primer, and a propelling charge, upper figure.
24487	A hollow-charge warhead is hollow in front with an
24488	The eastern bluebird has deep blue feathers.
24489	Carrier pigeon
24490	The shapes of cells vary greatly.
24491	When the ignition switch is turned on, low-voltage currents
24492	The hooded pitohui is the most poisonous pitohui.
24493	Casual and dress shoes are made for most everyday occasions.
24494	Sport shoes are designed to enhance athletic performance.
24495	Afghanistan's flag has green, white, and black stripes, and the nation's coat of arms in gold.
24496	A two-headed black eagle appears on a red field.
24497	Algeria's flag and coat of arms display a star and crescent, symbols of Islam, partly against a background of green, a traditional Islamic colour.
24498	The national flag, used by the people, has blue, yellow, and red vertical stripes.
24499	The top half is red, and the bottom half is black.
24500	The flag of Antigua and Barbuda is divided into three triangular areas.
24501	The state flag of Argentina, adopted in 1818, and the coat of arms bears a sun, which represents Argentina's freedom from Spain.
24502	Armenia's flag has three horizontal stripes.
24503	Australia's flag has a British Union flag, five stars that represent the constellation Southern Cross, and a large star for the country's states and territories.
24504	Austria's flag has stripes of red, white, and red.
24505	Azerbaijan's flag has three horizontal stripes: light blue, red, and green.
24506	A black triangle represents the Bahamian people.
24507	A red field covers about three-quarters of the flag and adjoins the jagged edge of a vertical white stripe.
24508	The Bangladesh flag was officially adopted in 1972.
24509	The two outer stripes are blue (for the sea and sky) and the centre stripe is orange (for the sand of the beaches).
24510	The flag has a wide red horizontal stripe above a narrower green stripe.

24511	Belgium's flag was first used during the revolt against Austrian rule in 1789.
24512	A wide horizontal blue stripe is bordered by narrow horizontal red stripes at the top and bottom.
24513	A green vertical stripe is on the left side of the flag.
24514	The square flag is divided diagonally into yellow and orange halves.
24515	Bolivia's state flag, used only by the government, was adopted in 1888.
24516	A white flag with a blue shield in the centre.
24517	Three horizontal bands (blue, black, and blue) are divided by two white bands.
24518	The Brazilian flag bears the motto Order and Progress.
24519	Brunei's flag is yellow, with a black stripe and a white stripe running from the top left corner to the bottom right corner.
24520	The flag of Bulgaria bears the national colours--white, green and red.
24521	The Burkina Faso flag has two equal horizontal stripes of red and green.
24522	The official flag of Burma's government was adopted in 1974.
24523	From a white circle in the centre, white bands extend to the
24524	Cambodia's flag has horizontal stripes of blue, red, and blue.
24525	The flag has green, red, and yellow vertical stripes, with a yellow star in the centre of the red stripe.
24526	The flag of Canada features a red, 11-pointed maple leaf, a national symbol of the country.
24527	The flag has five horizontal stripes of blue, white, red, white, and blue.
24528	Horizontal blue, white, green, and yellow stripes are divided at the centre by a red vertical stripe.
24529	The flag has vertical blue, yellow, and red stripes.
24530	The white star stands for progress and honour.
24531	China's flag was adopted in 1949.
24532	Colombia's flag, adopted in 1861, has a yellow stripe for the golden New World, a red stripe for the blood shed for independence, and a blue stripe for the Atlantic Ocean.
24533	A green field covers the flag.
24534	Congo's flag has a large green triangle is in the upper left corner, and a large red triangle in the lower right corner.
24535	Costa Rica's state flag, used by the government, was adopted in 1848.
24536	Croatia's flag has horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue.
24537	Cuba's flag was officially adopted in 1902, shortly after Cuba became a republic.
24538	The flag is white with a map of Cyprus in copper-yellow (for copper) in the centre above two green crossed olive branches (for peace).
24539	The flag of the Czech Republic was adopted in 1993.
24540	The Danish flag was probably first used in the 1200's, after King Valdemar II led a military crusade to Estonia.
24541	The flag has a blue horizontal stripe at the top, a green horizontal stripe at the bottom, and a red star on a white triangle near the staff.
24542	Dominica's flag is green, with a cross of yellow, black, and white stripes dividing it into quarters.
24543	A white cross divides the national flag, flown by the people, into alternately red and blue quarters.
24544	The state flag, used by the government, bears the coat of arms.
24545	Egypt's flag has three horizontal stripes, red, white, and black; the central stripe bears the coat of arms.
24546	El Salvador's flag was adopted in 1912.
24547	The flag has green, white, and red horizontal stripes, and a blue triangle at the staff.
24548	Eritrea's flag has a red triangle across the middle, bearing a yellow wreath and olive branch; a green triangle at the top; and a light blue triangle at the bottom.
24549	Estonia's flag has three horizontal stripes.
24550	The national flag, flown by the people, consists of three horizontal stripes--green, yellow, and red (top to bottom).
24551	The British Union Jack appears in the upper left on a light blue field.

24552	Finland's state flag, used by the government, was adopted in 1918.
24553	The French flag is called the tricolour.
24554	Gabon's flag has three horizontal stripes, green, yellow, and blue.
24555	The flag has three horizontal bands (red, blue, and green) divided by two narrow white bands.
24556	Georgia's flag has a red field.
24557	The German flag has stripes of black, red, and gold; these colours
24558	The flag has horizontal red, yellow, and green stripes with a black star symbolizing African freedom in the centre.
24559	The Greek flag has a white cross symbolizing the Greek Orthodox religion.
24560	Grenada's flag has a red border around a central section that is divided into four triangles alternating green and yellow.
24561	The flag of Guatemala was adopted in 1871.
24562	The flag has three vertical stripes: red (for the spirit of sacrifice), gold (for sun and wealth), and green (for the forests).
24563	A black star is centred on a red vertical stripe to the left of two horizontal stripes.
24564	The flag is green (representing agriculture and forests) with a red triangle (zeal in nation building) and a golden yellow arrowhead (minerals).
24565	The dark blue top half of the national flag, flown by the people, stands for the blacks of Haiti; the red bottom half represents its mulattoes.
24566	The flag of Honduras was adopted in 1866.
24567	Hungary's flag has horizontal stripes of red, white, and green, the traditional national colours.
24568	A red cross edged in white appears on a blue field.
24569	India's flag was adopted in 1947.
24570	The flag of Indonesia became official on Independence Day, August 17, 1945.
24571	Iran's flag and coat of arms were adopted by the Islamic government in 1980.
24572	Iraq's flag was adopted in 1991.
24573	Ireland's flag dates from the 1800's.
24574	Israel's flag shows the Star of David, an ancient Jewish symbol.
24575	The Italian flag was adopted in 1870.
24576	Vertical stripes of orange, white, and green.
24577	A gold diagonal cross with black triangular side panels, and green triangular panels at top and bottom.
24578	Japan's flag, adopted in 1854, is a red sun on a white background.
24579	Jordan's flag was adopted in 1928.
24580	The flag is blue, with a yellow sun and eagle in the centre and a yellow stripe of national ornamentation at the left.
24581	Kenya's flag and coat of arms were adopted in 1963.
24582	Flag of Kiribati
24583	North Korea's flag has a red star that represents Communism.
24584	South Korea's flag and coat of arms feature a red and blue circle.
24585	Horizontal green, white, and red stripes join a black, vertical stripe at the flagstaff.
24586	The flag has a red field with a yellow sun in its centre.
24587	The flag has a red horizontal stripe at the top and the bottom, and a blue horizontal stripe in the centre.
24588	The Latvian flag dates back to the 1200's, when it served as a banner in battle for one of the original Latvian tribes.
24589	The flag has three horizontal stripes--red, white, and red.
24590	The flag has diagonal stripes of white, blue, and green.
24591	The flag has six red and five white horizontal stripes that represent the 11 signatories of the Liberian Declaration of Independence.
24592	The flag of Libya is entirely green.

24593	Two horizontal stripes, the upper one blue (for the sky), the lower one red (for the glow of evening fires).
24594	Lithuania's flag has three horizontal stripes.
24595	The flag has horizontal red, white, and blue stripes (top to bottom).
24596	The flag is red and has a yellow disk with 8 yellow rays in the centre.
24597	A white vertical stripe appears at the left, with a red horizontal stripe over a green one at the right.
24598	The flag has black, red, and green horizontal stripes, with a red rising sun on the black stripe.
24599	A yellow crescent and star lie on a blue background in the upper left corner.
24600	The flag has a white crescent on a dark green rectangle with a red border. The colours and the crescent on the flag stand for Islam.
24601	The flag has vertical stripes of green, gold, and red.
24602	A replica of the George Cross, a British medal awarded to Malta for bravery in World War II, appears on a white and red field.
24603	The flag of the Marshall Islands is black.
24604	The flag is green and has a yellow star and crescent in the centre.
24605	The flag's four horizontal stripes are red, blue, yellow, and green (top to bottom).
24606	Mexico's flag, adopted in 1821, features a version of the country's coat of arms.
24607	Flag of Federated States of Micronesia
24608	Moldova's flag has three vertical stripes of blue, yellow and red with the Moldova coat of arms on the centre stripe.
24609	The flag has two horizontal stripes, red and white.
24610	Vertical stripes of red, blue, and red, with gold symbols on the left stripe.
24611	Morocco's national flag was officially adopted in 1915.
24612	The flag has three broad, horizontal stripes of green, black, and yellow separated by narrow white bands.
24613	A large blue triangle is in the upper left corner, and a large green triangle is in the lower right corner.
24614	The flag of Nauru has a blue field bisected by a single yellow stripe.
24615	The flag has two crimson triangles trimmed in blue, one above the other.
24616	The Dutch flag dates from about 1630.
24617	New Zealand's flag, officially adopted in 1902, features the British Union Flag and the constellation Southern Cross.
24618	Nicaragua's flag was adopted in 1908 from that of the United Provinces of Central America.
24619	Horizontal stripes of orange, white, and green; an orange circle on the white stripe.
24620	Nigeria's flag was adopted in 1960.
24621	The Norwegian flag was first approved for use by merchant ships in 1821.
24622	The flag has a vertical red stripe and three horizontal stripes of white, red, and green.
24623	Pakistan's flag has a star and crescent, traditional symbols of Islam.
24624	Panama's flag was adopted in 1903.
24625	The flag is divided diagonally from upper left to lower right.
24626	Paraguay's flag has the coat of arms on the front and the Treasury seal on the back.
24627	Peru's state flag, used by the government, was adopted in 1825.
24628	The Philippine flag features blue for noble ideals, red for courage, and white for peace.
24629	The state flag of Poland, flown by the government, includes the Polish coat of arms.
24630	Portugal's flag has a band of green, which stands for hope; and of red, which symbolizes the blood of the country's heroes.
24631	The left third is white with a vertical series of points on the right side.
24632	Romania's flag has stripes of blue, yellow, and red.
24633	The Russian flag has stripes of white, blue, and red.
24634	The flag has three vertical stripes of red, yellow, and green, with a large black R in the centre.

24635	The flag of St. Kitts and Nevis has a black diagonal stripe with yellow borders separating a green triangle at the top left from a red triangle at the bottom right.
24636	The flag of St. Lucia has a dark-blue background with a black chevron inside a white and yellow triangle in the middle.
24637	The flag is divided into three sections, blue, yellow, and green.
24638	The flag has a blue and a white horizontal stripe.
24639	The flag has green horizontal stripes (for forests and the sea) at the top and bottom; a yellow horizontal stripe (for soil) in the centre; and a red triangle (for the struggle for freedom) near the staff.
24640	The flag of Saudi Arabia was adopted in 1973.
24641	The flag has green, yellow, and red vertical stripes.
24642	Flag of Seychelles
24643	Three horizontal stripes--green, white, and blue.
24644	There are two horizontal stripes, red on top (for equality and brotherhood) and white below (for purity and virtue).
24645	The flag has horizontal stripes of white, blue, and red.
24646	The flag has horizontal stripes of white, blue, and red.
24647	The flag is divided diagonally into two triangles of blue and green, with a yellow stripe running between them.
24648	The light blue flag has a large white star in the centre.
24649	South Africa's flag, adopted in 1994, represents the country's peoples coming together in unity.
24650	Spain's state flag, shown, used by the government, was adopted in 1981.
24651	A yellow lion on a crimson field is a symbol of precolonial Sri Lanka.
24652	Three horizontal stripes of red, white, and black, with a green triangle symbolizing Islam.
24653	The flag has five horizontal stripes of green, white, red, white, and green.
24654	Five horizontal stripes.
24655	The Swedish flag, first used in the mid-1400's, was made official in 1663.
24656	The Swiss flag was used in an earlier form in 1240 by the region of Schwyz.
24657	Syria's flag, which was adopted in 1980, bears traditional Arab colours.
24658	The flag has a red field.
24659	The flag has horizontal stripes of reddish orange, white, and green.
24660	Tanzania's flag was adopted in 1964.
24661	Thailand's flag was adopted in 1917.
24662	The flag has five horizontal stripes, three green and two yellow, with a white star on a red square in the upper left corner.
24663	The flag has a red field and a white canton.
24664	A black stripe, bordered by white stripes, runs across a red field from the upper left to the lower right corner.
24665	The flag has a large white circle on a red field.
24666	Turkey's flag was adopted in 1936.
24667	The flag has three unequal vertical stripes of green, maroon, and green.
24668	Flag of Tuvalu
24669	A white-crested crane is centred on horizontal stripes of black (for Africa), yellow (sunshine), and red (brotherhood).
24670	The Ukrainian flag was adopted in 1992.
24671	The flag has a vertical red stripe and horizontal stripes of green, white, and black.
24672	United Kingdom's flag is known as the British Union Flag or the Union Jack.
24673	The U.S. flag includes 13 red and white stripes.
24674	The flag and the coat of arms of Uruguay were adopted in 1830.
24675	The flag of Uzbekistan has three broad horizontal bands--light blue, white, and light green (top to bottom)--separated by thin red lines.

24676	Vanuatu's flag is divided into three sections, of black, maroon and green, with yellow and black stripes running between them.
24677	The official state flag of the Vatican is divided into two equal vertical stripes of white and yellow.
24678	Venezuela's state flag shown, used by the government, was adopted in 1954.
24679	Vietnam's flag and coat of arms feature a star that stands for Communism.
24680	The flag has a red field with a blue canton in the upper left-hand corner.
24681	Red, white, and black horizontal stripes.
24682	The flag was adopted in 1992 and a coat of arms adopted in 1993.
24683	The flag of Congo (Kinshasa) was adopted in 1997.
24684	The flag has an orange eagle in the upper right corner over three vertical stripes of red (for freedom), black (for the people), and orange (for mineral wealth) on a field of green (for natural resources).
24685	The flag has seven horizontal stripes of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, and green.
24686	Johann Sebastian Bach's composition for the organ,
24687	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart excelled in almost every kind of
24688	Joseph Haydn wrote chamber music, operas, and church music,
24689	Frederic Chopin, a master of piano composition, wrote more
24690	Johannes Brahms is famous for his four symphonies, piano music,
24691	Hector Berlioz was known for his inventive orchestral
24692	Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky was the first Russian composer whose
24693	Franz Schubert wrote many types of music, including symphonies, chamber music, solo piano works, and songs.
24694	Giuseppe Verdi composed some of the most popular operas of all time.
24695	The ratio that appears below each flag represents the relation between the hoist (vertical width) and the fly (horizontal length).
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24727	The ratio that appears below each flag represents the relation between the hoist (vertical width) and the fly (horizontal length).
24728	The baroque period lasted from about 1600 to 1750.
24729	Music of the classical period emphasized balance, clarity, and formal beauty.
24730	The romantic era lasted from about 1820 to 1900.
24731	The romantic era lasted from about 1820 to 1900.
24732	A mercury barometer, left, works on the same principle
24733	An aneroid barometer has a vacuum chamber that expands or contracts with changes in air pressure.
24734	A dry cell consists of a zinc container filled with substances
24735	A 9-volt battery has six individual dry cells.
24736	In a fire-tube boiler, hot gases flow through tubes that are
24737	In a water-tube boiler, hot gases flow over tubes filled
24738	Underside of a Female American Lobster

24739	The harbour porpoise, also called the common porpoise, has a dark grey to black back and a pale grey or white belly.
24740	Flag of Palau
24741	The ratio that appears below each flag represents the relation between the hoist (vertical width) and the fly (horizontal length).
24742	A transaxle delivers engine power to shafts that turn the wheels of a car.
24743	Engine and Drive Train
24744	Parts of an In-Line Skate
24745	A radioactive decay series is the process by which a
24746	The humoral immune response begins with the detection of an
24747	The cell-mediated immune response involves T lymphocytes,
24748	A meshed-tooth zip has two rows of teeth that are joined or
24749	An atom becomes an ion when it gains or loses an electron and so acquires an electric charge.
24750	Metals, such as copper wire, are good conductors because they have a large number of free electrons.
24751	An electric circuit is a path that electric current can
24752	Videotape recorders record video signals in helical (diagonal) tracks on the tape.
24753	Nuclear fusion releases large amounts of radiation.
24754	Nuclear fission releases several types of radiation, including
24755	The accordion is played by stretching and compressing the
24756	An alligator's body is suited for life on land and in water.
24757	A group of impalas bounds across a grassland in Kenya.
24758	The nine-banded armadillo has a protective shell of nine narrow bands of bony plates that slide upon one another.
24759	An Audubon painting of pileated woodpeckers shows the realistic, colourful style of the artist and naturalist.
24760	Female baboons take loving care of their young.
24761	The bagpipe is an instrument that consists of a leather bag fitted with five wooden pipes.
24762	The balalaika is plucked with the fingers or a pick called a plectrum.
24763	Bananas grow in many warm regions.
24764	The banjo is a stringed musical instrument played with the fingers or with a pick called a plectrum.
24765	The bass is the largest stringed instrument played with a bow.
24766	The sight of a flying bat frightens many people unnecessarily.
24767	After cutting down a tree, a beaver moves it to a nearby pond.
24768	Orchestra Chimes
24769	The boa constrictor can swallow animals bigger than its head because the bones of its jaws can spread far apart.
24770	Musicians usually play bongo drums in Latin-American music.
24771	The American buffalo cares for its young until the calf is about 3 years old.
24772	The bugle is a wind instrument made of brass or copper.
24773	The organ-pipe cactus has stems that resemble the pipes of an organ.
24774	The cardinal is a popular songbird of North America.
24775	The cello, or violoncello, became popular as a solo instrument
24776	The cheetah hunts by prowling quietly through grass until it nears its prey.
24777	The chipmunk uses pouches in its cheeks to carry nuts and seeds to its burrow.
24778	The clarinet is a popular woodwind instrument.
24779	The conga drum is popular in Latin-American music.
24780	The coyote lives in most areas of the United States, Canada,
24781	A crocodile's body is long, low and cigar-shaped.
24782	Labrador Retriever

24783	Pointer
24784	English Springer Spaniel
24785	Weimaraner
24786	Greyhound
24787	Afghan Hound
24788	Basset Hound
24789	Skye Terrier
24790	Pomeranian
24791	Bulldog
24792	Poodle
24793	Old English Sheepdog
24794	A drum set consists of a number of drums of different sizes and types, along with cymbals.
24795	Timpani are among the largest drums and are generally played in symphony orchestras.
24796	Flamingos live in marshy areas in many parts of the world.
24797	The flute is a woodwind instrument popular in bands and orchestras.
24798	The grey fox is the only member of the dog family that frequently climbs trees.
24799	The French horn is a metal tube coiled into a circular shape.
24800	Thomson's gazelle is an animal with a light fawn-coloured back and white underside separated by a dark band along its flanks.
24801	The gibbon is the smallest member of the ape family.
24802	The Gila monster is a poisonous lizard found in deserts of the Southwest.
24803	Giraffes live in small groups on African grasslands.
24804	Two bony "horns" grow from a giraffe's skull.
24805	The glockenspiel produces a clear, bell-like sound.
24806	The gorilla is the largest kind of ape.
24807	Grapes are grown in many parts of the world.
24808	A massive grizzly bear rises up on its hind legs.
24809	An acoustic guitar produces sounds when a musician plucks or strums its six strings.
24810	An electric guitar produces sounds by electronic amplification.
24811	A golden hamster is light reddish-brown with white underparts.
24812	The harmonica is a small wind instrument with reeds that produce tones when the player exhales or inhales into the holes.
24813	The harp is a large stringed instrument.
24814	A harpsichord is a musical instrument that looks somewhat like a small piano.
24815	A river hippopotamus has a stout, barrel-shaped body, short legs and a huge head.
24816	The spotted hyena has massive, powerful jaws and strong teeth that can crack even large bones.
24817	A joey (young kangaroo) spends the first several months of its life inside its mother's pouch.
24818	A female koala carries her joey (young) on her back.
24819	Komodo dragons are Indonesian lizards.
24820	The Australian frilled lizard frightens enemies away by opening its mouth with a hiss and unfolding the large frill that encircles its head.
24821	The llama has thick hair and a long neck and looks somewhat like a small camel.
24822	The lute is an ancient stringed instrument.
24823	The mandolin has been popular for hundreds of years,
24824	Moose live in northern regions that have dense forests and many lakes and swamps.
24825	The oboe is a high-pitched woodwind instrument.
24826	Pipe organs may have several thousand pipes.
24827	The ostrich is the world's largest bird.
24828	The North American otter lives in burrows along the banks of rivers and feeds primarily on fish and crayfish.
24829	Great horned owl (Bubo virginianus).

24830	Snowy owl (<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>).
24831	A red panda weighs only from 2.7 to 5.4 kilograms.
24832	A male peacock can spread the feathers on its back into a beautiful fan.
24833	Adult penguins provide food and warmth for their young.
24834	The piccolo is the smallest of the woodwind instruments.
24835	Pigeons are common in most large cities.
24836	The platypus has a broad, flat tail and webbed feet that help in swimming.
24837	The hardy polar bear lives along the frozen shores and in the icy waters of the Arctic Ocean.
24838	The Indian python grows to about 6 metres in length.
24839	A young cottontail sits motionless to escape hunters, but hops away
24840	An angora rabbit is bred for its fur.
24841	A raccoon has a "mask" of black hair around its eyes.
24842	Rats are small, furry mammals that have plagued human beings for centuries.
24843	A recorder has a whistle mouthpiece and holes that the musician covers and uncovers to play different notes.
24844	The reindeer lives in Arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and North America.
24845	The white rhinoceros is the largest kind of rhinoceros.
24846	The saxophone is a woodwind instrument made of brass.
24847	A sea otter swims mostly on its back, paddling with its flipper-shaped hind feet.
24848	The world's largest tree, according to volume of wood, is the General Sherman Tree, shown, in Sequoia National Park in California.
24849	Sheep provide clothing and food for people.
24850	The sitar is used primarily to play classical music of northern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.
24851	The striped skunk sprays an enemy only after giving a warning by growling and stamping its front feet.
24852	The snow leopard has pale hair with brown spots.
24853	The Tasmanian devil is a fierce animal of the Australian island of Tasmania.
24854	The tiger's colouration helps conceal the animal in its natural surroundings.
24855	The striped toad of South America, like most species of toads, has dry, warty skin.
24856	A triangle is a steel percussion instrument shaped like a
24857	The trombone is an important brass instrument in both popular and classical music.
24858	The trumpet is a popular brass instrument with a brilliant tone.
24859	The upright tuba is used in the brass section of symphony orchestras.
24860	The ukulele looks somewhat like a small guitar.
24861	The razor sharp teeth of the common vampire bat are perfect for feeding on the blood of warm-blooded animals.
24862	The walrus has long tusks that it uses mainly for defence.
24863	The timber wolf lives in forests of northern Asia, Europe, and North America.
24864	The xylophone is a percussion instrument.
24865	Zebras live in eastern and southern Africa.
24866	George Frideric Handel is best known for his dramatic vocal compositions called oratorios.
24867	Cymbals
24868	English Horn
24869	Flugelhorn
24870	Gong
24871	Vibraphone
24872	The chairs shown here rank among the furniture masterpieces of the
24873	The chairs shown here rank among the furniture masterpieces of the
24874	The bamboo is a type of giant grass that grows in groves.
24875	Christopher Columbus has been depicted by many artists over the years.
24876	Some breeds of dogs have unusual characteristics.

24877	The artist draws a picture by cutting through an
24878	The pine-tree shilling was a silver coin used in the English Colonies in America.
24879	Reproduction in ferns involves two forms of the plant.
24880	The highest American military decoration is the Medal of Honor,
24881	European decorations and orders
24882	Orders of Canada and Mexico
24883	Rembrandt's self-portraits form a vivid record of his life.
24884	The artist cuts a design into a metal plate with a sharp
24885	A British one-pound coin has a picture of Queen Elizabeth II on the front and a symbol of a part of Great Britain on the back.
24886	Two propaganda versions of Adolf Hitler show the German dictator from opposite viewpoints.
24887	Marsupials are born at an extremely immature stage of development.
24888	More than 20,000 species of orchids grow in most parts of the world.
24889	Blowing glass without the use of moulds involves several steps.
24890	Igneous rock forms from hardened magma.
24891	Hardening of various plant, animal, and mineral materials results in sedimentary rock.
24892	Metamorphic rock forms when any kind of rock undergoes changes as a
24893	The Arctic landscape changes dramatically with the seasons.
24894	The coconut, fruit of the coconut palm, is one of the largest of all
24895	Modern surgery is a team effort.
24896	Stonehenge was probably used as a tribal gathering place and a religious centre by ancient inhabitants of England.
24897	Heart (front) MultiViews
24898	Aorta (front)
24899	Coronary arteries (front)
24900	Coronary veins (front)
24901	Inferior vena cava (front)
24902	Pulmonary artery (front)
24903	Right atrium (front)
24904	Superior vena cava (front)
24905	Ventricles (front)
24906	Heart (back) MultiViews
24907	Aorta (back)
24908	Coronary arteries (back)
24909	Coronary arteries (back)
24910	Inferior vena cava (back)
24911	Left atrium (back)
24912	Pulmonary artery (back)
24913	Right atrium (back)
24914	Superior vena cava (back)
24915	Ventricles (back)
24916	Heart (cutaway) MultiViews
24917	Aorta (cutaway)
24918	Aortic valve
24919	Mitral valve
24920	Inferior vena cava (cutaway)
24921	Left atrium (cutaway)
24922	Left ventricle
24923	Pulmonary artery (cutaway)
24924	Right atrium (cutaway)
24925	Right ventricle

24926	Superior vena cava (cutaway)
24927	Tricuspid valve
24928	Digestive system MultiViews
24929	Oesophagus
24930	Gallbladder and ducts
24931	Large intestine
24932	Liver
24933	Mouth
24934	Pancreas
24935	Salivary glands
24936	Small intestine
24937	Stomach
24938	Brain (left hemisphere) MultiViews
24939	Brainstem
24940	Cerebellum (left hemisphere)
24941	Frontal lobe
24942	Parietal lobe
24943	Occipital lobe
24944	Temporal lobe
24945	Brain (cutaway) MultiViews
24946	Cerebellum (cutaway)
24947	Cerebral cortex (cutaway)
24948	Corpus callosum
24949	Hypothalamus
24950	Medulla
24951	Midbrain
24952	Pituitary gland
24953	Pons
24954	Thalamus
24955	Immune system MultiViews
24956	Bone marrow
24957	Lymphatic vessels
24958	Lymph nodes
24959	Thymus
24960	Spleen
24961	Cerebral cortex (left hemisphere)
24962	Peruvian and Egyptian mummies show how these ancient peoples
24963	Computerized tomography (CT) aids in detecting brain tumours
24964	Interesting facts about dinosaurs
24965	Kinds of dinosaurs
24966	Kinds of dinosaurs
24967	Kinds of dinosaurs
24968	Kinds of dinosaurs
24969	Working dogs serve people in many ways.
24970	Sporting dogs include breeds of pointers, setters, retrievers, and spaniels.
24971	There are more than 20 different breeds of hounds throughout the world.
24972	There are over 20 recognized breeds of terrier.
24973	Toy dogs consist of 17 small breeds kept as pets.
24974	Nonsporting dogs are breeds kept chiefly as pets.
24975	Historically, these hardy dogs were used to keep grazing cattle and sheep from straying, and to protect the livestock from wolves.

24976	The Second Anglo-Boer War [1899-1902] began with sieges and commando raids but ended as a war of attrition.
24977	Anzac forces landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey during
24978	The Arabian Peninsula lies in southwestern Asia.
24979	Aborigines arrived in Australia at least 50,000 years ago.
24980	Field and positions
24981	Each of the games in the billiards family has a distinctive
24982	Burke and Wills led a well-equipped expedition through the dry, barren centre of Australia.
24983	English Civil War, 1642-1651
24984	The Forrest brothers explored much of Western Australia between
24985	The Great Trek into the interior of South Africa started in the
24986	A hockey field is divided into two halves by a solid centre
24987	The Norman kings
24988	The House of Tudor
24989	The House of Saxe-Coburg and Windsor
24990	Squatters in Australia, looking for new grazing lands,
24991	Suez Canal
24992	Roman Britain had a good network of roads connecting the major towns and forts.
24993	Recreational vehicles provide living quarters for people who are
24994	Poisonous snakes
24995	Nonpoisonous snakes
24996	A symbol is a sign that stands for an idea or an object.
24997	Birds of Europe
24998	Birds of Europe
24999	Birds of Europe
25000	Birds of Europe
25001	Birds of Europe
25002	Birds of Europe
25003	Birds of Asia
25004	Birds of Asia
25005	Birds of Asia
25006	Birds of Asia
25007	Birds of Africa
25008	Birds of Africa
25009	Birds of North America
25010	Birds of North America
25011	Birds of North America
25012	Birds of Central and South America
25013	Birds of Central and South America
25014	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25015	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25016	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25017	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25018	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25019	Birds of Australia and New Zealand
25020	Birds of Oceanic Islands
25021	Birds of Oceanic Islands
25022	Eucalypts
25023	Falcons
25024	Fish of the southern seas
25025	Fish of the southern seas

25026	Fish of temperate fresh waters
25027	Fish of temperate fresh waters
25028	Needleleaf forest flowers
25029	Broadleaf forest flowers
25030	Broadleaf forest flowers
25031	Flowers of grasslands
25032	Flowers of scrub
25033	Flowers of the desert
25034	Flowers of the desert
25035	Flowers of the desert
25036	Kangaroos vary greatly in size.
25037	Sparrows
25038	Broadleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25039	Broadleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25040	Broadleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25041	Broadleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25042	Broadleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25043	Needleleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25044	Needleleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25045	Needleleaf trees of the Northern Hemisphere
25046	Trees of Australia and New Zealand
25047	Trees of Australia and New Zealand
25048	Trees of Australia and New Zealand
25049	Trees of Australia and New Zealand
25050	Trees of Australia and New Zealand
25051	Vultures
25052	Warblers
25053	Wrens
25054	Wrens
25055	Birds of North America
25056	Flowers of scrub
25057	Falcons
25058	Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.
25059	Guglielmo Marconi centred his life around wireless telegraphy.
25060	The first letter of the alphabet.
25061	The second letter of the alphabet.
25062	The third letter of the alphabet.
25063	The fourth letter of the alphabet.
25064	The fifth letter of the alphabet.
25065	The sixth letter of the alphabet.
25066	The seventh letter of the alphabet.
25067	The eighth letter of the alphabet.
25068	The ninth letter of the alphabet.
25069	The 10th letter of the alphabet.
25070	The 11th letter of the alphabet.
25071	The 12th letter of the alphabet.
25072	The 13th letter of the alphabet.
25073	The 14th letter of the alphabet.
25074	The 15th letter of the alphabet.
25075	The 16th letter of the alphabet.
25076	The 17th letter of the alphabet.

25077	The 18th letter of the alphabet.
25078	The 19th letter of the alphabet.
25079	The 20th letter of the alphabet.
25080	The 21st letter of the alphabet.
25081	The 22nd letter of the alphabet.
25082	The 23rd letter of the alphabet.
25083	The 24th letter of the alphabet.
25084	The 25th letter of the alphabet.
25085	The 26th letter of the alphabet.
25086	Some of the earth's most marvellous living things, including the ones shown in these photographs, are endangered species.
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25089	Three types of Australopithecus
25090	Common minerals with metallic lustre
25091	Common minerals with metallic lustre
25092	Common minerals with metallic lustre
25093	Common minerals with metallic lustre
25094	Common minerals with nonmetallic lustre
25095	Common minerals with nonmetallic lustre
25096	Common minerals with nonmetallic lustre
25097	Common minerals with nonmetallic lustre
25098	Body of an oyster
25099	Parts of an oyster shell
25100	Pluto is so far from Earth that even powerful telescopes reveal little detail of its surface.
25101	Launch vehicles that made history
25102	Launch vehicles that made history
25103	Today's launch vehicles
25104	Today's launch vehicles
25105	Today's launch vehicles
25106	Measuring tools
25107	Cutting tools
25108	Drilling tools
25109	Fastening tools
25110	Sanding tools
25111	Aircraft take off from and land on the flight deck of a
25112	The alimentary canal is a tube through which food is taken into the body and digested.
25113	Body of an Ant
25114	The target used in target archery competitions has 10 scoring
25115	Bark consists of inner bark and outer bark.
25116	The bassoon is a woodwind instrument used primarily in orchestras.
25117	Head and Body of a Worker Bee
25118	Birds of Africa
25119	Birds of Central and South America
25120	Birds of the Arctic
25121	Birds of the Arctic
25122	This view of a female domestic pigeon shows the chief
25123	Kinds of Bird Nests
25124	Car Brakes

25125	Mechanical brakes are commonly used on bicycle wheels.
25126	Butterflies of the World
25127	A coaxial cable consists of one or more conductors called coaxials.
25128	Various types of cables play an important role in everyday life.
25129	The cacao tree bears pods on short stems close to the trunk.
25130	Cancer starts to spread when one or more cancer cells break away from the original tumour and enter the circulatory system through a blood or lymph vessel.
25131	The cannon-ball tree is a South American tree with pink or reddish flowers.
25132	Car racing flags signal the start and finish of a race.
25133	This diagram illustrates the major systems of a car with a left-hand drive, front-mounted petrol engine; an automatic transmission; and front-wheel drive.
25134	Coats of Cats
25135	Eyes of a Cat
25136	Spongy footpads enable a cat to walk quietly.
25137	How Chewing Gum Is Made
25138	A clearinghouse is an institution used by banks to settle their debts with one another.
25139	Costumes of North and South America
25140	Traditional costumes of many lands are shown in these illustrations. Such styles of clothing developed over hundreds of years. Many of the costumes shown are no longer worn, or are worn only as part of celebrations during festivals and holidays.
25141	Body of a Crab
25142	A croquet player scores a point by hitting the ball through a
25143	A crustacean's body has three main parts: head, thorax, and
25144	A dehumidifier removes moisture from the air.
25145	Spruance class destroyers of the United States Navy are used
25146	Parts of the Digestive System
25147	Types of Distillation
25148	Body of a Common Dolphin
25149	The waves in the fluid that fills the ducts of the cochlea,
25150	This diagram shows a highly simplified ecosystem.
25151	This view of a female African elephant shows the animal's skeleton and some of its internal organs.
25152	The visible parts of the eyeball are the white sclera and the coloured iris.
25153	The retina has cells called rods and cones, which
25154	Types of Firearms
25155	This view of a yellow perch shows the chief internal organs found in
25156	This illustration shows five of the many ways of rigging a
25157	Some Fishing Tackle
25158	How Flour Is Milled
25159	Frigates
25160	A fuel cell has two electrical terminals called electrodes.
25161	Some Popular House Plants
25162	The main parts of a hearing aid are shown in this diagram of a behind-the-ear aid.
25163	A jockey's equipment includes a saddle; whip; boots; goggles; a crash helmet; and a jacket and cap.
25164	A hotbed protects plants grown during cold weather.
25165	How Ice Cream Is Made
25166	Almost all professional and many amateur rinks are laid out
25167	Offside plays rank among the most common hockey violations.
25168	An igloo was often made of blocks of snow that spiralled upward to
25169	Steelmakers cast molten steel into blocks called

25170	How Steel Is Shaped and Finished
25171	How Steel Is Shaped and Finished
25172	In an open-hearth furnace, the charge is melted by flames
25173	Inside a Typical Green Leaf
25174	Vein Patterns
25175	Kinds of Lettuce
25176	Although mammals differ greatly in size and shape, they all
25177	Missile Boat
25178	The mouth is adapted for taking in food.
25179	Fission Nuclear Weapons
25180	The oesophagus connects the throat with the stomach.
25181	Crude oil is obtained from oil shale by a process called retorting.
25182	Artists' paint is made by mixing powdered colours called pigments with a substance called a binder; the binder holds the particles
25183	Trains ride on flanged wheels.
25184	How Rain Forms
25185	Breathing
25186	A bolt action rifle is generally used for hunting or target shooting.
25187	Rope consists of many fibres that have been spun into yarns.
25188	Most ruminants have a stomach with four compartments: the rumen,reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.
25189	Saddles are designed for specific purposes, such as riding, racing, and
25190	Parts of a Sailing Boat
25191	Types of Sailing Boats
25192	Kinds of Saws
25193	External and Internal Senses
25194	Body of a Shark
25195	Shipping companies fly a private flag, called a house flag, to identify the ships they own or operate.
25196	Phoenician and Greek Ships
25197	Scuba divers carry tanks of compressed air.
25198	Breath-hold divers usually use a face mask and flippers in addition to a snorkel.
25199	This drawing of a male water moccasin shows the skeleton and internal organs.
25200	The human stomach is shaped somewhat like the letter J. The cutaway view shows the mucous membrane that lines the organ, and the three muscle layers of the stomach wall.
25201	To obtain raw sugar from sugar cane, processors first wash
25202	How Sulphur Is Obtained
25203	Some kinds of swans
25204	Various types of swords have played a role in the warfare of many civilizations.
25205	A table tennis table is divided into halves by a low net.
25206	This diagram of a U.S. Army M1A1 main battle tank shows the position of the crew members, as well as some parts of the vehicle.
25207	An intercontinental call from the United States to the
25208	A telephone handset includes a transmitter or microphone,
25209	A colour television receiver picks up television signals with its receiving aerial.
25210	Colour television transmission begins with a television camera.
25211	A camera tube produces a video signal for one of the primary colours.
25212	Other Types of Thermometers
25213	The steam engine provided a completely new source of power for transportation during the 1800's.
25214	By the early 1900's, engine-powered vehicles had revolutionized transportation.
25215	Most of today's forms of public transportation had taken shape by the 1930's.

25216	A tunnel-boring machine digs into rock with attachments called disc cutters.
25217	Plant Parts Used as Vegetables
25218	Some kinds of whales
25219	Sea birds and birds of the the Antarctic
25220	The Frasch method of mining sulphur involves pumping hot
25221	Commonwealth of Nations
25222	European Union, in 1995, had 15 members.
25223	The Great Barrier Reef stretches along the eastern coast of Queensland.
25224	The British colonial empire spanned two eras.
25225	The Amazon rainforest covers much of northern South America.
25226	The Gobi is a huge desert that stretches across part of southern Mongolia and northern China.
25227	The Himalaya, the world's highest mountain range, forms a great natural barrier between the Tibetan plateau of China, and India and Nepal.
25228	The Kuroshio flows north from the Philippine Sea to the coast of Japan.
25229	The earliest fossils and other remains of prehistoric people have been found in Africa, Asia, and Europe.
25230	Many boomerangs are made of wood, such as the Australian ones shown here.
25231	The Arab world has both a political and a linguistic (language-related) definition.
25232	The Aztec empire had its capital at Tenochtitlan, which stood on the site of present-day Mexico City.
25233	Grand Canyon National Park
25234	The land of the Maya included parts of present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and all of Belize.
25235	The Panama Canal cuts through the Isthmus of Panama.
25236	Ancient Rome began to expand during the 300's B.C. and by 275 B.C. ruled much of Italy.
25237	The Suez Canal shortens sea voyages between the Atlantic and Indian oceans.
25238	The weather in the Northern Hemisphere is greatly influenced by the movements of air masses.
25239	Yellowstone National Park
25240	The Panama Canal shortens sea voyages between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
25241	Location of the Panama Canal Zone
25242	The Roman Empire grew weaker during the A.D. 300's.
25243	World
25244	Population density in Egypt
25245	Average January temperatures in Egypt
25246	Average July temperatures in Egypt
25247	Average yearly precipitation in Egypt
25248	Economy in Egypt
25249	Population density in Greece
25250	Average January temperatures in Greece
25251	Average July temperatures in Greece
25252	Average yearly precipitation in Greece
25253	Economy in Greece
25254	Population density in Ireland
25255	Average January temperatures in Ireland
25256	Average July temperatures in Ireland
25257	Average yearly precipitation in Ireland
25258	Economy in Ireland
25259	Population density in Malaysia
25260	Average yearly precipitation in Malaysia
25261	Economy in Malaysia
25262	Population density in the Philippines

25263	Average yearly precipitation in the Philippines
25264	Economy in the Philippines
25265	Population density in Spain
25266	Average January temperatures in Spain
25267	Average July temperatures in Spain
25268	Average yearly precipitation in Spain
25269	Economy in Spain
25270	Population density in Sweden
25271	Average January temperatures in Sweden
25272	Average July temperatures in Sweden
25273	Average yearly precipitation in Sweden
25274	Economy in Sweden
25275	Bermuda
25276	India states
25277	Ireland Counties
25278	Malaysia States
25279	Northern Ireland Districts
25280	Scotland Unit. Author.
25281	South Africa Provinces
25282	Wales Unit. Author.
25283	Canada
25284	United States
25285	Afghanistan
25286	Africa
25287	Albania
25288	Algeria
25289	Andorra
25290	Angola
25291	Antarctica
25292	Antigua and Barbuda
25293	Argentina
25294	Armenia
25295	Asia
25296	Australia and the Pacific
25297	Austria
25298	Azerbaijan
25299	Bahamas
25300	Bahrain
25301	Bangladesh
25302	Barbados
25303	Belarus
25304	Belgium
25305	Belize
25306	Benin
25307	Bhutan
25308	Bolivia
25309	Bosnia-Herzegovina
25310	Botswana
25311	Brazil
25312	Brunei
25313	Bulgaria

25314	Burkina Faso
25315	Burma
25316	Burundi
25317	Cambodia
25318	Cameroon
25319	Canada
25320	Cape Verde
25321	Central African Republic
25322	Chad
25323	Chile
25324	China
25325	Colombia
25326	Comoros
25327	Congo (Brazzaville)
25328	Costa Rica
25329	Croatia
25330	Cuba
25331	Cyprus
25332	Czech Republic
25333	Denmark
25334	Djibouti
25335	Dominica
25336	Dominican Republic
25337	Ecuador
25338	Egypt
25339	El Salvador
25340	Equatorial Guinea
25341	Eritrea
25342	Estonia
25343	Ethiopia
25344	Europe
25345	Fiji
25346	Finland
25347	France
25348	French Guiana
25349	Gabon
25350	Gambia
25351	Georgia (Asia)
25352	Germany
25353	Ghana
25354	Greece
25355	Greenland
25356	Grenada
25357	Guatemala
25358	Guinea
25359	Guinea-Bissau
25360	Guyana
25361	Haiti
25362	Honduras
25363	Hungary
25364	Iceland

25365	India
25366	Indonesia
25367	Iran
25368	Iraq
25369	Ireland
25370	Israel
25371	Italy
25372	Ivory Coast
25373	Jamaica
25374	Japan
25375	Jordan
25376	Kazakstan
25377	Kenya
25378	Kiribati
25379	Korea
25380	Kuwait
25381	Kyrgyzstan
25382	Laos
25383	Latvia
25384	Lebanon
25385	Lesotho
25386	Liberia
25387	Libya
25388	Liechtenstein
25389	Lithuania
25390	Luxembourg
25391	Macedonia
25392	Madagascar
25393	Malawi
25394	Malaysia
25395	Maldives
25396	Mali
25397	Malta
25398	Mauritania
25399	Mauritius
25400	Mexico
25401	Moldova
25402	Monaco
25403	Mongolia
25404	Morocco
25405	Mozambique
25406	Namibia
25407	Nauru
25408	Nepal
25409	Netherlands
25410	New Zealand
25411	Nicaragua
25412	Niger
25413	Nigeria
25414	North America
25415	Norway

25416	Oman
25417	Pacific Islands
25418	Pakistan
25419	Panama
25420	Papua New Guinea
25421	Paraguay
25422	Peru
25423	Philippines
25424	Poland
25425	Portugal
25426	Puerto Rico
25427	Qatar
25428	Romania
25429	Russia
25430	Rwanda
25431	San Marino
25432	Sao Tome and Principe
25433	Saudi Arabia
25434	Senegal
25435	Seychelles
25436	Sierra Leone
25437	Singapore
25438	Slovakia
25439	Slovenia
25440	Solomon Islands
25441	Somalia
25442	South Africa
25443	South America
25444	Spain
25445	Sri Lanka
25446	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
25447	St. Lucia
25448	St. Kitts and Nevis
25449	Sudan
25450	Suriname
25451	Swaziland
25452	Sweden
25453	Switzerland
25454	Syria
25455	Taiwan
25456	Tajikistan
25457	Tanzania
25458	Thailand
25459	Togo
25460	Tonga
25461	Trinidad and Tobago
25462	Tunisia
25463	Turkey
25464	Turkmenistan
25465	Tuvalu
25466	Uganda

25467	Ukraine
25468	United States
25469	United Arab Emirates
25470	United Kingdom
25471	Uruguay
25472	Uzbekistan
25473	Vanuatu
25474	Vatican City
25475	Venezuela
25476	Vietnam
25477	Virgin Islands
25478	West Indies
25479	Western Samoa
25480	World
25481	Yemen
25482	Yugoslavia
25483	Congo (Kinshasa)
25484	Zambia
25485	Zimbabwe
25486	Australia (country)
25487	Marshall Islands
25488	Micronesia
25489	Palau
25490	Population density in Africa
25491	Average January temperatures in Africa
25492	Average July temperatures in Africa
25493	Average yearly precipitation in Africa
25494	Agriculture and fishing in Africa
25495	Mining and manufacturing in Africa
25496	Population density in Asia
25497	Average January temperatures in Asia
25498	Average July temperatures in Asia
25499	Average yearly precipitation in Asia
25500	Agriculture and fishing in Asia
25501	Mining and manufacturing in Asia
25502	Population density in Australia
25503	Average January temperatures in Australia
25504	Average July temperatures in Australia
25505	Average yearly precipitation in Australia
25506	Agriculture and fishing in Australia
25507	Mining and manufacturing in Australia
25508	Population density in Europe
25509	Average January temperatures in Europe
25510	Average July temperatures in Europe
25511	Average yearly precipitation in Europe
25512	Agriculture and fishing in Europe
25513	Mining and manufacturing in Europe
25514	Population density in North America
25515	Average January temperatures in North America
25516	Average July temperatures in North America
25517	Average yearly precipitation in North America

25518	Agriculture and fishing in North America
25519	Mining and manufacturing in North America
25520	Population density in South America
25521	Average January temperatures in South America
25522	Average July temperatures in South America
25523	Average yearly precipitation in South America
25524	Agriculture and fishing in South America
25525	Mining and manufacturing in South America
25526	Population density in Brazil
25527	Average January temperatures in Brazil
25528	Average July temperatures in Brazil
25529	Average yearly precipitation in Brazil
25530	Economy in Brazil
25531	Population density in Canada
25532	Average January temperatures in Canada
25533	Average July temperatures in Canada
25534	Average yearly precipitation in Canada
25535	Economy in Canada
25536	Population density in China
25537	Average January temperatures in China
25538	Average July temperatures in China
25539	Average yearly precipitation in China
25540	Economy in China
25541	Population density in France
25542	Average January temperatures in France
25543	Average July temperatures in France
25544	Average yearly precipitation in France
25545	Economy in France
25546	Population density in Germany
25547	Average January temperatures in Germany
25548	Average July temperatures in Germany
25549	Average yearly precipitation in Germany
25550	Economy in Germany
25551	Population density in India
25552	Average January temperatures in India
25553	Average July temperatures in India
25554	Average yearly precipitation in India
25555	Economy in India
25556	Population density in Italy
25557	Average January temperatures in Italy
25558	Average July temperatures in Italy
25559	Average yearly precipitation in Italy
25560	Economy in Italy
25561	Population density in Japan
25562	Average January temperatures in Japan
25563	Average July temperatures in Japan
25564	Average yearly precipitation in Japan
25565	Economy in Japan
25566	Population density in Mexico
25567	Average January temperatures in Mexico
25568	Average July temperatures in Mexico

25569	Average yearly precipitation in Mexico
25570	Economy in Mexico
25571	Population density in Russia
25572	Average January temperatures in Russia
25573	Average July temperatures in Russia
25574	Average yearly precipitation in Russia
25575	Economy in Russia
25576	Population density in South Africa
25577	Average January temperatures in South Africa
25578	Average July temperatures in South Africa
25579	Average yearly precipitation in South Africa
25580	Population density in the United Kingdom
25581	Average January temperatures in the United Kingdom
25582	Average July temperatures in the United Kingdom
25583	Average yearly precipitation in the United Kingdom
25584	Economy in the United Kingdom
25585	Population density in the United States
25586	Average January temperatures in the United States
25587	Average July temperatures in the United States
25588	Average yearly precipitation in the United States
25589	Economy in the United States
25590	Atlanta: City and points of interest
25591	Beijing: City and points of interest
25592	Greater Berlin
25593	Central Berlin
25594	Greater Boston
25595	Downtown Boston
25596	Greater Chicago
25597	Downtown Chicago
25598	Dallas: City and points of interest
25599	Detroit: City and points of interest
25600	Houston: City and points of interest
25601	Greater London
25602	Central London
25603	Greater Los Angeles
25604	Los Angeles: City and points of interest
25605	Greater Mexico City
25606	Central Mexico City
25607	Greater Montreal
25608	Downtown Montreal
25609	Moscow: City and points of interest
25610	New York City: The five boroughs
25611	New York City: Uptown
25612	New York City: Midtown
25613	New York City: Downtown
25614	Greater Paris
25615	Central Paris
25616	Greater Philadelphia
25617	Downtown Philadelphia
25618	Phoenix: City and points of interest
25619	Greater Rome

25620	Central Rome
25621	San Antonio: City and points of interest
25622	San Diego: City and points of interest
25623	San Francisco Bay area
25624	San Francisco: City and points of interest
25625	Metropolis of Tokyo
25626	Central Tokyo
25627	Toronto: City and points of interest
25628	Washington, D.C. area
25629	Washington, D.C.: City and points of interest
25630	Agriculture and fishing in South Africa
25631	Mining and manufacturing in South Africa
25632	Terrain of Africa
25633	Terrain of Asia
25634	Terrain of Australia
25635	Terrain of Europe
25636	Terrain of North America
25637	Terrain of South America
25638	New South Wales
25639	Northern Territory
25640	Queensland
25641	South Australia
25642	Tasmania
25643	Victoria
25644	Western Australia
25645	Andhra Pradesh
25646	Arunachal Pradesh
25647	Assam
25648	Bihar
25649	Goa
25650	Gujarat
25651	Haryana
25652	Himachal Pradesh
25653	Jammu and Kashmir
25654	Karnataka
25655	Kerala
25656	Madhya Pradesh
25657	Maharashtra
25658	Manipur
25659	Maghalaya
25660	Mizoram
25661	Nagaland
25662	Orissa
25663	Punjab
25664	Rajasthan
25665	Sikkim
25666	Tamil Nadu
25667	Tripura
25668	Uttar Pradesh
25669	West Bengal
25670	England Counties

25671	Hong Kong region
25672	Hong Kong city
25673	Greater New Orleans
25674	Downtown New Orleans
25675	Seoul: City and points of interest
25676	Arctic Ocean
25677	Atlantic Ocean
25678	Indian Ocean
25679	Pacific Ocean
25680	Guam
25681	Netherlands Antilles
25682	Alberta
25683	British Columbia
25684	Manitoba
25685	New Brunswick
25686	Newfoundland
25687	Northwest Territories
25688	Nova Scotia
25689	Ontario
25690	Prince Edward Island
25691	Quebec
25692	Saskatchewan
25693	Yukon Territory
25694	Alabama
25695	Alaska
25696	Arizona
25697	Arkansas
25698	California
25699	Colorado
25700	Connecticut
25701	Delaware
25702	Florida
25703	Georgia (U.S.)
25704	Hawaii
25705	Idaho
25706	Illinois
25707	Indiana
25708	Iowa
25709	Kansas
25710	Kentucky
25711	Louisiana
25712	Maine
25713	Maryland
25714	Massachusetts
25715	Michigan
25716	Minnesota
25717	Mississippi
25718	Missouri
25719	Montana
25720	Nebraska
25721	Nevada

25722	New Hampshire
25723	New Jersey
25724	New Mexico
25725	New York
25726	North Carolina
25727	North Dakota
25728	Ohio
25729	Oklahoma
25730	Oregon
25731	Pennsylvania
25732	Rhode Island
25733	South Carolina
25734	South Dakota
25735	Tennessee
25736	Texas
25737	Utah
25738	Vermont
25739	Virginia
25740	Washington
25741	West Virginia
25742	Wisconsin
25743	Wyoming
25744	Athens
25745	Belfast
25746	Calgary
25747	Dublin
25748	Edmonton
25749	Honolulu
25750	Jerusalem
25751	Jerusalem-Old City
25752	Louisville
25753	Ottawa
25754	Quebec City
25755	Regina
25756	City of Singapore
25757	Sydney
25758	Sydney Downtown
25759	Vancouver
25760	Venice
25761	Winnipeg
25762	Baltimore
25763	Cincinnati: City and points of interest
25764	Cleveland: City and points of interest
25765	Columbus: City and points of interest
25766	Denver: City and points of interest
25767	Indianapolis: City and points of interest
25768	Jacksonville: City and points of interest
25769	Kansas City: City and points of interest
25770	Memphis: City and points of interest
25771	Miami: City and points of interest
25772	Milwaukee: City and points of interest

25773	Minneapolis: City and points of interest
25774	Pittsburgh: City and points of interest
25775	San Jose: City and points of interest
25776	Seattle: City and points of interest
25777	St. Louis: City and points of interest
25778	The phenomenon called the Doppler effect changes the pitch of sound waves when the source of the sound is moving relative to the listener.
25779	When a bird flies, its wings make two kinds of movements.
25780	Vertebrates must digest and absorb nutrients.
25781	Space shuttles carry artificial satellites, space probes, and other heavy loads into orbit around the earth.
25782	A camera is basically a box with a lens at one end and a film at the other.
25783	A canal connects two bodies of water that usually have different water levels.
25784	Bees make honey because it provides an important food source for them.
25785	Five kinds of eclipses occur, as demonstrated in the following time-lapse images: a partial eclipse of the sun, an annular eclipse of the sun, a total eclipse of the sun, a total eclipse of the moon, and a partial eclipse of the moon.
25786	Every 29-1/2 days, the moon goes through several phases, or appearances as seen from earth.
25787	Tornadoes are the most violent windstorms on earth.
25788	The engine of most cars operates on a four-stroke cycle.
25789	Ozone is a form of oxygen.
25790	A person with normal vision sees objects at all distances in good focus.
25791	A two-stroke cycle engine is used where low cost is important, such as in a powered lawn mower.
25792	People breathe the influenza virus into their lungs, where it enters the cells that line the air passages.
25793	Photosynthesis is a food-making process in green plants.
25794	Medieval castles were designed to be inaccessible to outsiders.
25795	Compact discs, often called CD's, are round, flat plastic discs on which information is stored as a pattern of tiny pits and flat spaces.
25796	The ancient Egyptians believed that the dead lived on in the next world, and that for this reason their bodies should be preserved forever.
25797	Skeletal muscles enable people to move.
25798	The outer layer of your teeth, the enamel, is the hardest substance in your body.
25799	Malaria is an infection with one-celled protozoans called Plasmodia.
25800	All the continents of the world seem to be fixed in the same position year after year.
25801	A telephone handset contains a transmitter and a receiver.
25802	Unlike ordinary phones--which connect to the network by wire--a cellular telephone connects with the network by radio waves.
25803	A spider spins its web out of silk that comes from its silk glands.
25804	This spider is called an orb-web spider.
25805	Your blood pressure is one of the best indicators of your overall health.
25806	Most scientists believe that birds are descended from certain kinds of small, meat-eating dinosaurs.
25807	The ear is designed to collect sound waves travelling through the air.
25808	Fossils are the remains or the marks of formerly living things.
25809	Most frogs mate and produce their babies in water.
25810	In a microwave oven, an electronic vacuum tube called a magnetron produces short radio waves called microwaves.
25811	Unlike land animals, almost all fish breathe, or get their oxygen, from water.

25812	The Internet is a vast network that allows computers around the world to communicate and share information.
25813	A snowflake consists of masses of tiny bits of ice.
25814	Most mammals give birth to relatively well-developed offspring.
25815	A submarine has a sleek, cigar-shaped body that enables it to move swiftly underwater.
25816	70 million years ago, during a period in the earth's history called the Mesozoic Era, or Age of Reptiles, the dominant animals on the earth were dinosaurs.
25817	The volcano is one of the most powerful forces in nature.
25818	NASA began the space shuttle project in 1972.
25819	Classical ballet technique is based on a position of the legs called the turnout.
25820	In the floor exercise, the gymnast must perform a continuous series of movements that require flexibility, balance, and strength.
25821	On the pommel horse, the gymnast must support his weight entirely with his hands while performing a series of swinging manoeuvres.
25822	On the ring exercise, the gymnast must try to keep the rings motionless while he executes a number of difficult manoeuvres with his body.
25823	The men's vault uses the same equipment as the women's vault.
25824	The gymnast performs swings, handstands, and other movements on the parallel bars.
25825	On the horizontal bar, the gymnast must perform acrobatic moves without coming to a stop.
25826	The women's vault uses the same equipment as the men's vault.
25827	The uneven parallel bars event requires the gymnast to execute difficult manoeuvres on both bars while in constant motion.
25828	On the balance beam, the gymnast tries to use the entire length of the beam.
25829	In the floor exercise, the gymnast demonstrates her skills in acrobatics, tumbling, and dancing.
25830	Rhythmic gymnasts are judged on the grace and difficulty of various manoeuvres performed with equipment such as a ribbon, clubs, or hoop.
25831	Adolf Hitler began his rise to political power in Germany in 1919, the year after World War I ended.
25832	Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States from 1861 to 1865.
25833	Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected president of the United States four times: in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944.
25834	Theodore Roosevelt served as president of the United States from 1901 to 1909.
25835	Many legends exist about George Washington, the first president of the United States of America.
25836	The Great Barrier Reef is the largest group of coral reefs in the world, and one of Australia's most popular tourist attractions.
25837	Animals of the deserts have developed special bodies and ways of life that enable them to survive in extreme heat.
25838	Mountains support a variety of animal life.
25839	Animals that live in polar regions must withstand extremely cold temperatures.
25840	Bicycle riders should follow certain safety rules.
25841	The Hubble Space Telescope is an orbiting observatory that was launched in 1990.
25842	Japan is a land of great natural beauty.
25843	The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., was the main leader of the civil rights movement in the United States during the 1950's and 1960's.
25844	Designed by the famous artist, Pablo Picasso, this steel sculpture stands 50 feet (15 metres) high and weighs 162 tons (146 metric tons).
25845	Classical ballet technique is based on a position of the legs called the turnout.
25846	Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States from 1861 to 1865.
25847	Many legendary stories exist about George Washington, the first president of the United States of America.

25848	Animals of the deserts have developed special bodies and ways of life that enable them to survive in extreme heat.
25849	Falling bodies: throwing
25850	Spectacular auroral displays light up the night sky.
25851	Bats usually spend the daylight hours roosting in an upside-down position.
25852	A male caribou has large, broad antlers.
25853	Elephants live in families of related adult females and their young.
25854	People prize flowers for their beautiful shapes, gorgeous colours, and delightful fragrances.
25855	A gibbon lives in the tops of trees and rarely comes to the ground.
25856	A giraffe can escape enemies by running away.
25857	A jack rabbit has large eyes and long, thin ears.
25858	The lion is one of the largest members of the cat family.
25859	An octopus uses its eight long arms to move along the ocean bottom.
25860	Ostriches cannot fly, but they are known for their speed on the ground.
25861	Salmon are powerful swimmers that overcome many obstacles when travelling.
25862	Seals are excellent divers and swimmers.
25863	The backstroke is performed as you lie on your back.
25864	The breaststroke is done in combination with the breaststroke kick.
25865	The butterfly is a hard stroke to learn.
25866	The front crawl is the fastest and most popular swimming stroke.
25867	A humpback whale is highly acrobatic and can leap out of the water.
25868	Zebras protect themselves from enemies by living in herds.
25869	The crash of the U.S. stockmarket in 1929 signalled the beginning of the Great Depression, the worst economic crisis of the 1900s.
25870	Apollo 11 was the first space mission to land a human being on the moon.
25871	Before the Berlin Wall was built in 1961, as many as 1,000 people a day emigrated from East Germany to escape Communist rule and seek a better standard of living in the West.
25872	Cairo is the capital of Egypt and the largest city, in terms of population, in Africa.
25873	The Piazza Navona has been called the most picturesque square in Rome and one of the liveliest.
25874	Leaf-cutter ants cut pieces of leaves from various plants and carry the fragments back to their nest.
25875	A jellyfish swims by expanding its body like an opening umbrella, then pulling it together again rapidly.
25876	A kangaroo hops by moving both of its powerful hind legs together.
25877	The development of aluminium diving boards in the 1960's revolutionized springboard diving.
25878	Interest calculator
25879	Bees make honey because it provides an important food source for them.
25880	After four years of work, including thousands of glider flights, Orville and Wilbur Wright built their first aeroplane, called the Flyer.
25881	Henry Ford was the leading manufacturer of American motor cars in the early 1900's.
25882	The size and speed of computers have changed dramatically since the development of the first general purpose electronic digital computer, the ENIAC.
25883	Grasslands include the prairies of North America, the pampas of South America, the plains of Europe, the steppes of Asia, and the savannas of Africa.
25884	Skeletal muscles enable people to move.
25885	From the smallest creatures in the world to the largest, animals of all sorts live in the vast oceans.
25886	Photosynthesis is a food-making process in green plants.
25887	Temperate forests have warm summers and cold winters.
25888	Tropical forests are warm all year and receive abundant rainfall.

25889	Mohandas Gandhi was an outstanding political and spiritual leader who worked to unify India and free it from British rule by non-violent resistance.
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25891	South Africa's racial policies have shaped much of its history.
25892	Stonehenge is a monument of massive stones set in circles.
25893	The Venus de Milo is one of the world's most famous works of art.
25894	The Burghers of Calais was the first public monument created by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin.
25895	Shiva is one of the three most important gods of the Hindu religion.
25896	This famous ancient sculpture was discovered in 1863, when a French archaeologist found the statue on the Greek island of Samothrace.
25897	The Valley of the Kings is a rocky, narrow gorge, which was used as a cemetery by the pharaohs or kings of ancient Egypt between 1550 and 1100 B.C.
25898	The engine of most cars operates on a four-stroke cycle.
25899	A two-stroke cycle engine is used where low cost is important, such as in a powered lawn mower.
25900	Medieval castles were designed to be inaccessible to outsiders.
25901	Compact discs, often called CD's, are round, flat plastic discs on which information is stored as a pattern of tiny pits and flat spaces.
25902	The ancient Egyptians believed that the dead lived on in the next world, and that for this reason their bodies should be preserved forever.
25903	The outer layer of your teeth, the enamel, is the hardest substance in your body.
25904	Falling bodies: dropping
25905	Lever
25906	Power
25907	Pendulum
25908	The Hubble Space Telescope is an orbiting observatory that was launched in 1990.
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25926	Amelia Earhart was celebrated as a national hero when she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1932.
25927	Sound waves: Echo maker
25928	Gravitation and weight
25929	Bumper cars and momentum
25930	The volcano is one of the most powerful forces in nature.
25931	The phenomenon called the Doppler effect changes the pitch of sound waves when the source of the sound is moving relative to the listener.
25932	When a bird flies, its wings make two kinds of movements.
25933	In the floor exercise, the gymnast must perform a continuous series of movements that require flexibility, balance, and strength.
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25943	Rhythmic gymnasts are judged on the grace and difficulty of various manoeuvres performed with equipment such as a ribbon, clubs, or hoop.
25944	The marlin can make spectacular leaps with its strong body.
25945	The Great Sphinx is the largest and oldest representation of a sphinx from ancient Egypt.
25946	There are 10 pyramids at Giza, including three of the largest and best preserved of all Egyptian pyramids.
25947	Processing aluminium cans begins at the recycling centre, where clean, dry aluminium cans are either compacted into bales, or shredded into popcorn-sized pieces of metal that are blown into a trailer.
25948	The process of recycling paper begins in a huge vat called a hydropulper, which operates much the same way as a kitchen blender.
25949	Thunderstorms are the most common type of storms.
25950	An example of a violent winter storm is a blizzard, a cold, blinding snowstorm.
25951	Hurricanes are large whirling storms that form over the warm waters near the equator.
25952	Alligators hatch from hard-shelled eggs that the female lays in a nest of grass.
25953	A continental glacier, a huge mass of ice, slides slowly to the sea due to its tremendous weight.
25954	Big brown bears, the world's largest meat-eating land animals, include the Alaskan brown bear and the grizzly bear of western North America.
25955	A cow carries her calf in her body for nine months before giving birth.
25956	New cells are formed by cell division, in which one cell splits to become two cells.
25957	The cheetah is a large, long-legged cat of Africa's grassy plains.
25958	The glistening moisture that appears on blades of grass on clear nights is known as dew.

25959	Dolphins' powerful tail fins and streamlined bodies enable them to move through the water quickly and easily.
25960	A dust storm is a strong, turbulent wind that carries fine particles of earth for long distances.
25961	In fly fishing, the angler casts the line so that the lure, known as a fly, lightly touches the top of the water.
25962	Geese migrate in the autumn and spring, sometimes flying more than 1,600 kilometres.
25963	While some geysers only bubble in puddles near the ground, others erupt in sensational fountains of water and steam.
25964	Most guitars, including electric guitars, are made of light wood.
25965	Hippopotamuses are good swimmers and can stay under water for up to six minutes.
25966	Hummingbirds' wings beat up to 70 times per second, enabling the birds to dart forward, backward, upward, and downward with remarkable speed.
25967	A huge chunk of ice breaks away from a continental glacier and falls into the ocean, becoming an iceberg.
25968	Fiery, molten rock, or lava, may reach a temperature as high as 12 times that of boiling water.
25969	Mars is the only planet whose surface can be seen in detail from the earth.
25970	Sea otters live in the North Pacific Ocean near the shores of western North America and Siberia.
25971	The owl's large, round eyes and saucer-shaped ruff of feathers make the bird easy to recognize.
25972	The pelican is a large bird that lives near water.
25973	Penguins nest in enormous colonies, called rookeries, that may contain up to a million birds.
25974	Wild sheep are believed to have originated in the lofty plateaus and mountains of central Asia.
25975	The popular sport of alpine skiing involves such skills as the carved parallel turn, in which the skier shifts his or her weight to turn both skis together.
25976	Steelmaking primarily involves the removal of impurities from iron and scrap metal, and the addition of desired materials.
25977	The Venus' flytrap is a carnivorous, or meat-eating, plant.
25978	Some volcanic eruptions occur on volcanic islands.
25979	Tiger Woods first gained attention as an amateur golfer, becoming the U.S. Amateur champion in 1994, 1995, and 1996, and impressing fans with his long, accurate drives and brilliant putting skills.
25980	Soccer is the world's most popular sport.
25981	Steeplechasing requires great stamina from racehorses.
25982	The third test match in the 1997 series between England and Australia was played at Old Trafford in Manchester, England.
25983	The Great Barrier Reef is the largest group of coral reefs in the world, and one of Australia's most popular tourist attractions.
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25997	Most frogs mate and produce their babies in water.
25998	Amelia Earhart was celebrated as a national hero when she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1932.
25999	Buoyancy: Float your boat
26000	Flight: Throwing a disc
26001	Mirror: Distorting mirrors
26002	Glider
26003	Magnifying glass
26004	In a microwave oven, an electronic vacuum tube called a magnetron produces short radio waves called microwaves.
26005	Unlike land animals, almost all fish breathe, or get their oxygen, from water.
26006	The Internet is a vast network that allows computers around the world to communicate and share information.
26007	A snowflake consists of masses of tiny bits of ice.
26008	A United States space shuttle orbiter carries objects into space in its huge cargo bay.
26009	A camera is basically a box with a lens at one end and film at the other.
26010	A canal connects two bodies of water that may have different water levels.
26011	Five kinds of eclipses occur, as demonstrated in the following time-lapse images: a partial eclipse of the sun, an annular eclipse of the sun, a total eclipse of the sun, a total eclipse of the moon, and a partial eclipse of the moon.
26012	Every 29-1/2 days, the moon goes through several phases, or appearances as seen from Earth.
26013	Tornadoes are the most violent windstorms on the earth.
26014	A submarine has a sleek, cigar-shaped body that enables it to move swiftly underwater.
26015	Processing aluminium cans begins at the recycling centre, where clean, dry aluminium cans are either compacted into bales, or shredded into popcorn-sized pieces of metal that are blown into a trailer.
26016	The process of recycling paper begins in a huge vat called a hydropulper, which operates much the same way as a kitchen blender.
26017	Most mammals give birth to relatively well-developed offspring.
26018	Malaria is an infection with one-celled protozoans called Plasmodia.
26019	Tiger Woods first gained attention as an amateur golfer, becoming the U.S. Amateur champion in 1994, 1995, and 1996, and impressing fans with his long, accurate drives and brilliant putting skills.
26020	Vertebrates must digest and absorb nutrients.
26021	70 million years ago, during a period in the earth's history called the Mesozoic Era, or Age of Reptiles, the dominant animals on the earth were dinosaurs.
26022	Ozone is a form of oxygen.
26023	A person with normal vision sees objects at all distances in good focus.
26024	People breathe the influenza virus into their lungs, where it enters the cells that line the air passages.
26025	NASA began the space shuttle project in 1972.
26026	Adolf Hitler began his rise to political power in Germany in 1919, the year after World War I ended.
26027	Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected president of the United States four times: in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944.
26028	Theodore Roosevelt served as president of the United States from 1901 to 1909.
26029	Mountains support a variety of animal life.
26030	Animals that live in polar regions must withstand extremely cold temperatures.
26031	Bicycle riders should follow certain safety rules.
26032	Japan is a land of great natural beauty.

26033	Designed by the famous artist, Pablo Picasso, this steel sculpture stands 50 feet (15 metres) high and weighs 162 tons (146 metric tons).
26034	The Piazza Navona has been called the most picturesque square in Rome and one of the liveliest.
26035	Cairo is the capital of Egypt and the largest city, in terms of population, in Africa.
26036	Falling bodies: throwing
26037	Interest calculator
26038	Falling bodies: dropping
26039	Lever
26040	Power
26041	Pendulum
26042	Sound waves: Echo maker
26043	Gravitation and weight
26044	Bumper cars and momentum
26045	Buoyancy: Float your boat
26046	Flight: Throwing a disc
26047	Mirror: Distorting mirrors
26048	Glider
26049	Magnifying glass
26050	The Statue of Liberty, a symbol of freedom and opportunity for immigrants to the United States, stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor.
26051	Dinosaurs still excite curiosity, though they died out millions of years ago.
26052	The Mount of Olives is a hill just east of Jerusalem where Jesus Christ spent some of His last time on Earth.
26053	Tower Bridge crosses the River Thames in the East End of London.
26054	The National Aviation Museum in Ottawa, Canada, has dozens of authentic aircraft from the early days of flying.
26055	The National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C., has exhibits that trace the history of aviation and space flight.
26056	Alcatraz was a famous American prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.
26057	The Arc de Triomphe (Arch of Triumph) is a huge stone arch at the western end of the Champs Elysees in Paris.
26058	The Georgia State Capitol in Atlanta has a dome covered with gold that was mined in Dahlonega, Georgia.
26059	Professional baseball teams play on a field called a diamond in a large stadium.
26060	The Brooklyn Bridge spans the East River, connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan in New York City.
26061	Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the British monarch.
26062	The United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., is the building where Congress meets to make the nation's laws.
26063	A full-rigged merchant ship was designed to carry heavy loads of cargo across the ocean.
26064	The Colosseum is a huge, half-ruined amphitheatre in the centre of Rome that dates from A.D. 80.
26065	Cowboys moved large herds of cattle great distances from western ranches to a railway station for shipment to Eastern markets.
26066	Death Valley is a desert basin in eastern California that ranks as the driest and lowest place in the United States.
26067	Zion National Park in Utah is known for its colourful canyons and unusual formations of red and orange rock.
26068	The Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology in Drumheller, Canada, features one of the world's largest collections of dinosaur fossils.

26069	The Eiffel Tower is known throughout the world as a symbol of Paris.
26070	The Forum in Rome was the centre of government of the Roman Empire.
26071	The spectacular Golden Gate Bridge spans a channel at the entrance of San Francisco Bay.
26072	The massive concrete walls of the Hoover Dam hold back the Colorado River near Las Vegas, Nevada.
26073	Manger Square, the heart of the West Bank town of Bethlehem, is the location of the Church of Nativity, and is regarded by Christians as one of their holiest places.
26074	The Citadel, an ancient stone fortress, was built during the reign of King Herod the Great in the last century before the birth of Christ.
26075	Beautiful parks, such as Ueno Park in Tokyo, reflect the Japanese love of nature.
26076	The Zojoji Temple in Tokyo, built in 1393, served as the official temple of the Tokugawa clan, which ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867.
26077	A street called the Via Dolorosa (Way of Sorrows) in Jerusalem is believed to be the route over which Jesus Christ carried His cross to Calvary.
26078	The Old City, which lies on the site of ancient Jerusalem, is surrounded by a massive stone walls almost 12 metres high.
26079	The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem stands on the site said to be Calvary, the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.
26080	The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem is one of the holiest Muslim shrines.
26081	Michael Jordan's high-scoring play attracts sell-out crowds at the United Center, the home of his team, the Chicago Bulls.
26082	The famous Liberty Bell was rung in 1776 to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.
26083	A huge statue of Abraham Lincoln by the famous sculptor Daniel Chester French dominates the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
26084	St. James's Park in London attracts visitors with its tree-lined paths and ornamental ponds.
26085	Trafalgar Square is one of London's best-known squares.
26086	Piccadilly Circus forms the centre of London's theatreland in the heart of the West End.
26087	St. Paul's Cathedral in London is a masterpiece of English baroque architecture.
26088	Horseguards Parade is a large parade ground in London famous for the spectacle of the Trooping of the Colour, a military parade to celebrate the British monarch's accession to the throne.
26089	The Louvre in Paris is one of the world's greatest art museums.
26090	The ruins of Palenque, an ancient Mayan city in the Mexican state of Chiapas, are dominated by the 23 metre high Temple of Inscriptions, built as a tomb by the Mayan king Pacal.
26091	A typical mosque has a spacious sanctuary designed to hold an entire community of worshippers.
26092	Mount Fuji, overlooking Yamanaka Lake, is a volcanic peak on the island of Honshu in Japan.
26093	Central Park's natural scenery, which includes a lake and wooded areas, provides New Yorkers with an alternative to the sights and sounds of Manhattan.
26094	The broad Seine River flows under more than 30 bridges in Paris and curves through the city for about 13 kilometres.
26095	The Parisian love of the arts is evident even in the Paris Metro, (underground railway).
26096	The Moulin Rouge (Red Windmill) is a famous nightclub in the Montmartre district of Paris.
26097	The Champs Elysees is the most famous avenue in Paris.
26098	The transparent walls of the Georges Pompidou National Centre of Art and Culture in Paris leave the building's beams and ducts visible from the outside.
26099	The tomb of Emperor Napoleon I lies in Paris within the Eglise du Dome, (Church of the Dome).
26100	The gleaming white domes of the Basilique du Sacre Coeur (Basilica of the Sacred Heart), stand at the peak of Montmartre, the highest hill in Paris.
26101	The enchanting world of puppets is filled with colourful figures of every description, including animals and fairy-tale characters.

26102	The Pyramids of Giza stand on the west bank of the Nile River near Cairo.
26103	A modern recording studio consists of a gallery, where the musicians play music, and a control room, where the sound engineers record the music.
26104	The giant sequoia, also known as redwoods, are one of the largest and oldest living things.
26105	People have used rockets for space travel since 1961.
26106	The Rocky Mountains form the North American continental divide, the high ground that separates streams which flow into the Pacific Ocean from those that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Arctic Ocean.
26107	Auguste Rodin's brooding figure called The Thinker (1889) is probably the French sculptor's most famous work.
26108	The huge, elaborate monument of Victor Emmanuel II in Rome honours the first king of a united Italy.
26109	The Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco, was built as an exhibition hall for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.
26110	The California Palace of the Legion of Honor is an art museum in San Francisco, noted for its collection of works by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin.
26111	Some of San Francisco's streetcars, or trams, have no engines.
26112	The Astronauts Memorial at Kennedy Space Center, near Cape Canaveral, Florida, U.S.A., was dedicated in 1991 as a memorial to the astronauts who have lost their lives while serving in the space programme.
26113	Stonehenge lies on Salisbury Plain in southwestern England.
26114	The Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C., is where the Supreme Court of the United States meets.
26115	Saint Mark's Square is a favourite meeting place for tourists and residents in Venice, Italy.
26116	Venice, Italy, founded in A.D. 452, was built on about 120 islands in the Adriatic Sea.
26117	The Rialto Bridge in Venice, Italy, crosses the Grand Canal in the heart of the city.
26118	The Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., honours the Americans who served in the Vietnam War.
26119	The Western Wall, also called the Wailing Wall, in Jerusalem, was all that remained of the ancient Second Temple of the Jews after the Roman general Titus destroyed it in A.D. 70.
26120	Westminster Abbey is a beautiful church in London.
26121	After they are harvested, grapes for wine are transported directly from the vineyard to the winery for processing.
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26131	The ancient city of Petra in what is now Jordan was often called the rose-red city because of its red stone buildings and the red cliffs that surrounded them.

26132	The conversion of Darling Harbour from an old commercial port to a harbourside development with museums, shops, and restaurants has made this a major attraction for both tourists and Sydneysiders.
26133	Two of Sydney's most famous landmarks may be seen from this spot on Bennelong Point.
26134	The Rocks is an area on the west shore of Sydney Cove, which was the site of the first European settlement in Australia.
26135	The Merlion, half lion and half fish, is a symbol of Singapore, the "Lion City".
26136	Malaysia's capital city is home to the tallest building in the world.
26137	Blarney Castle, near Cork City, was built in the mid 1400's to stem the advance of the Normans in Ireland.
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26139	Halfpenny Bridge is the only footbridge on the River Liffey, for which a toll was once charged.
26140	The U.S.S. Bowfin, a retired World War II submarine, sits on permanent display at the U.S.S. Bowfin Submarine Museum & Park near the Pearl Harbor Naval Base on the Hawaiian island of Oahu.
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26143	The Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg is Russia's largest art museum.
26144	The Winter Palace, now part of the Hermitage Museum, sits off Palace Square in the heart of St. Petersburg.
26145	Cathedral Square lies in the historic centre of the Kremlin, an elevated fortress in Moscow.
26146	The spectacular waterfalls of the Niagara River, among the great natural wonders of North America, attract about 10 million visitors each year.
26147	An operating theatre contains all the equipment and supplies needed for surgery, such as scalpels, gauze bandages, and machines for delivering oxygen and anaesthetic gases to the patient.
26148	An exact replica of the Oval Office during the Administration of President Jimmy Carter, the 39th president of the United States, is part of the museum at the Jimmy Carter Library in Atlanta, in Carter's home state of Georgia, U.S.A.
26149	The Great Palace at Pavlovsk near St. Petersburg was one of the most notable of the Russian czars' residences.
26150	The Plaza de Espana in Seville, Spain, lies in the beautifully landscaped Parque Maria Luisa, the city's largest park.
26151	The magnificent Catherine Palace is the grandest of the buildings at the town of Pushkin, formerly known as Tsarkoye Selo, south of St. Petersburg, Russia.
26152	The Capillo Real (Royal Chapel) in the Cathedral of Seville, Spain, offers a dazzling display of exquisitely wrought gold and intricate stonework.
26153	The flight deck of the space shuttle occupies the uppermost compartment of the cabin.
26154	Machu Picchu in the Andes Mountains of Peru is one of the most mysterious of all ancient Inca sites.
26155	Ancient ruins rise above rice paddies in the lush countryside outside Hoi An, an ancient seaport about 30 kilometres southeast of Da Nang, Vietnam.
26156	This bubble view shows a mock-up of the International Space Station, which is currently being built and is scheduled to become operational in 2003.
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26158	The House of Commons, Westminster, London.
26159	A pedestrian waterfront on the Kowloon side of Hong Kong harbour.
26160	The Sala de las dos Hermanas (Hall of the Two Sisters) is one of the most impressive halls in the Alhambra Palace.
26161	The Patio de los Leones (Court of the Lions) is so named because of the Fountain of the Lions at its centre.
26162	The new Globe Theatre is the first building in London to have a thatched roof since the Great Fire of London in 1666.
26163	The interior of the Globe Theatre.