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Mohandas K. Gandhi led the people of India to independence. He was assassinated in 1948, the year after achieving his goal.

refuse to pay taxes, and to stop using British schools, courts, and government services. As a result, some Indians gave up well-paying jobs that required them to cooperate with the British. Gandhi changed the Indian National Congress from a small party of educated men to a mass party with millions of followers.

New Constitution. In 1930, Gandhi led hundreds of followers on a 240-mile (386-kilometer) march to the sea, where they made salt from seawater. This action was a protest against the Salt Acts, which made it a crime to possess salt not bought from the government. The salt march and other acts of civil disobedience in the early 1930's led the British to give the Indian people more political power. In 1931, Gandhi and the viceroy, Lord Irwin, signed an agreement. Gandhi agreed to give up his campaign of civil disobedience. The British agreed to release thousands of political prisoners.

The Government of India Act of 1935 created a new constitution that gave provincial legislatures control over lawmaking in the provinces. It also increased the representation of Indians in all branches of government. However, the viceroy and the governors still kept their veto power over all bills, and the government controlled finances. As a result, many important changes that Indians wanted were never approved by the government.

Meanwhile, the Muslim League had become more politically active. In 1934, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who had been an important Congress leader, was chosen to head the Muslim League. Under Jinnah's leadership, the league won a number of seats in the provincial legislatures, and membership increased rapidly. In the provincial elections of 1937, however, most Muslims supported the Indian National Congress or local parties.

Jinnah increased his political activity and declared that the Congress could not speak for Muslims. In 1940, he demanded independence for the northwestern and northeastern areas of India, where the majority of the people were Muslims. The name *Pakistan*, which means *land of the pure* in the Urdu language, came to be used for Jinnah's proposed Muslim homelands.

World War II (1939-1945). The United Kingdom declared war on Germany on Sept. 3, 1939. As it had done in World War I, the British again said that India was also at war with Germany. Indian leaders were angered because they had not been consulted. They continued to demand independence. The British promised independence for India after the war. But members of the Indian National Congress demanded immediate self-government instead, and they refused to support the war effort.

Nevertheless, India was already helping the United Kingdom. Indian troops fought in Africa and the Middle East. Indian factories produced supplies for the British and Allied armies. The British exported coffee, tea, rice, and wheat from India to Allied nations. The export of these products contributed to the Bengal famine of 1943, in which between 1 1/2 and 3 million Indians died.

In December 1941, Japan entered the war on Germany's side. Within a few months, Japanese troops had captured Burma. The Japanese invaded eastern India in March 1944. Many thousands of Indian troops decided to aid the Japanese in the hope of driving the British out of India. These soldiers, most of whom had been captured by the Japanese when they seized Burma, called themselves the Indian National Army. But British and Indian troops soon drove them back.

During the war, the United Kingdom continued to hold talks with the Indian National Congress. In a final effort to free India of the British, Gandhi launched another civil disobedience campaign, called the Quit India Movement, in August 1942. In response, the British

jailed all Congress leaders for the rest of the war. The Muslim League, on the other hand, cooperated with the British, with the understanding that their demands for a separate nation would receive serious consideration.

Independence and partition. At the conclusion of the war in 1945, Congress leaders were released and negotiations for independence were resumed. The British declared early in 1946 that they would grant India independence if Indian political leaders could agree on a form of government. The United Kingdom sent a special Cabinet mission to India, but the Congress and Muslim League could not settle their differences.

To show its strength and to warn the British not to make a separate agreement with the Congress, the Muslim League declared Aug. 16, 1946, as Direct Action Day. On that day, Muslims held nationwide demonstrations calling for the establishment of Pakistan. Bloody rioting broke out between Muslims and Hindus in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Similar violence later occurred elsewhere in India. In 1947, Indian and British leaders agreed to *partition* (divide) the country into India and Pakistan. They saw no other way of bringing to an end the violence between Hindus and Muslims.

India became an independent nation on Aug. 15, 1947. Pakistan had become an independent nation the day before. Partition was accompanied by more violence and bloodshed. More than 10 million people became refugees, as Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan fled to India, and Muslims in India fled to Pakistan. About half a million people were killed in Hindu-Muslim riots.

Gandhi also fell victim to violence. On Jan. 30, 1948, while on his way to a prayer meeting in New Delhi, he was assassinated. A Hindu fanatic who hated Gandhi for his tolerance toward Muslims and disagreed with Gandhi's policy of nonviolence shot him to death.

Although British India had become partitioned, an agreement also had to be reached with the princely states. Most local rulers agreed to merge their states into India. In return, the Indian government offered them annual payments. A few states joined Pakistan.

One state that initially merged into neither India nor Pakistan was Kashmir. Its ruler was Hindu, but the majority of its people were Muslims. Pakistani Muslims launched an invasion to take Kashmir by force, and Pakistan laid claim to the state. Kashmir's ruler responded by seeking India's protection and by making Kashmir part of India. The war between India and Pakistan lasted until 1949, when the United Nations (UN) arranged a cease-fire and set up a truce line. See **Kashmir**.

In India, Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, became the first prime minister after independence. A constituent assembly drew up a new constitution, which the assembly approved in November 1949. The Constitution went into effect on Jan. 26, 1950. India celebrates January 26 as a national holiday, Republic Day.

India in the 1950's and early 1960's. India's first general election was held in 1951 and 1952. The Congress Party, under Nehru's leadership, won a huge majority of the seats in India's Parliament. Nehru sought to develop the country and raise the standard of living. Under Nehru, the central government ran the economy and controlled industry.

In 1951, India began its first *five-year plan*, a program designed to improve the country's standard of living. As

a result of the plan, agricultural and industrial production grew rapidly, and school enrollment rose sharply. A rationing system enabled people to buy essential food items at low prices. New laws made it possible for more farmers living in poverty to own the land they worked on. Women gained the right to divorce and to inherit property. Malaria was brought under control.

Nehru also sought to achieve the political unity of India. France gave up the last of its Indian territories in 1954, but Portugal refused to do so. It still had three small colonies in India—Daman (now Daman), Diu, and Goa. In 1961, Indian troops invaded these areas and defeated the Portuguese forces there. Goa became a state in 1987. Daman and Diu remained a territory.

Regional, language, and ethnic differences among Indians created difficulties for national unity. In 1953, after much pressure on the Indian government, the state of Andhra (now the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) was created for Telugu speakers. In 1955, the States Reorganization Commission recommended the creation of other states based on language. At that time, the state boundaries were those that the British had drawn up. In 1956, most of India's major language groups were given their own states. Additional states based on language were created later.

In foreign affairs, Nehru adopted a position of non-alignment. During the Cold War, a period of intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, most nations were allied with one side or the other. Nehru, however, refused to support either side. He chose to use the UN to resolve international conflicts and strongly supported UN peacekeeping operations.

Border disputes between India and China erupted into armed violence in October 1962, when Chinese forces swept into northeastern India. In November, the Chinese pulled back, and a cease-fire took effect. Nehru, who had been surprised by the Chinese invasion, decided that military spending should increase. As a result, less money went to education, health, and social reform.

India under Indira Gandhi. Nehru died in office in 1964. He was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri, a member of his cabinet. In early 1965, fighting broke out along the Pakistan-India border, but Shastri and President Muhammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan quickly agreed to a



The British East India Company controlled much of India by the early 1800's. Areas not held directly were allied states, except for the Maratha Confederacy.



British India. In 1858, the United Kingdom took over East India Company lands and indirect control of the other states. It gradually expanded India's boundaries.



Independent India was founded on Aug. 15, 1947, the day after the northeast and northwest became Pakistan. Burma and Ceylon won independence in 1948.



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Jawaharlal Nehru, on horseback, worked for independence with Mohandas Gandhi and became India's first prime minister.

Alexander, Grover Cleveland (1887-1950), was one of baseball's greatest pitchers. He won 373 games and pitched 90 shutouts while playing for the Philadelphia Phillies, Chicago Cubs, and St. Louis Cardinals from 1911 through 1930. Alexander set a record in 1916 by pitching 16 shutouts for the Phillies.

Alexander was born in Elba, Nebraska, on Feb. 26, 1887. He was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1938. Alexander died on Nov. 4, 1950.

Dave Nightingale

Alexander, Lloyd (1924-2007), was an American author known for his fantasy novels for young readers. During World War II (1939-1945), he was stationed in Wales while serving in the United States Army and became fascinated with the Welsh language and culture. Wales inspired Alexander's best-known work, five fantasy adventure novels called the "Prydain Chronicles." All the novels follow the adventures of a young hero named Taran in a land resembling Wales. The Prydain novels are *The Book of Three* (1964), *The Black Cauldron* (1965), *The Castle of Llyr* (1966), *Taran Wanderer* (1967), and *The High King* (1968). The last novel won the 1969 Newbery Medal as the best children's book of the year.

Alexander wrote two other series for young readers. The "Westmark trilogy" describes political intrigue in an imaginary land called Westmark. The trilogy consists of *Westmark* (1981), *The Kestrel* (1982), and *The Beggar Queen* (1984). Alexander also wrote a series about Vesper Holly, a spirited American girl in the 1870's, beginning with *The Illyrian Adventure* (1986).

Lloyd Chudley Alexander was born on Jan. 30, 1924, in Philadelphia. He wrote adult novels and other works for children and translated French literature into English. Alexander died on May 17, 2007. John Cech

Alexander of Battenberg. See **Battenberg.**

Alexander of Tunis, Earl (1891-1969), was a British military leader and statesman and the last British-born governor general of Canada. He was one of the main Allied battle commanders during World War II (1939-1945). Alexander served as governor general of Canada from 1946 to 1952. He traveled extensively in the country and was highly popular. During his term, in 1949, Newfoundland (now Newfoundland and Labrador) became Canada's 10th province.

Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander was born on Dec. 10, 1891, in London. In 1911, he became an officer in the Irish Guards of the British Army and later commanded a battalion in France in World War I (1914-1918).

During World War II, Alexander organized the evacuation of Allied troops at Dunkerque, France, in 1940. Later, he served as British commander in Burma (now Myanmar), the Middle East, and North Africa. Alexander directed the Allied campaigns in Sicily and Italy in 1943 and 1944. In 1944, he was named supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean area. The same year, Alexander became the youngest field marshal in the British Commonwealth. He was made a viscount in 1946 and an earl in 1952. Alexander was the United Kingdom's minister of defense from 1952 to 1954. He died on June 16, 1969. Jacques Monet

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) was king of Macedonia and one of the greatest generals in history. He conquered the Persian Empire, which stretched from the Mediterranean Sea to India and formed much of

what was then considered the civilized world. Alexander's conquests furthered the spread of Greek culture in western Asia and Egypt.

His youth. Alexander was born in Pella, the capital of the Macedonian kingdom. His father was Philip II, a shrewd king and general who conquered Greece. His mother was Olympias, a strong-willed princess from Epirus in western Greece. Alexander traced his ancestry, through his mother, to the hero Achilles, made famous by the epic poem the *Iliad*.

Alexander also traced his ancestry, through his father and Macedonian royalty, to the hero Hercules (also called Heracles), who in Greek mythology was a son of the god Zeus. Alexander strove to outdo both heroes.

There are many stories about Alexander's life. Some are true, but others are legends. According to one story, the boy Alexander tamed the great horse Bucephalus. This magnificent steed later carried Alexander as far as India, where it died. Alexander built a city there and named it Bucephala after the horse.

In 343 or 342 B.C., Philip hired the great philosopher Aristotle to tutor Alexander. Aristotle may have encouraged Alexander's interest in foreign places and his curiosity about animals and plants.

Alexander's education followed the Greek principle of "a sound mind in a sound body." He studied literature, philosophy, and politics and received training in sports, physical fitness, and warfare. When Alexander was 16, Philip appointed him *regent* (temporary ruler) of the kingdom while Philip was away attacking Byzantium (now Istanbul, Turkey).

In 338 B.C., the 18-year-old Alexander commanded one section of Philip's army in the Battle of Chaeronea. This battle brought Greece under Macedonian control. Philip next prepared to invade the Persian Empire in Asia. But he was murdered before he could do so. Thus, at the age of 20, Alexander became king of Macedonia. There were rumors that Olympias, and even Alexander, had plotted Philip's death, but the evidence they did so is weak.

After Philip's death, some Greek cities under Macedonian rule revolted. In 335 B.C., Alexander's army stormed the walls of the rebellious city of Thebes and demolished it. About 30,000 Thebans were sold into slavery.

Invasion of Asia. With Greece under control, Alexander turned to his father's plan for attacking the Persian Empire. The official reasons for the campaign were to avenge the Persian invasion of Greece in 480-479 B.C. and to free Greeks under Persian rule. In 334 B.C., Alexander led an army of about 35,000 infantry and cavalry across the Hellespont from Europe to Asia. The Hellespont is a strait now known as the Dardanelles. The Persians sent out troops that met Alexander's forces at the Granicus River. Alexander and his cavalry charged



Roman copy of marble sculpture after Lysippos, Capitoline Museum, Rome (Alinari from Art Reference Bureau)

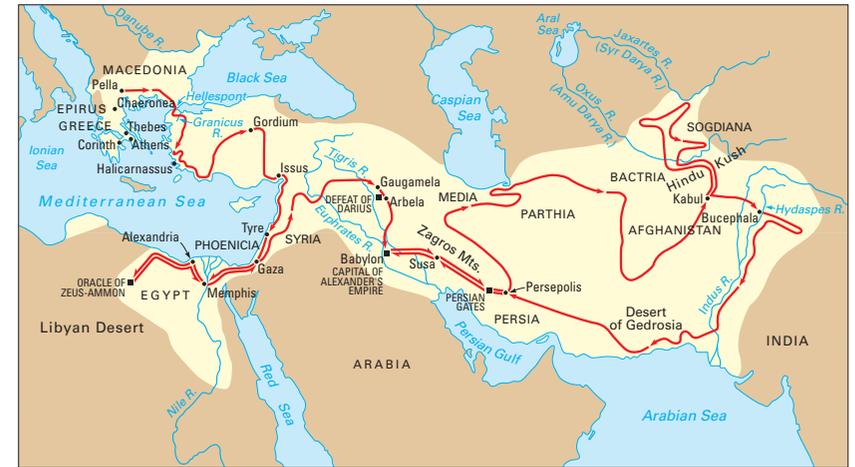
Alexander the Great

Alexander's empire extended from Greece to India, with Babylon as its capital. In 323 B.C., when Alexander died, his empire covered much of what was then considered the civilized world. Alexander's conquests helped Greek culture spread in Egypt and western Asia.

Empire of Alexander the Great
Route of Alexander the Great

0 600 Miles
0 600 Kilometers

WORLD BOOK map



across the river and won the battle. This victory opened Asia Minor (now part of Turkey) to Alexander.

After marching along the southern coast of Asia Minor, Alexander and his army headed north to the city of Gordium. There, according to legend, Alexander found a wagon with an ox yoke tied by a tight, complex knot. An ancient prophecy said that whoever could untie this *Gordian knot* would become ruler of Asia. According to the most famous version of the story, Alexander first tried unsuccessfully to untie the knot and then drew his sword and cut it in a single stroke.

By 333 B.C., Alexander had reached the coast of Syria. There, in a fierce battle at Issus, he defeated the king of Persia, Darius III, but could not capture him. Alexander's army then marched south into Phoenicia to capture the naval bases of the Phoenician navy that fought for Darius. One such base was the city of Tyre, which stood on an island about 1/2 mile (800 meters) offshore. Unable to capture the island from the sea, Alexander had his engineers build a causeway out to the island, converting it into a peninsula that remains today. His troops used battering rams, catapults, and mobile towers in their attack. The Tyrians surrendered in 332 B.C., after seven months of fighting. Alexander's use of huge siege machines at Tyre led to a new age of warfare.

Alexander next entered Egypt. The Egyptians welcomed him as a liberator from Persian rule, and they acknowledged him as their king. On the western edge of the Nile Delta, Alexander founded a city in 331 B.C. and named it Alexandria after himself. Alexandria became a great metropolis.

From Alexandria, the Macedonian king made a long, difficult trek through the Libyan Desert, part of the Sahara, to the oasis of Siwah. He consulted the oracle of the god Zeus-Ammon, and, according to legend, the oracle pronounced Alexander the son of the god.

Victory over Darius. Alexander left Egypt in 331 B.C., traveling eastward into the Persian Empire. King Darius had formed a huge army that met Alexander's forces on a vast plain between the villages of Gaugamela and Arbela, just east of the Tigris River. The Persians far outnumbered Alexander's army, but Alexander's tactics and the training of his troops proved superior. Darius was

forced to flee and escaped across the Zagros Mountains into Media. This clash of armies, known as the Battle of Gaugamela or the Battle of Arbela, ended more than two centuries of Persian rule in Asia.

Alexander easily captured the city of Babylon and then the Persian capital at Susa. In the winter of 331-330 B.C., Alexander's army marched to Persepolis. There, Alexander seized the royal palaces and captured a vast storehouse of gold and silver. Before leaving Persepolis, Alexander had his soldiers burn down the palaces.

In the spring of 330 B.C., Alexander swung north toward the Caspian Sea to find Darius. The Persian king was killed by his own nobles, one of whom named himself King Artaxerxes (V). The capture and execution of Artaxerxes in 329 B.C. left Alexander the undisputed king of Asia.

Central Asia and the Indus. Alexander moved his army into Bactria and then across the Hindu Kush mountain range into Sogdiana, overcoming local military challenges as he went. In 327 B.C., Alexander married the Bactrian princess Roxane.

By 326 B.C., Alexander's forces had reached the upper Indus River Valley, in what is now Pakistan. Alexander wanted to continue east toward the Ganges River. But his homesick troops were tired of traveling and refused to follow him farther eastward.

During his years in central Asia, Alexander began to adopt the customs of the Persian kings. Many of his troops resented this change. They considered their king a fellow warrior, not an Asian sovereign. Plots against Alexander's life appeared, and he executed several prominent Greeks and Macedonians who he believed had conspired against him. Two of these alleged conspirators were his second-in-command, Parmenion, and Parmenion's son. In a drunken brawl, Alexander killed his veteran general Cleitus, who had saved his life at Granicus.

Return westward. After Alexander's army refused to march eastward in 326 B.C., Alexander marched down the Indus River and subdued the local population. In 325 B.C., Alexander had ships built that sailed westward from the mouth of the Indus River. Their mission was to explore the northern shore of the Arabian Sea and the



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Fighting in World War I involved many nations and devastated a number of cities and towns. In this photograph, troops from the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps march through the ruins of Ypres, Belgium, in November 1917.

World War I

World War I (1914-1918) was a conflict that involved more countries and caused greater destruction than any other war up to its time. Following an assassination in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a system of military *alliances* (agreements) plunged the main European powers into a war that lasted four years. The war took the lives of about 9 million troops and more than 6 million civilians. World War I is sometimes called the Great War.

A number of developments contributed to the awful bloodshed of World War I. Military drafts raised larger armies than ever before. Industries equipped those armies with new and dangerous weapons. Barbed wire slowed the movement of troops across the battlefield, and machine guns fired hundreds of shots in less than a minute. Armies fought from vast systems of *trenches* (fortified ditches). Government *propaganda* (communication intended to shape people's beliefs) whipped up support by making enemy nations seem villainous.

The conditions that led to World War I took shape over several decades. The unification of Germany in 1871 had created a powerful and fast-growing new state in the heart of Europe. In the early 1900's, Germany's quest for power caused a series of crises. Armed forces expanded, and Europe's great powers formed alliances and prepared for war.

An assassination on June 28, 1914, sparked the outbreak of World War I. That day, a gunman shot down Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary. The shooting took place in Sarajevo, the capital of Austria-

Hungary's province of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Austria-Hungary and Serbia had long-running tensions, and Austria-Hungary believed Serbia's government was behind the archduke's assassination. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

When the fighting began, each nation's allies became involved in the conflict. France, Russia, and the United Kingdom—collectively known as the Entente—backed Serbia. They opposed the Central Powers, made up of Austria-Hungary and Germany. Other countries later joined each alliance. The Entente and its allies came to be known as the Allies.

Germany won early victories on the main European battlefronts. On the Western Front, France and the United Kingdom halted the German advance in September 1914. The opposing armies then fought from trenches that stretched across Belgium and northeastern France. The Western Front hardly moved for the next 3 ½ years. On the Eastern Front, Russia battled Germany and Austria-Hungary. The fighting there seesawed back and forth until 1917. That year, revolution broke out in Russia, and a new Russian government asked for a truce.

The United States remained neutral at first. However, many Americans turned against the Central Powers after German submarines began sinking unarmed ships. In 1917, the United States joined the Allies. The support of the United States gave the Allies the resources and resolve they needed to win the war. In the fall of 1918, the Central Powers surrendered.

World War I had results that none of the warring nations had foreseen. The war helped topple monarchs in Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia. The peace

treaties after the war carved new countries out of the defeated powers. Europe never regained the leading position in world affairs that it had before the war. The continent's weakened condition led to the rise of extreme political groups in some nations. Conditions in Europe at the end of the war set the stage for further devastation in World War II (1939-1945).

Background to the war

Europe had effectively avoided major wars in the 100 years before World War I. Stability was maintained largely through a *balance of power* among Europe's leading nations. This balance rested on the somewhat even distribution of military and economic might.

By the early 1900's, however, various events had begun to upset the balance of power. Russia, defeated in a war with Japan and recovering from a brief revolution, began strengthening its military. A series of internal wars threatened the stability of the Ottoman Empire, which was centered in what is now Turkey.

Unrest in the Balkans—the states on the Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe—led to struggles for control. Serbia led a movement to unite the region's ethnic Slavs. Russia, the most powerful Slavic country, generally supported Serbia. Austria-Hungary, however, feared Slavic *nationalism* (the sense of belonging to a nation). Millions of Slavs lived under Austria-Hungary's rule.

In 1908, Austria-Hungary angered Russia and Serbia by annexing the Balkan territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Serbia wanted control of the area because many Serbs lived there. The Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 created still more tension in the region.

A build-up of military might took place in Europe in the years leading up to World War I. The continental powers relied on *conscription* (forced military service) to create large armies. The general staffs of European nations created detailed plans for war.

Before World War I, the United Kingdom did not use conscription to build a large army. An island country, it instead relied on its Royal Navy for defense. In 1898,

The warring nations

The table below indicates the date on which each of the Allies and Central Powers entered World War I. More than 20 countries eventually joined the war on the Allied side. However, not all of them sent troops.

The Allies

Belgium (Aug. 4, 1914)
Brazil (Oct. 26, 1917)
British Empire (Aug. 4, 1914)
China (Aug. 14, 1917)
Costa Rica (May 23, 1918)
Cuba (April 7, 1917)
France (Aug. 3, 1914)
Greece (July 2, 1917)
Guatemala (April 23, 1918)
Haiti (July 12, 1918)
Honduras (July 19, 1918)
Italy (May 23, 1915)
Japan (Aug. 23, 1914)
Liberia (Aug. 4, 1917)
Montenegro (Aug. 5, 1914)

Nicaragua (May 8, 1918)
Panama (April 7, 1917)
Portugal (March 9, 1916)
Romania (Aug. 27, 1916)
Russia (Aug. 1, 1914)
San Marino (June 3, 1915)
Serbia (July 28, 1914)
Siam (July 22, 1917)
United States (April 6, 1917)

The Central Powers

Austria-Hungary (July 28, 1914)
Bulgaria (Oct. 14, 1915)
Germany (Aug. 1, 1914)
Ottoman Empire (Oct. 31, 1914)



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Belgian soldiers with dog-drawn machine-gun carts advance to meet invading German forces in August 1914.

Germany began building a naval force big enough to challenge the British Navy. In 1906, the British Navy launched the first modern battleship, *Dreadnought*. *Dreadnought* had greater armor and firepower than any other ship of its time. Germany rushed to construct warships like it.

Advances in technology increased the destructive power of military forces. Machine guns and *artillery* (large, mounted guns that hurl explosive shells) fired

Outline

I. Background to the war

- A. A build-up of military might
- B. The development of empires
- C. A system of military alliances

II. The beginning of the war

- A. The assassination of an archduke
- B. The conflict spreads
- C. The Western Front
- D. The Eastern Front
- E. Fighting elsewhere

III. The deadlock on the Western Front

- A. Trench warfare
- B. The Battle of Verdun
- C. The Battle of the Somme

IV. The war on other fronts

- A. The Italian Front
- B. The Dardanelles and Gallipoli
- C. Eastern Europe
- D. The war at sea
- E. The war in the air

V. Later stages

- A. Allied struggles
- B. Revolution in Russia
- C. The United States enters the war

VI. The last campaigns

- A. German offensives
- B. The Allied advance
- C. The fighting ends

VII. Consequences of the war

- A. Destruction and casualties
- B. Economic consequences
- C. Political consequences
- D. Social consequences

VIII. The peace settlement

- A. The Paris Peace Conference
- B. Treaty provisions
- C. The postwar world