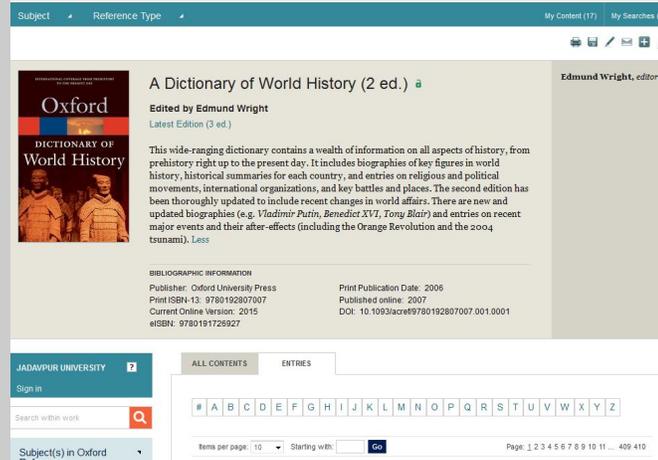


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A Dictionary of World History (2 ed.) 

Edited by Edmund Wright
Latest Edition (3 ed.)

This wide-ranging dictionary contains a wealth of information on all aspects of history, from prehistory right up to the present day. It includes biographies of key figures in world history, historical summaries for each country, and entries on religious and political movements, international organizations, and key battles and places. The second edition has been thoroughly updated to include recent changes in world affairs. There are new and updated biographies (e.g. Vladimir Putin, Benedict XVI, Tony Blair) and entries on recent major events and their after-effects (including the Orange Revolution and the 2004 tsunami). [Less](#)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
 Publisher: Oxford University Press
 Print ISBN-13: 9780192807007
 Current Online Version: 2015
 eISBN: 9780191726927
 Print Publication Date: 2006
 Published online: 2007
 DOI: 10.1093/acref/9780192807007.001.0001

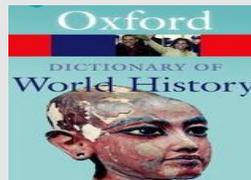
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URL

<http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199685691.01.0001/acref-9780199685691>

Subject

History -Dictionaries

Accessibility

Partially free

Language

English

Publisher

Oxford University Press

Brief History

First edition was published in 2000. It was reprinted with corrections in 2001. The second edition came in 2006. The third print edition and online version was released in 2015. 3rd Edition: ISBN: 9780199685691/ e-ISBN: 9780191765728. Current online version :2016.

Scope and Coverage

This dictionary includes a wealth of information on all aspects of history, from prehistory right up to the present day. It covers more than 4000 entries. Accessible, clear, and concise entries include biographies of key figures in world history (living and dead), separate entries for every country in the world (summarizing key historical events), and in-depth entries on religious and political movements, international organizations, and major conflicts and events and their after-effects.

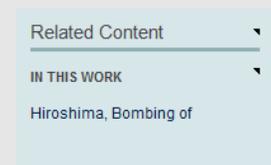
The dictionary also contains twenty-five detailed maps linked to key historical events and topics. Also included are over 200 country maps.

Kind of Information

The meaning of the terms and short description on those terms, some biographies of philosophical personalities are available here. Some terms within the meaning of a particular entry are cross referenced. Related terms of a particular entry are also given in hyperlinked form. Some examples are given below for clear understanding.

Nagasaki, bombing of

The second target for an atomic bomb attack, three days after the Americans bombed Hiroshima. A city and port in south-west Japan, on the west coast of the island of Kyushu, its population was 419,901 in 2002. Visited by the Portuguese in 1545, it was the first Japanese port to open up to western trade. The bomb fell on 9 August 1945. While the hilly terrain protected the population of 230,000 from the full effects of the explosion, 40,000 people were killed and tremendous destruction caused. On the following day Japan surrendered and the ceasefire began on 15 August, the official surrender finally being signed on 2 September. Nagasaki now specializes in shipbuilding and heavy engineering. (Underlined term is hyperlinked)



Herodotus (known as ‘the Father of History’) (c.490–c.425 bc) Greek historian.

His History tells of the Persian Wars of the early 5th century bc, with an account of the earlier history of the Persian empire and its relations with the Greeks to explain the origins of the conflict. He was the first historian to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy to a certain extent, and arrange them in a well-constructed and vivid narrative.

Nana Sahib (or Brahmin Dhundu Panth)(c. 1820–59) Hindu leader.

On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in Cawnpore (now Kanpur) (1857), he

reluctantly joined the rebels and accepted the surrender of the British garrison under Sir Hugh Wheeler, promising safe conduct to its people. A reluctant recruit to the Mutiny, he subsequently fled to Nepal and his fate is uncertain, but it is likely that he died in the jungle. (Underlined term is hyperlinked)

There are some maps and short description of different countries with their physical, economical, historical perspective included here. E.g.:

“Canada”



Source: MAPS IN MINUTES™ © RH Publications (1997)



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Canada. Following the American War of Independence (1775–83) many loyalists to the British crown moved north into the British colonies of Quebec and Nova Scotia. As the 19th century progressed, Canada evolved from colonial to dominion status (1867), establishing complete national sovereignty in 1982. The 20th century has seen an influx of immigrants from central and southern Europe to add to the earlier settlers of mainly French and British descent, the majority of residents of Quebec remaining Roman Catholic and French-speaking. Those descendants of the country’s earlier

inhabitants, the Indians and Inuits (Eskimos) who have not been attracted to the industrial south live in scattered settlements.

Special Features

- ❖ Links to various social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Google plus etc. and Gmail, Yahoo mail etc. are also available.
- ❖ Subject wise arrangement of various oxford reference tools is available in this site.
- ❖ If one types a particular term in the search bar the list of books published from Oxford, on that specific topic is found.

Arrangement Pattern

Entries are arranged in alphabetical order. Under an alphabet the entries, which start with that particular alphabet, are also arranged alphabetically. For an example mention may be made of Babington Plot (1586), Bábism, Babur (1483–1530), Babylon , Babylonia etc. which come under the alphabet “B”.

Remarks

Encyclopedic scope of this dictionary provides an excellent overview of world history both for students and anyone with an interest in the subject.

Comparable Tools

- Historical dictionary of medieval India / Iqtidar Alam ([http://www.cultorweb.com/eBooks/Storia/Hist%20Dict%20Medieval India.pdf](http://www.cultorweb.com/eBooks/Storia/Hist%20Dict%20Medieval%20India.pdf))
- Online history dictionary A-Z (http://www.emersonkent.com/history_dictionary.htm)

Date of Access

June 30, 2016