



THE FAMOUS ONES WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb – hunar maktabi

Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

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Annotation: *there are a lot of insans in the world who are famous for different directions. Examples include art, economics, and other fields. This article will help you get to know just such a famous humanitarian.*

Keywords: *Famous people, including politics, Charles Darwin, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, [Queen Elizabeth II](#).*

Famous people are people who are well known throughout the world for what they have done. They come from all areas of life, including politics, sport, music, art, science and technology. Sometimes they are called **celebrities** or **heroes**. In this entry we will show you how to find information about famous people from the past and the present.

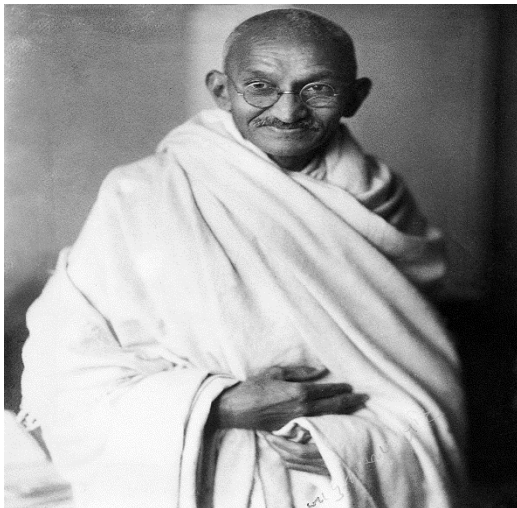
Here is a list of famous people, but there are many more. Some famous people have their own official websites or foundations, like the ones highlighted below.

- **Joan of Arc** (1412? - 1431): French heroine.
- **[The Beatles](#)** (1960 - 1970): British rock band.
- **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770 - 1827): German composer.
- **James Cook** (1728-1779): English explorer.
- **Charles Darwin** (1809 - 1882): English naturalist.
- **Albert Einstein** (1879 - 1955): German-born physicist.
- **Mahatma Gandhi** (1869 - 1948): Indian peace activist.
- **Helen Keller** (1880 - 1968): American blind and deaf writer.
- **[Martin Luther King, Jr](#)**(1929 - 1968): Civil rights activist.
- **Abraham Lincoln** (1809 - 1865): President United States.



- [Nelson Mandela](#) (1918 - 2013): Anti-apartheid campaigner.
- [J K Rowling](#) (1965 -): British author.
- **William Shakespeare** (1564 - 1616): English playwright & poet.
- **Vincent Van Gogh** (1853 - 1890): Dutch painter.
- [Queen Elizabeth II](#) (1926 - 2022): Queen of England.
- **Billie Eilish** (2001-): Singer.
- **Greta Thunberg** (2003-): Swedish climate activist.
- [Malala Yousafzai](#) (1997-): Pakistani human rights activist and youngest Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi ([ISO](#): Mōhanadāsa Karamacaṁḍa Gāṁdhī) 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, [anti-colonial nationalist](#) and [political ethicist](#) who employed [nonviolent resistance](#) to lead the successful [campaign for India's independence](#) from [British rule](#). He inspired



movements for [civil rights](#) and freedom across the world.

The honorific Mahātmā (from [Sanskrit](#) 'great-souled, venerable'), first applied to him in [South Africa](#) in 1914, is now used throughout the world. Born and raised in a [Hindu](#) family in coastal [Gujarat](#), Gandhi trained in the law at the [Inner Temple](#) in

London and was [called to the bar](#) in June 1891, at the age of 22. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, Gandhi moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. There, Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India and soon set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against discrimination and excessive land-tax.



Assuming leadership of the [Indian National Congress](#) in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending [untouchability](#), and, above all, achieving [swaraj](#) or self-rule. Gandhi adopted the short [dhoti](#) woven with [hand-spun](#) yarn as a mark of identification with India's rural poor. He began to live in a [self-sufficient residential community](#), to eat simple food, and undertake [long fasts](#) as a means of both introspection and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed [salt tax](#) with the 400 km (250 mi) [Dandi Salt March](#) in 1930 and in calling for the British to [quit India](#) in 1942. He was imprisoned many times and for many years in both South Africa and India.

Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on [religious pluralism](#) was challenged in the early 1940s by a [Muslim nationalism](#) which demanded a separate homeland for Muslims within [British India](#). In August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was [partitioned](#) into two [dominions](#), a Hindu-majority [India](#) and a Muslim-majority [Pakistan](#). As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and [Sikhs](#) made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the [Punjab](#) and [Bengal](#). Abstaining from the [official celebration of independence](#), Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to alleviate distress. In the months following, he undertook several [hunger strikes](#) to stop the religious violence. The last of these was begun in Delhi on 12 January 1948, when Gandhi was 78. The belief that Gandhi had been too resolute in his defence of both Pakistan and Indian Muslims spread among some Hindus in India. Among these was [Nathuram Godse](#), a militant [Hindu nationalist](#) from [Pune](#), western India, who [assassinated Gandhi](#) by firing three bullets into his chest at an interfaith prayer meeting in Delhi on 30 January 1948.

Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, is commemorated in India as [Gandhi Jayanti](#), a [national holiday](#), and worldwide as the [International Day of Nonviolence](#). Gandhi



is considered to be the [Father of the Nation](#) in post-colonial India. During India's nationalist movement and in several decades immediately after, he was also commonly called Bapu ([Gujarati](#) endearment for "father", roughly "papa", "daddy").

Charles Robert Darwin (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English [naturalist](#), [geologist](#) and [biologist](#), widely known for his contributions to [evolutionary biology](#). His

proposition that all species of life have descended from a [common ancestor](#) is now generally accepted and considered a fundamental concept in science. In a joint publication with [Alfred Russel Wallace](#), he introduced his scientific theory that this [branching pattern](#) of [evolution](#) resulted from a



process he called [natural selection](#), in which the [struggle for existence](#) has a similar effect to the artificial selection involved in [selective breeding](#). Darwin has been described as one of the most influential figures in [human history](#) and was honoured by [burial in Westminster Abbey](#). Darwin's early interest in nature led him to neglect his medical education at the [University of Edinburgh](#); instead, he helped to investigate [marine invertebrates](#).

His studies at the [University of Cambridge's Christ's College](#) from 1828 to 1831 encouraged his passion for [natural science](#).

His [five-year voyage](#) on [HMS Beagle](#) from 1831 to 1836 established Darwin as an eminent geologist, whose observations and theories supported [Charles Lyell's concept of gradual geological change](#). Publication of his [journal of the voyage](#) made Darwin famous as a popular author. Puzzled by the geographical



distribution of wildlife and fossils he collected on the voyage, Darwin began detailed investigations and, in 1838, devised his theory of natural selection. Although he discussed his ideas with several naturalists, he needed time for extensive research, and his geological work had priority. He was writing up his theory in 1858 when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him an essay that described the same idea, prompting immediate joint submission of [both their theories](#) to the [Linnean Society of London](#). Darwin's work established evolutionary descent with modification as the dominant scientific explanation of diversification in nature. In 1871, he examined [human evolution](#) and [sexual selection](#) in [The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex](#), followed by [The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals](#) (1872). His research on plants was published in a series of books, and in his final book, [The Formation of Vegetable Mould, through the Actions of Worms](#) (1881), he examined [earthworms](#) and their effect on soil.

Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book [On the Origin of Species](#). By the 1870s, the scientific community and a majority of the educated public had accepted [evolution as a fact](#). However, many favoured [competing explanations](#) that gave only a minor role to natural selection, and it was not until the emergence of the [modern evolutionary synthesis](#) from the 1930s to the 1950s that a broad consensus developed in which natural selection was the basic mechanism of evolution. Darwin's scientific discovery is the unifying theory of the [life sciences](#), explaining the [diversity of life](#).



Billie Eilish Pirate Baird

O'Connell ([/ˈaɪlɪʃ/](#) [EYE-](#)

[lish](#)) born December 18, 2001) is an American singer and songwriter. She first gained public attention in 2015 with her debut single "[Ocean Eyes](#)", written and produced by her brother [Finneas O'Connell](#), with whom she collaborates on music and live shows. In 2017, she released her debut [extended](#)



[play](#) (EP), [Don't Smile at Me](#). Commercially successful, it reached the top 15 of record charts in numerous countries, including the US, UK, Canada, and Australia. Eilish's first studio album, [When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?](#) (2019), debuted atop the US [Billboard 200](#) and [UK Albums Chart](#). It was one of the year's best-selling albums, buoyed by the success of its fifth single, "[Bad Guy](#)", Eilish's first number-one on the US [Billboard Hot 100](#). This made her the first artist born in the 21st century to release a chart-topping single. The next year, Eilish performed the theme song "[No Time to Die](#)" for the [James Bond](#) film [of the same name](#), which topped the [UK Singles Chart](#) and won the [Academy Award for Best Original Song](#) in 2022. Her subsequent singles "[Everything I Wanted](#)", "[My Future](#)", "[Therefore I Am](#)", and "[Your Power](#)" peaked in the top 10 in the US and UK. Her second studio album, [Happier Than Ever](#) (2021), topped the charts in 25 countries. She wrote and performed "[What Was I Made For?](#)" for the fantasy film [Barbie](#) (2023), which became her second number-one single in the UK and earned her a second Academy Award. Her third album, [Hit Me Hard and Soft](#) (2024), was met with critical acclaim.



Eilish has received [multiple accolades](#), including nine [Grammy Awards](#), two [American Music Awards](#), two [Guinness World Records](#), three [MTV Video Music Awards](#), three [Brit Awards](#), two [Golden Globe Awards](#), and two [Academy Awards](#). She is the second artist in Grammy history to win [all four general field categories](#)—[Record of the Year](#), [Album of the Year](#), [Song of the Year](#), as well as [Best New Artist](#)—in the same year. Eilish is also the first person born in the 21st century to win an Academy Award and the youngest ever two-time winner. She was featured on [Time](#) magazine's inaugural [Time 100 Next list](#) in 2019 and the [Time 100](#) in 2021. According to the [Recording Industry Association of America](#) (RIAA) and [Billboard](#), Eilish is the 26th-highest-certified digital singles artist and one of the most successful artists of the [2010s](#). She was honored as one of the [BBC 100 Women](#) in December 2022.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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