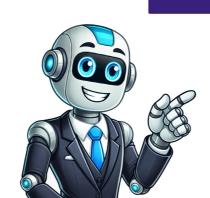
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The memorandum of association acts as the foundation of every company. It explains all the rules and bubbles powers of the owner in your systematic formal representation. It has a broad scope. As it is very important for every organisation, we will try to understand more about moa. Let us discuss the meaning of the memorandum of association and
its aims, features, and many more. Memorandum of association of a Company Memorandum of association of duties and policies, principles, etc. The memorandum of association of any company is formed or designed by considering the objective of a
particular firm. In the year 2013, section 399 of the companies act, designed to form an MOA, which is the public document and needs to get aware of this moa to all employees of an organisation. What is Meant by MOA? The memorandum of association definition explains that all the powers and the rights should be mentioned in this public document
and no one should depart from the contract as well as not to Violet the rules and regulations specified in the moa. If anyone violates, they can be termed as ultra vires of the company and immediately can void them. This is the simple and straight away definition of the memorandum of association of any company. It is completely under legal survival.
All the papers are strictly verified and are tested by the moa in company law. Types of MOABased on their form, there are five main types of memorandum of association and they are as follows: Table A - if a guarantee along with share capital limits a
company. Table D - if it is an unlimited company and has a share capital. Contents of the memorandum of the association consist of different clauses. Each clause plays a vital role in the organisation. Let's see all the classes in a detailed manner as given below, Name Clause: the name clause
of moa specifies that the titles of all the private limited companies should end with 'private limited'. On the other hand, the titles of all the government companies can be identified by certain words like-
AssociationFederationFoundationConfederationFoundationConfederationForum ChamberCouncilElectoral trust. Registered Office Where the organisation got registered office where the organisation for the registered office where the organisation for the registered office where the organisation for the registered office where the organisation is located exactly. It is very important to specify the branch of the registered office where the organisation for the registered office where the organisation is located exactly.
association explains the motto of the organisation and its activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations, then the head of the institution needs to change in activities and operations are not operations.
of one company. We need to furnish the information regarding the amounts of share between the shareholders and how they formulated their rules etc. in the memorandum of association. Here we need to explain the liability of the members either limited or unlimited in the
firm. If the company is limited by shares, it needs to specify the amounts held by the shareholders and whether they are paid or unpaid. All these aspects need to be mentioned clearly in the MOA. If the company is restricted by guarantees, the Moa specifies that all contributors with a bonus have equal rights. Even during the winding up of a company
both assets and liabilities which include all the expenses while demolishing the firm need to be distributed equally. Association Clause: It is the last but not least, class of the memorandum of association. Here one should mention the exact idea and goal of the owner of the company. Amendment of MOAIf any of the following changes take place, then it
means that the memorandum of association needs to be amended: If an alteration takes place in the object clause of the business. If any kind of adjustments are made in the legal
liabilities of the business members. The procedures to be followed for making any types of amendments in the memorandum of association have been mentioned in the 13th clause of The Companies Act, 2013. Conclusion Hence it is clear that the memorandum of association is the fundamental public agreement of all kinds of organisations that involves
the operational activities, rights, powers, etc. From the definition of a memorandum of association, we can understand that it is important to check the format and all clauses without any fail. And the memorandum of association serves as the
fundamental charter that defines a company's very existence and operational boundaries. Under Section 2(56) of the Companies Act, 2013, this document establishes the scope of activities and powers that a company's constitutional framework that protects shareholders, creditors, and the public by
clearly outlining what the company's birth certificate and rulebook rolled into one. It's a legal document that must be filed with the Registrar of Companies during the incorporation process. This document acts as a public
declaration of the company's fundamental characteristics, including its name, objectives, capital structure, and operational limits. According to Palmer, a renowned authority on company law, the memorandum represents the company's "charter" that defines its relationship with the outside world. Unlike internal documents that govern day-to-day
operations, the memorandum focuses on external relationships and the company's interaction with shareholders, creditors, and third parties. The legal foundation under Companies Act, 2013 Section 2(56) of the Companies Act, 2013 Section 2(56) Section 
conditions upon which the company is incorporated. This definition emphasizes several key aspects: Mandatory nature: Every company must have a memorandum before it can be legally incorporated. Without this document, a company simply cannot exist in the eyes of the law. Public accessibility: The memorandum before it can be legally incorporated.
filed, allowing anyone to examine a company's basic structure and objectives. This transparency protects potential investors and business partners. Constitutional significance: It serves as the company's supreme governing document, taking precedence over other internal documents like the Articles of Association when conflicts arise. Core purposes
of the Memorandum of Association Defining corporate boundaries from engaging in activities through its objects clause. This serves multiple purposes: Legal protection: It prevents companies from engaging in activities beyond their stated objectives, protecting shareholders from unauthorized business
ventures that might increase risk or change the company's fundamental nature. Investor clarity: Potential investors can review the memorandum to understand exactly what business activities their investment will support, enabling informed decision-making. Regulatory compliance: Government authorities use the memorandum to ensure companies
operate within their authorized scope, particularly important for regulated industries like banking or insurance. Protecting stakeholder interests The landmark case of Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche perfectly illustrates this protective function. In this case, the company entered into a contract to finance railway construction in
Belgium, which was outside its stated objects of manufacturing railway carriages and wagons. The House of Lords ruled that this contract was ultra vires (beyond the company's powers) and therefore void. This case established the crucial principle that companies cannot act beyond their memorandum's scope, even if shareholders approve such
actions. This doctrine protects: Minority shareholders: They cannot be forced to participate in businesses they never agreed to join when they invested in the company's stated objects when extending credit, knowing the company cannot suddenly shift to entirely different, potentially riskier business activities
The public: It ensures corporate accountability and prevents companies from engaging in activities they're not equipped or authorized to handle. Key components that serve the memorandum's purpose Name clause This clause establishes the company's legal identity and ensures no confusion with existing entities. For public companies, it must end
with "Limited," while private companies use "Private Limited." This naming requirement immediately signals the company's structure and liability framework to the public. Registered office clause By specifying the state where the company's structure and liability framework to the public. Registered office will be located, this clause determines which state's laws will govern the company. It also
provides a fixed address for legal communications and establishes jurisdiction for legal proceedings. Objects clause Perhaps the most critical component, the objects clause defines what the company intends to pursue. Ancillary objects: Supporting
activities necessary for achieving main objects. Other objects: Additional business areas the company might explore in the future. Liability clause This information is crucial for creditors and investors to understand their potential exposure and the company's
financial structure. Capital clause For companies with share capital, this clause specifies the maximum amount of capital the company's financial capacity and growth potential. Modern relevance and practical implications While the ultra vires doctrine has
been somewhat relaxed in modern company law, the memorandum remains highly relevant. The Companies Act, 2013 allows companies to alter their objects through special resolutions, providing more flexibility than earlier legislation. However, the fundamental purpose of providing clarity and protection remains unchanged. In today's business
environment, a well-drafted memorandum serves as: A strategic planning tool: Companies use broad objects clauses to maintain flexibility for future business expansion while still providing meaningful guidance to stakeholders. Due diligence documentation: Investors, lenders, and business partners routinely examine memoranda during deal
negotiations to understand corporate scope and limitations. Compliance framework: Regulatory authorities reference memoranda when assessing whether companies are operating within their authorized scope, particularly in licensed industries. Creating an effective memorandum requires balancing specificity with flexibility. Too narrow an objects
clause might restrict future growth, while too broad a clause might fail to provide meaningful guidance to stakeholders. Professional legal advice is typically essential to achieve this balance with their business strategy and
stakeholder expectations. Regular reviews ensure the memorandum continues to serve its intended purpose as the business evolves. What do you think? How important is it for potential investors to thoroughly review a company's Memorandum of Association before making investment decisions? Can you think of situations where the ultra vires
doctrine might still provide crucial protection for stakeholders in modern business scenarios? Memorandum of Association (MOA) is a charter document of the company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is prepared during the formation of a company which is p
main object is mentioned under this document. Every company is bound to perform any functions keeping in mind the objective mentioned in the memorandum. A company or individual collaborate or merge with a company, the memorandum is the first and foremost thing they
read before making any contract with the particular company's memorandum of Association. Memorandum of Association in Company LawMemorandum of every clause of the memorandum of Association. Memorandum of Association in Company LawMemorandum of Association in Company LawMemorandum of Association.
Association is defined under section 2(56) of the Companies Act, 2013, which states "memorandum" as a memorandum of association with the company along with the name, object, and scope of the
company. Purpose of Memorandum of AssociationThere are a few reasons for which any company needs to form a Memorandum of Association. They are:1. The shareholders who are investing their money in the company's field of operations. Therefore, this
purpose is mentioned in the memorandum. 2. Any person, be it a vendor, partner, employee, etc., must know the corporate objects of the company and whether his contract is according to the objects of the company. Must Read: What Is Articles of Association Contents which are mentioned in the
memorandum of a company are:Let us learn more about these five clauses of the Memorandum of Association. 1. Name Clause. A company must include "Private Limited" at the end if the company is a private company. And in the case of a public company, it must include "Private Limited" at the end if the company is a private company is a private company in mind certain conditions. A company must include "Private Limited" at the end if the company is a private company is a private company in mind certain conditions. A company must include "Private Limited" at the end if the company is a private company is a private company in mind certain conditions.
the word "Limited" at the end. The company's name mentioned in the memorandum must not contain the words which are:-(i) Identical or resemble. The company's name should not be identical or resemble on the company's name should not be identical or must not have a resemble. The company's name should not be identical or resemble. The company's name should not be identical or resemble.
shall not be something that is already in use by any other company (iii) Undesirable names. A company shall not include any name that creates an impression that the company is associated with the central government, local bodies, etc., or with any such body created by the central or state government. A company can include
words that resemble its existence with any government entity only after their prior approval. Any company or the government has any stake or shareholding in it. Similarly, the word 'Company' or 'exchange' can be used with the title of any company or entity only
after obtaining the Non-Objection Certificate from SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India). Reservation of a new name or change of name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the prescribed form and manner, along with the fees. Reserving the name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the prescribed form and manner, along with the fees. Reserving the name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the prescribed form and manner, along with the fees. Reserving the name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the prescribed form and manner, along with the fees. Reserving the name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the prescribed form and manner, along with the fees. Reserving the name in the format as may be prescribed by the registrar with the fees.
After checking the documents along with the application form, the registrar reserved its name showing incorrect or wrong documents, then: The reserved name shall be cancelled if the company is not yet
incorporated, and the person will be held liable for the penalty, which may extend to even one lakh rupees. If the company is incorporated, then the registrar may give the company an option of being heard and then either direct the company is incorporated, then the registrar may give the company an option of being heard and then either direct the company to change its name within 3 months after passing an ordinary resolution or take necessary action for
cancelling the name of the company from the register of companies or make a petition for winding up of the company. The government directed that the names are not similar to any other body or entity. Domicile Clause. This clause mentions
the name of the state where the company is incorporated. The whole address, city, etc., are never mentioned. The whole address, city, etc., are never mentioned in the domicile clause; only the state in which the company is incorporated along with any other related object that can take place in the future. The
is limited by shares or guarantee or the liability is unlimited. Limited by Guarantee a certain amount he will be supposed to pay if a company suffers losses and is winding up. Unlimited Liability: In such cases, the
company members are liable unlimitedly, even to the extent of their personal property, if a companies will be prescribed in the forms given under the tables according to different types of companies. On the left, we have Form of MOA as per
Schedule I, and on the right, we have the Type of Company with share capital and limited by guarantee. Table D: The company not having share capital and unlimited by a guarantee and limited by guarantee. Table D: The company not having share capital and limited by guarantee. Table D: The company not having share capital and limited by guarantee. Table D: The company not having share capital and limited by guarantee.
and unlimited liability. Here is the above information in table form. Read Next: 1. Types of Prospectus Under Companies Act, 2013 2. Conversion of a Company Under the significance of the memorandum of association in company law. It
serves as the cornerstone for a company's establishment, outlining its intentions and the extent of its operations. By delving into this crucial aspect of corporate governance, you can better understand how businesses function. The Memorandum of Association holds a significant position in company law. It is a foundational document outlining a
company's essential aspects and objectives. This comprehensive guide will explore the purpose, contents, formation, alteration, and legal implications of a company's Memorandum of Association. Let's dive into the world of company law and understand the nitty-gritty behind this crucial document. Apply For NEXTGEN Internship On Corporate Laws
The Memorandum of Association in Company Law is defined under Section 399 of the Act and acts as a blueprint for company operations. It is a crucial document in company law and a foundational document defining its fundamental aspects and objectives. It is a crucial document in company law and a foundational document in company law and a foundational document defining its fundamental aspects and objectives.
operations. The Memorandum of Association provides clarity and certainty by stating the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address, objectives, members' liability, authorized share capital, and the agreement to form the company's name, registered office address.
Learn: What is prospectus in Company Law Contents of Memorandum of Association The Memorandum of Association in company Law Contents of Memorandum of Association in company Law Contents of Memorandum of Association The Memorandum of Association T
this crucial document in more detail: The Name Clause in the Memorandum of Association in company will be known. This name should be carefully chosen, reflecting the company's brand and identity. It is essential to comply with legal requirements and guidelines set
by the regulatory authorities to ensure the name is valid and legally recognized. This is the primary location where all communications, notices, and legal documents are served. Directors must maintain an accurate and updated registered office address to
ensure effective communication with stakeholders, regulatory compliance, and proper governance. In company law, the Object Clause in the Memorandum of Association outlines the primary objectives and activities that the company law, the Object Clause in the Memorandum of Association outlines the primary objectives and activities that the company law, the Object Clause in the Memorandum of Association outlines the primary objectives and activities.
Directors must ensure the company operates within the defined object clause, aligning its actions with the stated objectives. If there is a need to change or expand the company's objectives, necessary amendments should be sought in compliance with legal provisions. Also Learn: Types of Companies in Company Law The Memorandum of Association
potential risks and liabilities associated with the company's activities. The Capital Clause when issuing shares and maintaining the company's capital structure. This ensures compliance with legal requirements and helps
manage the company's financial affairs effectively. Read: Which Company Law Book to choose? The Association in company law solidifies the agreement between the subscribers or shareholders. The
law is a crucial process involving several essential steps: To begin with, the company's founders or shareholders must meticulously draft and prepare the Memorandum. This involves ensuring compliance with the Company's founders or shareholders must meticulously draft and prepare the Memorandum.
crafted, the subscribers or shareholders demonstrate their commitment by signing it. This act signifies their intent to form the company and their agreement to abide by the provisions outlined in the Memorandum. To complete the formation process, the Memorandum of Association is filed with the Registrar of Companies, as mandated by the law.
This step ensures that the company is officially recognized and registered under the applicable jurisdiction. Learn: Role of directors in Company evolves and adapts to new circumstances, there may be occasions where alterations to the Memorandum of Association
become necessary. For instance, if the company decides to broaden its objectives or modify its name, an alteration is required to reflect these changes. The procedure for altering the Memorandum involves obtaining the approval of the company's shareholder meetings, where
the proposed alterations are discussed, and the shareholders vote on their approval. It is important to note that specific legal provisions, such as those outlined in Section 13 of the Company's Act 2023, govern the alteration process. Once the shareholders have approved the proposed alterations, the necessary documents reflecting the changes are
filed with the Registrar of Companies. This filing ensures that the updated Memorandum of Association A. The Legal Binding Nature of Memorandum of Association Regarding company law, the Memorandum of Association holds significant
legal weight. It acts as a binding contract between the company and its shareholders, outlining their rights, obligations, and liabilities. Directors must recognize and respect the provisions outlined in the Memorandum of Association to ensure compliance with the law and avoid potential legal disputes. B. Restriction on Company's Actions within the
Memorandum The Memorandum of Association clearly sets boundaries and restrictions on the company's operations align with the objectives outlined in the Memorandum. Any actions outside the defined scope may be considered
ultra vires, i.e. beyond the company's legal authority. Such ultra vires acts can have serious consequences, potentially leading to legal liabilities and challenges. C. Rights and Liabilities of Shareholders Defined in the Memorandum of Association plays a crucial role in establishing the rights and liabilities of the company's
shareholders. It outlines the framework for shareholders to exercise their rights and fulfil their obligations. Directors should have a solid understanding of these provisions to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and maintain proper corporate governance. Read: Role of In House Counsel In A Company Memorandum of Association vs. Articles
of Association A. Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association while the Memorandum of Association outlines the company's fundamental aspects, the Articles of Association between Memorandum and Articles of Association outlines the company's fundamental aspects, the Articles of Association outlines the company's fundamental aspects.
legal framework for a company. The Memorandum defines the company's identity, including its name, registered office, objectives, and liability provisions. On the other hand, the Articles of Association provide detailed rules and regulations for day-to-day operations, covering matters such as shareholding, voting rights, director appointments, and
meetings. Directors should recognize the distinct roles of Association, understanding that the Memorandum sets the foundation while the Articles of Association and Articles of Association work together, providing
a solid legal foundation for the company's operations. They are complementary in nature. The memorandum defines the company's overall objectives and identity, while the Articles delve into the specific operational details. Directors should ensure that the provisions in both documents align and support each other. By maintaining this harmony,
directors promote legal compliance, facilitate smooth operations, and ensure effective corporate governance. Reviewing and updating the Memorandum and Articles of Association periodically to adapt to any changes in the company's structure or objectives is crucial. Read:- What is business law? Memorandum of Association and Company
Incorporation The Memorandum of Association plays a vital role in the process of incorporation and registration of the key documents required for the formation and registration of the company. Here's a closer look at its significance: A. Role in Company Incorporation Process The Memorandum of Association is a crucial document during the
company incorporation process. It provides essential information about the company, including its objectives, registered office, and liability provisions. The Registrar reviews the Memorandum to ensure compliance with legal provisions. The Registrar reviews the Memorandum is accurate and
complete and aligns with the requirements of the Companies Act. By submitting a well-prepared Memorandum, directors can expedite the incorporation process and successfully establish the company. B. Submission and Review by the Registrar for review. The
Registrar thoroughly examines the Memorandum to ensure it adheres to legal requirements, including clarity, completeness, and compliance with the relevant provisions while preparing and submitting the Memorandum. By meticulously
circumstances, such as changing objectives or expanding operations. Companies must follow a prescribed process to initiate an amendment, which usually involves obtaining shareholder approval through special resolutions. Directors must ensure compliance with the legal requirements and procedural formalities when seeking amendments to the
Memorandum. This includes filing the necessary documents with the Registrar to reflect the approved changes. B. Rectification in Case of Errors or Omissions in the Memorandum, rectification is crucial to ensure accuracy and compliance. Directors should promptly identify and rectify any mistakes or inconsistencies to
prevent potential legal complications. Rectification may involve submitting corrected documents to the Registrar and updating the company's records accordingly. Consequences of Non-compliance with the Memorandum of Association can have serious legal implications for the
company and its directors. It may render the company's actions ultra vires, which can lead to legal disputes. Directors may be personally liable for unauthorized actions or breaches or non-compliance with the Memorandum of
Association. However, it's important to note that non-compliance can result in financial penalties, damage to the company's reputation, and potential legal disputes. To mitigate these risks, directors should prioritize compliance and adhere to the provisions of the Memorandum. Conclusion The Memorandum of Association is a vital document in
company law, outlining a company's identity, objectives, and operational scope. It includes the company's name, registered office, activities, liability, capital, and shareholder agreement. This document serves as a company's name, registered office, activities, liability, capital, and shareholders, and anyone involved with the company's
should understand the Memorandum's provisions. It establishes the company's foundation and sets the rules for governance. By adhering to the Memorandum, a company can operate within legal boundaries, work towards its objectives, and protect stakeholders' interests. Image source - This article is written by Pearl Narang, a student at
Chandigarh University, Mohali. In this article, she has discussed and covered various important aspects of the Memorandum Of Association. Introduction A company is formed when a number of people come together for achieving a specific purpose. This purpose is usually commercial in nature. Companies are generally formed to earn profit from
business activities. To incorporate a company, an application has to be filed with the Registrar of Companies (ROC). This application is required to be submitted with the application for incorporation is the Memorandum of Association. Definition of
Memorandum of Association Section 2(56) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines Memorandum as originally framed; Memorandum as originally framed refers to the memorandum as it was during the incorporation of the company. Memorandum as altered
from time to time; This means that all the alterations that are made in the memorandum from time to time will also be a part of Memorandum of Association. The section also states that the alterations must be made in pursuance of any previous company law or the present Act. In addition to this, according to Section 399 of the Companies Act, 2013
any person can inspect any document filed with the Registrar in pursuance of the provisions of the Act. Hence, any person who wants to deal with the company through the Memorandum of Association Memorandum of Association Memorandum of Association is a legal document which describes the purpose
for which the company is formed. It defines the powers of the company's relations with the outside world. It is mandatory for every company to have a Memorandum of Association which defines the scope of its operations.
Once prepared, the company is made. The entire structure of the company is detailed in the Memorandum of Association. The memorandum is a
public document. Thus, if a person wants to enter into any contracts with the company, all he has to do is pay the required fees to the Registrar of Companies and obtain the Memorandum of Association. Through the Memorandum of Association with the company. It is the duty of the person who indulges in any transactions with
                                                            Click Above Object of registering a Memorandum of Association or MOA Memorandum of Association is an essential document that contains all the details of the company. It governs the relationship between the company and its stakeholders. Section 3 of the Companies Act, 2013 describes the
importance of memorandum by stating that, for registering a company, In case of a public company, seven or more people are required; In case of a private company, two or more people are required; In case of a memorandum
before registering the company with Registrar. Thus, Memorandum of Association is essential for registration of a company, Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association to
this, a memorandum has other objects as well. These are, It allows the shareholders to know about the company in any way. Format of
guarantee and not having a share capital. Table C - It is applicable to an unlimited company having a share capital. Table C - It is applicable to an unlimited company having a share capital. Table C - It is applicable to an unlimited company not having a share capital. Table E - It is applicable to an unlimited by guarantee and having a share capital. Table E - It is applicable to an unlimited company having a share capital.
paragraphs. It should also be signed by the subscribers of the company, situated in Punjab, is engaged in the business of manufacturing security devices. It wants to register with the Registrar of Companies. For registration, the company has to first subscribes
to a memorandum. The Memorandum of Association of XYZ Private Limited will look like this: (Since XYZ Private Limited by Shares, the form given in Table A will be applicable to it.) The Companies Act, 2013 Company Limited by Shares Memorandum of Association Of XYZ Private Limited The name of the company is XYZ
Private Limited. (Name Clause) The registered office of the company will be situated in the state of Punjab. (Registered Office Clause): (a) The objects to be pursued by the company on its incorporation are: To carry on business of manufacturing, converting, altering, designing
producing security systems. To trade, buy, sell or act as agents to import or export all security related devices. To carry on the business and act as buyers, sellers, traders, agents to import or export all security related devices. To manufacture and deal in
packaging materials, boxes, grading, branding, weighting, and marketing for all kinds of security devices and other electronic components associated with it. To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, issue, negotiate, assign and otherwise deal with cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes, hundies, debentures, bonds, bills of
lading, railway receipts, warrants and all other negotiable or transferable instruments. To amalgamate with any other company or company or company of the property of the Company amongst the members in specie or kind subject to the
provisions of the Companies Act in the event of winding up. To apply for, tender, purchase, or otherwise acquire any contracts, subcontracts licences and concessions for or in relation to the objects or business herein mentioned or any of them, and to undertake, execute, carry out, dispose of or otherwise turn to account the same. The liability of the
member(s) is limited and this liability is limited and this liability is limited to the amount unpaid, if any, on the shares held by them. (Liability Clause) We, the several persons, whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a
company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set against our respective names. Names, addresses, descriptions and occupations of subscriber Signature of subscriber Signature, names, addresses, descriptions
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Total shares taken: 1400 I, whose name and address are given below, am desirous of forming a company in pursuance of this memorandum of
 association and agree to take all the shares in the capital of the company (Applicable in case of one person company): Name, address, description and occupation of witness A.B. .......Merchant Signed before me: Signature.
                        't details all the essential information that the memorandum should contain. Name Clause The first clause states the name of the company. Any name can be chosen for the company is a public company, then the word 'Limited'
should be there in the name. Example, "Robotics", a public company, its registered name will be "Robotics Limited". This condition is not applicable to Section 8 companies. What are
Societies. What kind of names are not allowed? The name of an existing company; Too nearly resembling the name of an existing company, 'Corporation', 'Corpo
'Corp', 'inc' and any other kind of designation to its name to differentiate it from the name of the other company, the name would still not be accepted. Illustrations: Greentech Solution is same as Precious Technology Company. If plural or singular forms are added to differentiate between names. Illustrations: Greentech Solution is same as
the name. Illustrations: Greentech is same as Greentech Solution Ltd. is same as Greentech Solution allows it. Change in order of
combination of words. Illustration: Shah Builders and Contractors is same as Shah Contractors and Builders. Exception: The name will not be disregarded if the existing company by a board of resolution slows it. Addition of a definite or indefinite article. Illustration: Greentech Solutions Ltd is same as The Greentech Solutions Ltd. Exception: The
name will not be disregarded if the existing company by a board of resolution allows it. Slight variation: Om Electricity Corporation is same as Colors TV Channel is same as Colors TV Channel is same as Colors TV Channel.
Nigam. Addition of the name of a place to the name. Illustration: Greentech Solutions Ltd. Exception: The name will not be disregarded if the existing company by a board of resolutions Ltd. Is same as Greentech Mumbai Solutions Ltd. Exception: The name will not be disregarded if the existing company by a board of resolutions Ltd. Is same as Greentech Mumbai Solutions Ltd. Is same as Greentech Mumbai Solutions
 5 Greentech Solutions Ltd. Exception: The name will not be disregarded if the existing company by a board of resolution allows it. In addition to this, an undesirable name will also not be allowed to be chosen. Undesirable names are those names which in the opinion of the Central Government are: Prohibited under the Provisions of Section 3 of
Emblems and Names (Prevention and Improper Use) Act, 1950. Names which are offensive to a section of people. Name which is identical to or too nearly resembles the name includes any word or words which are offensive to a section of people. Name which is identical to or too nearly resembles the name of an existing Limited Liability.
Partnership. Furthermore, statutory names such as the UN, Red Cross, World Bank, Amnesty International etc. are also not allowed. Reservation of a Name Section 4(5)(i) of the Act states that for formation of the Company, the
Registrar on receiving the required documents can reserved for 60 days. If the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company, then once the application is made by an existing company should get incorporated with the reserved name in these 60 days. If after making the reserved name in these 60 days.
name, it is found that some wrong information is given. Then two cases arise. In case the company has been incorporated. In this case, after hearing the reasons of the company, the Registrar has 3
options. These are, On being satisfied, he can give 3 months time to the company to change the name by passing an ordinary resolution. He can file a petition of winding up of the Company (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 state that the application for reservation of
name under section 4(4) should be filed on Form INC - 1. Registered Office of a company determines its nationality and jurisdiction of courts. It is a place of residence and is used for the purpose of all communications with the company. Section 12 of the Companies Act, 2013 talks about Registered Office of the
company. Before incorporation of the company has to specify the exact location of the company has to then get the location verified as well, within 30 days of incorporation. It is mandatory for every company
to fix its name and address of its registered office on the outside of every office in which the business of the company takes place. If the company is a one-person company, then "One-person Company takes place of Registered Office should be notified to the Registrar within
the prescribed time period. Object Clause Section 4(c) of the Act, details the object clause is the most important clause of Memorandum of Association. It states the purpose for which the company is formed. The object clause is the most important clause of Memorandum of Association. It states the purpose for which the company is formed.
known as incidental or ancillary objects. The stated objects must be well defined and lawful according to Section 6(b) of the Companies Act, 2013. By limiting the scope of powers of the company perform. This helps the
shareholders know their investment in the company will be used for what purpose. Creditors - It ensures the creditors that capital is not at risk and the company is working within the limits as stated in the clause. Public Interest - The object clause limits the number of matters the company can deal with thus, prohibiting diversification of activities of
the company. Doctrine of Ultra Vires If the company will be ultra vires and thus void. Consequences of Ultra Vires Liability of Directors: The directors of the company have a duty to ensure that company's capital is used for the right purpose only. If
the capital is diverted for another purpose not stated in the memorandum, then the directors will be held personally liable. Ultra Vires Borrowing would be Ultra Vires and the bank will not be able to recover the amount. Ultra Vires
Lending by the Company: If the company from doing ultra vires acts of the company from doing ultra vires acts. Liability Clause
The Liability Clause provides legal protection to the shareholders by protecting them from being held personally liable for the company limited by shares. In a company limited by shares, the shareholders only have to
pay the price of the shares they have subscribed to. If for some reason they have not paid the full amount, Limited by Guarantee - It is defined in Section 2(21) of the Companies Act. 2013. A company limited by guarantee has members instead of
shareholders. These members undertake to contribute to the assets of the company at the time of winding up. The members give guarantee of a fixed amount that they will be liable for. Non-profit Organizations and other charities usually have a structure of companies limited by guarantee. Capital Clause It states the total amount of share capital in
the company and how it is divided into shares. The way the amount of capital is divided into what kind of shares can be equity shares or preference shares. Illustration: The shares can be equity shares or preference shares. Illustration: The shares can be equity shares or preference shares.
the memorandum. Each subscriber must state the number of shares he is subscribers to the memorandum in the presence of two witnesses. Each subscribers to the memorandum make a declaration that they want to associate
themselves to the company and form an association. Memorandum of Association for One-Person company is called so because it can be formed by one person. The minimum capital required to form a one-person company is 1,00,000 Rupees. It is a new concept which has been introduced to promote entrepreneurship. All the
laws which are applicable on private company is a separate legal entity from its owner. It is mandatory for the company to be converted into a private limited company in case its annual turnover crosses the 2
Crore mark. In case of one-person-company, in addition to all the other clauses, the Memorandum of Association contains a clause mentions the name of an individual who will become the member in case the subscriber dies or becomes incapacitated. The nominee must be an Indian citizen and resident of
India i. e. he must have been living in India for at least 182 days in the preceding year. A minor cannot be a nominee wants to withdraw, he shall give it in writing
and the owner of the company will have to nominate a new person within 15 days.
                                                                                                   Click Above What's the use of Memorandum of Association? It defines the scope & powers of a company, beyond which the company cannot operate. It regulates company's relation with the outside world. It is used in the registration process, without it the
company cannot be incorporated. It helps anyone who wants to enter into a contractual relationship with the company, as it contains all the details of the company, its members and their liabilities. Subscribers are the first shareholders of the company, as it contains all the details of the company, its members and their liabilities.
people who agreed to come together and form the company. The name of each subscribers for incorporation. Private Company: In case of a private company, the minimum number of subscribers required are 2. Public
Company: In case of a public company, 7 or more subscribers are required. One-Person-Company: In case of one-person is required. Who can Subscribing to the memorandum. There are specific kinds of persons (natural or
artificial) who can subscribe to the memorandum. These are: Individuals - An individuals - An individuals can subscribe to the memorandum. Foreign citizens and Non Resident Indians - Rule 13(5) of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, states that for a foreign citizen to subscribe to a company in India, his signature, address and proof of
identity will need to be notarized. The foreign national must have visited India and should have a Business Visa. For a Non Resident Indian, the photograph, address and identity proof should be attested at the Embassy with a certified copy of a passport. There is no requirement of Business Visa. Minor - A minor can only be a subscriber through his
guardian. Company incorporated under the Company or any other person authorized by the board of resolution. Company incorporated outside India - Foreign Company is defined in Section 2(42) of the act, it states that a foreign
company is a company incorporated outside India. A company registered outside India can also subscribe to the memorandum by fulfilling the additional formalities. Society registered outside India can also subscribe to the memorandum with the agreement of
all the other partners. Body corporate incorporated under an Act of Parliament or State Legislature can also be a subscription to Memorandum in presence of at least one witness. The following particulars of the witness should also be mentioned. Name of the memorandum.
the witness Address Description Occupation If the signature is in any other language then, then an affidavit is required that declares that the signature of the person. According to Circular No. 8/15/8, dated 1-9-1958. The subscriber can also authorize another person to affix the signature by granting a power of attorney to the
person. Department Circular No. 1/95, dated 16th February 1995 states that only one power of attorney is required. The person who is granted the power of attorney may be known as an agent. He should also state the following particulars in the memorandum: Name of the agent Address Description Occupation Particulars to be Mentioned in
Memorandum of Association Rule 16 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 details should be mentioned in the memorandum. Father's Name and family name), a photograph should be affixed and scanned with the memorandum. Father's Name and
Mother's Name Nationality Date of Birth Place of Bi
national If the subscriber is a current director or promoter, then his designation along with Name and Company Identity Number of the body corporate is subscribing to the memorandum then the following particulars should be mentioned. Corporate is subscribing to the memorandum then the following particulars should be mentioned.
which is used to identify the location of the legal entity. (Optional) The name of the body corporate is a company, then a certified copy of Board resolution which authorizes the subscription to the memorandum. The particulars required in this case are, Number of
shares to be subscribed by a body corporate. Name, designation and address of the authorized person. In case the body corporate is a limited liability partnership. The name of the authorized person. In case the body corporate is
registered outside the country. The particulars required are, The copy of certificate of incorporation. The address of the registered office. Printing and Signing of Memorandum of Association Section 7(1)(a) states that the memorandum should be duly signed by all the subscribers and should be in a manner prescribed by the Act. Rule 13 of the
Company (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 describes the manner in which the memorandum should be signed by each subscriber to the memorandum of Association should be signed in the
presence of at least one witness. The witness would also mention his name, address, and occupation. By signing the memorandum, the witness states that, "I witness to subscriber(s) who has/have subscriber (s) who has/have subsc
and satisfied myself of his/her/their identification particulars as filled in." If the person subscribing to the document through Power of Attorney or he can either authorize an agent to sign the document through Power of Attorney or he can either authorize an agent to sign the document is illiterate, he can either authorize an agent to sign the document through Power of Attorney or he can put his thumb impression on the column for signatures. The person's name, address, occupation and the number of shares he is
subscribing to should be written by a person who has been allowed to write for him. The person who is writing for the illiterate person should read and explain the contents of the document to an illiterate person who is writing for the illiterate person who has been allowed to write for him. The person who is writing for the illiterate person should read and explain the contents of the document to an illiterate person who is writing for the illiterate person who is writing for the illiterate person who is writing for the illiterate person who has been allowed to write for him.
employee, officer or any person authorized by the Board of Resolution. Where the person subscribing to the memorandum is a foreign national who does not reside in India but in a country, in any part of the Commonwealth, his signatures and address on the memorandum and proof of identity shall be notarized by a Notary (Public) in that part of the
Commonwealth. in a country which is a signatory to the Hague Apostille Convention, 1961, his signature and proof of identity and address on the memorandum shall be notarized before the Notary (Public) of the country of his origin and be duly approved in accordance with the said Hague Convention. in a country outside the Commonwealth and
which is not a party to the Hague Apostille Convention, 1961, his signatures and address on the memorandum and proof of identity, shall be authenticated by a Diplomatic or Consular Officer empowered in this behalf under section 3 of the
Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (40 of 1948). Section 3 of the Diplomatic or Consular Officer by any of the officials mentioned in section 6 of the Commissioners of
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Oaths Act, 1889. If the foreign national visited India and intended to incorporate a company, in such a case the incorporation shall be allowed if, he is having a valid Business Visa. Section 15 of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the memorandum should be in printed form. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has clarified that a document printed in form laser printers will be considered valid provided it is legible and fulfills other requirements as well. The submission of xerox copies is not allowed. The xerox copies is n

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resolutions, ordinary and special. A special resolution is one which requires at least 2/3rd majority to be effective. The alteration of memorandum can happen for a variety of reasons. The alteration can be made if, Enables the company to carry its business
more effectively; Helps to achieve the objectives; Helps the company to amalgamate with another company; Helps the company dispose off any undertaking. Alteration of Memorandum The alteration of various clauses of the memorandum have different procedures: Alteration to the Name Clause: To alter the name of the company, a special
resolution is required. After the resolution is passed, the copy is sent to the registrar. For changing the name, the application needs to be filed in Form INC- 24 with the prescribed fees. After the name is changed, a new certificate of incorporation is issued. Alteration to the Registered Office Clause: The application for changing the place for
Registered Office of the company shall be filed with the Central Government in Form INC- 23 with the prescribed fees. If the company is changing its Registered Office from one to another, then the approval of the Central Government is required to dispose off the matter within 60 days and should ensure that the
change of place has the consent of all the stakeholders of the company. Alteration to the Object Clause: To alter the object clause, a special resolution is required to be passed. The changes must be confirmed by the authority with a printed copy of the altered memorandum should be filed with
the Registrar. If the company is a public company is a public company is a public company is located. The changes to the alteration should be published in the company's website. Alteration to the Liability Clause: The Liability clause of the memorandum cannot be altered except with
the written consent of all the members of the company. By altering the liability clause, the liability of the directors of the company can be made unlimited. In any case, the liability of the shareholders cannot be made unlimited. In any case, the liability of the shareholders cannot be made unlimited.
the Registrar of Companies. Alteration to the Capital Clause: The capital clause of a company can, Increase its authorised share capital of the shares into stock; Consolidate and divide all of its shares; Cancel the shares which have not been subscribed to; Diminish the share capital of the
shares cancelled. The altered Memorandum of Association should be submitted to the Registrar within 30 days of passing the resolution. Difference between Memorandum of Association while Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with the outside world. The Articles of Association while Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association with the outside world.
association governs a company's internal affairs and management. The directors and all other officers of Association are subordinate to the memorandum. Thus, while framing the Articles of Association it is very important to keep in mind that the
Articles do not, in any way contradict or exceed the scope of the memorandum. The Articles of Association form a contract, Between members of the company because, They bind the company with its members. They bind the members with each other
They are not concerned with the outside world, they only deal with the internal affairs of the company which are essential for the smooth functioning of the business. Content of the company. The Articles may contain
the following: Rights of shareholders. Liabilities, duties and powers of the company. Procedure for transfer of shares. Procedure for winding up of the company. Borrowing powers of the company. Borr
which notices are given for General Meetings. Minimum attendance for a General Meeting. State the agenda of Annual General Meetings. Procedure for maintaining the financial records of the company. Determine the Accounting period. Determine the procedure for maintaining the financial records of the company.
details the relationship of a company with the outside world. It regulates the internal affairs of the Companies Act, 2013. It is defined in section 2(56) of the Company. Approval of the Company with the outside world. It regulates the internal affairs of the Companies Act, 2013. It is defined in section 2(56) of the Company with the outside world.
required for alteration. Approval of the Central Government is not required for alteration. Forms of Memorandum of Association are in Tables F,G,H,I,J of Schedule 1. Acts ultra vires to the memorandum are void and cannot be made legitimate by ratification of shareholders
Acts ultra vires to the Articles can be made legitimate by ratification of shareholders. The memorandum should not be in contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum. Both Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention to the memorandum of Association and Articles of Association are essential documents which describes a contravention are essential documents.
the procedure for companies to deal with the outside world and manage its internal affairs. Conclusion Thus, Memorandum of Association form
the constitution of the company. Students of Lawsikho courses regularly produce writing assignments and work on practical exercises as a part of their coursework and develop themselves in real-life practical skills. LawSikho has created a telegram group for exchanging legal knowledge, referrals, and various opportunities. You can click on this link
and join: Follow us on Instagram and subscribe to our YouTube channel for more amazing legal content. Serato DJ PRO Crack The memorandum and articles of association are two important documents that outline the rules and regulations for a company's "rulebook." The memorandum sets out the
company's basic details and its purpose, while the articles outline how the company's name, its purpose, and its registered address. The articles, on the other hand, are more like the company's operations manual, detailing things like
how decisions are made, how directors are appointed, and how shares are handled. Why are the memorandum and articles of association important? These documents are important because they set clear guidelines for how a company complies with
legal requirements. When setting up a company, especially a limited company, these documents must be filed with the relevant authorities to make the company a roadmap for how it will function. Both documents
help protect everyone involved by ensuring that everyone knows their rights and obligations from the get-go. Understanding the memorandum and articles of association through an example Let's say you want to start a small business and you've decided to form a limited company. To do so, you'll need to file a memorandum and articles of association
with the government. The memorandum might include your company's name, a statement of what your business will do (such as providing marketing services), and where your company is based. The articles will detail how the company will be run, including things like who can be a director, how meetings will be held, and how voting will take place.
These documents ensure that everyone, from the company's directors to its shareholders, is on the same page about the rules that govern the business. Example of a memorandum and articles of association clause Here's an example of what a clause in the articles might look like: "The directors shall be appointed by a majority vote of the shareholders
Directors shall serve for a term of three years and may be re-elected by the shareholders at the end of their term. Any director may be removed, showing how decisions are made according to the articles of
association. Conclusion The memorandum and articles of association are key documents when setting up a company will operate day-to-day. These documents help prevent misunderstandings and legal issues by providing clear guidelines for the
company's operations and ensuring all stakeholders understand their roles. For SMBs, especially when starting a new company, it's essential to get these documents right from the beginning. They lay the foundation for how your business will run and ensure that everything operates smoothly. Having a clear memorandum and articles of association
can help you avoid legal complications and make it easier to manage your business as it grows. This article contains general legal information and does not contain legal advice. Cobrief is not a law firm or a substitute for an attorney or law firm. The law is complex and changes often. For legal advice, please ask a lawyer. Yuri Arcurs
peopleimages.com/GettyA Memorandum of Association (MOA) is a legal document prepared in the formation and registration process of a limited liability company to define its relationship with shareholders. The MOA is accessible to the public and describes the company's name, physical address of registered office, names of shareholders and the
distribution of shares. The MOA and the Articles of Association serve as the constitution of the company. The MOA is not applied in the U.S. but is a legal requirement for limited liability companies in European countries you to
state the legal and recognized name of the company. You are allowed to register a company name only if it does not bear any similarities with the mame of an existing company. Your company name must end with the word "limited" because the preparation of an MOA is a legal requirement for limited liability companies only. Article continues below
this adThe registered office clause requires you to show the physical location of the company. You are required to keep all the company registered office in handling all the company registered office in handling all the company.
business activities. The objective clause requires you to summarize the main objectives for establishing the company with reference to the requirements for shareholding and use of financial resources. You also need to state ancillary objectives; that is, those objectives that are required to facilitate the achievement of the main objectives. The objectives
should be free of any provisions or declarations that contravene laws or public good. Article continues below this adThe liability clause requires you to state the extent to which shareholders of the company are liable to the debt obligations of the company in the event of the company dissolving. You should show that shareholders are liable only their
shareholding and/or to their commitment to contribute to the dissolution costs upon liquidation of a company limited by guarantee. The capital clause requires you to state the company's authorized share capital, the different categories of shares and the nominal value per share) of the shares. You are also required to list the
company's assets under this clause. Article continues below this adThe association clause confirms that shareholders bound by the MOA are willingly associating and forming a company. You must conduct the signing in the
presence of witness who must also append his signature. The Memorandum of Association (MOA) holds details like company's name, registered office address, objectives, authorised share capital, liability clause, and association (MOA) holds details like company's name, registered office address, objectives, authorised share capital, liability clause, and association clause.
The Memorandum of Association or MOA is the legal document that has to be filed with the registrar of companies at the time of incorporation of the company operates. The memorandum of association is the most important document
that needs to be formulated with utmost care. It is the document that governs the company and the outside. Memorandum of Association serves as the company that wants to get registered
as a private/public limited to prepare the memorandum of association. Once the document is prepared the company cannot perform anything beyond the limit as mentioned in the memorandum of association. Thus, this is considered as a supreme document and comprises of following important clauses: Name Clause: The name of the company that
must end with the term "limited". Also, it must be ensured that the name selected for the company. Registered Office Clause: This clause requires to mention the registered office address of the company. Registered Office Clause: This clause requires to mention the registered office address of the company.
the incorporation of the company, i.e. the purpose for which the company is being established. Liability Clause: This clause requires to mention the extent to which the shareholders are liable to pay off the debt obligations in the event of the dissolution of the company's authorized capital along with the nominal value of all
kinds of shares need to be disclosed here. Also, the company is required to state the list of its assets over here. Association with the company minimum, seven members are required to sign the memorandum, whereas in
a case of a private limited company minimum two members are required to do the same. Note: This document is required to be published and presented to the shareholders, creditors and others associated with the company so that everybody knows the lines on which a company shall operate. All BlogsCorporate Finance ResourcesMemorandum Of
AssociationLegal and RegulatoryDispute ResolutionArbitrationMediationClass Action LawsuitPenaltiesPenalty ClauseLiquidated DamagesDefalcationCreditorsJudgment CreditorsJudgment CreditorsJudgment CreditorsCompany OperationsAgency By NecessityAdverse SelectionLegal and RegulatoryBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp:
LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6 Hours! Table Of Contents Memorandum of Association or MOA is a legal document that a company prepares during registration and specifies the business's objectives. Companies can only conduct activities
mentioned in this document. You are free to use this image on your website, templates, etc.. Please provide us with an attribution link. MOA consists of all rules and regulations governing a company's relationship with its shareholders, creditors, and any other person dealing with the business. Having this document is mandatory for any company. Once
prepared, an organization's actions cannot go beyond the scope of operations mentioned in it. Prospective shareholders check the contents of the memorandum of the association before investing in a company. Key Takeaways
objectives and scope of operations. It serves as a company's constitution and governs its external affairs. Typically, companies need to prepare an MOA during the registration process. There are various advantages of a memorandum of association. For instance, it helps prospective investors decide whether investing in the company is right. Moreover,
it defines a company's rights and limitations. Companies cannot alter their capital clause without getting written consent from every member. The contents of an MOA include name, registered office, object, liability, and association refers to a company's basic charter, symbolizing the organization's foundation
This legal document specifies the purpose of forming the company's scope of operations. All actions undertaken by the company beyond the scope are considered 'ultra vires' (beyond the powers) and are thus invalid. Individuals interested in
dealing with a company may check this document to get information, including its powers and basic rights. Preparing an MOA is not mandatory for companies in the US. However, limited liability companies based in European nations like France, the UK, Netherlands and companies in certain Commonwealth countries
must prepare this document. In the UK, companies must deliver the MOA, which includes a statement of compliance, to the Companies House, an executive agency responsible for maintaining the companies must prepare this
document in the prescribed format found in Schedule 2 of The Companies (Registration) Regulations 2008. According to this format, the document must include the following information: The registered name of the company is formed, i.e., Companies Act 2006. All subscribers
names. Whether the organization is limited by guarantee or shares Also, one must remember that all guarantors or initial shareholders agreeing to form the company must sign it. Before the enforcement of the Companies Act 2006, an MOA included certain provisions which are now part of a company's articles of association. The following are the
different types of MOA: Table A: In the case of companies with share capital. Table E: When an unrestricted company has a share
capital. Let us look at the contents of the memorandum of association in detail.#1 - Name ClauseThe first clause specifies the companies must remember while preparing this document. The name must not be misleading. Private companies must have the words' Private Limited' at the end. In
contrast, public companies' names must end with 'Limited'. Also, the name must not match that of an already existing company. #2 - Registered office Clause mentions the name of the state where the company has its registered office. This office's physical location helps determine the Registrar of Companies' jurisdiction.
Therefore, companies must specify the registered office's full address.#3 - Object ClauseThis is the most crucial part of an MOA because of these reasons: First, it clearly defines a company will utilize members' capital. This safeguards shareholders' funds as it ensures that the company will
only use the money to fulfill certain business purposes. A company can divide its objective than the main and incidental Objective the third category is 'other objectives.' They include any objective other than the main and incidental
objectives.#4 - Liability ClauseIt states the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of a member cannot exceed the face value of shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability clause must define each member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by guarantee, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares and the liability of every member of a companies limited by shares.
clause is not necessary for unlimited companies. #5 - Capital ClauseIt mentions the maximum amount that a company can raise. This amount is the nominal or authorized capital of the company. The capital clause also explains how the company can raise.
of shares they put in the equity and preference share capital along with the value.#6 - Association ClauseIt explains that all individuals signing the document wishes to be a part of the company formed by the memorandum. There are separate alternation procedures for the different clauses. Let us look at them.#1 - Altering The Name
ClauseCompanies must pass a special resolution and send the registrar a copy to alter the change of name is complete, the company receives an updated certificate of incorporation. #2 - Altering The Registered Office ClauseCompanies must apply to change the address
of their registered office and pay the necessary fees. The change will only happen once the government approves it. One must note that companies must pass a special resolution to alter their MOA's object clause, and the authority must
confirm the change. Also, they must file the document confirming the alteration and the printed copy of the updated memorandum with the Registrar of Companies.#4 - Altering The Liability ClauseMaking changes to the liability clause is only possible if all company members give written consent. Companies can alter the details in the clause by
passing a special resolution and sending a copy of the same to the Registrar of Companies. #5 - Altering The Capital Clause to alter their capital clause to an ordinary clause to alter their capital clause. Here are some changes they can make to the clause. Here are some changes they can make to the Registrar of Companies must pass an ordinary clause to alter their capital clause.
and reconvert them. Into fully paid-up shares. Sub-divide the shares. Divide or consolidate any or all of the share capital into shares of higher value than the existing ones. Let us look at a few memorandum of association examples to understand the concept better. Example #1The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the State Bank of India (SBI)
to remove or make changes to over ten clauses in the latter's original memorandum of association. If India's largest lender makes these changes, RBI will only approve SBI's proposal to establish a subsidiary would offer cash
management services, including reconciliation and tracking cash movements between the bank branches and ATMs (automated teller machines). To this, the Reserve Bank of India said that reconciliation services are part of a bank's core activities and must not be offered by a subsidiary. Hence, RBI directed SBI to remove this clause. Example
#2Suppose David, James, and Matthew agree to form a company in the UK. To complete the registration procedure, they must prepare a memorandum of association, to the Companies House. Some of the crucial details they must include in the MOA are the company's
name and objectives. Moreover, they must ensure to specify the company's scope of a memorandum of associations: First, the document explains the company's scope of activities and objectives. This is beneficial, especially for
prospective investors, who can make investments based on such information. It provides all details of the company is structure. Another key benefit of an MOA is that it helps anyone dealing with the company is structure. Another key benefit of an MOA is that it helps anyone dealing with the company is structure.
an MOA: First, preparing this legal document can be time-consuming. Suppose an organization specifies in its MOA that it will only conduct business activities in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. How many clauses are there in the memorandum of
association? There are six clauses in an MOA. They are as follows:- Name clause- Object clause- Association the same as articles of association? An MOA is not the same as a company's articles of association. These two documents have distinct features. Let
us look at some of them.- An MOA regulates a company's external affairs. On the other hand, an AOA governs a company's external affairs. - A company must follow.- The contents of an MOA include six
clauses, which include the name clause and object clause. On the other hand, an AOA consists of information regarding dividends and reserves, voting rights of the members, accounts, audits, alteration of capital, etc.3. Is memorandum of
association? Any person, individual, or corporate entity can be a subscriber. All BlogsCorporate Finance ResourcesMemorandum Of AssociationLegal and Regulatory Dispute ResolutionArbitrationMediationClass Action LawsuitPenaltiesPenalty ClauseLiquidated DamagesDefalcationCreditorsJudgment CreditorsJudgment LienNotice To
CreditorsCompany OperationsAgency By NecessityAdverse SelectionLegal and RegulatoryBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp: LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6 Hours! Table Of Contents A Memorandum of Association or MOA is a legal document that a company prepares during registration and formation. It is a company's basic
relationship with its shareholders, creditors, and any other person dealing with the business. Having this document is mandatory for any company. Once prepared, an organization's actions cannot go beyond the scope of operations mentioned in it. Prospective shareholders check the contents of the memorandum of the association before investing in a
                                                                                  The memorandum of association meaning refers to a document that defines a company's objectives and scope of operations. It serves as a company's constitution and governs its external affairs. Typically, companies need to prepare an MOA during the registration process. There are
various advantages of a memorandum of association. For instance, it helps prospective investors decide whether investing in the company is right. Moreover, it defines a company's rights and limitations. Companies cannot alter their capital clause without getting written consent from every member. The contents of an MOA include name, registered
office, object, liability, and association clauses. The memorandum of association refers to a company's basic charter, symbolizing the organization's structure. Moreover, it clearly defines the company's scope of
operations. All actions undertaken by the company beyond the scope are considered 'ultra vires' (beyond the powers) and are thus invalid. Individuals interested in dealing with a company may check this document to get information concerning the organization, including its powers and basic rights. Preparing an MOA is not mandatory for companies
in the US. However, limited liability companies based in European nations like France, the UK, Netherlands and companies must deliver the MOA, which includes a statement of compliance, to the Companies House, an executive agency responsible for maintaining
the companies register. Also, every company must submit the article of association and application for registration with the MOA. They must prepare this document in the prescribed format found in Schedule 2 of The Companies (Registration) Regulations 2008. According to this format, the document must include the following
information: The registered name of the company. Subscription date. The act under which the company is formed, i.e., Companies Act 2006. All subscribers' names. Whether the organization is limited by guarantee or shares Also, one must remember that all guaranters or initial shareholders agreeing to form the company must sign it. Before the
enforcement of the Companies Act 2006, an MOA included certain provisions which are now part of a company's articles of association. The following are the different types of MOA: Table A: In the case of companies with share capital. Table B: Applicable for limited-by-guarantee companies that do not have share capital. Table C: When share capital
and a guaranteed limit, a company. Table D: Applicable for unrestricted companies with no share capital. Let us look at the contents of the memorandum of association in detail.#1 - Name ClauseThe first clause specifies the company's name. That said, there are certain conditions that
companies must remember while preparing this document. The name must not be misleading. Private companies must have the words' Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public companies must not be misleading. Private Limited m
mentions the name of the state where the company has its registered office's physical location helps determine the Registrar of Companies must specify the registered office's full address. #3 - Object ClauseThis is the most crucial part of an MOA because of these reasons: First, it clearly defines a
company's scope of operations. The clause explains how the company will utilize members' capital. This safeguards shareholders' funds as it ensures that the company will only use the money to fulfill ment of the
primary objective. Main Objective: It is a company's primary objective other than the main and incidental objectives. They include any objective other than the main and incidental objective other than the main and incidental objective other than the main and incidental objective.
value of shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability clause must define each member's liability. One must remember that this clause is not necessary for unlimited companies.#5 - Capital ClauseIt mentions the maximum amount that a company can raise. This amount is the nominal or authorized capital of
the company. The capital clause also explains how the company's capital is divided into preference and equity share capital. Also, all companies must mention the number of shares they put in the equity and preference share capital along with the value. #6 - Association ClauseIt explains that all individuals signing the document wishes to be a part of
the company formed by the memorandum. There are separate alternation procedures for the different clauses. Let us look at them. #1 - Altering The Name Clause. Also, the organization must pay certain fees, if necessary. After the change of name is
complete, the company receives an updated certificate of incorporation. #2 - Altering The Registered Office ClauseCompanies must apply to change the address of their registered office and pay the necessary fees. The change will only happen once the government approves it. One must note that companies must get the shareholders' consent to alter
the registered office clause. #3 - Altering The Object ClauseCompanies must pass a special resolution to alter their MOA's object clause, and the authority must confirm the change. Also, they must file the document confirming the alteration and the printed copy of the updated memorandum with the Registrar of Companies.#4 - Altering The Liability
ClauseMaking changes to the liability clause is only possible if all company members give written consent. Companies can alter the details in the clause by passing a special resolution and sending a copy of the same to the Registrar of Companies. #5 - Altering The Capital ClauseCompanies must pass an ordinary clause to alter their capital clause
Here are some changes they can make to the clause: First, increase the nominal or authorized capital. Covert any or all of the shares of higher value than the existing ones. Let us look at a few
memorandum of association examples to understand the concept better. Example #1The Reserve Bank of India (SBI) to remove or make changes to over ten clauses in the latter's original memorandum of association. If India's largest lender makes these changes, RBI will only approve SBI's proposal to
establish a subsidiary that can offer operational support services. For instance, an original clause in the MOA said that the company's new subsidiary would offer cash management services, including reconciliation and tracking cash movements between the bank branches and ATMs (automated teller machines). To this, the Reserve Bank of India said
that reconciliation services are part of a bank's core activities and must not be offered by a subsidiary. Hence, RBI directed SBI to remove this clause. Example #2Suppose David, James, and Matthew agree to form a company in the UK. To complete the registration procedure, they must prepare a memorandum of association and submit it with the
other necessary documents, like the articles of association, to the Companies House. Some of the crucial details they must include in the MOA are the company's name and objectives. Moreover, they must ensure to specify the company's name and objectives.
advantages of a memorandum of associations: First, the document explains the company's scope of activities and objectives. This is beneficial, especially for prospective investors, who can make investments based on such information. It provides all details of the company's structure. Another key benefit of an MOA is that it helps anyone dealing with
the company, including creditors and investors, to know about the organization's powers and rights.#2 - Disadvantages of an MOA: First, preparing this legal document can be time-consuming. Suppose an organization specifies in its MOA that it will only conduct business activities in the information technology
industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. 1. How many clauses are there in the memorandum of association? There are six clause- Capital clause- Liability clause 2. Is memorandum of association?
association the same as articles of association? An MOA is not the same as a company's articles of association. These two documents have distinct features. Let us look at some of them.- An MOA regulates a company's external affairs. On the other hand, an AOA governs a company's internal affairs. - A company's MOA consists of the basic details of
company and its purpose of establishment. In contrast, an AOA consists of certain guidelines that a company must follow. The contents of an MOA include six clauses, which include six clauses, which include six clauses, which include six clauses, which include six clauses, and object clause. On the other hand, an AOA consists of information regarding dividends and reserves, voting rights of the members, accounts, audits
alteration of capital, etc.3. Is memorandum of association? Any person, individual, or corporate entity can be a subscriber. All BlogsCorporate Finance ResourcesMemorandum Of AssociationLegal and RegulatoryDispute
ResolutionArbitrationMediationClass Action LawsuitPenaltiesPenalty ClauseLiquidated DamagesDefalcationCreditorsJudgment LienNotice To CreditorsCompany OperationsAgency By NecessityAdverse SelectionLegal and RegulatoryBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp: LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6
Hours!Table Of ContentsA Memorandum of Association or MOA is a legal document that a company prepares during registration and formation. It is a company's basic charter; it defines the organization's relationship with shareholders and specifies the business's objectives. Companies can only conduct activities mentioned in this document. You are
cannot go beyond the scope of operations mentioned in it. Prospective shareholders check the contents of the memorandum of the association before investing in a company. Key Takeaways
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    The memorandum of association meaning refers to a document that defines a company's objectives and scope of operations
It serves as a company's constitution and governs its external affairs. Typically, companies need to prepare an MOA during the registration process. There are various advantages of a memorandum of association. For instance, it helps prospective investors decide whether investing in the company is right. Moreover, it defines a company's rights and
limitations.Companies cannot alter their capital clause without getting written consent from every member. The contents of an MOA include name, registered office, object, liability, and association clauses. The memorandum of association refers to a company's basic charter, symbolizing the organization's foundation. This legal document specifies the
purpose of forming the company and consists of all details regarding the organization's structure. Moreover, it clearly defines the company's scope of operations. All actions undertaken by the company beyond the scope are considered 'ultra vires' (beyond the powers) and are thus invalid. Individuals interested in dealing with a company may check
this document to get information concerning the organization, including its powers and basic rights. Preparing an MOA is not mandatory for companies in the US. However, limited liability companies must prepare this document. In the UK
companies must deliver the MOA, which includes a statement of compliance, to the Companies House, an executive agency responsible for maintaining the companies register. Also, every company must submit the article of association and application for registeration with the MOA. They must prepare this document in the prescribed format found in
Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of The Companies (Registration) Regulations 2008. According to this format, the document must include the following information: The registered name of the company is formed, i.e., Companies Act 2006. All subscribers' names. Whether the organization is limited by
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end with 'Limited'. Also, the name must not match that of an already existing company #2 - Registered Office Clause mentions the name of the state where the companies must specify the
registered office's full address. #3 - Object ClauseThis is the most crucial part of an MOA because of these reasons: First, it clearly defines a company will utilize members' capital. This safeguards shareholders' funds as it ensures that the company will only use the money to fulfill certain formula to find the company will utilize members' capital.
business purposes. A company can divide its objective into these three categories: Incidental Objective: It is ancillary to the fulfillment of the primary objective other than the main and incidental objectives. #4 - Liability ClauseIt states
the liability of every member of a company. In the case of companies limited by shares, the liability clause must define each member shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability clause must define each member shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability clause must define each member shares held by them.
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specify the company's scope of operations. Let us look at the benefits and limitations of an MOA.#1 - Advantages of a memorandum of associations: First, the document explains the company's scope of activities and objectives. This is beneficial, especially for prospective investors, who can make investments based on
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Name clause- Object clause- Association clause- Registered office clause- Capital clause- Liability clause- Registered office clause- Capital clause- Same as a company's external clause- Registered office clause- Capital clause- Registered office claus
affairs. On the other hand, an AOA governs a company's internal affairs. - A company's MOA consists of the basic details of a company must follow.- The contents of an MOA include six clauses, which include the name clause and object clause. On the
other hand, an AOA consists of information regarding dividends and reserves, voting rights of the memorandum of association? Any person, individual, or corporate entity can be a
subscriber., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,643 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29 June 1948.
Australia won the match by 409 runs to take a 2-0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australia scored 350 in their first innings. England finished their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the
Australian paceman Ray Lindwall took 5/70. Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was
controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles. About Ophicleide ... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass
bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the
Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's
conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took
a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Ozzy
Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian
invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 - Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander
Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 - Ottoman forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by
the San Remo conference. 1923 - The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 - Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda
Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Nayib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 24 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to
Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked with concentric
curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of
Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues
Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the br
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By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births
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localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 - Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 13 - The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. January 16 - John C. Frémont is appointed Governor of the new California. January 17 - St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at
Columbia University, New York City. January 30 - Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 - A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by
cannibalism. February 22 - Mexican-American War: Battle of Buena Vista - 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 - State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March
The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 - The 30th United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 - Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro
della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 - Mexican-American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March - The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 - The world's first municipally-
funded civic public park, Birkenhead Park in Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened. [2] April 15 - The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 - New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand Wars: A minor white Wars wa
(which continues until July 23). April 25 - The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 - In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan.
Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 - Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May - The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 - The first
congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 9 - Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June - E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England
supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 - The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 - After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormons
pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 - The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 - The Cumberland School of Law is founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent.
United States. August 12 - Mexican-American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexican forces. August - Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United
States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 - Mexican-American War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexica City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 - The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the
world). October 12 - German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 31 - Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College,
Schenectady, New York. October - The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3-29 - Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4-8 - James Young Simpson (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4-8 - James Young Simpson (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths.
discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 17 - The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy
Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 - Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 - British Royal
Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 - Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of
Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 ars fattigvardförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 7 - Caspar F.
Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 - Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 - Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1922) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1922) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1923) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1924) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1924) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1924) February 3 - Warington Baden-Powell Baden-Powell
Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 13 - Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 - Robert Fuchs, Austrian
composer (d. 1927) February 16 - Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 - Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1927) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement scheme (d. 1928) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British cle
1937) Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1922) March 3 - Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922) March 14 - Castro
Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 18 - William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1888) March 27 Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1891) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 - Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor
(d. 1911) April 10 - Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 - Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1934) May 7 - Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
(d. 1929) May 14 - Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1907) June 10 - Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916) June 11 - Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 - Luella Dowd Smith,
American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 - Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 - Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1916) July 20 Lord
William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1935) July 25 - Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1934) August 5 - Andrey Selivanov,
Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 - Hale Johnson, American admiral (d. 1911) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1912) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1914) September 3 - Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1915) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1916) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1917) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 17 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 18 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John I. Beggs, American outlaw (d. 1918) September 19 - John 
businessman (d. 1925) September 22 - Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 30 - Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 1 - Annie Besant, English women's rights
activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 - Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1924) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1924) October 15 - Ralph Albert Blakelock,
American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 - Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 - Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 22 - Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1915) October 19 - Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1916) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 20 - Miffli
1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 - Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 - Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 - Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916)
November 7 - Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924) November 8 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1910)[11] November 26 - Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1910)[11] November 17 - Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 26 - Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1910)[11] November 17 - Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 18 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1910)[11] November 19 Jean Casimir-Perier (
1928) November 30 - Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 - Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1912) December 19 - George Grossmith, English composer (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1917) December 19 - George Grossmith, English composer (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1918) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, Michel-Joseph Maunoury, Michel-Joseph Maunoury, Michel-Joseph Maunoury, Michel-Joseph 
1923) December 18 - Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 - John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 - Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 - Charles Bent, first Governor of
New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 - Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 - Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 - Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 - Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 - Barbara
Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 - Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1805) May 15 - Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 - Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd
President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 - Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1785) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1785) June 11 - Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 - Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 - Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist
(b. 1776) September 4 - František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 - Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 - Felix Mendelssohn,
German composer (b. 1809) November 18 - Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist
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and parachutist (b. 1775) ^ The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. ^ "The History of Birkenhead Park". Archived from the original on June 26, 2008. Retrieved July 13, 2012. ^ Boyd, A. K. (1948). The History of Radley College
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Centuries 17th century 18th cen
Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the late 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman
 numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the
environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined
the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger
historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in
the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Republic in
the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American
 Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire
experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of
Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas,
the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was
marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territorial expansion.
policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East
 India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo
Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin
Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and
1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian Empire into a European power.
of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy
1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession. French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the
 Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's
population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711:
Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the
mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro
Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The
Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 
Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great
Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars 1723-1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729
Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739:
Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739:
Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm
Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George
 Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Toulon is fought off
the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession
and First Carnatic War. 1748-1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On
the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognizes Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War and recognized was also well as the Carnatic War an
chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol
and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in
India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat
the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing
hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish
the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-th
Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état
 becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.
 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several
kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental
Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.
1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the
combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is
abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of
Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and
Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Maratha-Mysore Wars. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Turkish War. 1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Maratha-Mysore Wars. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790:
Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789:
George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: The United States are the Qing army. 1789-1799: Quang Trung defeats the Q
of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver explores the Walton (Vancouver explores) and the Vancouver explores the Vancouve
 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as
 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in
Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796:
 Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylor
and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The United States and France. 1799: Dutch East
India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is
 ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century.
fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733:
 Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald
Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning
Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of
 Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775
 Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces
 discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier
discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century.
in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first
 version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers),
popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748; Clarissa; or. The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749; The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751; Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785; The French Encyclopédie 1755; A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson
 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Śilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of
Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace
 published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert
 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Avindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Words 1798: Avindication of the Rights 1798: Avindication of the R
 Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John
 Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great British Coronation of George II of Great Britis
 Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony
 ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN 978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC 174866045., "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire).
(2011), Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not: Global Economic Divergence, 1600–1850, Cambridge University Press, p. 207, ISBN 978-1-139-49889-0 Allana, Gulam (1988). Muslim political thought through the ages: 1562–1947 (2 ed.). Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania: Royal Book Company. p. 78. ISBN 9789694070919. Retrieved 18
January 2013. ^ "War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714". Historyofwar.org. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk - heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland - The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 8 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk - heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland - The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 8 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk - heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland - The Act of Union 1707".
 (1991), page 84 ^ "Welcome to Encyclopædia Britannica's Guide to History". Britannica.com. 31 January 1910. Archived from the original on 12 March 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Len Milich: Anthropogenic Desertification vs
 'Natural' Climate Trends". Ag.arizona.edu. 10 August 1997. Archived from the original on 11 February 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2009. Nanchester University Press. p. 433. OCLC 2859370. Unique-cottages.co.uk
 Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009. The Saudi Arabia - The Saudi Family and Wahhabi Islam. Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009. Retr
 April 2009. ^ "Table A - Verified Supercentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date)". Archived from the original on 12 July 2016. Retrieved 9 November 2016. ^ Photo Gallery for Supercentenarians born before 1850, as of May 17, 2019 ^ Balfour-Pau, Glen (20 December 2005). Bagpipes in Babylon: A Lifetime in the Arab World and Beyond
I.B.Tauris, 2006. ISBN 9781845111519. The Harvey Family. Priaulx Library. 2005. Archived from the original on 7 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. Retrieved Screen and the history of smallpox and
 vaccination". Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent). 18 (1): 21-5. doi:10.1080/08998280.2005.11928028. PMC 1200696. PMID 16200144. A Ricklefs (1991), page 106 A Encyclopædia Britannica Archived August 7, 2008, at the Wayback Machine Meggs, Philip B. A History of Graphic Design. (1998) John Wiley &
 University, 2004. . Refereed. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic
 development of continental Europe: 1780-1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of
the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools (link count transcluding these for transcluding these for transcluding these for transcluding paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools (link count transcluding these for transcluding the formal transcluding the f
entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 187
1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1787 (
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1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th_century" Learn about the memorandum of association. This guide includes its definition, importance in company formation, and key elements. 5 min read updated on
 December 28, 2024 Key Takeaways The memorandum of association (MoA) is the legal document required to set up and relationship with shareholders. The MoA's main clauses are a name clause, registered office clause, object clause, liability clause, capital clause
and association clause. It defines the legal scope of the company's activities, protects shareholders, and gives the company a legal identity that shields members from personal liability. The memorandum of association must comply with applicable jurisdictions; amendments usually require regulatory in many jurisdictions; amendments usually require regulatory in many jurisdictions.
approval. An attorney should prepare the MoA to ensure it is on point and legally sound. Post a job on UpCounsel to find expert legal help for MoAs. A memorandum of association (MoA) is a legal document prepared when forming and registering a limited liability company (LLC). It contains several clauses: A name clause Registered office clause
Object (or objective clause) Liability clause Capital clause Association and MoA form the company's constitution. An MoA isn't required in the United States, but limited liability companies based in European countries, including the U.K., the
 Netherlands, France, and some Commonwealth Nations, require them. This guide will discuss the fundamental details of MoAs, including what they must include and their role in company formation. Purpose and Importance of a Memorandum of AssociationThe MoA sets out the legal boundaries for the company and its members, defines their
relationship with external stakeholders, and provides a legal existence that shields members from personal liability for company's legal boundaries that might result in claims and even litigation, thereby providing the legal basis for all the company's
 actions. Key Components of a Memorandum of Association A memorandum of association comprises several key sections, each serving a specific purpose: Name Clause This clause states the company's proposed name: It must end in the word "limited" if it's a public company or "private limited" if it's a private company. It can't be identical to any
existing company's name. It can't allude to the new company doing the business of an existing company. It should not be misleading in any way. Registered office is physically located: The registered office's physical location determines which
jurisdiction the Registrar of Companies would fall under and which court the company would fall under. It also confirms the company's nationality. The registered office's full address must be provided to the Registrar of Companies to simplify further communications. Objects or objects 
 important in the MoA. It explains why the company was established. Companies aren't legally allowed to do anything other than the kind of business stated explicitly in this clause: It defines and limits the scope of the company's operations. It details the company's operations aren't legally allowed to do anything other than the kind of business stated explicitly in this clause: It defines and limits the scope of the company's operations. It details the company was established.
It protects shareholders' funds and ensures they will be used for the specific business purposes for which they were raised and will not be risked in other endeavors. An object clause should contain: A list of the main object Any other
 objects that aren't included in the main objects or incidental object Nothing illegal Nothing that's against the country's general rule of law Liability Clause The liability clause explains what liability clause explains the country's general rule of law Liability Clause explains what liability clause explains the country's general rule of law Liability Clause explains what liability explains which liability explain
the face value of shares they hold. If the company is limited by guarantee, this clause must define how much liability each individual company. Capital Clause The capital clause the total capital held by the proposed company. This amount
is called the company's authorized capital. Companies can't collect more money than the amount listed under authorized capital is divided into equity share capital and preference share
capital.Legal Requirements for a Memorandum of Association must comply with legal requirements, such as the format and content prescribed by company formation laws, and follow the law of the land. It is compulsory in many jurisdictions (for example, the European and Commonwealth countries) and must be filed
 with the Registrar of Companies or any other relevant registry. It is scrutinized to ensure compliance with legal requirements. As such, any changes must be approved by special resolutions (such as resolutions passed by 75% of members at a special meeting as opposed to 50%), shareholders' approval, and, in some cases, government
consent. Compliance is a criterion for maintaining a company's legal status. Differences Between Memorandum of Association and Articles of association (AoA) are the two key corporate governance documents, each serving a different purpose. What Is the Difference Between the Articles of Association (AoA) are the two key corporate governance documents, each serving a different purpose. What Is the Difference Between the Articles of Association (AoA) are the two key corporate governance documents, each serving a different purpose.
 Association and the Memorandum Of Association? While the MoA concerns the company's external affairs, the AoA concerns the company's internal affairs. The MoA states the company's external affairs. The MoA concerns the company's external affairs.
meetings, appointing directors, and ensuring shareholders' rights. If the MoA determines the scope of the company's activities, the AoA sets up the rules and regulations to ensure smooth internal operations. Why Every Business Needs a Memorandum of Association is an important document for any business. It clearly
outlines the company's functioning and protects investors' interests. It ensures the company is formally established with a clear purpose and that everything it does is within this purpose and structure. For other parties who are external to the company, such
as creditors, the MoA provides clarity about the company's functioning and, therefore, makes it easier for them to trust the company. Conclusion: Drafting a Comprehensive Memorandum of AssociationWhen you have a lawyer draft your memorandum of association, the document will accurately reflect your business's objectives and structure and the
scope of your operations under the laws of the jurisdiction where your company is established. Post your legal needs on UpCounsel accepts only the top 5% of lawyers on its site. Lawyers on UpCounsel come from law schools such as Harvard Law and Yale Law and average 14 years of
 legal experience. This includes work with or on behalf of companies like Google, Menlo Ventures, and Airbnb.FAQsWhat Is the Memorandum and Articles of Association For?The MoA is a company's internal affairs, setting out rules for
holding shareholder meetings, appointing directors, and distributing profits. Together, they create a company's legal and organizational framework. Can MoA Be Altered? The MoA can be amended, but this requires a special resolution of the shareholders and, in many cases, the consent of the regulator or the government. The process depends on the
particular provision being altered, for instance, the company's objects. Are Articles of Association the Same As Bylaws? Articles of association are similar to companies what bylaws are to non-corporate entities and smaller organizations. Although both are internal management rules followed by
organizations to manage their affairs, bylaws are relatively informal, non-legal documents. AoAs are more formal and binding documents filed with the Registrar of Companies. All BlogsCorporate Finance ResourcesMemorandum Of AssociationLegal and RegulatoryDispute ResolutionArbitrationMediationClass Action LawsuitPenaltiesPenalty
ClauseLiquidated DamagesDefalcationCreditorsJudgment CreditorsJudgment CreditorsJudgment LienNotice To CreditorsCompany OperationsAgency By NecessityAdverse SelectionLegal and RegulatoryBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp: LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6 Hours! Table Of ContentsA Memorandum of Association or MOA is a legal
document that a company prepares during registration and formation. It is a company's basic charter; it defines the business's objectives. Companies can only conduct activities mentioned in this document. You are free to use this image on your website, templates, etc.. Please provide us
 with an attribution link.MOA consists of all rules and regulations governing a company's relationship with its shareholders, creditors, and any other person dealing with the business. Having this document is mandatory for any company. Once prepared, an organization's actions cannot go beyond the scope of operations mentioned in it. Prospective
Typically, companies need to prepare an MOA during the registration process. There are various advantages of a memorandum of association. For instance, it helps prospective investors decide whether investing in the company is right. Moreover, it defines a company's rights and limitations. Companies cannot alter their capital clause without getting
written consent from every member. The contents of an MOA include name, registered office, object, liability, and association refers to a company's basic charter, symbolizing the organization's foundation. This legal document specifies the purpose of forming the company and consists of all details regarding
the organization's structure. Moreover, it clearly defines the company's scope of operations. All actions undertaken by the company beyond the powers) and are thus invalid. Individuals interested in dealing with a company may check this document to get information concerning the organization, including
its powers and basic rights. Preparing an MOA is not mandatory for companies in the US. However, limited liability companies based in European nations like France, the UK, companies must deliver the MOA, which includes a statement of
compliance, to the Companies House, an executive agency responsible for maintaining the companies register. Also, every company must submit the article of association and application for registration with the MOA. They must prepare this document in the prescribed format found in Schedule 2 of The Companies (Registration)
 Regulations 2008. According to this format, the document must include the following information: The registered name of the company. Subscription date. The act under which the company is formed, i.e., Companies Act 2006. All subscribers' names. Whether the organization is limited by guarantee or shares Also, one must remember that all
guarantors or initial shareholders agreeing to form the company's articles of association. The following are the different types of MOA: Table A: In the case of companies with share capital. Table B: Applicable for
 limited-by-guarantee companies that do not have share capital. Table C: When an unrestricted company has a share capital. Let us look at the contents of the memorandum of association in detail.#1 - Name ClauseThe
 first clause specifies the company's name. That said, there are certain conditions that companies must not be misleading. Private Limited at the end. In contrast, public companies must end with 'Limited'. Also, the name must not match that of an
already existing company.#2 - Registered Office ClauseThe registered office clause mentions the name of the state where the company has its registered office sphysical location helps determine the Registrar of Companies must specify the registered office clauseThis is the
most crucial part of an MOA because of these reasons: First, it clearly defines a company's scope of operations. The clause explains how the company will only use the money to fulfill certain business purposes. A company can divide its objectives into these
three categories:Incidental Objective: It is ancillary to the fulfillment of the primary objective other than the main and incidental objectives. It is a company's primary objective other than the main and incidental objective other than the main and incidental objective other than the main and incidental objective. It is a company objective other than the main and incidental objective other objective other than the main and incidental objective other objective.
companies limited by shares, the liability of a member cannot exceed the face value of shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability clause must define each member's liability. One must remember that this clause is not necessary for unlimited companies.#5 - Capital ClauseIt mentions the maximum
 amount that a company can raise. This amount is the nominal or authorized capital of the company. The capital clause also explains how the company that a company can raise. This amount is the nominal or authorized capital along with the value.#6 -
Association ClauseIt explains that all individuals signing the document wishes to be a part of the company formed by the memorandum. There are separate alternation procedures for the different clauses. Let us look at them. #1 - Altering The Name Clause Companies must pass a special resolution and send the registrar a copy to alter the name clause
Also, the organization must pay certain fees, if necessary fees. The change of name is complete, the company receives an updated certificate of incorporation. #2 - Altering The Registered Office ClauseCompanies must apply to change the address of their registered office and pay the necessary fees. The change will only happen once the government
 approves it. One must note that companies must get the shareholders' consent to alter the registered office clause, and the authority must confirm the change. Also, they must file the document confirming the alteration and the printed copy of
the updated memorandum with the Registrar of Companies.#4 - Altering The Liability Clause Making changes to the liability Clause by passing a special resolution and sending a copy of the same to the Registrar of Companies.#5 - Altering The
Capital ClauseCompanies must pass an ordinary clause to alter their capital clause. Here are some changes they can make to the clause: First, increase the nominal or authorized capital. Covert any or all of their fully paid-up shares. Sub-divide the shares. Divide or consolidate any or all of their fully paid-up shares.
India's largest lender makes these changes, RBI will only approve SBI's proposal to establish a subsidiary that can offer operational support services, including reconciliation and tracking cash movements between the bank
 branches and ATMs (automated teller machines). To this, the Reserve Bank of India said that reconciliation services are part of a bank's core activities and must not be offered by a subsidiary. Hence, RBI directed SBI to remove this clause. Example #2Suppose David, James, and Matthew agree to form a company in the UK. To complete the
operations. Let us look at the benefits and limitations of an MOA. #1 - Advantages The following are the advantages of a memorandum of associations: First, the document explains the company's scope of activities and objectives. This is beneficial, especially for prospective investors, who can make investments based on such information. It provides all
details of the company's structure. Another key benefit of an MOA is that it helps anyone dealing with the company, including creditors and investors, to know about the organization's powers and rights. #2 - Disadvantages of an MOA: First, preparing this legal document can be time-consuming. Suppose an
organization specifies in its MOA that it will only conduct business activities in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry. The activities will be deemed void if it carries out operations in the infrastructure industry.
 clause- Association clause. Registered office clause- Capital clause- Liability clause2. Is memorandum of association. These two documents have distinct features. Let us look at some of them.- An MOA regulates a company's external affairs. On the other
 hand, an AOA governs a company's internal affairs. - A company's MOA consists of the basic details of a company and its purpose of establishment. In contrast, an AOA consists of certain guidelines that a company
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  must follow.- The contents of an MOA include six clauses, which include the name clause and object clause. On the other hand, an AOA
consists of information regarding dividends and reserves, voting rights of the members, accounts, audits, alteration of capital, etc.3. Is memorandum of association? Any person, individual, or corporate entity can be a subscriber. All
BlogsCorporate Finance ResourcesMemorandum Of AssociationLegal and RegulatoryDispute ResolutionArbitrationMediationClass Action LawsuitPenaltiesPenalty ClauseLiquidated DamagesDefalcationCreditorsJudgment CreditoryBOOT
CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Boot Camp: LEARN Financial Modeling in Just 6 Hours! Table Of Contents Memorandum of Association or MOA is a legal document that a company prepares during registration and formation. It is a company's basic charter; it defines the organization's relationship with shareholders and specifies the business's
objectives. Companies can only conduct activities mentioned in this document. You are free to use this image on your website, templates, etc.. Please provide us with an attribution link. MOA consists of all rules and regulations governing a company's relationship with its shareholders, creditors, and any other person dealing with the business. Having
this document is mandatory for any company. Once prepared, an organization's actions cannot go beyond the scope of operations mentioned in it. Prospective shareholders check the contents of the memorandum of the association before investing in a company. Key Takeaways
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     The memorandum of association
meaning refers to a document that defines a company's objectives and scope of operations. It serves as a company's constitution and governs its external affairs. Typically, companies need to prepare an MOA during the registration process. There are various advantages of a memorandum of association. For instance, it helps prospective investors
decide whether investing in the company is right. Moreover, it defines a company's rights and limitations. Companies cannot alter their capital clause without getting written consent from every member. The contents of an MOA include name, registered office, object, liability, and association clauses. The memorandum of association refers to a
company's basic charter, symbolizing the organization's foundation. This legal document specifies the purpose of forming the company and consists of all details regarding the organization's structure. Moreover, it clearly defines the company beyond the scope are considered 'ultra vires'
(beyond the powers) and are thus invalid. Individuals interested in dealing with a company may check this document to get information concerning the organization, including its powers and basic rights. Preparing an MOA is not mandatory for companies in the US. However, limited liability companies based in European nations like France, the UK,
Netherlands and companies in certain Commonwealth countries must prepare this document. In the UK, companies must deliver the MOA, which includes a statement of compliance, to the Companies must submit the article of association and
application for registration with the MOA. They must prepare this document in the prescribed format found in Schedule 2 of The Companies (Registration) Regulations 2008. According to this format, the document must include the following information: The registered name of the company. Subscription date. The act under which the
company is formed, i.e., Companies Act 2006. All subscribers' names. Whether the organization is limited by guarantee or shares Also, one must remember that all guaranters or initial shareholders agreeing to form the company must sign it. Before the enforcement of the Companies Act 2006, an MOA included certain provisions which are now part of
a company's articles of association. The following are the different types of MOA: Table A: In the case of companies with share capital. Table B: Applicable for unrestricted companies with no share
capital. Table E: When an unrestricted company has a share capital. Let us look at the contents of the memorandum of association in detail.#1 - Name ClauseThe first clause specifies the company has a share capital. Let us look at the company has a share capital company has a share capital. Table E: When an unrestricted company has a share capital c
companies must have the words' Private Limited' at the end. In contrast, public company has its registered office Clause mentions the name of the state where the company has its registered office sphysical
location helps determine the Registrar of Companies' jurisdiction. Therefore, companies must specify the registered office's full address. #3 - Object Clause This is the most crucial part of an MOA because of these reasons: First, it clearly defines a company's scope of operations. The clause explains how the company will utilize members' capital. This
safeguards shareholders' funds as it ensures that the company will only use the money to fulfill certain business purposes. A company can divide its objective. It is a company's primary objective. It is an objective into these three categories: Incidental Objective into the fulfillment of the primary objective.
objectives. 'They include any objective other than the main and incidental objectives.#4 - Liability of a member of a companies limited by shares, the liability of a member cannot exceed the face value of shares held by them. However, in the case of companies limited by guarantee, the liability
clause must define each member's liability. One must remember that this clause is not necessary for unlimited company can raise. This amount is the nominal or authorized capital of the company. The capital clause also explains how the company's capital is divided into
preference and equity share capital. Also, all companies must mention the number of shares they put in the equity and preference share capital along with the value. #6 - Association ClauseIt explains that all individuals signing the document wishes to be a part of the company formed by the memorandum. There are separate alternation procedures for
the different clauses. Let us look at them. #1 - Altering The Name Clause Companies must pass a special resolution and send the registrar a copy to alter the change of name is complete, the company receives an updated certificate of incorporation. #2 - Altering The
Registered Office ClauseCompanies must apply to change the address of their registered office and pay the necessary fees. The change will only happen once the government approves it. One must note that companies must pass a
special resolution to alter their MOA's object clause, and the authority must confirm the change. Also, they must file the document confirming the alteration and the printed copy of the updated memorandum with the Registrar of Companies.#4 - Altering The Liability ClauseMaking changes to the liability clause is only possible if all company members
give written consent. Companies can alter the details in the clause by passing a special resolution and sending a copy of the same to the Registrar of Companies. #5 - Altering The Capital Clause: First, increase the nominal or
authorized capital. Covert any or all of their fully paid-up shares into stock and reconvert them. Into fully paid-up shares of higher value than the existing ones. Let us look at a few memorandum of association examples to understand the concept better. Example #1The
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the State Bank of India (SBI) to remove or make changes to over ten clauses in the latter's original memorandum of association. If India's largest lender makes these changes, RBI will only approve SBI's proposal to establish a subsidiary that can offer operational support services. For instance, an original
clause in the MOA said that the company's new subsidiary would offer cash management services, including reconciliation and tracking cash movements between the bank branches and ATMs (automated teller machines). To this, the Reserve Bank of India said that reconciliation services are part of a bank's core activities and must not be offered by a
subsidiary. Hence, RBI directed SBI to remove this clause. Example #2Suppose David, James, and Matthew agree to form a company in the UK. To complete the registration procedure, they must prepare a memorandum of association, and submit it with the other necessary documents, like the articles of association, to the Companies House. Some of
the crucial details they must include in the MOA are the company's name and objectives. Moreover, they must ensure to specify the company's scope of operations. Let us look at the benefits and limitations of an MOA.#1 - Advantages The following are the advantages of a memorandum of associations: First, the document explains the company's scope of operations.
of activities and objectives. This is beneficial, especially for prospective investors, who can make investments based on such information. It provides all details of the company, including creditors and investors, to know about the organization's powers and
rights.#2 - DisadvantagesThe following are the disadvantages of an MOA: First, preparing this legal document can be time-consuming. Suppose an organization specifies in its MOA that it will only conduct business activities in the infrastructure
industry.1. How many clauses are there in the memorandum of association? There are six clause- Capital clause- Name clause- Object clause- Association the same as articles of association? MOA is not the same as a company's articles
of association. These two documents have distinct features. Let us look at some of them.- An MOA regulates a company's external affairs. On the other hand, an AOA governs a company's internal affairs. - A company's external affairs.
that a company must follow. The contents of an MOA include six clauses, which include the name clause and object clause. On the other hand, an AOA consists of information regarding dividends and reserves, voting rights of the members, accounts, audits, alteration of capital, etc. 3. Is memorandum of association a public document? An MOA is a
public document.4. Who can be subscribers to the memorandum of association? Any person, individual, or corporate entity can be a subscriber. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The
licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or
build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain
or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.
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