Chapter 12

Freemasonry in England

“To get around Roman laws banning secret societies and to allow their freedom of worship, Julius Caesar declared Synagogues were colleges.”

“Many Islamic anti-Masonic arguments are closely tied to both Anti-Semitism and Anti-Zionism, though other criticisms are made such as linking Freemasonry to Dajjal. Some Muslim anti-Masons argue that Freemasonry promotes the interests of the Jews around the world and that one of its aims is to rebuild the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem after destroying the Al-Aqsa Mosque. In article 28 of its Covenant, Hamas states that Freemasonry, Rotary, and other similar groups "work in the interest of Zionism and according to its instructions ..." Many countries with a significant Muslim population do not allow Masonic establishments within their jurisdictions. However, countries such as Turkey and Morocco have established Grand Lodges, while in countries such as Malaysia and Lebanon there are District Grand Lodges operating under a warrant from an established Grand Lodge.

Masonic lodges existed in Iraq as early as 1919, when the first lodge under the UGLE was opened in Basra, and later on when the country was under British Mandate just after the First World War. However the position changed in July 1958 following the Revolution, with the abolition of the Monarchy and Iraq being declared a republic, under General Qasim. The licences permitting lodges to meet were rescinded and later laws were introduced banning any further meetings. This position was later reinforced under Saddam Hussein, the death penalty was "prescribed" for those who "promote or acclaim Zionist principles, including freemasonry, or who associate [themselves] with Zionist organisations." With the fall of the Hussein government in 2003, a number of Lodges have begun to meet on military bases within Iraq. These lodges primarily cater to British and American military units, but a few have initiated Iraqis. Several Grand Lodges have expressed a desire to charter Lodges with completely Iraqi membership in the near future.
Regular Freemasonry has in its core ritual a formal obligation: to be quiet and peaceable citizens, true to the lawful government of the country in which they live, and not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion. A Freemason makes a further obligation, before being made Master of his Lodge, to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrates. The words may be varied across Grand Lodges, but the sense in the obligation taken is always there. Nevertheless, much of the political opposition to Freemasonry is based upon the idea that Masonry will foment (or sometimes prevent) rebellion.

*When the Knights templar was dismembered they later arrived in America and formed an alliance with the freemason from England before the revolution.*

“so that we would not be outwitted by Satan; for we are not ignorant of his designs” *(2 Corinthians 2:11)*

*Freemasonry was a deceptive means of creating an inter-governing body independent from government that could control and influence the outcome of government law in order to protect the Kingdoms finances and the relationship between the laws that governed people of the land and the true laws that would govern the people.*

Freemasons

Thus, reference to the Supreme Being will mean the Christian *Trinity* to a Christian Mason, *Allah* to a Muslim Mason, *Para Brahman* to a Hindu Mason, etc. And while most Freemasons would take the view that the term Supreme Being equates to *God*, others may hold a more complex or philosophical interpretation of the term.

Freemasonry is a *fraternal organisation* that arose from obscure origins in the late 16th to early 17th century. Freemasonry now exists in various forms all over the world, with a membership estimated at around five million, including just under two million in the *United States* and around 480,000 in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The various forms all share *moral* and *metaphysical* ideals, which include, in most cases, a constitutional declaration of belief in a *Supreme Being*.

The fraternity is administratively organised into *Grand Lodges* or sometimes *Orients*, each of which governs its own *jurisdiction*, which consists of subordinate (or *constituent*) Lodges. Grand
Lodges recognise each other through a process of landmarks and regularity. There are also appendant bodies, which are organisations related to the main branch of Freemasonry, but with their own independent administration.

Freemasonry uses the metaphors of operative stonemasons' tools and implements, against the allegorical backdrop of the building of King Solomon's Temple, to convey what has been described by both Masons and critics as "a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols."

Membership and religion

Freemasonry explicitly and openly states that it is neither a religion nor a substitute for one. "There is no separate Masonic God", nor a separate proper name for a deity in any branch of Freemasonry.

Regular Freemasonry requires that its candidates believe in a Supreme Being, but the interpretation of the term is subject to the conscience of the candidate. This means that Freemasonry accepts men from a wide range of faiths, including (but not limited to) Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism, Hinduism, etc.

Since the early 19th century, in the irregular Continental European tradition (meaning irregular to those Grand Lodges in amity with the United Grand Lodge of England), a very broad interpretation has been given to a non-dogmatic Supreme Being; in the tradition of Baruch Spinoza and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe – or views of The Ultimate Cosmic Oneness – along with Western atheistic idealism and agnosticism.

The form of Freemasonry most common in Scandinavia, known as the Swedish Rite, on the other hand, accepts only Christians.

General requirements

Generally, to be accepted for initiation as a regular Freemason, a candidate must:

- Be a man who comes of his own free will.
- Believe in a Supreme Being (the form of which is left to open interpretation by the candidate).
- Be at least the minimum age (from 18–25 years old depending on the jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions the son of a Mason, known as a "Lewis", may join at an earlier age than others).
- Be of good morals, and of good reputation.
- Be of sound mind and body (Lodges had in the past denied membership to a man because of a physical disability; however, now, if a potential candidate says a disability will not cause problems, it will not be held against him).
- Be free-born (or "born free", i.e., not born a slave or bondsman). As with the previous, this is entirely an historical holdover, and can be interpreted in the same manner as it is in the context of being entitled to write a will. Some jurisdictions have removed this requirement.
- Be capable of furnishing character references, as well as one or two references from current Masons, depending on jurisdiction.

Some Grand Lodges in the United States have an additional residence requirement, candidates being expected to have lived within the jurisdiction for a certain period of time, typically six months.

The Supreme Being and the Volume of Sacred Law

Candidates for regular Freemasonry are required to declare a belief in a Supreme Being. However, the candidate is not asked to expand on, or explain, his interpretation of Supreme Being. The discussion of politics and religion is forbidden within a Masonic Lodge, in part so a Mason will not be placed in the situation of having to justify his personal interpretation. Thus, reference to the Supreme Being will mean the Christian Trinity to a Christian Mason, Allah to a Muslim Mason, Para Brahman to a Hindu Mason, etc. And while most Freemasons would take the view that the term Supreme Being equates to God, others may hold a more complex or philosophical interpretation of the term.
In the ritual, the Supreme Being is referred to as the Great Architect of the Universe, which alludes to the use of architectural symbolism within Freemasonry.

A Volume of the Sacred Law is always displayed in an open Lodge in those jurisdictions which require a belief in the Supreme Being. In English-speaking countries, this is frequently the King James Version of the Bible or another standard translation; there is no such thing as an exclusive "Masonic Bible". In many French Lodges, the Masonic Constitutions are used instead. Furthermore, a candidate is given his choice of religious text for his Obligation, according to his beliefs. UGLE alludes to similarities to legal practice in the UK, and to a common source with other oath taking processes. In Lodges with a membership of mixed religions it is common to find more than one sacred text displayed.

Prince Hall Freemasonry

Prince Hall Freemasonry derives from historical events in the early United States that led to a tradition of separate, predominantly African-American Freemasonry in North America.

In 1775, an African-American named Prince Hall was initiated into an Irish Constitution military Lodge then in Boston, Massachusetts, along with fourteen other African-Americans, all of whom were free-born. When the military Lodge left North America, those fifteen men were given the authority to meet as a Lodge, form Processions on the days of the Saints John, and conduct Masonic funerals, but not to confer degrees, nor to do other Masonic work. In 1784, these individuals applied for, and obtained, a Lodge Warrant from the Premier Grand Lodge of England (GLE) and formed African Lodge, Number 459. When the UGLE was formed in 1813, all U.S.-based Lodges were stricken from their rolls – due largely to the War of 1812. Thus, separated from both UGLE and any concordantly recognized U.S. Grand Lodge, African Lodge re-titled itself as the African Lodge, Number 1 – and became a de facto "Grand Lodge" (this Lodge is not to be confused with the various Grand Lodges on the Continent of Africa). As with the rest of U.S. Freemasonry, Prince Hall Freemasonry soon grew and organized on a Grand Lodge system for each state.

Prince Hall Masonry has always been regular in all respects except constitutional separation, and this separation has diminished in recent years. At present, Prince Hall Grand Lodges are recognized by some UGLE Concordant Grand Lodges and not by others, but they appear to be working toward full recognition, with UGLE granting at least some degree of recognition. There are a growing number of both Prince Hall Lodges and non-Prince Hall Lodges that have ethnically diverse membership.

The 1723 edition of the Constitutions was edited and reprinted by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1734 (online pdf edition), becoming the first Masonic book printed in America.

A new edition of the Constitutions was published in 1754, by John Entick. He reverted to the Charges as drawn up in 1723 into which, especially in the first Charge, Anderson had introduced various modifications in the 1738 edition. It is this edition of the Charges which forms the basis of the Ancient Charges to be found today in the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge of England, with only small verbal modifications, except with regards to the first Charge on God and religion.

The United Grand Lodge of England (UGLE) is the main governing body of Freemasonry within England and Wales and in some countries, predominantly ex-British Empire and Commonwealth countries outside the United Kingdom. It is the oldest Grand Lodge in the world, deriving its origin from 1717. Together with the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland they are often referred to, by their members, as “the home Grand Lodges” or "the Home Constitutions".

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“Woe to the Chaldeans
Shall not all these take up their taunt against him, with scoffing and riddles for him, and say, “Woe to him who heaps up what is not his own— for how long?— and loads himself with pledges!””(Habakkuk 2:6)

“If a man sins against his neighbor and is made to take an oath and comes and swears his oath before your altar in this house, 23 then hear from heaven and act and judge your servants, repaying the guilty by bringing his conduct on his own head, and vindicating the righteous by rewarding him according to his righteousness.”(2 Chronicles 6:22-23)

The Constitutions of 1723

The first section of the Constitution, on religion, stating that Masons can be of any faith and that they need only adhere to the Religion in which all Men agree, comes very close to the concept of a Natural Religion, a popular idea during the Enlightenment.

- I - Of GOD and RELIGION.
  - A Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves: that is, to be Good men and True, or Men of Honor and Honesty, by whatever Denomination or Persuasion they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the Centre of Union and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.
- II - Of the CIVIL MAGISTRATES, supreme and subordinate.
III - Of LODGES.

IV - Of MASTERS, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.

V - Of the Management of the CRAFT in working.

VI - Of BEHAVIOR, viz.:
  o 1. In the Lodge while constituted.
  o 2. After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.
  o 3. When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.
  o 5. At Home and in the Neighborhood.
  o 6. Toward a strange Brother.

The Constitutions of 1738

The section on religion of 1738 refers to the Seven Laws of Noah, which are a list of seven moral imperatives which, according to the Talmud, were given by God to Noah as a binding set of laws for all mankind.

I - Of GOD and RELIGION.
  o A Mason is obliged by his tenure to observe the moral law as a true Noachide; and if he rightly understands the Craft, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious Libertine, nor act against conscience. In ancient Times, the Christian Masons were charged to comply with the Christian usages of each country where they traveled or worked; being found in all nations, even of divers religions. They are generally charged to adhere to that religion in which all men agree (leaving each brother to his own particular opinions); that is, to be good men and true, men of honor and honesty, by whatever names, religions, or persuasions they may be distinguished; for they all agree in the three great articles of Noah, enough to preserve the cement of the lodge. Thus Masonry is the Center of Union, and the happy means of conciliating persons that otherwise must have remained at a perpetual distance.

The Constitutions of the Antients
The Book of Constitutions, or *Ahiman Rezon*, of the Grand Lodge of England According to the Old Institutions, also known as the Antient Grand Lodge of England or the Grand Lodge of the Antients, was first published in 1754. Its author, Laurence Dermott, was Grand Secretary of the Antient Grand Lodge from 1752 to 1771. The full name of the first edition was *Ahiman Rezon; or a Help to a Brother; showing the Excellency of Secrecy, and the first cause or motive of the Institution of Masonry; The Principles of the Craft; and the benefits from a Strict Observance thereof, etc., etc.; Also the Old and New Regulations; etc. To which is added the greatest collection of Masons' Songs, etc.* A second edition was published in 1764, and subsequent editions in 1778, 1787, 1800, 1801, 1807, and 1813. The second edition was reprinted in Philadelphia in 1855 by Leon Hyneman. Dermott borrowed heavily from the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland which had been published in 1751.

The first Charge in the *Ahiman Rezon* reads as follows:

- **CHARGE I. Concerning GOD and Religion.**
  - A Mason is obliged by his Tenure to believe firmly in the true Worship of the eternal God, as well as in all those sacred Records which the Dignitaries and Fathers of the Church have compiled and published for the Use of all good Men: So that no one who rightly understands the Art, can possibly tread in the irreligious Paths of the unhappy Libertine, or be induced to follow the arrogant Professors of Atheism or Deism; neither is he to be stained with the gross Errors of blind Superstition, but may have the Liberty of embracing what Faith he shall think proper, provided at all Times he pays a due Reverence to his Creator, and by the World deals with Honour and Honesty ever making that golden Precept the Standard-Rule of his Actions, which engages, To do unto all Man as he would they should do unto him: For the Craft, instead of entering into idle and unnecessary Disputes concerning the Different Opinions and Persuasions of Men, admits into the Fraternity all that are good and true; whereby it hath brought about the Means of Reconciliation amongst Persons, who, without that Assistance, would have remained at perpetual Variance.
When the United Grand Lodge of England was created with the union of the Ancients and Moderns, a new version of the Constitutions was drafted. It was a synthesis of the Constitution of Anderson of the Moderns and the Ahiman Rezon of the Ancients.

- I - Of GOD and RELIGION.

  - A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understand the art he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. He, of all men, should best understand that God seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but God looketh to the heart. A Mason is, therefore, particularly bound never to act against the dictates of his conscience. Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the order provided he believe in the glorious architect of heaven and earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality.

  “join with their brothers, their nobles, and enter into a curse and an oath to walk in God's Law that was given by Moses the servant of God, and to observe and do all the commandments of the Lord our Lord and his rules and his statutes.”(Nehemiah 10:29)

  “He despised the oath in breaking the covenant, and behold, he gave his hand and did all these things; he shall not escape. 19 Therefore thus says the Lord God: As I live, surely it is my oath that he despised, and my covenant that he broke. I will return it upon his head. 20 I will spread my net over him, and he shall be taken in my snare, and I will bring him to Babylon and enter into judgment with him there for the treachery he has committed against me.”(Ezekiel 17:18-20)

  “But to them it will seem like a false divination. They have sworn solemn oaths, but he brings their guilt to remembrance, that they may be taken.”(Ezekiel 21:23)

  “They utter mere words; with empty oaths they make covenants; so judgment springs up like poisonous weeds in the furrows of the field.”(Hosea 10:4)

  “do not devise evil in your hearts against one another, and love no false oath, for all these things I hate, declares the Lord.”(Zechariah 8:17)

Oaths

  “Again you have heard that it was said to those of old, ‘You shall not swear falsely, but shall perform to the Lord what you have sworn.’”(Matthew 5:33)
“But I say to you, Do not take an oath at all, either by heaven, for it is the throne of God,” (Matthew 5:34)

“And do not take an oath by your head, for you cannot make one hair white or black.” (Matthew 5:36)

“in vain do they worship me, teaching as doctrines the commandments of men.” (Mark 7:7)

The Seven Laws of Noah (Hebrew: שבע מצוות בני נח Sheva mitzvot B’nei Noach), often referred to as the Noahide Laws or Noachide Code, are a set of seven moral imperatives that, according to the Talmud, were given by God to Noah as a binding set of laws for all mankind. According to Judaism any non-Jew who lives according to these laws is regarded as a Righteous Gentile and is assured of a place in the world to come (Olam Haba), the Jewish concept of heaven. Adherents are often called "B’nei Noach" (Children of Noah) or "Noahides" and may often network in Jewish synagogues.

The seven laws listed by the Tosefta and the Talmud are

1. Prohibition of Idolatry: You shall not have any idols before God.
2. Prohibition of Murder: You shall not murder. (Genesis 9:6)
4. Prohibition of Sexual promiscuity: You shall not commit any of a series of sexual prohibitions, which include adultery, incest and bestiality.
5. Prohibition of Blasphemy: You shall not blaspheme God's name.
6. Dietary Law: Do not eat flesh taken from an animal while it is still alive. (Genesis 9:4, as interpreted in the Talmud (Sanhedrin 59a)
7. Requirement to have just Laws: Set up a governing body of law (eg Courts)

The Noahide Laws comprise the six laws which were given to Adam in the Garden of Eden according to the Talmud's interpretation of Gen 2:16 and a seventh one, which was added after the Flood of Noah. Later at the Revelation at Sinai the Seven Laws of Noah were regiven to humanity and embedded in the 613 Laws given to the Children of Israel along with the Ten Commandments, which are part of, and not separate from, the 613 mitzvot. These laws are mentioned in the Torah. According to Judaism, the 613 mitzvot or
"commandments" given in the written Torah, as well as their reasonings in the oral Torah, were only issued to the Jews and are therefore binding only upon them, having inherited the obligation from their ancestors. At the same time, at Mount Sinai, the Children of Israel (i.e. the Children of Jacob, i.e. the Israelites) were given the obligation to teach other nations the embedded Noahide Laws. However, it is actually forbidden by the Talmud for non-Jews (on whom the Noahide Laws are still binding) to elevate their observance to the Torah's mitzvot as the Jews do.

While some Jewish organizations, such as Chabad have worked to promote the acceptance of Noahide laws, there are no figures for how many actually do.

In recent years, the term "Noahide" has come to refer to non-Jews who strive to live in accord with the seven Noahide Laws; the terms "observant Noahide" or "Torah-centered Noahides" would be more precise but are infrequently used. The rainbow, referring to the Noahide or First Covenant (Genesis 9), is the symbol of many organized Noahide groups, following Genesis 9:12-17. A non-Jewish person of any ethnicity or religion is referred to as a bat ("daughter") or ben ("son") of Noah, but most organizations that call themselves חנ ינב (b'nei noach) are composed of gentiles who are keeping the Noahide Laws.

These are not the teachings of the Bible that we were told by God the father given to us by Moses.

These laws Gnostic views have come from the synagogues of Satan that killed John and Paul.

“They have sworn solemn oaths, but he brings their guilt to remembrance, that they may be taken.”(Ezekiel 21:23)

“the houses of Achzib shall be a deceitful thing to the kings of Israel.”(Mic. 1:14)

Achziv - "falsehood".
King David added the city into his Kingdom, but King Solomon returned it to Hiram as part of the famous pact.

In Masonic tradition Hiram I is considered one of three founding Grand Masters of the fraternity. He appears in Masonic ritual as the provider of materials, money and craftsmen for the construction of Solomon's Temple. This comes from the Biblical account of the alliance between Solomon's Israel and Hiram I's Tyre. In Masonic legend, King Hiram is said to have sent his most skilled master craftsman, Hiram Abiff, to serve as the construction's foreman. Masonic tradition expands on the few, short Biblical references and creates an allegory that is not purported to be factual.
**Hiram Abiff** is a character who figures prominently in an *allegorical* play that is presented during the third *degree* of *Craft Freemasonry*. In this play, **Hiram is presented as being the chief architect of King Solomon's Temple**, who is murdered by three ruffians during an unsuccessful attempt to force him to divulge the Master Masons' secret password. It is explained in the lecture that follows this play that the story is a lesson in fidelity to one's word, and in the brevity of life.

Numerous scholars, both Masonic and non-Masonic, have speculated that the character may have been based upon one or more Hirams that appear in the Bible. For example, in the Masonic ritual Hiram is referred to as 'the Widow's Son,' which is similar to a biblical reference to a Hiram found in 1 Kings 7:13–14.

**Hirams in the Bible**

The name "Hiram Abiff" does not appear as such in the Bible, but there are three references to people named Hiram that are present:

- **Hiram, King of Tyre**, is credited in 2 Samuel 5:11 and 1 Kings 5:1-10 for having sent building materials and men for the original construction of the Temple in Jerusalem. This biblical Hiram is clearly not the inspiration for the Masonic Hiram Abiff, as the Masonic drama has a separate character named "Hiram, King of Tyre."

- In 1 Kings 7:13–14, Hiram is described as the son of a widow from the tribe of Naphtali who was the son of a Tyrian bronze worker, contracted by Solomon to cast the bronze furnishings and ornate decorations for the new temple. From this reference, Freemasons
often refer to Hiram (with the added Abiff) as "the widow's son." Hiram lived or at least temporarily worked in clay banks (1 Kings 7:46-47) in the plain of the Jordan between Succoth and Zarthan.

- Hiram (often spelled Huram), a craftsman of great skill sent from Tyre. 2 Chronicles 2:13-14 relates a formal request from King Solomon of Jerusalem to King Hiram I of Tyre, for workers and for materials to build a new temple; King Hiram responds "And now I have sent a skillful man, endowed with understanding, Huram my master craftsman (the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, and his father was a man of Tyre), skilled to work in gold and silver, bronze and iron, stone and wood, purple and blue, fine linen and crimson, and to make any engraving and to accomplish any plan which may be given to him, with your skillful men and with the skillful men of my lord David your father." In the original Hebrew version of 2 Chronicles 2:13, the phrase translated above as "Huram my master craftsman" is "ḤWRM 'BY" Hiram 'abi.

Note that the translation "Hiram my master craftsman" occurs only in the New King James Version. In other versions, "abi" is translated most often as "father", sometimes "master," or else "Hiram Abi" is left untranslated as a proper name. Peake's Commentary on the Bible, referring to Chronicles II-13, simply states "Huram-abi: RSV correctly reads this as the full name," and the English Standard Version gives the same translation "Huram-Abi" rather than "Huram my master...". Some say that the word "Abiff" may have arisen by misunderstanding Hebrew יַנֵּפִּי "his father".

**Other accounts of a Biblical Hiram**

Flavius Josephus in his Antiquities of the Jews (Chapter 3:76) refers to Hiram as an Artificer. "Now Solomon sent for an artificer out of Tyre, whose name was Hiram: he was by birth of the tribe of Naphtali, on his mother's side (for she was of that tribe); but his father was Ur, of the stock of the Israelites."

**Other theories**
According to authors Robert Lomas and Christopher Knight, Hiram Abiff would have been Egyptian king Seqenenre Tao II, who met an extremely similar death. This idea is dismissed by most Masonic scholars.

“The sons of Benjamin according to their clans: of Bela, the clan of the Belaites; of Ashbel, the clan of the Ashbelites; of Ahiram, the clan of the Ahiramites;”(Numbers 26:38)

“And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, also carpenters and masons who built David a house.”(2 Samuel 5:11)

“Preparations for Building the Temple
[1] Now Hiram king of Tyre sent his servants to Solomon when he heard that they had anointed him king in place of his father, for Hiram always loved David.”(1 Kings 5:1)
[1]Ch 5:15 in Hebrew

“And Solomon sent word to Hiram,”(1 Kings 5:2)

“As soon as Hiram heard the words of Solomon, he rejoiced greatly and said, “Blessed be the Lord this day, who has given to David a wise son to be over this great people.””(1 Kings 5:7)

“And Hiram sent to Solomon, saying, “I have heard the message that you have sent to me. I am ready to do all you desire in the matter of cedar and cypress timber.”(1 Kings 5:8)

“So Hiram supplied Solomon with all the timber of cedar and cypress that he desired.” (1 Kings 5:10)

“while Solomon gave Hiram 20,000 cors[1] of wheat as food for his household, and 20,000[2] cors of beaten oil. Solomon gave this to Hiram year by year.”(1 Kings 5:11)
[1]A cor was about 6 bushels or 220 liters [2]Septuagint; Hebrew twenty

“And the Lord gave Solomon wisdom, as he promised him. And there was peace between Hiram and Solomon, and the two of them made a treaty.”(1 Kings 5:12)

1 Kings 5:18 (Show 1 Kings 5)
“So Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the men of Gebal did the cutting and prepared the timber and the stone to build the house.”(1 Kings 5:18)

“The Temple Furnishings
And King Solomon sent and brought Hiram from Tyre.”(1 Kings 7:13)

“Hiram also made the pots, the shovels, and the basins. So Hiram finished all the work that he did for King Solomon on the house of the Lord:”(1 Kings 7:40)
“Now the pots, the shovels, and the basins, all these vessels in the house of the Lord, which Hiram made for King Solomon, were of burnished bronze.”(1 Kings 7:45)

“and Hiram king of Tyre had supplied Solomon with cedar and cypress timber and gold, as much as he desired, King Solomon gave to Hiram twenty cities in the land of Galilee.”(1 Kings 9:11)

“But when Hiram came from Tyre to see the cities that Solomon had given him, they did not please him.”(1 Kings 9:12)

“Hiram had sent to the king 120 talents[1] of gold.”(1 Kings 9:14)

[1]A talent was about 75 pounds or 34 kilograms

“And Hiram sent with the fleet his servants, seamen who were familiar with the sea, together with the servants of Solomon.”(1 Kings 9:27)

“Moreover, the fleet of Hiram, which brought gold from Ophir, brought from Ophir a very great amount of almug wood and precious stones.”(1 Kings 10:11)

“For the king had a fleet of ships of Tarshish at sea with the fleet of Hiram. Once every three years the fleet of ships of Tarshish used to come bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks.[1] “(1 Kings 10:22)

[1]Or baboons

“Malchiram, Pedaiah, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama and Nedabiah;”(1 Chronicles 3:18)

“David's Wives and Children
And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, also masons and carpenters to build a house for him.”(1 Chronicles 14:1)

“And Solomon sent word to Hiram the king of Tyre: “As you dealt with David my father and sent him cedar to build himself a house to dwell in, so deal with me.”(2 Chronicles 2:3)

“Then Hiram the king of Tyre answered in a letter that he sent to Solomon, “Because the Lord loves his people, he has made you king over them.””(2 Chronicles 2:11)

“Hiram also said, “Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who made heaven and earth, who has given King David a wise son, who has discretion and understanding, who will build a temple for the Lord and a royal palace for himself.”(2 Chronicles 2:12)

“Now I have sent a skilled man, who has understanding, Huram-abi, 14 the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, and his father was a man of Tyre. He is trained to work in gold, silver, bronze, iron, stone, and wood, and in purple, blue, and crimson fabrics and fine linen, and to do all sorts of engraving and execute any design that may be assigned him, with your craftsmen, the craftsmen of my lord, David your father.”(2 Chronicles 2:13-14)
“Hiram also made the pots, the shovels, and the basins. So Hiram finished the work that he did for King Solomon on the house of God:” (2 Chronicles 4:11)

“Solomon rebuilt the cities that Hiram had given to him, and settled the people of Israel in them.” (2 Chronicles 8:2)

“And Hiram sent to him by the hand of his servants ships and servants familiar with the sea, and they went to Ophir together with the servants of Solomon and brought from there 450 talents[1] of gold and brought it to King Solomon.” (2 Chronicles 8:18)

[1]A talent was about 75 pounds or 34 kilograms

“Moreover, the servants of Hiram and the servants of Solomon, who brought gold from Ophir, brought algum wood and precious stones.” (2 Chronicles 9:10)

“For the king's ships went to Tarshish with the servants of Hiram. Once every three years the ships of Tarshish used to come bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks.[1]” (2 Chronicles 9:21)

[1]Or baboons

Members of Great British Parliament that mandates control over the nations of the world were Freemasons. Most of the United States Presidents and Congress and Supreme Court Judges as well as other world leaders of the world Governments are members of the Freemasons as well

Including Paul Revere, American Revolutionary hero, St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts; Grand Master of Massachusetts 1794-97.

They only needed to implement freemasonry in this country until the Central Banks were completely established with Roosevelt.

Here is a list of some:

A

- José Abad Santos, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.[1]
- John Abbott, Canadian Prime Minister (1891–1892). Initiated St. Paul's, No. 374, E.R., Montreal, 1847.\(^{[2]}\)
- William "Bud" Abbott of the Abbott & Costello comedy team.\(^{[3]}\)
- Nicanor Abelardo, Filipino composer. Raised in Luzon Lodge No. 57.\(^{[4]}\)
- Sherman Adams, Governor of New Hampshire and U.S. Congressman.\(^{[5]}\)
- Edward Neville da Costa Andrade, English physicist. Initiated into Lodge Progresso No. 4 in 1935.\(^{[6]}\)
- Lewis Addison Armistead, Confederate general during the American Civil War. Alexandria-Washington Lodge #22, Alexandria, Virginia.\(^{[7]}\)
- Gregorio Aglipay, Supreme Bishop of the Philippine Independent Church.\(^{[8]}\)
- Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the Philippines. Pilar Lodge No. 203 (now Pilar Lodge No. 15) at Imus Cavite and was founder of Magdalo Lodge No. 31 (renamed Emilio Aguinaldo Lodge No. 31 in his honor).\(^{[9]}\)
- Agustín I of Mexico, emperor of Mexico.\(^{[10]}\)
- Nelson Aldrich, United States Senator from Rhode Island. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island 1877-78, member of What Cheer lodge.\(^{[11]}\)
- Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, Astronaut. Montclair Lodge No. 144, New Jersey.\(^{[12]}\)
- Elizabeth Aldworth, Noted female Mason. Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft Degree in 1712.\(^{[13]}\)
- Vasile Alecsandri, Romanian Poet, playwright, politician and diplomat.\(^{[14]}\)
- José Eloy Alfaro Delgado - President of Ecuador.\(^{[15]}\)
- Abd al-Qadir al-Jaza'iri, Sufi mystic, scholar and political leader.1864 (one on-line source says 1867, contemporary sources say 1864), member Henri IV, Paris, but degree work conducted at Lodge of the Pyramids, Alexandria, Egypt.\(^{[17]}\)
- Ezra Ames, Portrait painter.\(^{[18]}\)
- Jules Anspach, Belgian Liberal politician.\(^{[19]}\)
- Galicano Apacible, Filipino politician.\(^{[20]}\)
- Raymond Apple, Chief Rabbi, Great Synagogue (Sydney), Australia, (1972–2005).\(^{[21]}\)
- Dennis Archer, US Politician. Geometry Lodge #49 (Prince Hall), Detroit.\(^{[23]}\)
- Constantin Argetoianu, Prime Minister of Romania, 1939.\(^{[24]}\)
- John Armstrong, Jr., American soldier, delegate to the Continental Congress, United States Senator and United States Secretary of War. Hibernia Lodge No. 339, New York.\(^{[25]}\)
- Thomas Arne, Composer of Rule Britannia.\(^{[26]}\)
- Benedict Arnold, Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Connecticut.\(^{[27]}\)
- Eddy Arnold, singer.\(^{[28]}\)
- François-Marie Arouet (Voltaire), Raised 1778 by WM Ben Franklin, Loge des Neuf Sœurs, Paris.\(^{[29]}\)
- Gheorghe Asachi, Romanian writer, poet, painter, historian, dramatist and translator.\(^{[30]}\)
- Elias Ashmole, 17th-century English antiquary and politician, Warrington Lodge, Lancashire.\(^{[31]}\)
• **John Jacob Astor**, American Financier, The Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, New York, 1790[23]
• **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk**, National hero and founder of the modern Republic of Turkey. Macedonia Risorta Lodge No. 80 (some claim Lodge Veritas), Thessaloniki[24][25][26]
• **Stephen F. Austin**, Secretary of State for the Republic of Texas. Louisiana Lodge No. 109, Missouri.[31]
• **Gene Autry**, Movie and television star, Catoosa Lodge No. 185, OK[27]

B

• **Michael Baigent**, British author and editor of Freemasonry Today[29]
• **Mikhail Bakunin**, Russian revolutionary. Lodge Il Progresso Sociale, Florence 1864,[30]
• **Nicolae Bălcescu**, Romanian historian, journalist and 1848 revolutionary.[11]
• **Henry Baldwin**, US Associate Justice (1830–1844). Master of Lodge No. 45 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1805[31]
• **Harold Ballard**, One time owner of Toronto Maple Leafs National Hockey League team. Corinthian No. 481, GRC, Toronto, ON.[2]
• **Simion Bărnuţiu**, Romanian philosopher and politician.[32]
• **Diego Martínez Barrio**, Prime minister of Spain and founder of the Republican Union Party.[33]
• **Frederic Bartholdi**, Sculptor of the Statue of Liberty in New York. Lodge Alsace-Lorraine, Paris.[34]
• **Edmund Barton**, first Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Speaker of the legislative assembly.[3]
• **William "Count" Basie**, Jazz orchestra leader and composer. Wisdom Lodge No. 102 (Prince Hall), Chicago. Also a Shriner.[3]
• **Frederick Bates**, Governor of Missouri.[3]
• **Birch Bayh**, US Senator from Indiana from 1962-1981.[3]
• **Daniel Carter Beard**, Founder of the Boy Scouts. Made a Mason in Mariner's Lodge No. 67, New York City, New York, and later affiliated with Cornucopia Lodge 563, Flushing, New York.[35]
• **Gunning Bedford, Jr.**, Signer of the U.S. Constitution, first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.[36]
• **Edvard Beneš**, President of Czechoslovakia (1935–1939, 1945–1948). Ian Amos Komensky Lodge No. 1, Prague.[37]
• **R.B. Bennett**, Prime Minister of Canada 1930-1935.[3]
• **Lloyd M. Bentsen**, US Senator from Texas[3]
• **Irving Berlin**, Composer. Munn Lodge No.190, New York.[38]
• **Silvio Berlusconi**, Italian media tycoon and politician. Propaganda Due, Expelled in 1981 (some say 1976) by the Grand Orient of Italy[39]
• **Ramón Emeterio Betances**, Puerto Rican politician and statesman. Logia Unión Germana, San Germán, Puerto Rico.[40]
• **George Valentin Bibescu**, Romanian aviation pioneer, Grand Master of Romanian Grand Lodge from 1911 to 1916.[11]
• Henry Harrison Bingham, Union Army officer during the American Civil War. Chartiers Lodge #297, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. 5
• Hiram Bingham III, American explorer, discovered the ruins of Machu Picchu. Hiram Lodge No. 1, Connecticut. 41
• Francis Bischof, Queensland Australia Police Commissioner from 1958-1969. 42
• Hugo L. Black, US Associate Justice (1937–1971), Birmingham Temple Lodge No. 836, Birmingham, AL
• John Blair, US Associate Justice (1789–96), and Grand Master of Virginia from 1778 to 1784. 31
• Mel Blanc, American voice actor. 43
• Samuel Blatchford, US Associate Justice (1882–1893). 31
• Moses Bloom, Iowa politician. 44
• Dimitrie Bolintineanu, Romanian poet, politician, 1848 revolutionary. 11
• Simón Bolívar, Leader of South American independence. (Initiated: Cádiz, Spain). 35
• Founding brother of Lodge Order and Liberty No. 2, Peru, 1824. 45
• Cezar Bolliac, Radical Romanian political figure, amateur archaeologist, journalist and Romantic poet. 11
• Shadrach Bond, first Governor of Illinois. 46
• Andrés Bonifacio, Leader during Philippine Revolution from Spain. Taliba Lodge No. 165 under Gran Oriente Español (Spanish Grand Lodge). 47
• Omar Bongo, President of Gabon. 48
• Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 49
• Gutzon Borglum, American sculpture, raised in Howard Lodge No. 35. 50
• Walter Breuning Currently the oldest man alive. 50
• Lincoln Borglum, Son of Gutzon Borglum, completed the Mount Rushmore project, raised in Battle River Lodge No. 92. 50
• Ernest Borgnine, Actor, Abingdon Lodge No. 48 however another source indicates Melrose Lodge No. 63, California. 52
• James Boswell, Scottish writer, raised in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge at Edinburgh, 1759. 61
• Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada from 1894-1896. 35
• James Bowie, Frontiersman, Inventor of the Bowie knife. L'Humble Chaumiere Lodge No. 19 Opelousas, Louisiana. 53
• William D. Boyce, founder of the Boy Scouts of America. 54
• Charles Bradlaugh, 19th century Atheist and Republican MP, Grand Lodge des Philadelphes, London. 55
• Omar N. Bradley, US General. West Point Lodge No. 877, New York. 35
• Sir Donald Bradman, Australian Cricketer. 56
• Johannes Brahms, Composer. 57
• Sir Christoffel Brand, first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony. 58
• Joseph Brant, Principal Chief of the Six Nations Indians. Initiated in Lodge No. 417, 1776. First Master of Lodge No. 11, Mohawk Village (near Brantford) in 1798. 59
• Dimitrie Brătianu, Prime Minister of Romania (1881). 11
• Ion C. Brătianu, Romanian politician, three-time Prime Minister of Romania. 11
- David Brearley, Signer of the US Constitution on behalf of New Jersey, the first Grand Master of Masons for the State of New Jersey [59]
- Henry Brougham, Scottish abolitionist and founder of *Edinburgh Review*. Raised in Fortrose Lodge, Stormay, Scotland [61]
- James Bruce, Scottish explorer. Canongate Kilwinning Lodge [61]
- Samuel von Brukenthal, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire [11]
- William Jennings Bryan, American politician, United States Congressman, U. S. Secretary of State and presidential candidate. Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Nebraska [60]
- James Buchanan, U.S. President, Lodge No. 43, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- Frank Buckles, last living American veteran of World War I [61]
- Charles Buls, mayor of Brussels [15]
- Luther Burbank, US horticulturist, botanist, agricultural science pioneer. Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, [6]
- Robert Burnaby, English explorer and businessman. First Past Master of Victoria Lodge No. 1085, District Grand Master (English) of British Columbia [63]
- Conrad Burns, US Senator from Montana [3]
- Robert Burns, National poet of Scotland. St. David's Lodge No. 174, Tarbolton [64]
- Harold H. Burton, US Associate Justice (1945–1958) [31]
- Arthur Leopold Busch, naval architect. Member of Peconic Lodge No. 349 Greenport, New York [citation needed]
- Cyriel Buysse, Flemish nationalist writer [15]
- Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, United States Senator from Virginia. Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia [65]
- James F. Byrnes, US Associate Justice (1941–1942) [31]

C

- Alessandro Cagliostro, Sicilian charlatan and occultist [66]
- Plutarco Elias Calles, President of Mexico [67]
- Malcolm Campbell, English motor-racer [66]
- Manuel Camus, Philippine Senator. October 12, 1898, Zetland in the East Lodge No 508 Singapore, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of England [68]
- Gheorghe Grigore Cantacuzino Prime Minister of Romania [11]
- Eddie Cantor, Entertainer, raised in Munn Lodge No 190, New York City [61]
- Emmanuel Carasso, Ottoman lawyer and politician, Grand Master of the Italian-rite Macedonia Risorta in Salonica [69]
- Carol II King of Romania (1930–40) [11]
- José Miguel Carrera, Chilean General and President. St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York [71]
- Kit Carson, American Adventurer. Montezuma Lodge No. 109, Sante Fe, New Mexico [35]
- Paul Foster Case, Founder of the Los Angeles occult school, the Builders of the Adytum, Fairport Lodge No. 476, Fairport, New York.[73]
- Marc Chagall, Russian artist. initiated in 1912[76]
- Thomas Chalmers, Lodge St. Vigean, 1800[76]
- Joshua Chamberlain, Commander of US forces on Little Round Top during the American Civil War battle of Gettysburg, and governor of Maine. United Lodge #8, Brunswick, Maine[77]
- Nicolas Chamfort, French writer, Loge des Neuf Soeurs, Paris[21]
- Walter Chrysler Founder of Chrysler Corporation.[3]
- Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Studholme Alliance Lodge No. 1591, Rosemary Lodge No. 2851. (Note: The Churchill Society claims he resigned from his Lodges in 1912.)[78]
- André Citroen, French engineer and motor-car manufacturer, Lodge La Philosophie, Paris[76]
- John H. Clarke, US Associate Justice (1916–1922)[31]
- Thomas C. Clark, US Associate Justice (1949–1967)[31]
- Mark Wayne Clark, US Army General. Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Indianapolis[76]
- William Clark, Explorer, Lewis and Clark expedition. Saint Louis Lodge No. 111.[79]
- Henry Clay Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and Grand Master of Kentucky.[3]
- Moses Cleaveland founded the city of Cleaveland, Ohio, Worshipful Master of Moriah Lodge in 1791[76]
- DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York State, Grand Master of NY during the Morgan Affair, The Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, New York, 1790[80]
- Tyrus Cobb, baseball star. Royston Lodge No. 426, Detroit[76]
- William F. Cody, a.k.a. Buffalo Bill, raised in Platte Valley Lodge No. 15, Nebraska[81]
- George Cohan, Broadway star, raised in Pacific Lodge No. 233, New York City[81]
- Harry Cohn, Pacific Lodge No. 233, New York[82]
- Ernest E. Cole, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, (1940–1942)[82]
- Nat King Cole pianist and ballad singer.[12]
- Samuel Colt manufacturer of Colt revolvers[81]
- Émile Combes, French Prime Minister[84][85][86]
- Spencer Compton, 7th Marquess of Northampton, Pro Grand Master, United Grand Lodge of England, 2001-2009[87][88]
- Charlie Conacher, Canadian ice hockey player. Initiated in North Gate Lodge No. 591, Pickering, Ontario, in 1935.[2]
- Marquis de Condorcet, French mathematician and philosopher, Lodges de Neuf Soeurs[81]
- Leroy Cooper, U.S. astronaut, member of Carbondale Lodge No. 82, Colorado[81]
- Harry H. Corbett actor- star of Steptoe and Son[69]
- Jess Conrad entertainer, Member of Chelsea Lodge No. 3098[90]
- Charles de Coster, Belgian author[15]
• **Edith Cowan**, First woman elected to Australian Parliament, Member of St Cuthberts Lodge Perth Australia (Le Droit Humain).[91]
• **Francesco Crispi**, Prime Minister of Italy[92] (possibly expelled in 1894?)[93]
• **Miron Cristea**, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church (1925–39), Prime Minister of Romania (1938–39).[111]
• **Davy Crockett**, 19th-century American folk hero, frontiersman, soldier and politician[81]
• **Aleister Crowley**, English occultist, Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 343, Paris (GLdF), 1904[94]
• **Abraham Curry**, founding father of Carson City, Nevada. Masonic Lodge No. 1, Carson City.[95]
• **William Cushing**, US Associate Justice (1789–1810), St. Andrews Lodge, Boston
• **Erasmus Darwin**, English physician, philosopher, poet, grandfather of Charles Darwin. Member of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2, Edinburgh, Scotland.[96]
• **Eugène Goblet d’Alviella**, Vice-chancellor of the Université Libre de Bruxelles and Belgian senator.[115]
• **Jim Davidson**, British comedian, Former Master, Chelsea Lodge, England (resigned), Founding Master of British Forces Foundation (Lodge) No. 9725[97][98]
• **William Richardson Davie**, American politician and Grand Master of North Carolina from 1792-1798.[99]
• **Carol Davila**, Romanian Physician.[111]
• **William Crosby Dawson**, U.S. Judge and Politician, San Marino Lodge No. 34, F.&A.M, Greensboro, GA. Grand Master of Masons in Georgia from 1843 until his death in Greensboro on May 6, 1856.[100]
• **William Ralph "Dixie" Dean**, Everton and England footballer 1925–1937; initiated in Randle Holme Lodge, No. 3261, Birkenhead, Cheshire on 18 February 1931.[101]
• **Roger De Courcy**, ventriloquist - Member of Chelsea Lodge No. 3098[90]
• **Ovide Decroly**, Belgian educationalist. initiated in Lodge Les Amis Philanthropes No. 2, Brussels in 1902[81]
• **Cecil B. DeMille**, Movie Director, member of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, New York City[81]
• **Süleyman Demirel**, 9th President of the Republic of Turkey. Bilgi Lodge No.015, Ankara. Grand Lodge of Turkey.[102]
• **Jack Dempsey**, heavyweight boxing champion in 1919, Kenwood Lodge No. 800, Chicago[81]
• **Frédéric Desmons**, Protestant priest who persuaded the Grand Orient de France to remove the term of the Great Architect of the Universe from their Constitution.[103]
• **Willis Van Devanter**, U.S. Associate Justice (1911–1937).[111]
• **Thomas Dewey**, 47th Governor of New York (1902–1971)[104]
• **Blaise Diagne**, Senegalese political leader.[105]
• **Porfirio Díaz**, President of Mexico.[106]
• **Denver S. Dickerson**, Governor of Nevada.[107]
• **John George Diefenbaker**, Prime Minister of Canada, Wakaw Lodge No. 166, Wakaw, SK[108]
- Everett Dirksen, U.S. Congressman and Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate.[3]
- Henry Dodge, U.S. Senator from Wisconsin.[3]
- Bob Dole, U.S. politician[27] Russell Lodge No. 177, Kansas.[35]
- Ed Doolan, U.S. Radio Presenter[109]
- James Doolittle, U.S. General.[27]
- Tommy Douglas, Canadian politician, Weyburn Lodge No. 20, Weyburn, SK[110]
- Jim Douglas, Governor of Vermont


- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, British physician and author, creator of Sherlock Holmes.[3]
- Edwin Drake, U.S. oil industry pioneer, Oil Creek Lodge No. 3, Titusville, Pennsylvania.[81]
- Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross and shared the first Nobel Prize.[111]
- Herbert Dunnico, UK Politician and Master of the New Welcome Lodge[112]
- Joseph Duveen, 1st Baron Duveen, UK art dealer, Royal Colonial Institute Lodge No. 3556[111]

E

- Hubert Eaton, American chemist, Euclid Lodge, No. 58, Great Falls, Montana[111]
- Edinburgh, Duke of, see entry below for Prince Philip
- Edward VII, King of Great Britain[98]
- Edward VIII, King of Great Britain[98]
- Gustave Eiffel, Designer and architect of the Eiffel Tower.[113]
- Duke Ellington, Musician, Social Lodge No. 1, Washington, D.C., Prince Hall Affiliation[111]
- Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States (1796–1800)[31]
- Sam Ervin, US Senator.[27]
- Bob Etheridge, Member of Congress (D - NC), Bakersville Lodge No. 357, North Carolina[115][116]
- Paul Edwards, Grand Master.[27]

F

- Eberhard Faber, founder of the Faber Pencil Company. Chancellor Walworth No. 271, New York.[111]
- Douglas Fairbanks, movie star. Member of Beverly Hills Lodge No. 528[111]
- Ettore Ferrari, Italian sculptor. Grand Master of the Grande Oriente d'Italia.\textsuperscript{[117]}
- Ignaz Aurelius Fessler, Hungarian ecclesiastic and writer. Member of Lodge Pythagoras of the Blazing Star in Berlin.\textsuperscript{[118]}
- Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German philosopher. Member of Lodge Pythagoras of the Blazing Star in Berlin.\textsuperscript{[118]}
- Stephen J. Field, US Associate Justice (1863–1897).\textsuperscript{[131]}
- W. C. Fields, American comedian. E. Coppee Mitchell Lodge No. 605, Philadelphia.\textsuperscript{[111]}
- Abram Fitkin, American businessman and philanthropist (1878-1933), Altair Lodge No. 601, Brooklyn.\textsuperscript{[119]}
- Charles Finney, American preacher, evangelist and author (1792–1875). Meridian Sun Lodge No. 32 in Warren, New York. Finney asked for dismissal and was discharged.\textsuperscript{[120]}
- Hamilton Fish IV, US Politician.\textsuperscript{[121]}
- Geoffrey Fisher, the 99th Archbishop of Canterbury and head of the worldwide Anglican Communion.\textsuperscript{[35][98]}
- John Fitch, US engineer. Member of Bristol lodge No. 25.\textsuperscript{[111]}
- Sir Alexander Fleming, Scottish biologist and pharmacologist. London Scottish Rifles Lodge No. 2310.\textsuperscript{[122]}
- Sanford Fleming, Canadian engineer and inventor. St. Andrew's No. 16, Toronto, Ontario.\textsuperscript{[8]}
- Benjamin Franklin, American inventor and statesman. St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, February 1731.\textsuperscript{[123]}

**G**

- Clark Gable, Actor, Beverly Hills Lodge No. 528, California.\textsuperscript{[52]}
- Isabelle Gatti de Gamond, pioneering Belgian secular educationalist and Socialist activist.\textsuperscript{[15]}
- James A. Garfield, U.S. President. Magnolia Lodge No. 20, Columbus Lodge No. 30, and Garrettsville Lodge No. 246, Ohio.\textsuperscript{[35][124]}
- Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian general.\textsuperscript{[125]}
- Licio Gelli, Italian politician. Worshipful master of Propaganda Due - Expelled in 1981 (some say 1976) by the Grand Orient of Italy.\textsuperscript{[126]}
- George IV, King of Great Britain, UGLE.\textsuperscript{[98]}
- George VI, King of Great Britain, UGLE.\textsuperscript{[98]}
- Ion Ghica, twice Prime Minister of Romania, four-time President of the Romanian Academy.\textsuperscript{[14]}
- Sir W S Gilbert, one half of 'Gilbert and Sullivan'.\textsuperscript{[127]}
- King C. Gillette, American businessman.\textsuperscript{[128]}
- Nicholas Gilman, delegate to the Continental Congress, signer of the U.S. Constitution, member of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.\textsuperscript{[129]}
- John H. Glenn, Jr., Astronaut and US Senator.\textsuperscript{[123]} Concord Lodge No.688 Concord, Ohio.\textsuperscript{[35]}
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German philosopher and Poet. Lodge Amelie, Weimar.\textsuperscript{[130]}
- Octavian Goga, Prime Minister of Romania (1937–38).\textsuperscript{[14]}
• Alexandru G. Golescu, Prime Minister of Romania (1870).
• E. Urner Goodman, co-founder of the Boy Scouts’ Order of the Arrow.
• Henri Grégoire, Roman Catholic priest, Constitutional bishop of Blois and French revolutionary leader.
• D. W. Griffith, Film director, St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York.
• Virgil I. Grissom, American astronaut. Mitchell Lodge No. 228, Mitchell, Indiana.

H

• Habibullah Khan Emir of Afghanistan, 1901-1919. Initiated in India, 1906.
• Lionel Hampton, Musician, (Prince Hall).
• John Hancock, American revolutionary, merchant and statesman.
• Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S. General. Charity Lodge #190, Norristown, Pennsylvania.
• Warren G. Harding, U.S. President. Marion Lodge No. 70, Ohio.
• Oliver Hardy, Actor, Solomon Lodge No. 20, Florida.
• John M. Harlan, US Associate Supreme Court Justice.
• Colonel John Harrelson, First Chancellor of NCSU. Raised 28 August 1909 into William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Raleigh, NC. Member of NCSU Chapter of Square and Compass.
• Joseph Hewes, Signer of the American Declaration of Independence.
• James Hoban, Architect of the White House, first Master of Federal Lodge No. 1, District of Columbia.
• Thomas M. Holt, industrialist, Governor of North Carolina.
• J. Edgar Hoover, First Director of the FBI. Grand Cross. Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D.C.
• Frank Reed Horton, 1918; Royal Arch/York Rite, 1919; Scottish Rite. Founder of Alpha Phi Omega.
• Tim Horton, Canadian ice hockey player. Initiated in Kroy Lodge No. 676, Toronto, Ontario, in 1962.
• Harry Houdini, Escape artist.
• William Howley, the 90th Archbishop of Canterbury, and head of the worldwide Anglican Communion, Royal York Lodge, Bristol, England.
• Richard Morris Hunt, American architect, designed the base of the Statue of Liberty.
• Timothy Hutton, Actor, Herder Lodge No. 698, Borough of Queens, New York.
• Camille Huysmans, Mayor of Antwerp and Prime Minister of Belgium.
• Burl Ives, American actor and singer,[27] Magnolia (now Magnolia-La Cumbre) Lodge No. 242, California
• Henry Irving, noted British actor of the Victorian era[150]

J
• Nat Jackley English comic actor.[151]
• Andrew Jackson, U.S. President. Harmony Lodge No. 1[35]
• Jesse Jackson, US Civil Rights leader and Politician, Harmony Lodge No. 88, Chicago, Illinois (PHA)[152][153]
• Robert H. Jackson, U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice (1941–1954)[31]
• John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States (1789–1795)[31]
• Andrew Johnson, U.S. President. Greenville Lodge No. 119, Tennessee[35]
• Lyndon B. Johnson, U.S. President. Johnson City Lodge No. 561, Texas (EA degree only)[124]
• Al Jolson, Actor, St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York[52]
• John Paul Jones, Naval hero during the American Revolution, St. Bernards Lodge No. 122, Kirkudbright, Scotland[35]
• Melvin Jones, Founder of Lions Clubs International. Garden City Lodge No. 141, Illinois[35]
• Benito Juárez, President of Mexico. Rito Nacional Mexicano de la Logia Independiente, No. 02

K
• David Kalakaua, King of Hawaii, 1874-91. Lodge Le Progress de l'Oceanie No. 124[35]
• Emanuel Karasu; see Emmanuel Carasso.
• Alexander Keith, Canadian politician and brewmaster, former Grand Master of Nova Scotia[135]
• Rudyard Kipling, UK author and poet, Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782. E.C., Lahore, India; founding member, The Builders of the Silent Cities Lodge No. 12, St. Omer, France, F.R.[156]
• Roger Kitter, actor - Member of Chelsea Lodge No. 3098[90]
• Adolph Knigge, German author[157]
• Mark Koltko-Rivera, American scientific author in field of psychology. Winter Park Lodge #239 (Florida)[158]
• Mihail Kogălniceanu Prime Minister of Romania (1863–65), Liberal statesman, lawyer, historian and publicist.[111]
• Otto Kruger, Actor, St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York[52]

L
• Marquis de Lafayette, French military officer who served as a general in the American Revolutionary War and a leader of the Garde Nationale during the French Revolution.[159]
• Burt Lahr[52], Pacific Lodge No. 33, New York[citation needed]
- **Frank S. Land**, member of the Ivanhoe Lodge #446 on June 29, 1912 in Kansas City. He was the founder of DeMolay International[160]
- **Cornelis Jacobus Langenhoven** (1873–1932), Afrikaans writer and member of South African parliament.[161][162]
- **José P. Laurel**, President of the Japanese-Sponsored Republic of the Philippines during World War II, from 1943 to 1945. Batangas Lodge No. 383 under the Gran Oriente Espanol, (renamed Batangas Lodge No. 35 under the Grand Lodge of the Philippines).[163]
- **Daniel Leavitt**, inventor, manufacturer. Member of Chicopee, Massachusetts Lodge[164]
- **Scott Leavitt**, United States Congressman from Montana. Member of Delta Lodge 128, Great Falls, Montana[165]
- **Thomas Leavitt**, diplomat, politician, businessman, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada. Member of Albion Lodge No. 52, Saint John, New Brunswick[166]
- **Leopold I**, King of Belgium[15]
- **Meriwether Lewis**, Explorer, Lewis and Clark expedition. Door to Virtue Lodge No. 44, Albemarle County, Virginia.[29]
- **Benjamin Lincoln**, Major General in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. Member, Rising Sun Lodge, Massachusetts.[171]
- **Charles Lindbergh**, US Aviator and chairman of the America First Committee. Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, Mo.[172]
- **Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle**, composer of La Marseillaise[173]
- **Franz Liszt**, Composer. Lodge zur Einigkeit, Frankurt.[113]
- **Harold Lloyd**, silent film comedian and Imperial Potentate of the Shriners of North America, 1949-50.[174]
- **Graciano López Jaena**, Filipino writer and journalist in the Philippine Revolution. Worshipful Master at Logia Povernim No. 2.[175]
- **Trent Lott**, Former majority leader of the US Senate[176]
- **Juan Luna**, Filipino painter and a political activist of the Philippine Revolution during the 19th century. Raised in Paris, France, under the auspices of Lodge Solidaridad 53.[178]
• Apolinario Mabini, First prime minister, 1899. September 1892 at Logia Balagtas 149 under the Grand Oriente Espanol.[179]
• John Bayne Maclean, Canadian founder of Maclean's Magazine and President of Maclean's Publishing Co. Ionic Lodge No. 25, Toronto, ON.[27]
• Robert Macoy, US publisher and organizer of Eastern Star[180]
• Titu Maiorescu, Romanian literary critic and politician, Prime Minister of Romania (1913–14).[11]
• John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States (1801–1835), Grand Master of Virginia from 1793-1795.[31]
• Joseph Martin (1740–1808), Virginia militia general, explorer and Indian agent[181]
• Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia. Scottsville Lodge No. 4, Scottsville, Virginia.[182]
• Thurgood Marshall, U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice (1967–1991), Coal Creek Lodge No. 88, Tulsa, Oklahoma PHA[25]
• Harpo Marx, US film comedian[183]
• Francis Mason, American missionary and zoologist[184]
• James Mawdsley (1848–1902), English trade unionist[185]
• Louis B. Mayer, Director, St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York[52]
• Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian Revolutionary, Grand Master of the Grande Oriente d'Italia[117]
• John S. McCain, Sr. (1884–1945), US admiral, Carrollton Lodge No. 36[187]
• Henry Joy McCracken, Member of the Society of the United Irishmen[188]
• William McKinley, U.S. President. Hiram Lodge No. 21, Virginia. Demitted to become a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 431, later renamed William McKinley Lodge, Ohio[35]
• Samuel McLaughlin, Founder and President of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. which later became General Motors of Canada. Cedar Lodge No. 270, Oshawa, Ontario. Grand Steward in 1945, 75 year member in the Craft. Royal Arch, Knight Templar, President of Oshawa Shrine Club.[2]
• John McLean, US Associate Justice (1829–1861)[31]
• Ned Ray McWherter, Governor of Tennessee (1987–1995).[189]
• Sebastião de Melo, Marquis of Pombal, 18th century Portuguese statesman[190][191]
• Juan Álvarez Mendizábal, Spanish minister of the Treasury, Taller Sublime, Cádiz.[192]
• Sir Robert Menzies, 12th Prime Minister of Australia, Austral Temple Lodge No. 110, VC[193]
• Joe Mercer, England national football team manager 1974; initiated in Rivacre Lodge, No. 5805, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire in 1941[100]
• Kweisi Mfume, President NAACP, Mount Olive Lodge No. 25, Baltimore, Maryland (Prince Hall).[194]
• George Middleton, Third Master of African Lodge #459 (Prince Hall).[195]
- J. B. Milam (1884–1949), Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, 32 degree Mason[196]
- Sherman Minton, US Associate Justice (1949–1956)[31]
- Ion Minulescu, Romanian poet, novelist, short story writer, journalist, literary critic and playwright.[11]
- Bob Monkhouse, English comedian and television presenter, Chelsea Lodge No.3098.[170][197][198]
- James Monroe, U.S. President, Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia.[199][200]
- Robert Moray, Scottish philosopher, Edinburgh [Lodge] 1641, [22]
- John Hunt Morgan, General for the Confederate States of America, Daviess Lodge #22, Lexington, Kentucky. [202]
- Robert Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry and founder of the Order of the Eastern Star[203]
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Composer. Zur Wohltätigkeit (Charity) Lodge, Austria. Composed several pieces of Masonic ritual music, the first at age 11.[204]
- Leopold Mozart, Father of Amadeus, Zur Wohltätigkeit Lodge, Austria.[205]
- Audie Murphy, the most decorated United States soldier of World War II, [27] North Hollywood Lodge No. 542, California[22]

N

- James Naismith, Canadian-born American sports educator who invented the game of basketball.[2]
- Ernesto Nathan, Italian politician and mayor of Rome, grand master of the Grande Oriente d'Italia[206]
- Thomas Nelson, Jr., Governor of Virginia, signer of the United States Declaration of Independence. Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia[207]
- Samuel Nelson, US Associate Justice (1845–1872)[31]
- Kenneth Noye, British criminal, Hammersmith Lodge[208]
- Sam Nunn, US Senator.[27]

O

- Daniel O'Connell Irish political figure, Lodge No. 189, Dublin, in 1797[209]
- Bernardo O'Higgins South American revolutionary leader and first Chilean head of state as Captain General[210]
- Camilo Osías, President of the Senate of the Philippines. [211]
- Sir William Dillon Otter, Canadian General. Initiated in Ionic Lodge, No. 25, Toronto in February 1869[213]
Brad Paisley, American country music artist, Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite.

John Page, Governor of Virginia, Botetourt Lodge No. 7, Gloucester, Virginia.

Alexandru Paleologu, Romanian essayist, literary critic, diplomat and politician.

Rafael Palma, Filipino politician, writer, and educator. Fourth President of the University of the Philippines. Bagong Buhay Lodge No. 291 (renumbered No. 16) July 14, 1908. Affiliated with Sinukuan Lodge No. 16 and in 1920 became Grand Master, the unified Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

Arnold Palmer, Professional Golfer, Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Quintin Paredes, Filipino lawyer, politician, and statesman. Raised November 29, 1913 at Sinukuan Lodge No. 16 and became its Worshipful Master in 1920. Grand Master 1922.

Fess Parker, Actor, Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, California.

Richard Parsons, 1st Earl of Rosse, First recorded Grand Master of Ireland and founder of the Dublin Hellfire club.

William Paterson, US Associate Justice (1793–1806) and 2nd governor of New Jersey.


Charles Willson Peale, esteemed American artist and portrait painter.

Norman Vincent Peale, Midwood Lodge No. 1062, Brooklyn, New York.

Edmund Pendleton, delegate to the Continental Congress, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, Virginia Supreme Court justice, and statesman. Member of Fairfax Lodge No. 43, Culpeper, Virginia.

John Penn, proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, member of first lodge of Philadelphia.

James Cash Penney, Founder of J. C. Penney department stores. Wasatch Lodge No. 1 in Salt Lake City, Utah.


John J. Pershing, Commander, American Expeditionary Force, World War I, Lincoln Lodge No.19, Lincoln, Nebraska.


George Pickett, Confederate general at Gettysburg.

Albert Pike, Confederate general, re-wrote rituals for Scottish Rite (Southern Jurisdiction), author of Morals and Dogma, Western Star Lodge No. 2, Little Rock, Arkansas. Sovereign Grand Commander AASR, Southern Jurisdiction.

Marcelo H. del Pilar, Filipino writer, reformer, journalist, and revolutionary leader of the Philippine Revolution. Considered as the "Father of Philippine Masonry". Initiated in Spain in 1889.

• John Pintard, founder of the New York Historical Society, The Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, New York\textsuperscript{[231]}
• Scottie Pippen, Retired Chicago Bulls small forward #33 (1987–2004),\textsuperscript{[230]}
• Augustus Le Plongeon, French Archaeologist. First to survey and excavate at Chichen Itza.\textsuperscript{[231]}
• Joel Roberts Poinsett, U.S. statesman, diplomat, physician and botanist.\textsuperscript{[71]}
• James K. Polk, U.S. President. Initiated June 5, 1820, Columbia Lodge No. 31, Tennessee\textsuperscript{[25]}
• Mariano Ponce, Filipino physician Initiated in Madrid and became Secretary of Logia Revolucion and Logia Solidaridad 53. He also became a 33° A&AR mason under the auspices of the Gran Oriente Español\textsuperscript{[232]}
• Eugène Edine Pottier, French composer of the Internationale\textsuperscript{[233]}
• William Preston, Author of Illustrations of Masonry.\textsuperscript{[234]}
• Reynato Puno, Chief Justice of the Philippines, Grand Master of Masons, active member of Hiram Lodge No. 88, and the Grand Lodge of the Philippines\textsuperscript{[235][236][237]}
• Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet. Lodge Ovid, Kischinev, 1821\textsuperscript{[35]}

Q

• Manuel L. Quezon, First president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under U.S. occupation rule in the early period of the 20th century. Raised March 17, 1908 at Sinukuan Lodge No. 272 (renamed Sinukuan Lodge No. 16). First Filipino Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands that was established in 1917.\textsuperscript{[238]}

R

• Ion Heliade Rădulescu Romanian academic, poet, essayist, memoirist, short story writer, newspaper editor and politician.\textsuperscript{[111]}
• A. Philip Randolph, Joppa Lodge No. 55, NYC\textsuperscript{[239]}
• Thomas Stamford Raffles, Raised July 5, 1813, Lodge De Vriendschap, Sourabaya\textsuperscript{[240]}
• Nick Rahall (b. 1949), US representative from West Virginia\textsuperscript{[241]}
• Sir Alf Ramsey, Manager of England World Cup winning football team, 1966; initiated into Waltham Abbey Lodge No. 2750 5 October 1953\textsuperscript{[101]}
• Stanley F. Reed, US Associate Justice (1938–1957)\textsuperscript{[21]}
• George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia, Lodge Centennial No. 169, UGL of New South Wales\textsuperscript{[193]}
• Ed Rendell, Governor of Pennsylvania\textsuperscript{[242]}
• Theodor Reuss, German occultist and head of O.T.O., Pilger Loge #238 (UGLE) 1878, and excluded from Freemasonry in 1880.\textsuperscript{[243]}
• Paul Revere, American Revolutionary hero, St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts; Grand Master of Massachusetts 1794-97.\textsuperscript{[35]}
• Don Revie, England football team manager 1974-1977; initiated 1965 in Leodiensis Lodge, No 4029\textsuperscript{[101]}
• Isabelo de los Reyes, Filipino politician and labor activist.\textsuperscript{[244]}
• Michael Richards, American Actor\textsuperscript{[245][246]}
• Rafael del Riego, Spanish general and liberal politician\textsuperscript{[247]}

\textsuperscript{33}
• Charles Owen Leaver Riley, Anglican Archbishop, Grand Master of District Grand Lodge of Western Australia 1904-17, 1920-29 [248]
• Ringling Brothers (all seven of them), American circus promoters [249]
• Jose Rizal, Polymath and National Hero of the Philippines, Logia Solidaridad 53 Madrid, Spain; made honorary Worshipful Master of Nilad Lodge No. 144 in 1892 [250]
• Will Rogers, American political commentator and satirist, Claremore Lodge No. 53, OK [35]
• Roy Rogers, American actor, Hollywood Lodge No. 355, California [35][251]
• Theodore Roosevelt, U.S. President. Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York [35]
• Franklin Delano Roosevelt, U.S. President. Holland Lodge No. 8, New York [35]
• Félicien Rops, Belgian artist [15]
• Edmundo Ros, Musician. Sprig of Acacia Lodge, Javea, Spain [252]
• Constantin Daniel Rosenthal, Romanian painter and 1848 revolutionary. [11]
• C. A. Rosetti, Romanian literary and political leader, participant in the Wallachian Revolution of 1848 [11]
• Archibald Hamilton Rowan, member of the Society of the United Irishmen [188]
• Manuel Roxas, was the first president of the independent Republic of the Philippines. [253]
• Alecu Russo, Romanian writer, literary critic and publicist. [11]
• John Rutledge, Chief Justice of the United States (1795), Associate Justice (1789–1791) [11]
• William Byron Rumford, California legislator, Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Berkeley, California [254]

S
• Mihail Sadoveanu, Romanian Novelist, short story writer, journalist and political figure, Grand Master from 1932. [11]
• Práxedes Mateo Sagasta, (1825–1903) Prime Minister of Spain [255]
• Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, United States Senator from Massachusetts. Member, Fraternity Lodge, Newton, Massachusetts [256]
• Jose de San Martin, Argentine hero from the Spanish Revolution [257]
• Augusto César Sandino, Central American revolutionary and founder of the Nicaraguan Sandinistas [258]
• Antonio López de Santa Anna, (Santa Ana) Mexican general and President [81]
• Artur Santos, Portuguese politician, Mayor of Ourem during the Fatima apparitions [259]
• Lope K. Santos, Tagalog language writer from the Philippines, first Worshipful Master of Magat Lodge No. 68 in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya [260]
• Denis Sassou Nguesso, general and the president of the Republic of the Congo. [48]
• Philipp Gotthard of Schaffgotsch, Prince-Bishop of Breslau [261]
• Friedrich Schiller, Rudolstadt Lodge, Berlin [48]
• Richard Seddon, Longest serving Prime Minister of New Zealand (1893–1906), Grand Master of New Zealand (1898–1900) [262][263]
- Peter Sellers, actor, comedian, star of *The Goon Show* and *The Pink Panther* movie series, Chelsea Lodge No 3098, UGLE[198]
- Sir Ernest Shackleton, UK explorer[264]
- Heath Shuler, United States Congressman for North Carolina, Oconee Lodge 427.[265][266][267]
- Jean Sibelius, Composer, Suomi Lodge No. 1, Helsinki, Finland, 1922.[268] Wrote several pieces of interest to Masons including "Praising Hymn" and the "Ode to Fraternity."
- Sampson Simson, Lawyer and philanthropist[269]
- Richard Bernard "Red" Skelton, American comedian, Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Vincennes, Indiana[15][245]
- James Sloan, co-founder of the Orange Order[270]
- Joseph Smith, Jr., Founder of the Latter Day Saint movement, Nauvoo Lodge, Illinois[271]
- Joseph Smith, Sr., Mormon leader, Ontario Lodge No. 23 of Canandaigua, New York, 1818[272]
- Hyrum Smith, Mormon leader, Mount Moriah Lodge No. 112, Palmyra, New York[273]
- Sir Bernard Spilsbury, British forensic scientist.[98]
- Goswin de Stassart, Belgian statesman[15]
- Jock Stein, football manager of teams including Celtic F.C. and Scotland.[276]
- Stanisław Stempowski, Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Poland (1926–1928)[277]
- William Leete Stone, Sr., Journalist and historian. Author of works regarding Freemasonry and its opponents.[279]
- Joseph Story, US Associate Justice (1811–1845)[31]
- Philipp von Stosch, occultist, antiquarian and English spy.[279]
- William Stukeley, English archaeologist and antiquarian. Lodge at Salutation Tavern, London.[280]
- Alexandru Sturdza, Russian publicist and diplomat of Romanian origin.**111**
- Dimitrie Sturdza, four-time Prime Minister of Romania, president of the Romanian Academy (1882–1884).**111**
- Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sullivan of 'Gilbert and Sullivan',[127] and was also Grand Organist of the UGLE in 1887.[279]
- William A. Sutherland, California State Assemblyman (1910–1914)[280]
- Noah H. Swayne, US Associate Justice (1862–1881)[31]

**T**

- Alphonso Taft, U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of War. Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Ohio
- William Howard Taft, U.S. President. Made a "Mason at sight" inside Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Ohio, February 18, 1909 Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Ohio[31][35]
• Mehmed Talat, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. Initiated into Macedonia Risorta Lodge, Thessaloniki, 1903. First Grand Master of Ottoman Grand Orient (1909–1910).[102][281]

• John Louis Taylor, First Chief Justice of North Carolina and Sixth and Tenth Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.[282]

• Waller Taylor, first United States Senator from Indiana, Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Vincennes, Indiana.[283]

• Christian Tell, Romanian politician, 1848 revolutionary, Mayor of Bucharest.[11]

• Dave Thomas, Founder of Wendy’s, raised as a Master Mason in Sol. D. Bayless Lodge No. 359 Fort Wayne, Indiana. Received the 33rd Degree, N.M.J., on 16 November 1961, Fort Wayne, Indiana.[284]

• Strom Thurmond, US Senator from South Carolina and segregationist candidate for the United States presidency in 1948.[285]

• John Tipton, American politician[286]

• Nicolae Titulescu, Romanian diplomat, government minister, President of the League of Nations.[11]

• Thomas Todd, US Associate Justice (1807–1826).[31]


• Harry S Truman, U.S. President, Belton Lodge No. 450, Belton, Missouri. Grand Master of Missouri, 1940–1941.[287]

• Mark Twain, American author. Polar Star Lodge No. 79, A.F. & A.M., St. Louis, Missouri. (Suspended for non-payment of dues and later reinstated April 24, 1867. Demitted October 1867, but recorded as having visited Carson City Lodge U.D. in February and March 1868.)[288]

• Richard Tyson, American actor[289]

V

• Alexandru Vaida-Voevod three-time Prime Minister of Romania.[11]

• Pierre-Théodore Verhaegen, Founder of the Belgian Liberal Party[15]

• Frederick M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States (1946–1953).[31]

• Swami Vivekananda, Hindu Spiritual Leader[290]

• Traian Vuia Romanin inventor and early aviation pioneer.[11]

W

• Elijah Wadsworth, Major General of Ohio Militia War of 1812. Master of the Erie Lodge (later Western Star Lodge No. 21) in Ohio, 1813.[291]

• Arthur Edward Waite, writer on occult and esoteric matters, and Freemasonry.[292]

• Rick Wakeman, musician - Member of Chelsea Lodge No. 3098[90]

• John Ward, 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward, British peer and politician. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of England.[293]

• Harry M. Warner, Film producer and co-founder of Warner Bros., Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, California.[citation needed]

• Jack L. Warner, Film producer and co-founder of Warner Bros., Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, California.[citation needed]
• **Samuel L. Warner**, Film producer and co-founder of Warner Bros., Mount Olive Lodge No. 506, California[^52] [citation needed]

• **Sir Charles Warren**, English archaeologist. Surveyor of Herod's Temple. Royal Lodge of Friendship No. 278, Gibraltar.[^294]


• **Joseph Warren**, American physician and major general during the American Revolutionary War, joined the Lodge of Saint Andrew in Boston, later serving as Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.[^295]

• **George Washington** General, Politician, and First President of the United States. Initiated in Fredericksburg VA, Past Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Virginia.[^296]

• **John Wayne**, American actor, Marion McDaniel Lodge No. 56, Arizona[^297]

• **Thomas Smith Webb**, New England Lodge No. 4, Worthington, Ohio, author of *Freemason’s Monitor or Illustrations of Masonry*, sometimes called the "Founding Father of the York or American Rite" for his efforts to promote that masonic body.[^298][^299]

• **Adam Weishaupt**, founder of the Illuminati[^157]

• **Philip Wharton, 1st Duke of Wharton**, English politician, atheist and member of the Hellfire club.[^300]

• **Oscar Wilde**, Irish playwright, novelist, and poet, Apollo University Lodge No. 357, Oxford (UGLE)[^301]

• **John Wilkes**, English politician and journalist[^302]

• **William IV**, King of Great Britain, UGLE.[^298]

• **James Wilson (Orangeman)**, co-founder of the Orange Order[^270]

• **Frederick Thomas Wimble**, Australian politician and founding editor of the *Cairns Post*.[^303]

• **Jeff Winter**, English football referee[^304]

• **Levi Woodbury**, US Associate Justice (1845–1851)[^31]

• **William B. Woods**, US Associate Justice (1881–1887)[^31]

• **Steve Wozniak**, Co-founder Apple Computers, Charity Lodge No. 362, Campbell, California[^35]

• **Christopher Wren**, English architect, Master of Lodge Original, No. 1, now the Lodge of Antiquity No. 2, "adopted" May 18, 1691[^306]

• **William Wyler**, Film director and producer, Loyalty Lodge No. 529, California[^52]

• **Ed Wynn**, Lodge No. 9, Pennsylvania[citation needed]

X

Y

• **John Yarker** - English occultist - 1° Lodge of Integrity No. 189 (later 163) Manchester, October 25, 1854, affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 623 April 27, 1855 - Expelled from the Ancient and Accepted Rite and demitted (from all regular Freemasonry), 1862[^307]

Z
Duiliu Zamfirescu, Romanian novelist, poet, short story writer, lawyer, nationalist politician, journalist, diplomat and memoirist.\textsuperscript{[11]}  
Darryl F. Zanuck, Mt. Olive Lodge No. 506, California\textsuperscript{[52]}  
Adolph Zukor, Film producer, Centennial Lodge No. 763, New York\textsuperscript{[52]}

George Washington Thomas Jefferson…..Franklin D. Roosevelt…..

You will be amazed at how many when you start to look. These people nominate one another and they make all the decisions that we are not allowed to make for ourselves. We have been deceived just as the Jesus and Apostles have warned us.

We are at the end of times and it is time to wake up.

Search these names see what you find. They are all friend of their own organizations.

“President Roosevelt appointed eight Justices to the Supreme Court of the United States, more than any other President except George Washington, who appointed ten. By 1941, eight of the nine Justices were Roosevelt appointees. Harlan Fiske Stone was elevated to Chief Justice from the position of Associate Justice by Roosevelt.

George Washington Appointees:

United States Supreme Court Justices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice</th>
<th>Seat</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Began active service</th>
<th>Ended active service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Blair, Jr.</td>
<td>Seat 3</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>September 30, 1789</td>
<td>October 25, 1795 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Chase</td>
<td>Seat 3</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>January 27, 1796</td>
<td>June 19, 1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Seat</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Date Appointed</td>
<td>Date Terminated</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Cushing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>September 27, 1789</td>
<td>September 13, 1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Ellsworth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>March 4, 1796</td>
<td>September 30, 1800 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Iredell</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>February 10, 1790</td>
<td>October 20, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jay</td>
<td></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>September 26, 1789</td>
<td>June 29, 1795 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Johnson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>August 5, 1791</td>
<td>January 16, 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Paterson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>March 4, 1793</td>
<td>September 9, 1806 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutledge</td>
<td></td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>September 26, 1789</td>
<td>March 5, 1791 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>July 1, 1795</td>
<td>December 28, 1795 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wilson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>September 29, 1789</td>
<td>August 21, 1798 (Freemason)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seven out of ten appointed one reappointed

Roosevelt Appointees:

Hugo Black – 1937 (Freemason)

Stanley Forman Reed – 1938 (Freemason)

Felix Frankfurter – 1939

William O. Douglas – 1939 (Freemason)

Frank Murphy – 1940 (Freemason)

Harlan Fiske Stone (Chief Justice) – 1941 (Freemason)

James Francis Byrnes – 1941 (Freemason)

Robert H. Jackson – 1941 (Freemason)

Wiley Blount Rutledge – 1943
Roosevelt's appointees would not share ideologies, and some, like Hugo Black and Felix Frankfurter, would become "lifelong adversaries." Frankfurter even labeled his more liberal colleagues Rutledge, Murphy, Black, and Douglas as part of an "Axis" of opposition to his judicially conservative agenda.”(9)

Out of the 8 that he appointed, 7 were members of the Freemasons.

*This is clearly deception at work by our leaders of Government.*

In September 1940, during the general election campaign, Truman was elected Grand Master of the Missouri Grand Lodge of Freemasonry. In November of that year, he defeated Kansas City State Senator Manvel H. Davis by over 40,000 votes and retained his Senate seat. Truman said later that the Masonic election assured his victory in the general election over State Senator Davis.

“*Their tongue is a deadly arrow; it speaks deceitfully; with his mouth each speaks peace to his neighbor, but in his heart he plans an ambush for him.*” (*Jeremiah 9:8*)

**European influence in Afghanistan**

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Pre-Islamic period [show]
Bactria-Margiana (2200–1700 BC)

Kambojas (?-550 BC)

Median Empire (728–550 BC)

Achaemenids (550–330 BC)

Seleucids (330–150 BC)

Mauryans (305–180 BC)

Greco-Bactrians (256–125 BC)

Indo-Greeks (180–130 BC)

Indo-Scythians (Sakas) (155–80? BC)

Indo-Parthians (20 BC-50? AD)

Kushans (135 BC-248 AD)

Sassanids (230–565)

Indo-Sassanids (248–410)

Kidarites (320–465)

Hephthalites (410–557)

Kabul Shahi (565–879)

Islamic conquest [show]

Rashidun Caliphate (642–641)

Umayyads (661–750)

Abbasids (750–821)

Tahirids (821–873)

Saffarids (863–900)

Samanids (875–999)

Ghaznavids (963–1187)
Seljukids (1037–1194)
Khwarezmids (1077–1231)
Ghorids (1149–1212)
Ilkhanate (1258–1353)
Kartids (1245–1381)
Timurids (1370–1506)
Mughals (1501–1738)
Safavids (1510–1709)
Hotaki dynasty (1709–1738)
Afsharids (1738–1747)

Modern history [show]

Durrani Empire (1747–1826)
Barakzai dynasty (1826–1973)
Democratic Republic (1978–1992)
Islamic Emirate (1996–2001)
Islamic Republic (2001–)

Afghan Civil War

1979–1989
1989–1992
1992–1996
1996–2001
2001–present
The **European influence in Afghanistan** refers to political, social, and sometimes imperialistic influence several European nations have had on this historical development of Afghanistan.

## Rise of Dost Mohammad Khan

*Main article: [Emirate of Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirate_of_Afghanistan)*

In 1823, with the end of the Durrani Empire, Dost Mohammad Khan became the Emir of Afghanistan. It was not until 1826 that the energetic Dost Mohammad Khan was able to exert sufficient control over his brothers to take over the throne in Kabul, where he proclaimed himself the Shah.

![Dost Mohammad Khan with one of his sons.](https://example.com)

Dost Mohammad achieved prominence among his brothers through clever use of the support of his mother's Qizilbash tribesmen and his own youthful apprenticeship under his brother, Fateh Khan. Among the many problems he faced was repelling Sikh encroachment on the Pashtun areas east of the Khyber Pass. After working assiduously to establish control and stability in his domains around Kabul, the Shah next chose to confront the Sikhs.

In 1834 Dost Mohammad defeated an invasion by the former ruler, Shuja Shah Durrani, but his absence from Kabul gave the Sikhs the opportunity to expand westward. Ranjit Singh's forces occupied Peshawar, moving from there into territory ruled directly by Kabul. In 1836 Dost Mohammad's forces, under the command of his son Mohammad Akbar Khan, defeated the Sikhs atJamrud, a post fifteen kilometres west of Peshawar. This was a pyrrhic victory and they failed to fully dislodge the Sikhs from Jamrud. The Afghan leader did not follow up this triumph by retaking Peshawar, however, but instead contacted Lord Auckland, the new British governor general in British India, for help in dealing with the Sikhs. With this letter, Dost Mohammad
formally set the stage for British intervention in Afghanistan. At the heart of the Great Game lay the willingness of Britain and Russia to subdue, subvert, or subjugate the small independent states that lay between Russia and British India.

**The Great Game**

Main article: The Great Game

![Shuja Shah Durrani, sitting at his Palace inside the Bala Hissar in Kabul.](image)

Shuja Shah Durrani, sitting at his Palace inside the Bala Hissar in Kabul.

The British became the major power in the Indian sub-continent after the Treaty of Paris (1763) and began to show interest in Afghanistan as early as their 1809 treaty with Shuja Shah Durrani. It was the threat of the expanding Russian Empire beginning to push for an advantage in the Afghanistan region that placed pressure on British India, in what became known as the "Great Game". The Great Game set in motion the confrontation of the British and Russian empires, whose spheres of influence moved steadily closer to one another until they met in Afghanistan. It also involved Britain's repeated attempts to impose a puppet government in Kabul. The remainder of the 19th century saw greater European involvement in Afghanistan and her surrounding territories and heightened conflict among the ambitious local rulers as Afghanistan's fate played out globally.

The débâcle of the Afghan civil war left a vacuum in the Hindu Kush area that concerned the British, who were well aware of the many times in history it had been employed as the invasion route to South Asia. In the early decades of the 19th century, it became clear to the British that the major threat to their interests in India would not come from the fragmented Afghan empire, the Iranians, or the French, but from the Russians, who had already begun a steady advance southward from the Caucasus.

At the same time, the Russians feared permanent British occupation in Central Asia as the British encroached northward, taking the Punjab, Sindh, and Kashmir; later to become Pakistan. The British viewed Russia's absorption of the Caucasus, the Kyrgyz and Turkmen lands, the Khanate of Khiva, and the Emirate of Bukhara with equal suspicion as a threat to their interests in the Asian subcontinent.
In addition to this rivalry between Britain and Russia, there were two specific reasons for British concern over Russia's intentions. First was the Russian influence at the Iranian court, which prompted the Russians to support Iran in its attempt to take Herat, historically the western gateway to Afghanistan and northern India. In 1837 Iran advanced on Herat with the support and advice of Russian officers. The second immediate reason was the presence in Kabul in 1837 of a Russian agent, Captain P. Vitkevich, who was ostensibly there, as was the British agent Alexander Burnes, for commercial discussions.

The British demanded that Dost Mohammad sever all contact with the Iranians and Russians, remove Vitkevich from Kabul, surrender all claims to Peshawar, and respect Peshawar's independence as well as that of Kandahar, which was under the control of his brothers at the time. In return, the British government intimated that it would ask Ranjit Singh to reconcile with the Afghans. When Auckland refused to put the agreement in writing, Dost Mohammad turned his back on the British and began negotiations with Vitkevich.

In 1838 Auckland, Ranjit Singh, and Shuja signed an agreement stating that Shuja would regain control of Kabul and Kandahar with the help of the British and Sikhs; he would accept Sikh rule of the former Afghan provinces already controlled by Ranjit Singh, and that Herat would remain independent. In practice, the plan replaced Dost Mohammad with a British figurehead whose autonomy would be as limited as that of other Indian princes.

It soon became apparent to the British that Sikh participation, advancing toward Kabul through the Khyber Pass while Shuja and the British advanced through Kandahar, would not be forthcoming. Auckland's plan in the spring of 1838 was for the Sikhs to place Shuja on the Afghan throne, with British support. By the end of the summer however, the plan had changed; now the British alone would impose the pliant Shuja Shah.

**First Anglo-Afghan War, 1838-1842**

Main article: First Anglo-Afghan War
The encampment of the troops led by General William Nott lay on the vast plain of Chaman-e-Shah. Kabul being in the distance.

To justify his plan, the Governor-General of India Lord Auckland issued the Simla Manifesto in October 1838, setting forth the necessary reasons for British intervention in Afghanistan. The manifesto stated that in order to ensure the welfare of India, the British must have a trustworthy ally on India's western frontier. The British pretense that their troops were merely supporting Shah Shuja's small army in retaking what was once his throne fooled no one. Although the Simla Manifesto stated that British troops would be withdrawn as soon as Shuja was installed in Kabul, Shuja's rule depended entirely on British arms to suppress rebellion and on British funds to buy the support of tribal chiefs. The British denied that they were invading Afghanistan, instead claiming they were merely supporting its legitimate Shuja government "against foreign interference and factious opposition".

In November 1841 insurrection and massacre flared up in Kabul. The British vacillated and disagreed and were beleaguered in their inadequate cantonments. The British negotiated with the most influential sirdars, cut off as they were by winter and insurgent tribes from any hope of relief. Muhammad Akbar Khan, son of the captive Dost Muhammad, arrived in Kabul and became effective leader of the sirdars. At a conference with them Sir William MacNaghten was killed, but in spite of this, the sirdars' demands were agreed to by the British and they withdrew. During the withdrawal they were attacked by Ghilzai tribesmen and in running battles through the snowbound passes nearly the entire column of 4,500 troops and 12,000 civilians were massacred. Of the British only one, Dr. William Brydon, reached Jalalabad, while a few others were captured.

Afghan forces loyal to Akbar Khan besieged the remaining British contingents at Kandahar, Ghazni and Jalalabad. Ghazni fell, but the other garrisons held out, and with the help of reinforcements from India their besiegers were defeated. While preparations were under way for a renewed advance on Kabul, the new Governor-General Lord Ellenborough ordered British forces to leave Afghanistan after securing the release of the prisoners from Kabul and taking reprisals. The forces from Kandahar and Jalalabad again defeated Akbar Khan, retook Ghazni and Kabul, inflicted widespread devastation and rescued the prisoners before withdrawing through the Khyber Pass.

**Mid-nineteenth century**
After months of chaos in Kabul, Mohammad Akbar Khan secured local control and in April 1843 his father Dost Mohammad, who had been released by the British, returned to the throne in Afghanistan. In the following decade, Dost Mohammad concentrated his efforts on reconquering Mazari Sharif, Konduz, Badakhshan, and Kandahar. Mohammad Akbar Khan died in 1845.

During the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49), Dost Mohammad’s last effort to take Peshawar failed.

By 1854 the British wanted to resume relations with Dost Mohammad, whom they had essentially ignored in the intervening twelve years. The 1855 Treaty of Peshawar reopened diplomatic relations, proclaimed respect for each side’s territorial integrity, and pledged both sides as friends of each other’s friends and enemies of each other’s enemies.

In 1857 an addendum to the 1855 treaty permitted a British military mission to become a presence in Kandahar (but not Kabul) during a conflict with the Persians, who had attacked Herat in 1856. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, some British officials suggested restoring Peshawar to Dost Mohammad, in return for his support against the rebellious sepoys of the Bengal Army, but this view was rejected by British political officers on the North West frontier, who believed that Dost Mohammad would see this as a sign of weakness and turn against the British.[1]

In 1863 Dost Mohammad retook Herat with British acquiescence. A few months later, he died. Sher Ali Khan, his third son, and proclaimed successor, failed to recapture Kabul from his older brother, Mohammad Afzal (whose troops were led by his son, Abdur Rahman) until 1868, after which Abdur Rahman retreated across the Amu Darya and bided his time.

In 1863 Dost Mohammad retook Herat with British acquiescence. A few months later, he died. Sher Ali Khan, his third son, and proclaimed successor, failed to recapture Kabul from his older brother, Mohammad Afzal (whose troops were led by his son, Abdur Rahman) until 1868, after which Abdur Rahman retreated across the Amu Darya and bided his time.

In the years immediately following the First Anglo-Afghan War, and especially after the Indian rebellion of 1857 against the British in India, Liberal Party governments in London took a political view of Afghanistan as a buffer state. By the time Sher Ali had established control in Kabul in 1868, he found the British ready to support his regime with arms and funds, but nothing more. Over the next ten years, relations between the Afghan ruler and Britain deteriorated steadily. The Afghan ruler was worried about the southward encroachment of Russia, which by
1873 had taken over the lands of the khan, or ruler, of Khiva. Sher Ali sent an envoy seeking British advice and support. The previous year the British had signed an agreement with the Russians in which the latter agreed to respect the northern boundaries of Afghanistan and to view the territories of the Afghan amir as outside their sphere of influence. The British, however, refused to give any assurances to the disappointed Sher Ali.

Second Anglo-Afghan War, 1878-1880

See also: Second Anglo-Afghan War

Mohammad Yaqub Khan with Britain's Sir Pierre Cavagnari on May 26, 1879, when the Treaty of Gandamak was signed.

After tension between Russia and Britain in Europe ended with the June 1878 Congress of Berlin, Russia turned its attention to Central Asia. That same summer, Russia sent an uninvited diplomatic mission to Kabul. Sher Ali tried, but failed, to keep them out. Russian envoys arrived in Kabul on 22 July 1878 and on 14 August, the British demanded that Sher Ali accept a British mission too.

The amir not only refused to receive a British mission but threatened to stop it if it were dispatched. Lord Lytton, the viceroy, ordered a diplomatic mission to set out for Kabul in September 1878 but the mission was turned back as it approached the eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass, triggering the Second Anglo-Afghan War. A British force of about 40,000 fighting men was distributed into military columns which penetrated Afghanistan at three different points. An alarmed Sher Ali attempted to appeal in person to the tsar for assistance, but unable to do so, he returned to Mazari Sharif, where he died on 21 February 1879.

Durban Maidan of Sherpur Cantonment in 1879.
With British forces occupying much of the country, Sher Ali’s son and successor, Mohammad Yaqub Khan, signed the Treaty of Gandamak in May 1879 to prevent a British invasion of the rest of the country. According to this agreement and in return for an annual subsidy and vague assurances of assistance in case of foreign aggression, Yaqub relinquished control of Afghan foreign affairs to the British. British representatives were installed in Kabul and other locations, British control was extended to the Khyber and Michni passes, and Afghanistan ceded various frontier areas and Quetta to Britain. The British army then withdrew. Soon afterwards, an uprising in Kabul led to the slaughter of Britain’s Resident in Kabul, Sir Pierre Cavagnari and his guards and staff on 3 September 1879, provoking the second phase of the Second Afghan War. Major General Sir Frederick Roberts led the Kabul Field Force over the Shutargardan Pass into central Afghanistan, defeated the Afghan Army at Char Asiab on 6 October 1879 and occupied Kabul. Ghazi Mohammad Jan Khan Wardak staged an uprising and attacked British forces near Kabul in the Siege of the Sherpur Cantonment in December 1879, but his defeat there resulted in the collapse of this rebellion.

Yaqub Khan, suspected of complicity in the massacre of Cavagnari and his staff, was obliged to abdicate. The British considered a number of possible political settlements, including partitioning Afghanistan between multiple rulers or placing Yaqub’s brother Ayub Khan on the throne, but ultimately decided to install his cousin Abdur Rahman Khan as emir instead. Ayub Khan, who had been serving as governor of Herat, rose in revolt, defeated a British detachment at the Battle of Maiwand in July 1880 and besieged Kandahar. Roberts then led the main British force from Kabul and decisively defeated Ayub Khan in September at the Battle of Kandahar, bringing his rebellion to an end. Abdur Rahman had confirmed the Treaty of Gandamak, leaving the British in control of the territories ceded by Yaqub Khan and ensuring British control of Afghanistan's foreign policy in exchange for protection and a subsidy. Abandoning the provocative policy of maintaining a British resident in Kabul, but having achieved all their other objectives, the British withdrew.

The Iron Amir, 1880-1901
As far as British interests were concerned, Abdur Rahman answered their prayers: a forceful, intelligent leader capable of welding his divided people into a state; and he was willing to accept limitations to his power imposed by British control of his country's foreign affairs and the British buffer state policy. His twenty-one-year reign was marked by efforts to modernize and establish control of the kingdom, whose boundaries were delineated by the two empires bordering it. Abdur Rahman turned his considerable energies to what evolved into the creation of the modern state of Afghanistan.

He achieved this consolidation of Afghanistan in three ways. He suppressed various rebellions and followed up his victories with harsh punishment, execution, and deportation. He broke the stronghold of Pashtun tribes by forcibly transplanting them. He transplanted his most powerful Pashtun enemies, the Ghilzai, and other tribes from southern and south-central Afghanistan to areas north of the Hindu Kush with predominantly non-Pashtun populations. The last non-Muslim Afghans of Kafiristan north of Kabul were forcefully converted to Islam. Finally, he created a system of provincial governorates different from old tribal boundaries. Provincial governors had a great deal of power in local matters, and an army was placed at their disposal to enforce tax collection and suppress dissent. Abdur Rahman kept a close eye on these governors, however, by creating an effective intelligence system. During his reign, tribal organization began to erode as provincial government officials allowed land to change hands outside the traditional clan and tribal limits.

In addition to forging a nation from the splintered regions comprising Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman tried to modernize his kingdom by forging a regular army and the first institutionalized bureaucracy. Despite his distinctly authoritarian personality, Abdur Rahman called for a loya jirga, an assemblage of royal princes, important notables, and religious leaders. According to his autobiography, Abdur Rahman had three goals: subjugating the tribes, extending government control through a strong, visible army, and reinforcing the power of the ruler and the royal family.
During his visit to Rawalpindi in 1885, the Amir requested the Viceroy of India to depute Muslim Envoy to Kabul having noble birth and of ruling family background. Mirza Atta Ullah Khan, Sardar Bahadur s/o Khan Bahadur Mirza Fakir Ullah Khan (Saman Burj Wazirabad), a direct descendent of Jarral Rajput Rajas of Rajauri was selected and approved by the Amir to be the British Envoy to Kabul.

Abdur Rahman also paid attention to technological advancement. He brought foreign physicians, engineers (especially for mining), geologists, and printers to Afghanistan. He imported European machinery and encouraged the establishment of small factories to manufacture soap, candles, and leather goods. He sought European technical advice on communications, transport, and irrigation. Local Afghan tribes strongly resisted this modernization. Workmen making roads had to be protected by the army against local warriors. Nonetheless, despite these sweeping internal policies, Abdur Rahman's foreign policy was completely in foreign hands.

Boundary of Afghanistan before the Durand Line Treaty of 1893.

The first important frontier dispute was the Panjdeh crisis of 1885, precipitated by Russian encroachment into Central Asia. Having seized the Merv (now Mary) Oasis by 1884, Russian forces were directly adjacent to Afghanistan. Claims to the Panjdeh Oasis were in debate, with the Russians keen to take over all the region's Turkoman domains. After battling Afghan forces in the spring of 1885, the Russians seized the oasis. Russian and British troops were quickly alerted, but the two powers reached a compromise; Russia was in possession of the oasis, and Britain believed it could keep the Russians from advancing any farther. Without an Afghan say in the matter, the Joint Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission agreed the Russians would relinquish the farthest territory captured in their advance but retain Panjdeh. This agreement on these border sections delineated for Afghanistan a permanent northern frontier at the Amu Darya but also the loss of much territory, especially around Panjdeh.

The second section of Afghan border demarcated during Abdur Rahman's reign was in the Wakhan. The British insisted Abdur Rahman accept sovereignty over this remote region where unruly Kyrgyz held sway, he had no choice but to accept Britain's compromise. In 1895 and 1896 another Joint Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission agreed on the frontier boundary to the far northeast of Afghanistan, which bordered Chinese territory (although the Chinese did not formally accept this as a boundary between the two countries until 1964.)
For Abdur Rahman, delineating the boundary with India (through the Pashtun area) was far more significant, and it was during his reign that the Durand Line was drawn. Under pressure, Abdur Rahman agreed in 1893 to accept a mission headed by the British Indian foreign secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand, to define the limits of British and Afghan control in the Pashtun territories. Boundary limits were agreed on by Durand and Abdur Rahman before the end of 1893, but there is some question about the degree to which Abdur Rahman willingly ceded certain regions. There were indications that he regarded the Durand Line as a delimitation of separate areas of political responsibility, not a permanent international frontier, and that he did not explicitly cede control over certain parts (such as Kurram and Chitral) that were already in British control under the Treaty of Gandamak.

The Durand Line cut through tribes and bore little relation to the realities of demography or military strategy. The line laid the foundation not for peace between the border regions, but for heated disagreement between the governments of Afghanistan and British India, and later, Afghanistan and Pakistan over what came to be known as the issue of Pashtunistan or 'Land of the Pashtuns'. (See Siege of Malakand).

The clearest manifestation that Abdur Rahman had established control in Afghanistan was the peaceful succession of his eldest son, Habibullah Khan, to the throne on his father's death in October 1901. Although Abdur Rahman had fathered many children, he groomed Habibullah to succeed him, and he made it difficult for his other sons to contest the succession by keeping power from them and sequestering them in Kabul under his control.

Freemason

Habibullah Khan, 1901–1919
King Habibullah Khan, eldest son of Abur Rahman Khan.

Habibullah Khan, Abdur Rahman Khan's eldest son and child of a slave mother, kept a close watch on the palace intrigues revolving around his father's more distinguished wife (a granddaughter of Dost Mohammad), who sought the throne for her own son. Although made secure in his position as ruler by virtue of support from the army which was created by his father, Habibullah was not as domineering as Abdur Rahman. Consequently, the influence of religious leaders as well as that of Mahmud Tarzi, a cousin of the king, increased during his reign. Mahmud Tarzi, a highly educated, well-traveled poet and journalist, founded an Afghan nationalist newspaper with Habibullah's agreement, and until 1919 he used the newspaper as a platform for rebutting clerical criticism of Western-influenced changes in government and society, for espousing full Afghan independence, and for other reforms. Tarzi's passionate Afghan nationalism influenced a future generation of Asian reformers.

The boundary with Iran was firmly delineated in 1904, replacing the ambiguous line made by a British commission in 1872. Agreement could not be reached, however, on sharing the waters of the Helmand River.

Like all foreign policy developments of this period affecting Afghanistan, the conclusion of the "Great Game" between Russia and Britain occurred without the Afghan ruler's participation. The 1907 Anglo-Russian Entente (the Convention of St. Petersburg) not only divided the region into separate areas of Russian and British influence but also established foundations for Afghan neutrality. The convention provided for Russian acquiescence that Afghanistan was now outside this sphere of influence, and for Russia to consult directly with Britain on matters relating to Russian-Afghan relations. Britain, for its part, would not occupy or annex Afghan territory, or interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

During World War I, Afghanistan remained neutral despite pressure to support Turkey when its sultan proclaimed his nation's participation in what it considered a holy war. Habibullah did, however, entertain a Indo-German-Turkish mission in Kabul in 1915 that had as its titular head the Indian nationalist Mahendra Pratap and was led by Oskar Niedermayer and the German legate Werner Otto von Hentig. After much procrastination, he won an agreement from the Central Powers for a huge payment and arms provision in exchange for attacking British India. But the crafty Afghan ruler clearly viewed the war as an opportunity to play one side off against the other, for he also offered the British to resist a Central Powers attack on India in exchange for an end to British control of Afghan foreign policy.

**Third Anglo-Afghan War and Independence**

Main article: Third Anglo-Afghan War

Amanullah's ten years of reign initiated a period of dramatic change in Afghanistan in both foreign and domestic politics. Amanullah declared full independence and sparked the Third Anglo-Afghan War. Amanullah altered foreign policy in his new relations with external powers...
and transformed domestic politics with his social, political, and economic reforms. Although his reign ended abruptly, he achieved some notable successes, and his efforts failed as much due to the centrifugal forces of tribal Afghanistan and the machinations of Russia and Britain as to any political folly on his part.

Amanullah came to power just as the entente between Russia and Britain broke down following the Russian Revolution of 1917. Once again Afghanistan provided a stage on which the great powers played out their schemes against one another. Keen to modernise his country and free it from foreign domination, Amanullah, sought to shore up his powerbase. Amidst intrigue in the Afghan court, and political and civil unrest in India, he sought to divert attention from the internal divisions of Afghanistan and unite all faction behind him by attacking the British.[2]

Using the civil unrest in India as an excuse to move troops to the Durand Line, Afghan troops crossed the border at the western end of the Khyber Pass on 3 May 1919 and occupied the village of Bagh, the scene of an earlier uprising in April.[3] In response, the Indian government ordered a full mobilisation and on 6 May 1919 declared war. For the British it had come at a time when they were still recovering from the First World War. The troops that were stationed in India were mainly reserves and Territorials, who were awaiting demobilisation and keen to return to Britain, whilst the few regular regiments that were available were tired and depleted from five years of fighting.[3]

Afghan forces achieved success in the initial days of the war, taking the British and Indians by surprise in two main thrusts as the Afghan regular army was joined by large numbers of Pashtun tribesmen from both sides of the border. A series of skirmishes then followed as the British and Indians recovered from their initial surprise. As a counter balance to deficiencies in manpower and morale, the British had a considerable advantage in terms of equipment, possessing machine guns, armoured cars, motor transport, wireless communications and aircraft and it was the latter that would prove decisive.[4]

British forces used airpower to shock the Afghans, and the King’s home was directly attacked in what is the first case of aerial bombardment in Afghanistan’s history. The attacks played a key role in forcing an armistice but brought an angry rebuke from King Amanullah. He wrote: "It is a matter of great regret that the throwing of bombs by zeppelins on London was denounced as a most savage act and the bombardment of places of worship and sacred spots was considered a most abominable operation. While we now see with our own eyes that such operations were a habit which is prevalent among all civilized people of the west [citation needed]."

The fighting concluded in August 1919 and Britain virtually dictated the terms of the Rawalpindi Agreement, a temporary armistice that provided, on one somewhat ambiguous interpretation, for Afghan self-determination in foreign affairs.[5] Before final negotiations were concluded in 1921, however, Afghanistan had already begun to establish its own foreign policy without repercussions anyway, including diplomatic relations with the new government in the Soviet Union in 1919. During the 1920s, Afghanistan established diplomatic relations with most major countries.

**Amanullah Khan, 1919–1929**
Main articles: Reforms of Amanullah Khan and civil war and Kingdom of Afghanistan

King Amanullah Khan, third son of Habibullah Khan.

On 20 February 1919, Habibullah Khan was assassinated on a hunting trip. He had not declared a succession, but left his third son, Amanullah Khan, in charge in Kabul. Amanullah did have an older brother, Nasrullah Khan. But, because Amanullah controlled both the national treasury and the army, Amanullah was well situated to seize power. The army's support allowed Amanullah to suppress other claims and imprison those relatives who would not swear loyalty to him. Within a few months, the new amir had gained the allegiance of most tribal leaders and established control over the cities.

Amanullah Khan's reforms were heavily influenced by Europe. This came through the influence of Mahmud Tarzi, who was both Amanullah Khan's father-in-law and Foreign Minister. Mahmud Tarzi, a highly educated, well-traveled poet, journalist, and diplomat, was a key figure that brought Western dress and etiquette to Afghanistan. He also fought for progressive reforms such as woman's rights, educational rights, and freedom of press. All of these influences, brought by Tarzi and others, were welcomed by Amanullah Khan.

In 1926, Amanullah ended the Emirate of Afghanistan and proclaimed the Kingdom of Afghanistan with himself as king.

In 1927 and 1928, King Amanullah Khan and his wife Soraya Tarzi visited Europe. On this trip they were honored and feted. In fact, in 1928 the King and Queen of Afghanistan received honorary degrees from Oxford University. This was an era when other Muslim nations, like Turkey and Egypt were also on the path to modernization. King Amanullah was so impressed with the social progress of Europe that he tried to implement them right away, this met with heavy resistance from the conservative sect and eventually lead to his demise.
Amanullah enjoyed early popularity within Afghanistan and he used his power to modernize the country. Amanullah created new cosmopolitan schools for both boys and girls in the region and overturned centuries-old traditions such as strict dress codes for women. He created a new capital city and increased trade with Europe and Asia. He also advanced a modernist constitution that incorporated equal rights and individual freedoms. This rapid modernization though, created a backlash, and a reactionary uprising known as the Khost rebellion which was suppressed in 1924.

After Amanullah travelled to Europe in late 1927, opposition to his rule increased. An uprising in Jalalabad culminated in a march to the capital, and much of the army deserted rather than resist. On 14 January 1929, Amanullah abdicated in favor of his brother, King Inayatullah Khan. On 17 January, Inayatullah abdicated and Habibullah Kalakani became the next ruler of Afghanistan and restored the emirate. However, his rule was short lived and, on 17 October 1929, Habibullah Kalakani was overthrown and replaced by King Nadir Khan.

After his abdication in 1929, Amanullah went into temporary exile in India. When he attempted to return to Afghanistan, he had little support from the people. From India, the ex-king traveled to Europe and settled in Italy, and later in Switzerland. Meanwhile, Nadir Khan made sure his return to Afghanistan was impossible by engaging in a propaganda war. Nadir Khan accused Amanullah Khan of kufr with his pro western policies.

Mohammed Zahir Shah, 1933–1973

![A 1950s or 1960s record store in Afghanistan, showing the increasing Western influence at the time.](image)

This section requires expansion.

In 1933, after the assassination of Nadir Khan, Mohammed Zahir Shah became king.

See also

- [Imperialism in Asia](#)
- [Reforms of Amanullah Khan and civil war](#)
References

2. ^ Barthorp, p. 151
4. ^ Barthorp, p. 152
5. ^ Balthorp, p. 157


External links

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- Wikisource has original text related to this article: *Arithmetic on the Frontier*
- Wikisource has original text related to this article: *A Short Account of Afghanistan, its History, and our Dealings with it*

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Categories: Anglo-Afghan Wars | History of Afghanistan | History of Pakistan | European rule in India | European colonisation in Asia
“Equality, rightly understood as our founding fathers understood it, leads to liberty and to the emancipation of creative differences; wrongly understood, as it has been so tragically in our time, it leads first to conformity and then to despotism.” Barry Goldwater

Goldwater's paternal grandparents, Michel and Sarah (Nathan) Goldwasser, had been married in the Great Synagogue of London.

United States Senator and Presidential nominee. For his son, see Barry Goldwater, Jr.

Barry Goldwater

United States Senator
from Arizona

In office

Preceded by Carl Hayden

Succeeded by John McCain

In office
January 3, 1953 – January 3, 1965

**Preceded by**  Ernest McFarland

**Succeeded by**  Paul Fannin

**Born**  January 2, 1909  
Phoenix, Arizona Territory, United States

**Died**  May 29, 1998 (aged 89)  
Paradise Valley, Arizona, United States

**Political party**  Republican

**Spouse(s)**  Margaret Johnson (1934–1985)  

**Children**  Joanne  
Barry  
Michael  
Peggy

**Alma mater**  University of Arizona

**Profession**  Businessman, politician

**Religion**  Episcopalian

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**Military service**

**Service/branch**  United States Army Air Forces  
United States Air Force

**Rank**  Lieutenant Colonel  
Major General

**Battles/wars**  World War II  
Korean War
Barry Morris Goldwater (January 2, 1909 – May 29, 1998) was a five-term United States Senator from Arizona (1953–1965, 1969–1987) and the Republican Party's nominee for President in the 1964 election. An articulate and charismatic figure in the 1960–64 era, he was known as "Mr. Conservative".

Goldwater is the politician most often credited for sparking the resurgence of the American conservative political movement in the 1960s. He also had a substantial impact on the libertarian movement.

Goldwater rejected the legacy of the New Deal and fought through the conservative coalition to defeat the New Deal coalition. He mobilized a large conservative constituency to win the hard-fought GOP primaries. Goldwater's fiscally conservative and socially moderate campaign platform ultimately failed to gain the support of the electorate and he lost the 1964 presidential election to incumbent Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson by one of the largest landslides in history, bringing down many Republican candidates as well. The Johnson campaign and other critics painted him as a reactionary, while supporters praised his crusades against the Soviet Union, labor unions, and the welfare state. His defeat allowed Johnson and the Democrats in Congress to pass the Great Society programs, but the defeat of so many older Republicans in 1964 also cleared the way for a younger generation of American conservatives to mobilize. Goldwater was much less active as a national leader of conservatives after 1964; his supporters mostly rallied behind Ronald Reagan, who became governor of California in 1967 and the 40th President of the United States in 1981.

Goldwater returned to the Senate in 1969, and specialized in defense policy, bringing to the table his experience as a senior officer in the Air Force Reserve. His greatest accomplishment was arguably the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986, which restructured the higher levels of the Pentagon by increasing the power of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to direct military action. In 1974, as an elder statesman of the party, Goldwater successfully urged President Nixon to resign when the evidence of cover-up became overwhelming and impeachment was imminent. By the 1980s, the increasing influence of the Christian right on the Republican Party so conflicted with Goldwater's libertarian views that he became a vocal opponent of the religious right on issues such as gay rights and the role of religion in public life.

Quotations
"I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

"The income tax created more criminals than any other single act of government."

“To disagree, one doesn't have to be disagreeable.”

“Equality, rightly understood as our founding fathers understood it, leads to liberty and to the emancipation of creative differences; wrongly understood, as it has been so tragically in our time, it leads first to conformity and then to despotism.”

“We cannot allow the American flag to be shot at anywhere on earth if we are to retain our respect and prestige.”

“Remember that a government big enough to give you everything you want is also big enough to take away everything you have.”

“To insist on strength is not war-mongering. It is peace-mongering.”

“It’s time America realized that there is no gay exemption in the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the Declaration of Independence.”

"You don't need to be straight to fight and die for your country. You just need to shoot straight."

The Great Synagogue of London was, for centuries, the centre of Ashkenazi synagogue and Jewish life in London. It was destroyed during World War II, in the Blitz.

**History**

The earliest Ashkenazi synagogue constructed in London after the return of Jews to England in the 17th century was built about 1690 at Duke's Place, north of Aldgate. The congregation grew, and in 1722 a new building was erected with the cost being born by businessman and philanthropist, Moses Hart. An enlarged building, designed by George Dance the Elder, was consecrated in 1766.

Between 1788 and 1790, the third synagogue was built on the site. This building would stand until destroyed by the Germans in 1941. Unusually for the times, the principal donor was a woman, Judith Hart Levy, a descendant of Moses Hart. The architect was James Spiller. The building was in the classical style identified with Adam. It was redecorated and repaired in 1832 and 1852 by John Walen, and restored again with small renovations in 1899 and 1930.
The Royal Dukes of Cambridge, Cumberland, and Essex, sons of George III, visited the Great Synagogue of London in 1809. There were seated on elegant Egyptian revival chairs as they watched the religious service.

The synagogue was destroyed in the London Blitz on May 10, 1941.

Rabbis

Wash drawing of the Synagogue from Duke's Place, c. 1820

The Rabbis of the Great Synagogue, and their terms of office, included:

- Aaron Hart, 1704-1756
- Hart Lyon, 1758-1764
- David Tevele Schiff, 1765-1792
- Solomon Hirschell, 1802-1842
- Nathan Marcus Adler, 1845-1890
- Hermann Adler, 1890-1911

Cantors

Myer Lyon was hazzan at the Synagogue from 1767. For some time he also doubled as an opera singer at Covent Garden Theatre under the name 'Michael Leoni'.

In art

In 1819 an aquatint of the interior was drawn by Augustus Charles Pugin and Thomas Rowlandson, and originally published in the popular illustrated magazine of the period, Ackermann's Repository of Arts. Pugin drew a handsome representation of the Ionic columns supporting the balconies and the classical decoration of the building. Rowlandson drew caricatures of the congregants, with the hunched shoulders and exaggerated noses traditionally attributed to Jews.
This article is part of the **Politics** series

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    - Federal
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- Sociocracy
- Squirearchy
- Stratocracy
- Sultanism
Despotism is a form of government in which a single entity, called the despot, rules with absolute power. That entity may be an individual, as in an autocracy, or it may be a group, as in an oligarchy. The word despotism means "rule in the fashion of a despot" and should not be confused with "despot", an individual.

Despot comes from the Greek despotes, which roughly means "master" or "one with power", and it has been used to translate a wide variety of titles and positions. It was used to describe the unlimited power and authority of the Pharaohs of Egypt, employed in the Byzantine court as a title of nobility, used by the rulers of Byzantine vassal states, and adopted as a title of the Byzantine Emperors. Thus, despot is found to have different meanings and interpretations at various times in history and can not be described by a single definition. This is similar to the other Greek titles basileus and autokrator, which, along with despot, have been used at various times to describe everything from a local chieftain to a simple ruler, king or emperor.

, while dictator tends to imply more harshness or unfair implementation of law. Colloquially, despot has been applied pejoratively to a person, particularity a head of state or government, who abuses his power and authority to oppress his people, subjects or subordinates. In this sense, it is similar to the pejorative connotations that have likewise arisen with the term tyrant. Dictator has
also developed nearly similar pejorative connotations, though despot and tyrant tend to stress cruelty and even enjoyment therefrom.

### History

In its classical form, despotism is a state where a single individual (the despot) wields all the power and authority embodying the state, and everyone else is a subsidiary person. This form of despotism was common in the first forms of statehood and civilization; the Pharaoh of Egypt is exemplary of the classical despot.

The term now implies tyrannical rule. Despotism can mean tyranny (dominance through threat of punishment and violence), or absolutism; or dictatorship (a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator, not restricted by a constitution, laws or opposition, etc.).

However, in enlightened absolutism (also known as benevolent despotism), which came to prominence in 18th century Europe, absolute monarchs used their authority to institute a number of reforms in the political systems and societies of their countries. This movement was quite probably triggered by the ideals of the Age of Enlightenment.

The Enlightenment philosopher Montesquieu believed that despotism was an appropriate government for large states. Likewise, he believed that republics were suitable for small states and that monarchies were ideal for moderate-sized states.

Although the word has a pejorative meaning nowadays, it was once a legitimate title of office in the Byzantine Empire. Just as the word Byzantine is often used in a pejorative way, so the word despot now has equally negative connotations. In fact, Despot was an Imperial title, first used under Manuel I Komnenos (1143–1180) who created it for his appointed heir Alexius-Béla. According to Gyula Moravcsik, this title was a simple translation of Béla's Hungarian title úr, but other historians believe it comes from the ancient Greek despotes (literally, the master). In the Orthodox Liturgy, if celebrated in Greek, the priest is addressed by the deacon as Despot even today.

It was typically bestowed on sons-in-law and later sons of the Emperor and, beginning in the 13th century, it was bestowed to foreign princes. The Despot wore elaborate costumes similar to the Emperor's and had many privileges. Despots ruled over parts of the empire called Despotates.

In the United States Declaration of Independence, the British government is cited to have been reducing the American people under absolute despotism: "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security".

### Contrast with monarchy
According to Montesquieu, the difference between monarchy and despotism is that in monarchy, a single person governs by fixed and established laws, whereas a despot governs by his own will and caprice.

Lawlessness!!