

History Notes & 50 Questions for SSC CGL Tier 2 Exam

ANCIENT HISTORY

STONE AGE

PALEOLITHIC OR OLD STONE AGE (5,00,000 B.C. – 10,000 B.C.)

- In India, the Palaeolithic Age developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age and was spread.
 - In practically all parts of India except the alluvial parts of Ganga and Indus.
 - Food gathering and hunting were the main occupations of the people of this phase. They had no knowledge of agriculture, fire or pottery of any material.
 - Man during this period used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones and lived in cave and rock shelters.
 - They mainly used hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, scrapers and burin.
 - Their tools were made of hard rock called 'quartzite'.
 - Hence Paleolithic men are also called 'Quartzite Men'.
 - Homo sapiens first appeared in the last phase of Paleolithic age.
 - The Paleolithic Age in India has been divided into three phases according to the nature of stone tools used by the people and also according to the nature of change in the climate – Early or lower Paleolithic, Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic.
- (a) The Early Paleolithic Age covers the greater part of the Ice Age. Its characteristic tools are hand axes, cleavers and choppers. Such tools have been found in Soan and Sohan river valley (now in Pakistan) and in the Belan Valley in the Mirzapur district of UP. In this period climate became less humid.
- (b) Middle Paleolithic Phase is characterized by the use of stone tools made of flakes mainly scrapers, borers and blade like tools. The sites are found in the valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers. During this phase, Pithecanthropus or Homo erectus evolved.
- (c) In the Upper Paleolithic Phase, the climate became warm and less humid. This stage is marked by burins and scrapers. Such tools have been found in AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bhopal and Chhota Nagpur plateau.
- The Old Stone Age sites are widely found in various parts of the Indian subcontinent and are generally located near water sources.
 - In the Old Stone Age, food was obtained by hunting animals and gathering edible plants and tubers. Therefore, these people are called as hunter-gatherers.

- The hunting of large animals would have required the combined effort of a group of people with large stone axes. Their way of life became modified with the passage of time since they made attempts to domesticate animals, make crude pots and grow some plants.
- A few Old Stone Age paintings have also been found on rocks at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh and other places. The period before 10000 B.C. is assigned to the Old Stone Age.
- Some of the famous sites of Old Stone Age in India are:
 - (a) The Soan valley and Potwar Plateau on the northwest India;
 - (b) The Siwalik hills on the north India;
 - (c) Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh;
 - (d) Adamgarh hill in Narmada valley;
 - (e) Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh; and
 - (f) Attirampakkam near Chennai.
- At Chopani-Mando in the Belan valley of the Vindhya and the middle part of the Narmada valley a sequence of occupation from all the three stages of the Paleolithic to Neolithic stage have been found in sequence. Chopani Mando is an important site where fossil animal bones have been found.
- The Son and the adjacent Belan valley (Mirzapur, UP) provide a sequence of artifacts from lower Paleolithic to Neolithic.

MESOLITHIC OR MIDDLE STONE AGE (10,000 B.C.–6000 B.C.)

- The next stage of human life is called Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age which falls roughly from 10000 B.C. to 6000 B.C. and was the transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and Neolithic Age.



- Various Mesolithic sites are found in the Chhotanagpur region, Central India and also south of the Krishna River.
- Mesolithic remains are found in Langhanj in Gujarat, Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and also in some places of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- In the sites of Mesolithic Age, a different type of stone tools is found. These are tiny stone artifacts, often not more than five centimeters in size. These characteristic tools of the Mesolithic Age are known as Microliths-pointed, crescentic blades, scrapers, etc, all made of stone.
- The paintings and engravings found at the rock shelters give an idea about the social life and economic activities of Mesolithic people. The hunting-gathering pattern of life continued during this period.
- However, there seems to have been a shift from big animal hunting to small animal hunting and fishing. The use of bow and arrow also began during this period.
- Also, there began a tendency to settle for longer periods in an area. Therefore, domestication of animals, horticulture and primitive cultivation started.
- The last phase of this age saw the beginning of plain cultivation. Animal bones are found in these sites and these include dog, deer, boar and ostrich.
- Occasionally, burials of the dead along with some microliths and shells seem to have been practiced.

NEOLITHIC AGE (6000 BC – 1000 B.C.)

- A remarkable progress is noticed in human civilization in the Neolithic Age. In the world context, the New Stone Age began in 9000 B.C.
- The only Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent attributed to 7000 B.C. lies in Mehrgarh, which is situated in Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan.
- In India, Neolithic Age is not earlier than 6000 BC and at some places in South and Eastern India; it is as late as 1000 B.C.
- These include the Kashmir valley, Chirand in Bihar, Belan valley in Uttar Pradesh and in several places of the Deccan.
- The important Neolithic sites are:
 - (a) Burzahom and Gufkral in J&K (famous for pit dwelling, stone tools and graveyard in house),
 - (b) Maski, Brahmagiri, Tekkalakota in Karnataka, Paiyampatti in Tamil Nadu,
 - (c) Piklihal and Hallur in AP,
 - (d) Garo hills in Meghalaya,
 - (e) Chirand and Senuwar in Bihar (known for remarkable bone tools),
 - (f) Amri, Kotdiji, etc.
- Koldihawa in UP revealed a threefold cultural sequence: Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age.
- The chief characteristic features of the Neolithic culture are the practice of agriculture, domestication of animals, polishing of stone tools and the manufacturing of pottery.

- The cultivation of plants and domestication of animals led to the emergence of village communities based on sedentary life.
- There was a great improvement in technology of making tools and other equipments used by man.
- Stone tools were now polished and these polished axes were found to be more effective tools for hunting and cutting trees.
- Mud brick houses were built instead of grass huts.
- Neolithic people knew about making fire and making pottery, first by hand and then by potters wheel. They also painted and decorated their pottery.
- Pottery was used for cooking as well as storage of food grains.
- Large urns were used as coffins for the burial of the dead.
- There was also improvement in agriculture. Wheat, barley, rice, millet were cultivated in different areas at different points of time.
- Neolithic sites in Allahabad district are noted for the cultivation of rice in the sixth millennium B.C. Domestication of sheep, goats and cattle was widely prevalent.
- Cattle were used for cultivation and for transport.
- The people of Neolithic Age used clothes made of cotton and wool.

CHALCOLITHIC OR METAL AGE

- The end of the Neolithic Period saw the use of metals of which copper was the first and a culture based on the use of stone and copper arrived.
- Such a culture is called Chalcolithic which means the stone-copper phase.
- The new technology of smelting metal ore and crafting metal artifacts is an important development in human civilization.
- But the use of stone tools was not given up. Some of the micro-lithic tools continued to be essential items.
- People began to travel for a long distance to obtain metal ores which led to a network of Chalcolithic cultures and the Chalcolithic cultures were found in many parts of India.
- Generally, Chalcolithic cultures had grown in river valleys.
- Gold was probably one of the earliest discoveries, but it served as a material for ornaments only.
- Important sites of this phase are spread in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, MP, etc.
- In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period. Although they were not using metals in the beginning of the Metal Age, there is evidence of copper and bronze artifacts by the end of second millennium B.C.

- Several bronze and copper objects, beads, terracotta figurines and pottery were found at Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu.
- The Chalcolithic people used different types of pottery of which black and red pottery was most popular.
- These people were not acquainted with burnt bricks and generally lived in thatched houses.
- It was a village economy.
- The Chalcolithic age is followed by Iron Age. Iron is frequently referred to in the Vedas.
- The Iron Age of the southern peninsula is often related to Megalithic Burials.
- Megalith means Large Stone.
- The burial pits were covered with these stones. Such graves are extensively found in South India.
- Some of the important megalithic sites are Hallur and Maski in Karnataka, Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh and Adichchanallur in Tamil Nadu.
- Black and red pottery, iron artifacts such as hoes and sickles and small weapons were found in the burial pits.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION IN INDIA

- The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization thriving along the Indus River & the Ghaggar-Hakra River in what is now Pakistan & north-western India.
- According to radio-carbon dating, it spread from the year 2500 – 1750 BC.
- Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa (on Ravi) in 1921. R.D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro or 'Mound of the Dead' (on Indus) in 1922. Sir John Marshall played a crucial role in both these.
- Harappan Civilization forms part of the proto history of India & belongs to the Bronze Age.
- Copper, bronze, silver, gold were known but not iron.
- The Indus-Valley people were well-acquainted with the use both of cotton & wool.

Domestication of animals:

- Stock breeding was important in Indus culture. Besides sheep & goats, dogs, humped cattle, buffalo & elephant was certainly domesticated. The camel was rare & horse was not known.

Indus Valley Civilization Town Planning :

- Elaborate town-planning. It followed the Grid System. Roads were well cut, dividing the town into large rectangular or square blocks.
- Used burnt bricks of good quality as the building material. Elsewhere in the contemporary world, mud-bricks were used.
- In Mohenjodaro, a big public bath (Great Bath) measuring 12 m by 7 m & 2.4 m deep, has been found. Steps led from either end to the surface, with changing rooms alongside. It was probably used for ritual bathing.

- Underground Drainage System.

Major Cities & Their Features:

- Mohenjodaro (Sin(d) is situated on the right bank of the Indus. Great Granary, Great bath, Assembly halls, Shell strips, Pashupati Mahadev/Proto Shiva(Seal), Bronze image of Dancing girl, Steatite image of Bearded man, Clay figure of Mother goddess found in Mohenjodaro.
- Chanhudaro lies on the left bank of the Indus about 130 km south of Mohenjodaro. City without a citadel, Inkpot, Imprints of dog's paw on Brick, Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart are important archeological findings of Chanhudaro.
- Kalibangan (Rajasthan) was on the banks of the river Ghaggar which dried up centuries ago. Ploughed field surface, 7 Fire alters, decorated bricks, wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal are found in Kalibangan.
- Lothal is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Important excavations are Dockyard, Fire alters, Terracotta figurine of Horses, Double Burial, Terracotta Model of a ship, Dying vat, Persian/Iranian seal, Painted Jar(Bird And Fox).
- Banawali (Haryana) was situated on the banks of the now extinct Saraswati River. Important features of Lothal are lack of grid pattern town planning, lack of systematic drainage pattern, Toy Plough, Clay figures of Mother Goddess.
- Surkotada (Gujarat) is at the head of the Rann of Kutch. Important archeological excavations are Bones of Horse, Oval Graves and Pot Burials.
- Dholavira (Gujarat) excavated is in the Kutch district. Bronze Images(Charioteer with Chariot, ox, elephant and rhinoceros) are important excavations.

Trade & Commerce in Indus Valley Civilization :

- There was no metallic money in circulation & trade was carried through Barter System.
- Weights & measures of accuracy existed in Harappan culture (found at Lothal). The weights were made of limestone, steatite, etc. & were generally cubical in shape.
- 16 was the unit of measurement (16, 64, 160, 320).
- A dockyard has been discovered at Lothal. Rangpur, Somnath & Balakot functioned as seaports. Sutkagendor & Sutkakoh functioned as outlets.

Indus Valley Civilization Script :

- The script is not alphabetical but pictographic (about 600 undeciphered pictographs).
- The script has not been deciphered so far, but overlaps of letters show that it was written from right to left in the first line & left to right in the second line. This style is called 'Boustrophedon'

VEDIC CULTURE(1500 BC-600 B(C)

The Vedic Civilization was the culture and traditions of the society prevalent during the Vedic age (1500- 600 BC(E). It should be noted here that after the decline of Indus Valley civilization by 1500 BCE.

Vedic Literature:

The term Veda means “superior knowledge” in Sanskrit. Four major Vedas constitute the vedic literature. They are – Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sam Veda, and Atharva Veda. Rig Veda – Earliest veda. Has 1028 hymns in praise Gods. Yajur Veda – Has details of rules to be followed during sacrifices. Sam Veda – Has a collection of songs. The origins of Indian music are traced to it. Atharva Veda – has a collection of spells and charms. Besides these Vedas, there were Brahmanas, Upnishads, Aryankas, and epics- Ramayana and Mahabharata. Brahmanas – Prose about vedic hymns, rituals and philosophies. Aryankas – Deal with mysticism, rites and rituals. Upnishads – Philosophical texts dealing with soul, mysteries of nature. Ramayana was authored by Valmiki. Mahabharata was written by Ved Vyasa.

Classification of Vedic Period:

The period of Vedic Civilization(1500-500 BC(E) is divided into two broad parts – Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 B(C), also known as Rig Vedic Period. Later Vedic Period (1000- 600 B(C).

Political Organisation in Vedic Age:

In Early Vedic Age: ‘Kula’ was the basic unit of political organization. Multiple families together of kinship formed a ‘grama’. Group of villages were called ‘visu’, headed by ‘vishayapati’. The highest political and administrative unit was ‘jana’ or tribe. There were several such tribal kingdoms – Bharatas, Matsyas, Yadus and Purus. There were two bodies- Sabha(council of elders) and Samiti(general assembly of peopl(e).

Society in Vedic Civilization: The Rig Vedic society was basically patriarchal. The basic unit of society was ‘graham’ or family, its head was called as ‘grahapathi’. Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa and Lopamudra were women poets. Women could attend the popular assemblies. No child marriage, sati practice. Social divisions were not rigid. Varna system in vedic civilization.

Economic Conditions in Vedic Civilization: The Rig Vedic Aryans were pastoral, cattle rearing people. After they permanently settled in North India they began agriculture. Carpenters produced chariots and ploughs. A variety of articles with copper, bronze and iron were made by

workers. Spinning was an important occupation – cotton and woolen fabrics. Goldsmiths made ornaments. The potters made different kinds of vessels for domestic use. Trade was conducted by barter system in beginning but later shifted to use of gold coins called ‘nishka’ for large transactions. Rivers acted as means of transport.

Coins: Besides ‘nishka’, ‘satamana’ – gold coins and ‘krishnala’ – silver coins were also used as a media of exchange.

Religion in Vedic Period: Rig Vedic Aryans worshiped natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain and thunder by personifying them into many gods. Some important Rig Vedic gods – Prithvi (Earth), Agni (Fire), Vayu (Wind), Varuna (Rain) and Indra (Thunder). And ‘Indra’ was most popular. ‘Agni’ – an intermediary between the gods and the people.

‘Varuna’ – the upholder of natural order.

Female Gods – ‘Aditi’ and ‘Ushas’. No temples and no idol worship. Prayers were offered to gods for rewards.

BUDDHISM IN INDIA

- Buddha Born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Purnima Day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal.
- His father Suddhodana was the Saka ruler.
- His mother (Mahamaya, of Kosala dynasty) died after 7 days of his birth. Brought up by stepmother Gautami.
- Married at 16 to Yoshodhara. Enjoyed the married life for 13 years & had a son named Rahula.
- Left his palace at 29 (with Channa, the charioteer & his favourite horse, Kanthak(a) in search of truth (also called ‘Mahabhinishkramana’ or The Great Renunciation) & wandered for 6 years.
- Attained ‘Nirvana’ or ‘Enlightenment’ at 35 at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under the Pipal tree.
- Delivered the first sermon at Sarnath where his five disciples had settled. His first sermon is called ‘Dharmachakrapravartan’ or ‘Turning of the Wheel of Law’.
- Attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (identical with village Kasia in Deoria district of UP) in 483 BC at the age of 80 in the Malla republic.

Buddhist Councils:

- The monks gathered 4 times after the death of Buddha & the effect of these events had their effect on Buddhism.
- **First Council:** At Rajgriha, in 483 BC under the chairmanship of Mahakassapa (King was Ajatshatru). Divided the teachings of Buddha into two Pitakas – Vihaya Pitaka & Sutta Pitaka. Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka & Ananda recited the Sutta Pitaka.
- **Second Council:** At Vaishali, in 383 BC under Sabakami (King was Kalasoka). Followers divided into Sthaviravadins & Mahasanghikas.

- **Third Council:** At Pataliputra, in 250 BC under Mogaliputta Tissa (King was Ashoka). In this, the third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.
- **Fourth Council:** At Kashmir (Kundalvan), in 72 AD under Vasumitra (King was Kanishka). Vice-Chairman was Ashwaghosh(a). Divided Buddhism into Mahayana & Hinayana sects.

Buddhist Literature:

- Buddhist scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as Tripitakas, i.e. **'Threefold Basket'**.
- **Vinaya Pitaka:** Rules of discipline in Buddhist monasteries.
- **Sutta Pitaka:** Largest, contains collection of Buddha's sermons.
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka:** Explanation of the philosophical principles of the Buddhist religion.

JAINISM IN INDIA

- There were 24 tirthankaras (Prophets or Gurus), all Kshatriyas.
- First was Rishabhanath (Emblem: Bull).
- The 23rd Tirthankar Parshwanath (Emblem: Snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Banaras. His main teachings were: Non-injury, Non-lying, Non-stealing, Non-possession.
- The 24th & the last Tirthankar was Vardhman Mahavira (Emblem: Lion).

Vardhman Mahavira :

- He was born in Kundagram (District Muzaffarpur, Bihar) in 599 BC.
- His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatika clan. His mother was Trishala, sister of Lichchavi Prince Chetaka of Vaishali.
- Mahavira was related to Bimbisara.
- Married to Yashoda, had a daughter named Priyadarsena, whose husband Jamali became his first disciple.
- At 30, after the death of his parents, he became an ascetic.
- In the 13th year of his asceticism (on the 10th of Vaishakh(a), outside the town of Jrimbhikgrama, he attained supreme knowledge (Kaivalya(a)).
- From now on he was called Jaina or Jitendriya & Mahavira, & his followers were named Jains. He also got the title of Arihant, i.e., worthy.
- At the age of 72, he attained death at Pava, near Patna, in 527 BC.

Note: In Jainism, three Ratnas (Triratnas) are given & they are called the way to Nirvana. They are Right Faith, Right Knowledge & Right Conduct.

History of Jain Councils:

- **First Council:** Held at Pataliputra by Sthulabhadra in the beginning of third century BC. It resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace 14 Purvas.

- **Second Council:** It was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in the fifth century AD under the leadership of Devridhigani.

THE MAGADHA EMPIRE

- **Period of Magadha Empire:** 6th Century – 4th Century BC.
- **Extent of Magadha Empire:** Magadha embraced the former districts of Patna, Gaya & parts of Shahabad & grew to be the leading state of the time.

Haryanka Dynasty: Originally founded in 566 BC by the grandfather of Bimbisara, but actual foundation by Bimbisara.

King Bimbisara of Magadha (544 BC – 492 B(C):

- Contemporary of Buddha.
- His capital was Rajgiri (Girivraja)
- His capital was surrounded by 5 hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides.

Ajatsatru (492 BC – 460 B(C):

- Son of Bimbisara killed his father & seized the throne.
- Buddha died during his reign; arranged the first Buddhist Council.

Udayin (460 – 444 B(C): He founded the new capital at Pataliputra, situated at the confluence of the Ganga & Son.

Shishunaga Dynasty:

- Founded by a minister Shishunaga. He was succeeded by Kalasoka (IInd Buddhist council).
- Dynasty lasted for two generations only.
- Greatest achievement was the destruction of power of Avanti.

Nanda Dynasty:

- Founder was Mahapadma Nanda.
- Alexander attacked India in their reign. Dhana Nanda was there at that time.

Alexander's Invasion of India

- Alexander (356 BC – 323 B(C) was the son of Philip of Macedonia (Greece) who invaded India in 326 BC.
- At that time NW India was split up into a number of small independent states like Taxila, Punjab (kingdom of Porus), Gandhara etc.
- Except Porus who fought the famous battle of Hydaspes (on banks of Jhelum) with Alexander, all other kings submitted meekly.
- Except Porus who fought the famous battle of Hydaspes (on banks of Jhelum) with Alexander, all other kings submitted meekly.
- When Alexander reached Beas, his soldiers refused to go further, so he was forced to retreat.
- To mark the farthest point of his advance, he erected 12 huge stone altars on the northern bank of Beas.
- Remained in India for 19 months & died in 323 BC at Babylon.

THE MAURYAN DYNASTY

Chandragupta Maurya (322 – 297 B(C):

- With the help of Chanakya, known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, he overthrew the Nandas & established the rule of the Maurya dynasty.
- Built a vast empire, which included not only good portions of Bihar & Bengal, but also western & north western India & the Deccan.
- This account is given by Megasthenes (A Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta Maurya) in his book Indica. We also get the details from the Arthashastra of Kautilya.
- Chandragupta adopted Jainism & went to Sravanabelagola (near Mysore) with Bhadrabahu, where he died by slow starvation.

Bindusara (297 – 273 B(C):

- Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara in 297 BC.
- He is said to have conquered 'the land between the 2 seas', i.e., the Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

Ashoka (269 – 232 B(C):

- Ashoka was the most famous Mauryan king and one of the greatest rulers. Ashoka assumed the title of Priyadarshi (pleasing to look at) and Devanampriya (beloved of Gods). In the Sarnath inscription, he adopted the third title, i.e. Dharmashoka.
- Ashoka's Rock Edicts - Major rock edicts (a set of 14 inscriptions) found at following 8 places: Dhauli, Girnar, Jaguguda, Kalsi, Mansehra, Shahbazgarhi, Sopara and Yenagardi.
- Minor rock edicts found at 13 places: Bairat, Brahmagiri, Gavimath, Gajarra, Jatinga-Rameshwar, Maski, Palkigunda, Meadagiri, Rupanath, Sasaram, Siddhapur, Suvarnagiri and Verragudi.

Major rock edicts-

1st Major Rock Edict- Prohibition of animal sacrifice.

2nd Major Rock Edict- Related to measures of social welfare. 3rd Major Rock Edict- Respecting one's parents.

4th Major Rock Edict- Impact of Dhamma, Non-violence towards animals.

5th Major Rock Edict- Appointment of Dhamma Mahamantras to spread Dhamma.

6th Major Rock Edict- Welfare measures of efficient

The Kalinga War:

(261 BC, mentioned in XIII rock edict): It changed his attitude towards life. Ashoka became a Buddhist after that.

Ashoka's Dhamma

Dhamma is the Prakrit word form of the Sanskrit term 'Dharma' which means religious duty. Ashoka gave up the policy of conquest through war (dig-vijaya) and began to follow a policy of conquest through dharma (dharma-vijaya). Ashoka's Dhamma was related to norms of social behaviour and activities. Its norms are mentioned in Ashoka's edicts. Due to this policy, his name shines with unique brilliance.

Causes of the fall of Mauryan Empire:

- Ashoka's patronage of Buddhism & his anti-sacrificial attitude is said to have affected the income of the Brahmins. So they developed antipathy against Ashoka.
- Revenue from agrarian areas was not sufficient to maintain such a vast empire as booty from war was negligible.
- Successors of Ashoka were too weak to keep together such a large centralized empire.

Note: The last Mauryan king Brihadratha was killed by Pushyamitra Shunga (Commander in Chief) in 185 BC, who started the Shunga dynasty in Magadha.

SANGAM AGE IN INDIA

Cholas :

- The kingdom was called Cholamandalam or Coromandal. The chief centre was Uraiyur, a place famous for cotton trade. Capital was Kaveripattanam/Puhar.
- A Chola king named Elara conquered Sri Lanka & ruled it over for 50 years.
- Karikala was their famous king.
- Main source of wealth was trade in cotton cloth. They also maintained an efficient navy.
- The Iron Age in South India laid the foundation stone for a golden period which began in 300 BC and lasted till 300 AD.
- This period, popularly known as SANGAM AGE, is widely regarded as the golden age of the Tamils.
- The literature collectively produced by the ancient Tamil poets is commonly known as the Sangam literature.
- Sangam literature makes a mention of three kingdoms— Chola, Chera and Pandyan.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Gupta Empire Golden Age of India

- On the ruins of the Kushan empire arose a new empire, which established its way over a good part of the former dominions of both Kushans & Satavahanas. The first two kings of the dynasty were Srigupta & Ghatotkacha.

Chandragupta I (AD 319 – 335):

- First important king of Gupta Dynasty.
- Started the Gupta era in 319-320 AD.
- He enhanced his power & prestige by marrying Kumara Devi, princess of the Lichchavi clan of Nepal.
- He acquired the title of Maharajadhiraj.
- Struck coins in the joint names of himself, his queen & the Lichchavi nation, thereby acknowledging his marriage alliance.

Samudragupta (AD 335 – 375):

- The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta's son & successor Samudragupta.
- Samudragupta believed in the policy of war & conquest & because of his bravery & generalship he is called the 'Napoleon' of India (by the historian V.A. Smith).

Chandragupta – II (AD 380 – 413):

- Samudragupta was succeeded by Ramgupta but Chandragupta II killed him & married his queen Dhruvadevi.
- He was the first ruler to issue silver coins. Also issued copper coins.
- His court was adorned by celebrated nine gems (navratnas) including Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Varahmihir, & Dhanvantri.
- Chinese pilgrim Fahien visited India at this time.

Kumaragupta – I (AD 413 – 455):

- He adopted the title of Mahendraditya.
- Founded Nalanda University (a renowned university of ancient India).
- He was the worshipper of Lord Kartikeya (son of Lord Shiv).
- In the last years of his reign, the peace & prosperity of the empire was disturbed due to the invasion of Turko-Mongol tribe, Hunas. During the war with the Hunas, Kumaragupta died.

Skandagupta (AD 455 – 467):

- Kumaragupta-I was followed by Skandagupta.
- Restored Sudarshana Lake.
- After his death, the great days of the Guptas were over. The empire continued but central control weakened & local governors became feudatory kings with hereditary rights.

Gupta Literature in India:

- Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit dramatist, belonged to this period. His books are: Abhigyanashakuntalam (considered as one of the best literary works in the world & one of the earliest Indian work to be translated into European language, the other work being the Bhagavadgita), Ritusamhara, Meghadutam,

Kumarasambhavam, Malavikagnimitram, Raghuvansha, Vikramurvasi etc. Out of these, Ritusamhara, Meghadutam, Raghuvansha were epics & the rest were plays.

- Vishakhadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa & Devichandraguptam.
- Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchtantra & Hitopadesh.
- The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini & Patanjali.
- Ramayana & Mahabharata were almost completed by the 4th century AD.

Other Dynasties & Rulers (7th Century–12th Century AD)

Harshavardhana (AD 606 – 647)

- Belonged to Pushyabhuti family & son of Prabhakar Vardhan.
- Originally belonged to Thaneshwar, but shifted to Kannauj (after Harsha's death Kannauj was won from Harsha's successors by the Pratiharas).
- Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang (Prince of Travelers) visited during his reign.
- Harsha himself wrote 3 plays – Priyadarshika, Ratnavali & Nagananda.
- After the death of Harsha in 647, the empire once again broke up into petty States.
- I-tsing, another Chinese pilgrim, visited in 670 AD.



MEDEIVAL HISTORY

THE CHALUKYAS

1. Pulakesin I (543-566) was the first independent ruler of Badami with Vatapi in Bijapur as his capital.
2. Kirthivarma I (566-596) succeeded him at the throne. When he died, the heir to the throne, Prince Pulakesin II, was just a baby & so the king's brother, Mangalesha (597-610), was crowned the caretaker ruler. Over the years, he made many unsuccessful attempts to kill the prince but was ultimately killed himself by the prince & his friends.

3. Pulakesin II (610-642), the son of Pulakesin I, was a contemporary of Harshavardhana & the most famous of the Chalukyan kings. His reign is remembered as the greatest period in the history of Karnataka. He defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada.
4. After conquering the Kosalas & the Kalingas, & eastern Chalukyan dynasty was inaugurated by his (Pulakeshin II) brother Kubja Vishnuvardana.
5. In 631, the Chalukyan empire extended from sea to sea. However, Pulakeshin II was defeated & probably killed in 642, when the Pallavas under Narsimhavarma I attack on their capital & captured the chalukyan capital at Badami.

6. The Chalukyas rose to power once again under the leadership of Vikramaditya I (655-681), who defeated his contemporary Pandya, Pallava & Cholas rulers to establish the supremacy of the Chalukyan empire in the region.
7. Vikramaditya II (733-745) defeated the Pallava king Nandivarma II to capture a major portion of the Pallava kingdom.
8. Vikramaditya II's son, Kirtivarma II (745), was disposed by the Rashtrakuta ruler, Dhantidurga, who established the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

THE CHOLAS (9TH TO 13TH CENTURY)

1. The Chola dynasty was one of the most popular dynasties of south India which ruled over Tamil Nadu & parts of Karnataka with Tanjore as its capital.
2. Early Chola rulers were the Karikala Cholas who ruled in the 2nd century.
3. In 850, Vijayalaya captured Tanjore during the Pandya-Pallava wars. To commemorate his accession, he built a temple at Tanjore. The giant statue of Gomateswara at Shravanbelagola was also built during this period.
4. Vijayalaya's son Aditya I (871-901) succeeded him to throne.
5. It was Rajaraja I (985-1014) during which the CHOLAS reached at its zenith. He snatched back lost territories from the Rashtrakutas & become the most powerful of the Chola rulers. Rajaraja is also famous for the beautiful shiva temple which he constructed at Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu). It is called Rajarajeswara after his name.
6. Rajendra Chola (1014-1044), son of Rajaraja I, was an important ruler of this dynasty who conquered Orissa, Bengal, Burma & the Andaman & Nicobar Island. The Cholas dynasty was at its zenith also during his reign. He also conquered Sri Lanka.
7. Kulottunga I (1070-1122) was another significant Chola ruler. Kulottunga I united the two kingdom of the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi & the Cholas of Thanjavur. After a long reign of about half a century, Kulottunga I passed away sometime in 1122 & was succeeded by his son, Vikrama Chola, surnamed Tyagasamudra.
8. The last ruler of the Chola Dynasty was Rajendra III (1246-79). He was a weak ruler who surrendered to the Pandyas. Later, Malik Kafur invaded this Tamil state in 1310 & extinguished the Chola empire.

THE GHAZNAVIS

Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030)

- (a) He was also known as "But-Shikan" (destroyer of the image) because of seventeen plundering expeditions between 1000 AD & 1027 AD in India.
- (b) Annexing Punjab as his eastern province, he claimed to have come here with twin objectives of spreading Islam in India, & enriching himself by taking away wealth from India.

(c) In 1025, he attacked & raided the most celebrated Hindu temple of Somnath, Gujarat.

(d) Beruni who wrote Kitab-ul Hind, & Firdausi, who wrote Shah Namah, were the court Historians of Mahmud Ghazni & give a good account of the polity & society on the eve of Mahmood's invasion. From 1010 to 1026, the invasions were thus directed toward the temple-towns of Thaneswar, Mathura, Kannauj & finally Somnath.

Muhammad Ghori

In AD 1173, Shihab-ud-din Muhammad (AD 1173-1206) also called Muhammad of Ghori ascended the throne of Ghazni. The Ghoris were not strong enough to meet the growing power & strength of the Khwarizmi Empire; they realized that they could gain nothing in Central Asia.

Conquest of Punjab & Sind

- (a) Muhammad Ghori led his first expedition in AD 1175. He marched against Multan & freed it from its ruler. In the same campaign he captured Uchch from the Bhatti Rajputs.
- (b) Three years later in AD 1178 he again marched to conquer Gujarat but the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, Bhima II defeated him at the battle of Anhilwara. But by AD 1190 having secured Multan, Sind & Punjab, Muhammad Ghori paved the way for a further thrust into the Gangetic Doab.

Delhi Sultanate

After the assassination of Muhammad Ghori, Qutubuddin Aibek got the control over Delhi.

This period can be divided into 5 distinct periods viz.

1. The Slave Dynasty (1206-90)
2. The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
3. The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)
4. The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51)
5. The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526).

The Slave Dynasty

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-10)

- A Turkish slave by origin, he was purchased by Mohammad Ghori who later made him his Governor.
- After the death of Ghori, Aibak became the master of Hindustan & founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206.
- The capital during his reign was not Delhi but **Lahore**.
- For his generosity, he was given the title of **Lakh Bakhsh** (giver of lakhs).
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or Polo.
- He constructed two mosques i.e. Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi & Adhai din ka Jhohpra at Ajmer.
- He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Aibak was great patron of learning & patronized writers like Hasan-un-Nizami, author of 'Taj-ul-Massir' & Fakhruddin, author of 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi'.

Aram Shah (1210)

- He was the son of Aibak, who was defeated by Illutmish in the battle of Jud.

Shams-ud-din Illutmish (1210-36)

- He was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak of Mamluk tribe & occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211.
- Illutmish began his career as Sar-e Jandhar or royal bodyguard.
- He was a very capable ruler & is regarded as the 'real founder of the Delhi Sultanate'.
- He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the attack of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol leader, by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing.
- He introduced the silver coin (tank(a) & the copper coin (jital).
- He organized the Iqta System & introduced reforms in civil administration & army, which was now centrally paid & recruited.
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani/ Chalisa (group of forty).
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.
- He patronized Minhaj-us-Siraj, author of 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'.

Rukn-ud-din Feroz : 1236

- He was son of Illutmish & was crowned by her mother, Shah Turkan, after death of Illutmish.
- He was deposed by Razia, daughter of Illutmish.

Razia Sultana: (1236 – 40)

- Illutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Ruknuddin Feroz on the throne.
- She was the 'first & only Muslim lady who ever ruled India'.
- She used to rule without the veil
- She further offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssian slave Yakut.
- The wazir of Illutmish Junnaidi revolted against her but was defeated.
- There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda, Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia. Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia.
- However, Altunia got Yakut murdered & imprisoned Razia.
- Subsequently, Razia was married to Altunia & both of them marched towards Delhi as nobles in Delhi raised Bahram Shah (3rd son of Illutmish) to throne.
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy & was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana).

Bahram Shah: 1240-42

- Illutmish's third son Bahram Shah was put on throne by powerful Turkish council Chalisa.
- He was killed by Turkish nobles.

Allauddin Masud Shah: 1242-46

- He was son of Ruknuddin Feroz.
- He was disposed after Balban & Nasiruddin Mahmud's Mother, Malika-e-Jahan, conspired against him & established Nasiruddin Mahmud as the new Sultan.

Nasiruddin Mahmud 1246-66

- He was the eldest son of Illutmish.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj has dedicated his book Tabaqat-i-Nasiri to him.

Ghiyasuddin Balban : 1266-87

- After the death of Nasiruddin; Balban ascended the throne in 1266.
- He broke the power of Chalisa & restored the prestige of the crown. He made kingship a serious profession.
- The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of Kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarch) & Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- Divine right of the king was emphasized by calling himself Zil-i-Ilahi.
- He gave great emphasis on justice & maintaining law & order.
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz.
- In his last days he overlooked Sultanate affairs due to death of his eldest & most loving son, Muhammad, & rebellion by his closest & most loved slave, Tughril. Muhammad died fighting Mongolians in 1285 & Tughril was captured & beheaded.

Kaiqubad: 1287-90

- He was the grandson of Balban was established on the throne by Fakruddin, the Kotwal of Delhi.
- But Kaiqubad was killed by Khalji nobles.

The Khilji dynasty (1290-1320 A.D.)

Jalaluddin Khilji

- Jalaluddin Khilji founded the Khilji dynasty
- He was a liberal ruler & adopted the policy of religious toleration
- His son-in-law & nephew was Allauddin Khalji

Allauddin Khalji (1296-1316)

- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed 'Kingship knows no Kinship'.
- During the reign of Jalaluddin Khilji, he was the governor of Kara
- He adopted the title Sikander-e-Saini or the second Alexander

- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalor (1311).
- In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ram Chandra (Yadava ruler of Devagiri), Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal), Vir Ballala III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra) & Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai).
- Malik Kafur was awarded the title Malik Naib.

Administrative & Market reforms during Alauddin

Alauddin issued 4 ordinances -

1. Aimed at confiscation of the religious endowments & free grants of lands.
2. Reorganized the spy system.
3. Prohibited the use of wine.
4. Nobles should not have convivial parties & they should not inter-marry without his permission.

- He introduced the system of Dagh (the branding of horses) & Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers).
- Alauddin ordered that all land was to be measured & then their share of state was to be fixed.
- The post of special officer called Mustakharaj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- Alauddin sought to fix cost of all commodities.
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market called Sara-i-Adal.
- Many forts were built by him & the most important of them was Alai fort. He also constructed the Alai Darwaza, the entrance gate of Qutub Minar. He also built the Palace of thousand Pillars called Hazar Sutun.
- He was a patron of art & learning. Amir Khusrau, the poet-musician was his favorite court poet.
- **Malik Kafur**
- In 1316, after death of Alauddin, Malik Kafur seized the throne.
- Before Kafur died, he nominated Shihabuddin (Alauddin's 6 year old prince) as King but imprisoned eldest prince Mubarak Khan.
- Kafur was killed by the loyalists of the royal family of Alauddin.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1321-25)

- Ghazi Malik or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq of Qaurana tribe was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
- He was the governor of Dipalpur before coming to power as Sultan.
- He died in the collapse of the victory pavilion near Delhi.

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51)

- Prince Jauna, son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in 1325.
- He gained the title Ulugh Khan, he was most educated of all the Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate.

- He created a department Diwan-e-Amir-e-Kohi for the improvement of the agriculture.
- He distributed Sindh i.e. agriculture loans advanced for extension of agriculture of barren land.
- He encouraged cash crops in place of cereals.

The five experiments during reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq -

- **Taxation in the Doab:** The Sultan made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges & Yamuna. The Sultan created a new department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
- **Transfer of Capital:** The most controversial step which Mohammad-bin Tughlaq undertook soon after his accession was the so called transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri. Devagiri was thus named Daulatabad.
- **Introduction of Token Currency:** Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have same value as the silver coins.
- **Proposed Khurasan Expedition:** The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquer Khurasan & Iraq & mobilised a huge army for the purpose. He was encouraged to do so by Khurasani nobles who had taken shelter in his court. Moreover there was instability in Khurasan on account of the unpopular rule of Abu Said. This project was also abandoned because of the change in political scenario in Khurasan.
- **Quarachi Expedition:** This expedition was launched in Kumaon hills in Himalayas allegedly to counter Chinese incursions. It also appears that the expedition was directed against some refractory tribes in Kumaon-Garhwal region with the object of bringing them under Delhi Sultanate. The first attack was a success but when the rainy season set in, the invaders suffered terribly.

He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.

Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88)

- He was a cousin of Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.
- He adopted the policy of appeasement with the nobility, the army & theologians.
- The new system of taxation was according to Quran. Four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran were imposed & those were Kharaj, Zakat, Jizya & Khams. Kharaj was the land tax, which was equal to 1/10 of the produce of the land, Zakat was 2% tax on property, Jizya was levied on non-Muslims & Khams was 1/5 of the booty captured during war.
- Feroz tried to ban practices, which the orthodox theologians considered non Islamic. Thus he prohibited the practice of Muslim women going out to worship at graves of saints & erased paintings from the palace.

- It was during the time of Firoz that Jizya became a separate tax.
- In order to encourage agriculture, the Sultan paid a lot of attention to irrigation. Feroz repaired a number of canals & imposed Haque-i-Sharb or water tax.
- He was a great builder as well; to his credit are cities of Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur & Firozabad.
- The two pillars of Ashoka, one from Topra (Haryana) & other from Meerut (U.P.) were brought to Delhi.
- The Sultan established at Delhi, a hospital described as Dar-ul-Shifa.
- A new department of Diwan-i-Khairat was set up to make provisions for marriage of poor girls.
- However his rule is marked by peace & tranquility & credit for it goes to his Prime Minister Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul.
- He died in 1388.

The Sayyid dynasty

- Khizr Khan (1414-21)
- Mubarak Shah (1421-34)
- Muhammad Shah (1434-45)
- Alam Shah (1445-51)- He was the last Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi & he retired. Thus began the Lodhi dynasty.

The Lodi Dynasty

Bahlol Lodi : 1451-89

- Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan sardars who established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur.
- He founded the Lodi dynasty.
- Jaunpur was annexed into Delhi Sultanate during his reign.

Sikandar Lodi : 1489-1517

- Sikandar Lodi was the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar & Western Bengal.
- Agra city was founded by him.
- Sikandar was a fanatical Muslim & he broke the sacred images of the Jwalamukhi Temple at Nagar Kot & ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.
- He reimposed Jaziya tax on non muslims.
- He used to write poems with the pen name "Gulrukhi".
- He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture. He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.

Ibrahim Lodi : 1517-26

- He was the last king of the Lodi dynasty & the last Sultan of Delhi.
- He was the son of Sikandar Lodi.
- At last Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodi.

- Babur accepted the offer & inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
- He was the only Sultan who died in battle field.

2.2 Administration under Sultanate

There were four pillars of the state :

Diwan-i-Wizarat or finance department

Diwan-i-Risalat or department of religious matters & appeals

Diwan-i-Arz or department of military affairs

Diwan-i-Insha or department of royal correspondence

2.3 Art & architecture under Delhi Sultanate

- The new features brought by the Turkish conquerors were : The dome, the lofty towers, the true arch unsupported by beam, the vault.
- Aibak built a Jami Masjid & Quwwatul Islam mosque, he also began the construction of Qutub Minar.
- Aibak also built the Adhai-din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer has a beautiful prayer hall, an exquisitely carved Mehraab of white marble & a decorative arch screen.
- The first example of true arch is said to be the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban in Mehrauli (Delhi).
- Allauddin Khilji began the work of Alai minar to rival Qutab Minar, but this could not be completed because of his death.
- Some notable Tughlaq monuments are the fort of Tughlaquabad, the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq which marked a new phase in Indo-Islamic architecture.

Mughal period

Babur

- The foundation of the Mughal rule in India was laid by Babur in 1526.
- He was a descendant of Timur (from the side of his father) & Chengiz Khan (from the side of his mother).
- Babur was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi & Alam Khan Lodi against Ibrahim Lodi
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526 & established Mughal dynasty.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa.
- In 1528, he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi.
- In 1529, he defeated Muhammad Lodi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodi) at Ghaghra.
- In 1530, he died at Agra. His tomb is at Kabul.
- He was the first to use gunpowder & artillery in India.
- Two gun masters Mustafa & Ustad Ali were in his army.
- He wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish.
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi was translated in Persian (named Baburnama) by Abdul Rahim Khan-e-khana & in English by Leyden and Erskine.

- He compiled two anthologies of poems, Diwan (in Turkish) & Mubaiyan (in Persian). He also wrote Risala-i-Usaz or letters of Babur.

Humayun (1530-40 & 1555-56)

- He was the son of Babur & ascended the throne in 1530. His succession was challenged by his brothers Kamran, Hindal & Askari along with the Afghans.
- In 1532 he established Tabl-e-adl at Agra.
- He fought two battles against Sher Shah at Chausa (1539) & at Kannauj/Bilgram (1540) & was completely defeated by him.
- He escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years of his life in exile.
- After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 & defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once again became the ruler of India.
- He died while climbing down the stairs of his library (at Din Panah) in 1556 & was buried in Delhi.
- Abul Fazal calls him Insan-e-Kamil.
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum wrote his biography Humayunama.
- He built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital.

Sur Empire (Second Afghan Empire) 1540-55

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- He was the son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram.
- In 1539, he defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa & assumed the title Sher Shah as emperor.
- As an emperor, he conquered Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) & Kalinjar (1545). He died in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar.
- Purana Quila was built during his reign.
- During his brief reign of 5 years he introduced a brilliant administration, land revenue policy & several other measures to improve economic conditions of his subjects.
- He issued the coin called **Rupiah** & fixed standard weights & measures all over the empire.
- He also improved communications by building several highways. He built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road), which runs from Calcutta to Peshawar. The other roads built during his reign were: Agra to Mandu, Agra to Jodhpur & Chittor, Lahore to Multan.
- He set up cantonment in various parts of his empire & strong garrison was posted in each cantonments.
- According to Abul Fazal the empire of Sher Shah was divided into 63 sarkars or districts.
- The unit of land measurement was "bigha".
- Like Allauddin Khalji he also introduced Dagh & Chehra in the army
- Zamindars were removed & the taxes were directly collected.
- He was buried in Sasaram.

Akbar(1526-1605)

- Akbar, the eldest son of Humayun, ascended the throne under the title of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi at the young age of 14.
- His coronation took place at Kalanaur.
- Second Battle of Panipat (5 Nov., 1556) was fought between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) & Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar). Hemu was defeated, captured & slain by Bairam Khan.
- In the initial years of his rule Akbar was first under the influence of his regent Bairam & then under her foster mother Maham Anga.
- The period of influence of Maham Anga on Akbar i.e. from 1560-62 is known as the period of Petticoat government.

Reforms by Akbar -

- Age of marriage for boys & girls was increased to 16 years & 14 years respectively
- **Sati was prohibited**
- In his 24th year Akbar introduced Dashed system for the collection of land revenue by the state.
- The Mansabdari system under Akbar, divided the Mansabdars into 66 categories. This system fixed the following service conditions: Rank & status, Salary, Number of Sawars (horsemen).
- As a revolt against the orthodoxy & bigotry of religious priests, Akbar proclaimed a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, in 1581. Birbal was the only Hindu who followed this new religion.
- Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort & Allahabad Fort & Humayun's Tomb at Delhi. Fatehpur Sikri, place near Agra. Sheikh Salim Chisti, a Sufi saint blessed Akbar with a son who was named Salim/Sheikho Baba (Jahangir). In honour of Salim Chisti, Akbar Shifted his court from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Tulsidas (author of Ramcharitmanas) also lived during Akbar's period.
- When Akbar died, he was buried at Sikandara near Agra.
- Birbal was killed in the battle with Yusufzai Tribe (1586).
- Abul Fazl was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela (1601).
- Akbar gave Mughal India one official language (Persian).

Jahangir (1605-27)

- Salim, son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605.
- He established Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- In 1611, Jahangir married Mihr-un-nisa, widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman who was sent on expedition to Bengal. Later on she was given the title Nurjahan.

- Nurjahan exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs. She was made the official Padshah Begum.
- Jahangir issued coins jointly in Nurjahan's name & his own.
- Jahangir also married Jodha Bai of Marwar.
- In 1608, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of East India Company came to Jahangir's court. In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe, an ambassador of King James I of England also came to his court. He granted permission to the English to establish a trading port at Surat.
- His reign was marked by several revolts. His son Khusrau, who received patronage of 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev, revolted against Jahangir (1605). Arjun Dev was later sentenced to death for his blessing to the rebel prince (1606).
- During his last period, Khurram (ShanJahan), son of Jahangir & Mahabat Khan, military general of Jahangir also revolted (Khurram: 1622-25 & Mahabat Khan : 1626-27).
- He wrote his memories Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.
- He was buried in Lahore.

Shah Jahan(1628-1658)

- His real name was Khurram, he was born to Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh).
- Shahjahan ascended the throne in 1628 after his father's death.
- Three years after his accession, his beloved wife Mumtaj Mahal (original name- Arzumand Bano) died in 1631. To perpetuate her memory he built the Taj Mahal at Agra in 1632-53.
- He continued applying tika (tilak) on the fore-head.
- He introduced the Char-Taslim in the court.
- In addition to Jahangir's empire, Nizam Shahi's dynasty of Ahmadnagar was brought under Mughal control (1633) by Shahjahan.
- Shahjahan's reign is described by French traveler Bernier & Tavernier & the Italian traveler Nicoli Manucci. Peter Mundi described the famine that occurred during Shahjahan's time.
- The Red Fort, Jama Masjid & Taj Mahal are some of the magnificent structures built during his reign.
- Shahjahan's failing health set off the war of succession among his four sons in 1657.
- Aurangzeb emerged the victor who crowned himself in July 1658. Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in the Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agr.a).

Aurangzeb(1658-1707)

- The war of succession took place in the later stage of the Shah Jahan reign.
- His four sons Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shah Shuja & Murad were in the state of war for the throne.
- His daughters also supported one son or the other in the tussle for throne Jahan Ara supported Dara. Roshan Ara supported Aurangzeb. Gauhara supported Murad.

- Aurangzeb was coronated twice, he was the only Mughal king to be coronated twice
- Bernier was the foreign visitor who saw the public disgrace of Dara after he was finally defeated in war at Deorai.
- During the first 23 years of the rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India. During this period the Marathas under Shivaji rose to power & were a force to reckon with.
- Highest numbers of Hindu Mansabdars were there in the service of Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb captured Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs in 1675 & executed him when he refused to embrace Islam.
- The 10th & last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, son of Guru Teg Bahadur, organized his followers into militant force called Khalsa to avenge the murder of his father.
- Guru Gobind Singh was, however murdered in 1708 by an Afghan in Deccan. Banda Bahadur, the militant successor of Guru Gobind Singh continued the war against Mughals.

Religious policy of Aurangzeb:

- He was called Zindapir or living saint.
- Muhatasibs were appointed for regulation of moral conduct of the subjects.
- He forbade singing in the court, but allowed musical instruments. He himself played Veena.
- He ended Jhoraka darshan started by Akbar.
- He ordered that no new Hindu temples were to be built. Old temples were allowed to be repaired.
- The Viswanath temple at Kashi & the Keshav Rai temple of Bir Singh Bundela at Mathura were destroyed.
- In 1679 he re-imposed Jaziya tax.

CLASH WITH MARATHAS

- Shivaji was the most powerful Maratha king & an arch enemy of Aurangzeb.
- When Aurangzeb could not eliminate him, he conspired with Jai Singh of Amber, a Rajput, to eliminate Shivaji in 1665.
- On the assurance given by Jai Singh, Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court. Shivaji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb but he managed to escape & in 1674 proclaimed himself an independent monarch.
- Shivaji died in 1680 & was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, who was executed by Aurangzeb in 1689. Sambhaji was succeeded by his brother Rajaram & after his death in 1700, his widow Tarabai carried on the movements.

Mughal administration

- Mansabdari system:
- Each Mughal officer was assigned a mansab (rank), there were 66 categories of Mansabdars.
- Jahangir introduced Du-Aspah-Sih-Aspah system whereby the specific noble was to maintain double the number of horsemen.

Central administration:

- **Wakil:** He was initially the Prime Minister, however later became revenue advisor only.
- **Mir Bakshi:** He was the head of military department.

Provincial administration:

- The empire was divided into provinces or Subas.
- In 1580, Akbar divided the empire into 12 provinces. The number of provinces became 15 towards the end of his reign.
- In Jahangir's reign the number of provinces rose to 17 & further in Aurangzeb's reign to 21.
- The Nazim or Subedar was the head of provinces.

Local administration:

- The provinces were divided into Sarkars, which were sub divided into Parganas & further into villages.

Mughal Culture:

- Jahangir's reign was the apex culmination for the Mughal painting while that of Shah Jahan was the apex culmination for architecture.
- Babur built two mosques, one at Kabulibagh in Panipat & the other at Sambhal in Rohilakhand.
- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Banu Begum.
- The Mariam's palace, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas at Sikri are Indian in their plan.
- Buland Darwaja (built after Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marbl(e). Palace of Birbal & palace of Tansen are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri.
- Akbar also began to build his own tomb at Sikandara which was later completed by Jahangir.
- The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is known as Epic in red sand stone.
- Nurjahan built Itimad-ud-daula or Mirza Ghiyas Beg's marble tomb at Agra, which is noticable for the first use of Pietra Dura (floral designs made up of semiprecious stones) technique.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore & his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahor(e)).
- Some of the important buildings built by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of marbl(e). Khaas Mahal, Musamman Burz (Jasmine Palace where he spent his last year in captivity) etc.

- He laid the foundations of Shahjahanabad in 1637 where he built the Red Fort & Takht-i-Taus (Peacock throne).
- Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid.
- Only monument associated with Aurangzeb is Bibi ka Makbara which is the tomb of his wife Rabbia-ud-daura in Aurangabad.
- Aurangzeb also built the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore.
- Humayun had taken into his service two master painter Mir Syed Ali & Abdus Samad.
- Daswant & Basawan were two famous painters of Akbar's court.
- Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur & Bishan Das were three famous painters of Jahangir's court.

The landmark events that took place during the reign of Akbar :

- 1562 - Ban on forcible conversion of war-prisoners into slaves
- 1563 - Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax
- 1564 - Abolition of Jaziya
- 1571 - Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri
- 1579 - Proclamation of 'Mazhar' (written by Faizi)
- 1580 - Dabsala Bandobast introduced
- 1582 - Din-i-Ilahi / Tauhid-i-Ilahi
- 1584 - Ilahi Samvat i.e. Calender
- 1587 - Ilahi Gaz i.e. Yard

Mughal Literature and writers

- Akbar Nama--Abul Fazl
- Tabaqat-i-Akbari--Khawajah Nizamuddin Ahmad Baksh
- Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri—Muhammad Khan
- Ain-i-Akbari --Abul Fazl
- Padshah Namah-- Abdul Hamid Lahori
- Shahjahan Namah-- Inayat Khan
- Sirr-i-Akbar-- Dara Shikoh
- Safinat-ul-Auliya -- Dara Shikoh
- Majma-ul-Bahrain -- Dara Shikoh
- Raqqat-e-Alamgiri -- Aurangzeb

Bahadur Shah I (1707-12)

- Muazzam succeeded Aurangzeb after latter's death in 1707.
- He acquired the title of Bahadur Shah.
- Granted Sardeshmukhi to Marathas but not Chauth.
- Released Shahuji (son of Sambhaji) from prison (who later fought with Tarabai).
- Tried to make peace with Guru Gobind Sahib by giving him a high Mansab.
- After Guru's death, Sikhs again revolted under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. This led to a prolonged war with the Sikhs.
- Made peace with Chhatarsal, the Bundela chief & Churaman, the Jat chief.

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- Death of Bahadur Shah plunged the empire into a civil war.
- Jahandar Shah, son of Bahadur Shah, ascended the throne in 1712 with help from Zulfikar Khan.
- Zulfikar Khan, his wazir, was virtually the head of the administration.
- Zulfikar Khan abolished jizyah.
- Peace with Rajputs: Jai Singh of Amber was made the Governor of Malwa. Ajit Singh of Marwar was made the Governor of Gujarat.
- Chauth & Sardeshmukh granted to Marathas. However, Mughals were to collect it & then hand it over to the Marathas.
- Ijarah: (revenue farming) the government began to contract with revenue farmers & middlemen to pay the government a fixed amount of money while they were left free to collect whatever they could from the peasants.
- Jahandhar Shah defeated in January 1713 by his nephew Farrukhsiyar at Agra.
- **Farrukhsiyar (1713-19)**
- Owed his victory to Sayyid Brothers: Hussain Ali Khan Barha & Abdullah Khan.
- Abdullah Khan: Wazir, Hussain Ali: Mir Bakshi.
- Farrukhsiyar was an incapable ruler. Sayyid brothers were the real rulers.
- **Sayyid Brothers**
- Known the Indian History as King Makers.
- Adopted the policy of religious tolerance. Abolished jizyah.
- Pilgrim tax was abolished from a number of places.
- Marathas: Granted Shahuji Swarajya & the right to collect Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of the six provinces of the Deccan.
- They failed in their effort to contain rebellion because they were faced with constant political rivalry, quarrels & conspiracies at the court.
- Nobles headed by Nizam-ul-Mulk & Muhammad Amin Khan began to conspire against them
- In 1719, the Sayyid Brothers killed & overthrew Farrukhsiyar.

Muhammad Shah 'Rangeela' (1719-1748)

- Weak-minded, frivolous & over-fond of a life of ease.
- Neglected the affairs of the state.
- Naizam ul Mulk Qanun Quli Khan, the wazir, relinquished his office & founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724.
- "His departure was symbolic of the flight of loyalty & virtue from the Empire".
- Hereditary Nawabs arose in Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh & Punjab.
- Marathas conquered Malwa, Gujarat & Bundelkhand.

Nadir Shah's Invasion (1739)

- Attracted to India by its fabulous wealth.
- The two armies met at Karnal on 13th Feb 1739. Mughal army was summarily defeated. Muhammad Shah taken prisoner.
- Massacre in Delhi in response to the killing of his soldiers.
- Plunder of about 70 crore rupees. Carried away the Peacock throne & Kohinoor.
- Muhammad Shah ceded to him all the provinces of the Empire west of the river Indus.
- Significance: Nadir Shah's invasion exposed the hidden weakness of the empire to the Maratha sardars & the foreign trading companies.

Ahmed Shah Abdali

- One of the generals of Nadir Shah
- Repeatedly invaded & plundered India right down to Delhi & Mathura between 1748 & 1761. He invaded India five times.
- 1761: Third battle of Panipat. Defeat of Marathas.
- As a result of invasions of Nadir Shah & Ahmed Shah, the Mughal empire ceased to be an all-India empire. By 1761 it was reduced merely to the Kingdom of Delhi.

Shah Alam II (1759)

- Ahmed Shah Bahadur (1748-54) succeeded Muhammad Shah.
- Ahmed Shah Bahadur was succeeded by Alamgir II (1754-59).
- 1756: Abdali plundered Mathura.
- Alamgir II was succeeded by Shah Jahan III.
- Shah Jahan III succeeded by Shah Alam II in 1759.
- Shah Alam spent initial years wandering for he lived under the fear of his wazir.
- In 1764, he joined forces with Mir Qasim of Bengal & Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh in declaring a war upon the British East India company. This resulted in the Battle of Buxar.
- Pensioned at Allahabad.
- Returned to Delhi in 1772 under the protection of Marathas.

Decline of the Mughal Empire

- After 1759, Mughal empire ceased to be a military power.
- It continued from 1759 till 1857 only due to the powerful hold that the Mughal dynasty had on the minds of the people of India as a symbol of the political unity of the country
- In 1803, the British occupied Delhi.
- From 1803 to 1857, the Mughal emperors merely served as a political front of the British.
- The most important consequence of the fall of the Mughal empire was that it paved way for the British to conquer India as there was no other Indian power strong enough to unite & hold India.

The Marathas

Shivaji (1627-80)

- Shivaji was the son of Shahji & Jijabai & was born in the fort of Shivner.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- His guru was Ramdas Samrath.
- After the death of his guardian, Dadaji Kondadev, in 1647, he assumed full charge of his Jagir.
- He conquered many Forts -
- Singh Garh/ Kondana (1643)
- Rohind & Chakan (1644-45)
- Toran (1646)
- Purandhar (1648)
- Rajgarh/ Raigarh (1656)
- Supa (1656)
- Panhala (1659).
- In 1657 Shivaji first confronted the Mughals, talking advantage of the Mughal invasion of Bijapur, he raided Ahmednagar & plundered Junnar.
- In 1659-60, Afzal Khan was deputed by Adil Shah of Bijapur to punish Shivaji; but the later Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659. The famous "baghnakh" episode is related with the death of Afzal Khan.
- In 1660, Shaista Khan, governor of Deccan, was deputed by Aurangzeb to check Marathas. Shivaji lost Poona, Kalyan & Chakan also suffered several defeats till he made a bold attack on Shaista Khan (1663) & plundered Surat (1664) & later Ahmadnagar.
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber & Diler Khan were then appointed by Aurangzeb to curb the rising power of Shivaji in 1665.
- Jai Singh succeeded in besieging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar. Consequently the treaty of Purandhar (1665) was signed according to which Shivaji ceded some forts to the Mughals & paid a visit to the Mughal court at Agra.
- In 1666, Shivaji visited Agra but there he was insulted.
- In 1670, Shivaji captured most of the forts lost by the treaty of Purandhar.
- In 1674 Shivaji was coronated at capital Raigarh & assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism).
- After that Shivaji continued the struggle with Mughals & Siddis (Janjir(a). He conquered Karnataka during 1677-80.
- His last expedition was against Ginjee & Vellore.

Shivaji's Administration

- Swarajya was directly under the control of Maratha.
- Chauth & Sardeshmukhi were taxes collected by Marathas.
- Chauth was paid to the Marathas so as not be subjected to Maratha raids.
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Maratha claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.

- Marathi became the official language.
- Shivaji divided his territory under his rule (Swarajya) into three provinces, each under a viceroy. Provinces were divided into Prants which were subdivided into parganas or tarafs.
- Shivaji was helped by the Ashtapradhan (Eight-minister) which was unlike a council of ministers, for there was no collective responsibility; each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.
- **Shivaji's Ashtapradhan**
 - **Peshwa (Mukhya Pradhan):** Finance & general administration, later he became Prime Minister & assumed great importance.
 - **Sar-i-Naubat (Senapati):** Military commander. This is an honorary post with no real military powers.
- Later on the ninth minister named Pratinidhi was added by Raja Ram a successor of Shivaji
- Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on Malik Ambar's (Ahmadnagar) reforms.

Successors of Shivaji

Shambhaji: 1680-1689

- Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji, defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji, in the war of succession.
- He provided protection & support to Akbar II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb.
- He was captured at Sangameswar by a Mughal noble & executed(kille(d).

Rajaram: 1689-1700

- He succeeded the throne with the help of the ministers at Rajgarh.
- He fled from Rajgarh to Jinji in 1689 due to a Mughal invasion in which Rajgarh was captured along with Sambhaji's wife & son (Shahu) by the Mughals.
- Rajaram died at Satara, which had become the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughal in 1698.
- Rajaram created the new post of Pratinidhi, thus taking the total number of minister to nine (Pratinidhi + Ashtapradhan).

Tarabai: 1700-1707

- Rajaram was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabai.
- Tarabai continued the struggle with Mughals.

Shahu : 1707-1749

- Shahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah.
- Tarabai's army was defeated by Shahu at the battle of Khed (1700) & Shahu occupied Satara.
- Shahu's reign saw the rise of Peshwas & transformation of the Maratha kingdom into an empire based on the principle of confederacy.

Balaji Viswanath (1714-20): The First Peshwa

- He began his career as a small revenue official & was given the title of Sena Karte (marker of the army) by Shahu in 1708.

- He became Peshwa in 1713 & made the post the most important & powerful as well as hereditary.
- He concluded an agreement with the Syed Brothers-King Maker (1719) by which the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar recognised Shahu as the king of the Swarajya.

Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Baji Rao, the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath, succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20.
- He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji & Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
- Under him several Maratha families became prominent & got themselves entrenched in different parts of India.
- He conquered Bassein & Salsette.

Salsette from the Portuguese (1739).

- He also defeated the Nizam-ul-Mulk near Bhopal & concluded the treaty of Doraha Sarai by which he got Malwa & Bundelkhand from the latter (1738).
- He convince Shahu for attacking Mughals by saying about Mughals: 'Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree & the branches will fall of themselves'.

Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

- Popularly known as Nana Saheb, he succeeded his father at the age of 20.
- After the death of Shahu (1749), the management of all state affairs was left in his hands.
- In an agreement with the Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah, the Peshwa was to protect the Mughal empire from internal & external enemies (like Ahmad Shah Abdali) in return for Chauth (1752).

Third battle of Panipat (January 14, 1761) resulted in the defeat of the Marathas by Ahmad Shah Abdali & the death of Viswas Rao & Sadashiv Rao Bhau. This event shocked the Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao & after six month he also died. This battle ended the Maratha power.

MODERN HISTORY

The Advent of the Europeans

Portuguese

1. Discovery of the New Sea Route "the Cape route" was discovered from Europe to India by Vasco da Gama. He reached the port of Calicut on the May 17, 1498 & was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut (known by the title of Zamorin). This led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin & Cannanore. Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. Later Goa replaced it.
2. Afonso de Albuquerque arrived in India in 1503 as the governor of the Portuguese in India in 1509 (The first governor being Francisco de Almeida between 1503-09). He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510.

Other Governors

1. Nino da Cunha (1529-38)— Transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa (1530) & acquired Diu & Bassein (1534) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
2. Martin Alfonso de Souza (1542-45) —The famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier arrive in India with him.
3. The Portuguese rule began to decline afterwards & in the end they left only with GOA, DAMAN & DIU which they retained till 1961.

English

Before the East India Company established trade in the India -

1. John Mildenhall a merchant adventurer was the first Englishman who arrived in India in 1599 by the land route, for the purpose of trade with Indian merchants.
2. Popularly known as the 'English East India Company'. It was formed by a group of merchants known as the "Merchant Adventures" in 1599 & in 1600 the company was given rights to trade in the entire east by QUEEN ELIZABETH I.
3. Following the decision of the East India Company to open a factory at Surat (1608). Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court (1609) to seek permission. A Farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to build a factory at Surat (1615).
4. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I to Jahangir's court in 1615 to obtain the permission to trade & establish factories in different parts of the empire.

French

1. The French East India Company was formed by Colbert in 1664.
2. The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1667. A factory at Masulipatam was set up in 1669.
3. The French power in India was revived under Lenoir & Dumas (governors) between 1720 & 1742. They occupied Mahe in the Malabar, Yanam in Coromandal & Karikal in Tamil Nadu (1739).
4. The arrival of Dupleix as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars) resulting in their final defeat in India.

IMPORTANT BATTLES

The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

A tripartite alliance was formed against Haider Ali by the British, the Nizam & the Marathas. The war ended with the defeat of British. The panic-stricken Madras government concluded the humiliating Treaty of Madras in 1769.

Treaty of Madras

It was signed by Haider & the allies consisting of the Company, the Raja of Tanjore, & the Malabar ruler.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784)

Haider Ali arranged a joint front with the Nizam & the Marathas against the common enemy - the English East India Company. The war lasted from 1780-1784. But he died in 1782 & was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.

Tipu continued the war for another year but absolute success eluded both the sides. Tired of war the two sides concluded peace **Treaty of Mangalore. By this Treaty** it was decided that English would return Seringapatnam to Tipu & Tipu would handover Fort of Badnur to English.

Treaty of Seringapatam

It was signed by Tipu on the one hand & the English & their allies (Nizam & the Peshwa) on the other. The Treaty stipulated that:

- The earlier treaties between the English & the rulers of Mysore stood confirmed.
- Tipu was to cede half his territories where where to be shared among the three allies.
- Tipu was also to order the release of all prisoners of war.
- Pending fulfilment of these terms two of his sons were to be detained as British hostages.

The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

With his defeat in the third Anglo-Mysore war, Tipu was burning with revenge. He wanted to get back his territory & to achieve that objective he carried on negotiations with the French & Zaman Shah of Kabul. Tipu wanted his allies to expel the English. Lord Wellesley after making Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam asked Tipu Sultan to accept the same but he refused. Mysore was attacked from two sides. The main army under General Harris supported by Nizam's subsidiary force under Arthur Wellesley attacked Mysore from the east while another army advanced from Bombay.

Tipu was at first defeated by the Bombay army & was later on defeated by the General Harris at Mallavalli. Tipu died fighting bravely.

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

The primary cause of the first Maratha war was the interference of the English government at Bombay in the internal affairs of the Marathas. Peshwa Madhav Rao died in 1772 & was succeeded by his younger brother Narain Rao. His uncle Raghunath Rao wanted to become the Peshwa & got him murdered. The Maratha chiefs took up the cause of Madhav Rao Narain the son of Narain Rao. Ragobha approached British for help & signed the treaty of Surat hoping to gain the coveted Gaddi with the help of English subsidiary troops. By this treaty he also promised to cede Salsette & Bassein & refrain from entering into alliance with the enemies of the company.

In the war that followed nobody gained any success & two parties realized the futility of the struggle by concluding the Treaty of Salbai(1782). By the Treaty of Salbai, status quo was maintained which gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas. The treaty also enabled the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of the Marathas in recovering their territories from Haider Ali.

Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806)

The second Anglo-Maratha war was fought at the time of Lord Wellesley who wanted the Marathas to accept his Subsidiary Alliance system. The Marathas refused to accept it but were tricked by Wellesley due to their own internal differences. The Treaty of Bassein made conflict with the Marathas inevitable. The main provisions of the treaty were the recognition of Peshwa's claim in Poona acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance by Baji Rao II & relinquishing of all rights of Surat by Baji Rao to the British.

For Marathas Treaty of Bassein was loss of national honor. Holkar & Scindia stopped fighting. Scindia & Bhonsle combined but Holkar & Gaikwad remained aloof. Scindia & Bhonsle were asked by the English to withdraw their troops to the north of the Narmada River but they refused & it led to war. Both Scindia & Peshwar had accepted the sovereignty of the English. British turned their attention towards Holkar but Yashwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British. Wellesley was recalled from India & the Company made peace with the Holkar in January 1806 by the Treaty of Rajghat giving back to the latter the greater part of the territories.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818) Maratha made a desperate last attempt to regain their independence & prestige in 1817. This led in organizing a united front of the Maratha Chiefs & was taken over by the Peshwa who was uneasy under the rigid control exercised by the British Resident. However once again the Marathas failed to evolve any plan of action. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817, Appa Saheb of Nagpur attacked the Residency at Nagpur & Madhav Rao Holkar made preparations for war.

The Maratha confederacy was altogether destroyed so many territories were taken from its various members that they were rendered powerless to do anything against the British. Thus the work was accomplished by Lord Hastings in 1818. Now the British Government became the supreme & paramount authority in India

Siraj-ud-Daula

Siraj-ud Daula came to power in 1756. Calcutta was renamed Alinagar after its capture by Siraj-ud-Daula. He tried to control the activities of East India Company. He wrote letters to the British governor of Calcutta to demolish additional fortifications & also to stop unlawful activities against him.

The British refused to comply with his orders & he seized the English factory at Kasimbazar & then Calcutta. In 1757, his men were attacked by English army led by Robert Clive. This forced the nawab to come to an understanding & establish peace with the English.

Treaty of Alinagar (1757)

The treaty comprised:

- A list of demands made by the Company.
- An agreement affirming to return to status quo.
- A number of farmans & dastaks issued by the nawab.
- As long as nawab shall observe his agreement, English will continue to support him. All the trade privileges held earlier by the Company stood confirmed.
- Additionally the English were authorized to fortify Calcutta against possible French attack & issue their own coins.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

The treaty was violated by conquest of Chandannagore by the British in 1757. Siraj ud Daula protested by offering protection to the French. The British decided to remove him through conspiracy. The battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757. This battle saw the treachery of Mir Jafar & Rai Durlabh, bravery of small force & desertation of Nawab's army. Siraj-ud-Daula was captured & executed by son of Mir Jafar.

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade in Bengal & Bihar & Orissa & zamindari of the 24 parganas to the British besides paying them a sum of Rs 17.7 million as compensation. His period saw the beginning of the drain of wealth from India to Britain. He tried to replace the English with the Dutch but the Dutch were defeated by the English at Bedara in 1759. He was replaced by Mir Qasim.

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

Mir Qasim granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore & Chittagong to the British officials. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr. He stopped the misuse of the dastaks or free passes allowed to the company & abolished all duties on internal trade against British.

Battle of Buxar

Mir Qasim fought against the British along with three allies – Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh & Shah Alam II in 1764. This battle led to their defeat by the British forces under Major Hector Munro.

The Revolt of 1857

The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India. As per the British historians it was the “**Sepoy Mutiny**”, it was the “**First war of independence**”.

Immediate cause: The introduction of Enfield greased rifles whose cartridges were said to have a greased cover made of beef & pork sparked off the revolt. It agitated both Hindu & Muslim soldiers & resulted in immediate launch of movement.

The course of events

- On March 29, 1857, an Indian sepoy of 34 Native Infantry, Mangal Pandey, killed two British officers- Hugeson & Baugh-on parade at Barrackpore (near Calcutta).
- The mutiny really started at Meerut on 10th May 1857. The 3rd Native Infantry revolted. The occasion was the punishment of some sepoys for their refusal to use the greased cartridges. The soldiers along with other groups of civilians, went on a rampage shouting ‘Maro Firangi ko’. They broke open jails, murdered Europeans, burnt their houses & marched to Delhi after sunset.
- The appearance of the marching soldiers next morning (i.e. 11th May) in Delhi was a signal to the local soldiers, who in turn revolted, seized the city & proclaimed the 82-year old Bahadur Shah ‘Zafar’, as Shahenshah-i-Hindustan (i.e. Emperor of India).
- The British allies during the revolt were Sindhia, the Nizam of Hyderabad & the Begum of Bhopal.

LEADERS OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN INDIA

Mangal Pandey--Mangal Pandey joined the sepoy force of the British East India Company in the year 1849 at the age of 22. Pandey was part of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry & is primarily known for his involvement in an attack on his senior British officers on 29th March 1857 at Barrackpore. This incident marked an opening stage of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 or the First War of Indian Independence.

Nana Sahib--At Kanpur, the revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of exiled Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II.

Rani Lakshimbai--Rani Lakshimbai (Manikarnika) was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar, the Maharaja of Jhansi in 1842 & became the queen of Jhansi. After their marriage, She gave birth to a son Damodar Rao in 1851.

Tatya Tope--Tatya Tope was Nana Sahib's close associate & general. During the Siege of Cawnpore in 1857, Nana Sahib's forces attacked the British entrenchment at Kanpur in June 1857.

Kunwar Singh--Kunwar Singh, the king of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, was one of the leaders of the Indian revolt of 1857.

Shah Mal--Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He mobilised the headmen & cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British.

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah--Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of important persons who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British & urging people to rebel. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad.

Leaders of Revolt at various places -

Delhi-- Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, but real command lay with Bakht Khan (was from the Bareilly unit of the army).

Kanpur-- Nana Sahib (from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope & Azimullah)

Lucknow-- Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her son Birjis Qadr as the Nawab of Awadh).

Bareilly-- Khan Bahadur Khan

Bihar (Arrah)--Kunwar Singh, Zamindar of Jagdishpur.

Jhansi -- Rani Lakshmi Bai

Allahabad -- Liaquat Ali

Important Governor Generals of India

Robert Clive (1757-60 & 1765-67)

1. Governor of Bengal during this period.
2. Started dual Government in Bengal in 1765.
3. He was a British officer who established the military & political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.
4. The foundations of the British empire in India were, it is said, laid by Robert Clive, known to his admirers as the "conqueror of India".
5. Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal Shiraj-ud-daula in the famous Battle of Plassey in 1757.
6. Clive first arrived in India in 1743 as a civil servant of the East India Company; he later transferred to the military service of the Company & returned to England in 1753.
7. On 22 November 1774 Clive committed suicide, aged forty-nine, at his Berkeley Square home in London.

Warren Hastings (1772-74)

1. He Abolished Dual Government started by Robert Clive in 1772.
2. Introduced quintessential settlement of land revenue in 1772.
3. Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones in 1784.
4. After his return to England in 1785, Impeachment proceeding were initiated against him in the house of Lord.
5. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
6. Rohilla War in 1774, First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) & Second Anglo-Mysore War from 1780-84.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

1. First Person to codify Laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of Justice. Created the post of District Judge.
2. Introduced the Permanent settlement in 1793.
3. Cornwallis called "Father of Civil Service in India".
4. He also led the British forces in the third Anglo-Mysore war & defeated the Great Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
5. In 1793, He returned to England to receive the title of the Marques. & was granted seat in the Privy Council & died in 1805.

Lord Wellesley(1793-1798)

1. Described himself as "Bengal Tiger"
2. Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
3. Madras Presidency was formed during his period.
4. Signed the Treaty of Bassien & fought Second Anglo-Maratha war.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

1. Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor Thomas Munro in 1820.
2. Adopted the Policy of intervention & War.
3. Mahalwari (Village Community) system of Land Revenue was made in North West Province by James Thomson.

Lord William Bentinck(1828-1835)

1. First Governor General of India by Government of India Act 1833.
2. Most Liberal & Enlightened Governor General of India & regarded as the "Father of Modern Western Education in India".
3. Banned practiced of Sati in 1829. & banned female infanticide.
4. He made the English the court Language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower court.
5. Abolished Court of Appeals & Circuit set up by the Cornwallis.
6. Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36) called Liberator of Press.



Lord Dalhousie(1849-1856)

1. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse captured Satara in 1848, Jaitpur & Sambhalpur in 1849. Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, & Nagpur in 1854.
2. Introduced Wood's Dispatch known as Magna Carta of English Education in India prepared by Charles Wood. It suggested a scheme of education from Primary to University level.
3. He laid the first Railway Line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane & second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
4. Gave a great impetus to Post & Telegraph. Telegraph lines were first laid from Calcutta to Agra.
5. Hindu Marriage Act passed in 1856.
6. A Post office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamp were issued for the first time.
7. He was the youngest Governor General of India. He assumed charge at age of 36.
8. An Engineering Collage at Roorkee was established.
9. A separate Public Works Department was setup for the first time, Started work on Grand Trunk Road & developed the Harbours at Karachi, Bombay, & Calcutta.

Lord Canning (1856-62)

He was the first last Governor General of India & First Viceroy of India.

1. Revolt of 1857.
2. Queen Victoria's Proclamation & passing the Indian council act of 1858.
3. Doctrine of Lapse which was started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
4. Foundation of the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay, & Madras in 1857.
5. Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859-60.
6. Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
7. IPC & Cr.PC was enacted.
8. Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
9. Indian High Court act 1861 was enacted.

MODERN HISTORY AFTER 1885

The Indian National Congress

- Formed in 1885 by A.O.Hume, an Englishman & a retired civil servant.
- First session in Bombay under W.C.Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
- In the first two decades (1885 – 1905), quite moderate in its approach.
- But the repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal, Bal, Pal).

Partition of Bengal:

- By Lord Curzon on October 16, 1905, through a royal Proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal & Assam out of rest of Bengal.

- The objective was to set up a communal gulf between Hindus & Muslims.

Swadeshi Movement (1905):

- Lal, Bal, Pal, & Aurobindo Ghosh played the important role.
- INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by G.K.Gokhale. Bonfires of foreign goods were conducted at various places.

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

In December, 1906, All India Muslim League was set up under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca & Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk at Dacca. The League supported the partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi movement & demanded special safeguards for its community & a separate electorate of Muslims.

Calcutta Session of INC (1906)

In Dec. 1906 at Calcutta, the INC under the leadership of Dada Bhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' as the goal of Indian people. Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of the INC was 'self government of Swaraj like that of United Kingdom'.

Surat Split (1907)

The INC split into the two groups i.e. the extremists & the moderates at the Surat session in 1907. The extremists were led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai & Bipin Chandra Pal while the moderates were led by G.K. Gokhale.

Alipore Bomb Case 1908

In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909 during the period when Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India while Morley was the secretary of the state. The reforms laid the foundation of institutionalized communalism as per the policy of divide & rule by introducing the separate electorates for Muslims. As per the provisions of the reform Muslims could only vote for Muslim candidates.

Arrival of Lord Hardinge (1910)

From 1910 to 1916, Lord Hardinge served as India's Viceroy. The important event during his tenure was the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Delhi Durbar of 1911

In 1910, there was a succession in England where King George V ascended the throne. In 1911 he paid a visit to India. Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V & Queen Mary as Emperor & Empress of India. In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. In the same Darbar it was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled.

Delhi conspiracy case 1912

It is said that the Delhi Conspiracy was hatched by Ras Bihari Bose, but was never proved. On 23 December 1912, a Bomb was thrown at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge when his procession was moving from Chandni Chowk. The Viceroy wounded in the attempt, but his Mahavat (driver & keeper of an elephant) was killed.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das & Sohan Singh Bhakna. Its headquarters was at San Francisco.

Home Rule Movement (1915-16)

B.G Tilak was released from the Mandalay jail in the year 1914. In 1915 he reentered INC. B.G. Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League at Pune on 28 April, 1916. Annie Besant, inspired by the Irish rebellion, started Home Rule Movement in India in September 1916. She started two newspapers i.e. Young India & Commonwealth. The leagues advocated passive resistance & civil disobedience.

Arrival of Lord Chelmsford 1916

On April 4, 1916, Lord Chelmsford took over as next Viceroy of India.

Lucknow Pact-Congress-League Pact (1916)

An important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact (1916). Anti-British feelings were generated among the Muslims following a war between Britain & Turkey which opened way for Congress & Muslim League unity. Both the Congress & the Muslim League held session at Lucknow in 1916 & concluded the famous Lucknow pact. The congress accepted the separate electorate & both organizations jointly demanded 'dominion status' for the country.

Montague Declaration (August Declaration of 1917)

Montague made the landmark statement in the context of self rule in India in 1917. He said that the control over the Indian government would be transferred gradually to the Indian people. This was the result of Hindu-Muslim unity exhibited in Lucknow pact.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha. Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha were the events which later put Gandhi on the front seat of Indian National Revolution & made Satyagraha a powerful tool.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918

In 1918, Gujarat as a whole suffered a severe epidemic of Plague & in Kheda alone around 17000 people lost their lives. Further, cholera also broke out locally. This was the immediate reason of the revolt. The revolt was against the taxes. The government said that if the taxes are not paid, the property would be seized. This revolt gave India a robust leader in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel & his colleagues organized this major tax revolt, which was able to mobilize all the castes & creeds of the region.

Rowlatt Act (March 18, 1919)

- This gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest & imprison suspects without trial for two years maximum.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):

- People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew & Dr. Satyapal on April 9, 1919. General O'Dyer fires at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April 1919 for celebration of Baisakhi. As a result hundreds of men, women & children were killed & thousands injured.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood (title) in protest.
- Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh killed O'Dyer when the latter was addressing a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

Hunter Committee Report

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was followed by establishment of a non-official enquiry committee. The Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of justice of Scotland".

Khilafat Movement (1919-20):

- Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty of Sevres that followed the First World War.
- Two brothers, Mohd. Ali & Shaukat Ali started this movement.

Non cooperation movement (1920-22)

The Non cooperation was the first mass movement launched under the leadership of Gandhi.

The program of non-cooperation included:

1. Surrender of titles
2. Boycott of government affiliated educational institutions
3. Boycott of courts of law
4. Boycott of foreign cloth
5. Nonpayment of taxes

Chaura Chauri Incidence (1922)

On 5th February 1922, the Non Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji because of an unfortunate incidence at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. In this incidence the crowd participating in the Non Cooperation & Khilafat procession indulged into the violence with the police. As a result the crowd burnt a Police station & in the incidence 22 policemen were killed.

The Swaraj party (1923)

During this time a new political strategy; to carry forward the struggle against the colonial rule; was advocated by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru put forward the changed strategy in Gaya session (1922) of the Congress. There were leaders in Congress like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad & C.Rajgopalachari who opposed these changes of council entry. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress & formed the Swaraj Party.

Simon Commission (1927)

- Constituted under John Simon, to review the political situation in India & to introduce further reforms & extension of parliamentary democracy.
- Indian leaders opposed the commission, as there were no Indians in it.
- At Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten in a lathi-charge during a protest against. He died in 1928.
- It had 7 member & no Indian is there.

Nehru's Report (1928)

Lord Birkenhead, the Conservative Secretary of the State challenged Indians that they were not capable to formulate a concrete scheme of the constitutional reforms which had the support of wide section of political parties. He was of the view that a scheme of constitutional reform made by one political party in India would be opposed by the others & Indian political parties lacked the capabilities to form a consensus. To meet this challenge All Parties Conferences were held in 1928. A scheme was finalized which is popularly called "Nehru Report" as Motilal Nehru was its chief architect.

14 Points of Jinnah (March 9, 1929)

Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report. Jinnah thereafter drew up a list of demands, which was called '14 points of Jinnah'.

Lahore Session (1929)

At its annual session held in Lahore in December 1929, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution declaring 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independenc(e) to be the goal of the national movement. On Dec. 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolor flag was unfurled & Jan 26 fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Phase "I" of Civil Disobedience Movement

In 1929 at Lahore Session, Congress made the "Purna Swaraj" or the complete independence as the aim of the Congress. On 31st January 1930, Gandhi gave his

ultimatum to Lord Irwin with his 11 point demand. The Gandhi asked Irwin either to accept the 11 point demands else the Congress will launch Civil Disobedience. The demands were ignored by the British government. Thus Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi march. It was started from Sabarmati to Dandi. Gandhiji along with his 78 followers broke the Salt Act.

First Round Table conference (1930)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British & Indians as equals. It was held on November 12, 1930 in London to discuss Simon commission.
- Boycotted by INC, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals & some others were there.

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

- The two (government represented by Irwin & INC by Gandhiji) signed a pact on March 5, 1931.
- In this the INC called off the civil disobedience movement & agreed to join the second round table conference
- The government on its part released the political prisoners & conceded the right to make salt for consumption for villages along the coast.

Second Round Table Conference(1931)

- Gandhiji represented the INC & went to London to meet British P.M. Ramsay MacDonald.
- However, the session was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue & this time separate electorates was demanded not only by Muslims but also by Depressed Classes, Indian Christians & Anglo - Indians.

Phase "II" of CDM

After the failure of Second Round Table Conference, the working committee of the Congress resumed Civil Disobedience movement.

The Communal Award (August 16,1932)

- Announced by Ramsay McDonald. It showed divide & rule policy of the British.
- Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, women & even Backward classes.
- Gandhiji, who was in Yeravada jail at that time, started a fast unto death against it. Poona Pact (September 25, 1932).
- After the announcement of communal award & subsequent fast of Gandhiji, mass meeting took place almost everywhere.
- Political leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya, B R Ambedkar & M.C.Rajah became active.
- Eventually Poona pact was reached & Gandhiji broke his fast on the sixth day (Sept 25, 1932).

- In this, the idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved to them in the provincial legislature were increased.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Proved fruitless as most of the national leaders were in prison. The discussions led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935

The Simon Commission report submitted in 1930 formed the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935. The new Government of India Act received the royal assent on Aug. 4, 1935. The continued & extended all the existing features of earlier constitutional reforms. But in addition there were certain new principle introduced. It provided for a federal type of government. Thus, the act:

1. Introduced provincial autonomy.
2. Abolished dyarchy in provinces.

Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution (March 24, 1940)

It was 1930 that Iqbal suggested the union of the Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh & Kashmir as Muslim state within the federations. The idealist Chaudhary Rehmat Ali developed this conception at Cambridge, where he inspired a group of young Muslims & invented the term 'Pakstan' (later 'Pakistan') in 1935. The ideology of Iqbal, the vision of Rehmat Ali, & the fears of Muslims were thus united by the practical genius of Jinnah to bind Muslim together. The Lahore session of the Muslim League, held on March 24, 1940, passed Pakistan Resolution & rejected the Federal scheme envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935.

The August Offer (1940)

In order to win the public opinion in India, Linlithgow put up an offer to get the support of the nationalist in the World War II.

Main Features

- A promise of Dominion Status in an unspecified future.
- A post war body to be created to enact a constitution, however this was to happen only after the approval from the British Parliament.
- Immediate expansion in the Viceroy's executive council.
- Formation of a war advisory council.

Individual Satyagraha

The August offer shocked nationalists, & the Congress launched the individual Satyagraha. Vinobha Bhave was the first Satyagrahi while Nehru was second.

The Cripps Mission – 1942

- In Dec. 1941, Japan entered the World War – II & advanced towards Indian borders. By March 7, 1942, Rangoon fell & Japan occupied the entire S E Asia.
- The British govt. with a view to getting cooperation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the Indian leaders.
- He offered a draft which proposed dominion status to be granted after the war.
- Rejected by the Congress as it didn't want to rely upon future promises.
- Gandhiji termed it as a post dated cheque in a crashing bank.

Quit India Movement

- The causes for the launch of Quit India Movement were:
- The failure of the Cripp's Mission was an eye opener for the nationalist.
- The news of Allied reverses in World War & British withdrawal from South-East Asia & Burma leaving local people at the mercy of Japanese.

Course of Events

- Quit India resolution was passed on 8th August 1942 at Bombay.
- The Congress envisaged a "mass struggle on the non-violent lines on the widest possible scale".
- It was made clear that if Congress leadership gets removed by arrest, "every Indian who desires freedom & strives for it must be his own guide".
- Gandhi & all the leaders of the Congress working committee were arrested on the early hours of August 9, 1942.
- There was a three month strike in Ahmedabad.
- Usha Mehta ran an illegal radio station whose broadcasting station was often change to avoid Police arrest.
- Rajagopalachari & Communists opposed the Quit India Movement.
- The three parallel governments were formed at: 1. Ballia under Chittu Pandey 2. Tamkul- Jatia Sarkar of Satish Samant 3. Satara- Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil.

Gandhiji's Fast (February 10 – March 7, 1943)

Gandhiji undertook a 21-day fast in jail. His condition deteriorated after 13 days & all hopes of his surviving were given up. However, as a result his moral strength & spiritual stamina, he survived & completed the 21-day fast. This was his answer to the government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.

C.R. Formula (1944)

In 1944, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C.R.) proposed to appoint a commission to separate the district in North-West & East where Muslims were in majority. In such areas, a voting to be held on the basis of adult suffrage to decide the issue of separation. They would be given freedom in case they favoured a sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc. Muslim League was to endorse Congress demand for independence & cooperate in formation of provisional government. Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory & wanted only Muslims of the North-West & East of India to vote. Hindu Leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference (June 14 – July 14, 1945)

After consultations with the British Government on the Indian problem, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, issued a statement known as Wavell Plan. The Plan, which chiefly concerned Viceroy's Executive Council, proposed certain changes in the structure of the council. One of the main proposals was that the Executive Council would be constituted giving a balanced representation to main communities in it, including equal representation to Muslims & Hindus. Soon after the Wavell Plan was issued the members of the Congress Working Committee were released from jails. A conference of 22 prominent Indian leaders called at Shimla to consider the Wavell Plan, reached no decision. What scuttled the conference was Mr. Jinnah's unflinching stand that Muslim approved only by the Muslim League should be included in the Executive Council. Communalism thus again became a stumbling block. For the Britishers, however, the dissension between the Congress & the Muslim League was a source of happiness.

The Indian National Army

- Founded by Ras Behari Bose with Captain Mohan Singh.
- Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from India in 1941 & reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There, Ras Behari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- The soldiers were mostly raised from Indian soldiers of the British army who had been taken prisoners by the Japanese after they conquered S.E. Asia.
- Two INA head quarters were Rangoon & Singapore (formed in Singapore).
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhiji, Azad & Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force.

INA Trials

- The first trial of INA prisoners took place at Red Fort.
- P.K. Seghal, Shah Nawaz & Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were made accused.
- The counsels for defense were Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bhadur Sapru, K.N. Kataju, J.L. Nehru & Asaf Ali.
- Even though the Court Martial held the INA prisoners guilty, the Government felt it expedient to set them free.
- The question of guilt was not the issue, however it was Britain's right to decide the matter concerning Indians.

The revolt of Royal Indian Navy (RIN)

- In February 1946, Bombay Ratings of HMIS Talwar revolted against British & struck work.
- The racial discrimination & bad food was the immediate cause of the revolt.
- B.C Dutta scrawled Quit India on the ships
- The HMIS Hindustan in Karachi also mutinied.
- By the end of February the strike had spread to naval bases all over the country involving about 20000 ratings.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- The struggle for freedom entered a decisive phase in the year 1945-46. The new Labour Party Prime Minister Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander) will visit India.
- The mission held talks with the INC & ML to bring about acceptance of their proposals.
- On May 16, 1946, the mission put towards its proposals. It rejected the demand for separate Pakistan & instead a federal union consisting of British India & the Princely States was suggested.
- Both Congress & Muslims League accepted it.

Direct Action Campaign (August 16, 1946): Provoked by the success of the Congress (in the voting for Constituent Assembly), the Muslim League launched a 'direct action' campaign on August 16, 1946, which resulted in heavy communal riots in the country.

Interim Government (September 2, 1946):

On Sept. 2, 1946, an interim government was formed. Congress members led by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru joined it but the Muslim League did not as it withdrew its earlier acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Formation of Constituent Assembly (Dec. 9, 1946):

This Constituent Assembly met on Dec. 9, 1946, & Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. The Muslim League did not join the Assembly.

Attlee's Announcement (Feb. 20, 1947): On Feb. 20, 1947, British PM Attlee announced that the British would withdraw from India by June 30, 1948 & that Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell.

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- The outlines of the Plan were:
- India to be divided into India & Pakistan.
- Bengal & Punjab will be partitioned & a referendum in NEFP & Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
- There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
- The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or even remain independent.
- Aug.15, 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India & Pakistan.
- The British govt. passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.

Partition & Independence (August 1947): All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.

- At the time of independence, there were 562 small & big Princely States in India.
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister, used iron hand in this regard.

By August 15, 1947, all the States, with a few exceptions like Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh had signed the Instrument of Accession.

Goa was with the Portuguese & Pondicherry with the French.

Revolutionary Activities

- In 1908, Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of kingford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffapur. Khudiram, Kanhaiyalal Dutt & Satyendranath Bose were hanged (Alipur Cas(e)).
- In 1912, Rasbihari Bose & Sachindra Nath Sanyal threw a bomb & Lord Hardinge at Delhi. (Delhi Conspiracy Cas(e)).
- In October 1924, a meeting of revolutionaries from all parts of India was called at Kanpur. They setup Hindustan Republic Association.
- They carried out a dacoity on the Kakori bound train on the Saharanpur-Lucknow railway line on Aug. 9, 1925.
- Bhagat Singh, with his colleagues, shot dead Saunders (Asst. S.P. of Lahore, who ordered lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai) on Dec.17, 1928.
- Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Assembly on April 8, 1929. Thus, he, Rajguru & Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, 1931 at Lahore Jail (Lahore Conspiracy Cas(e)).

- In 1929 only Jatin Das died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast to protest against horrible conditions in jail.
- Surya Sen, a revolutionary of Bengal, formed the Indian Republic Army in Bengal. In 1930, he masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury. He was hanged in 1933.
- In 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself at Alfred Park in Allahabad.

Important British Viceroy's in India

Lord Canning (1856 – 1862):

- (a) The last Governor General & the first Viceroy.
- (b) Mutiny (Revolt of 1857) took place in his time.
- (c) Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse (introduced by Lord Dalhousie).
- (d) The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras were established in 1857.
- (e) Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869) :

- a. Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- b. High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay & Madras in 1865.
- c. Expanded canal works & railways.
- d. Created the Indian Forest department.

Lord Mayo (1869 – 1872) :

- (a) Started the process of financial decentralization in India.
- (b) Established the Rajkot college at Kathiawar & Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- (c) For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.
- (d) Organised the Statistical Survey of India.
- (e) Was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884) :

- a. Repealed the Vernacular Press act (1882)
- b. Passed the local self government act (1882)
- c. Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- d. 1st Factory act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- e. Passed the Ilbert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals.

Lord Dufferin (1884 – 1888) : Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

Lord Lansdowne (1888 – 1894) :

- (a) II Factory act (1891) passed during his time.
- (b) Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial & Subordinate.
- (c) Indian Council act of 1892 was passed.
- (d) Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India & Afghanistan.

Lord Elgin II (1894 – 1899) : Great famine of 1896 – 1897. Lyall Commission was appointed.

Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905) :

- (a) Passed the Indian Universities act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.
- (b) Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) into two provinces Bengal (proper) & East Bengal & Assam.
- (c) Appointed a Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to enquire into the police administration of every province.
- (d) The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897 – 98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP).
- (e) Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection act (1904), to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus the Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- (f) Passed the Indian Coinage & Paper Currency act (1899) & put India on a gold standard.

Lord Minto (1905 – 1910) :

There was great political unrest in India. Various acts were passed to curb the revolutionary activities. Extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh (in May, 1907) & Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in July, 1908) were sent to Mandalay jail in Burma. The Indian Council act of 1909 or the Morley Minto Reforms was passed.

Lord Hardinge (1910 – 1916) :

- (a) Held a durbar in December, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- (b) Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911).
- (c) Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1912).
- (d) A bomb was thrown at him; but he escaped unhurt (December 23, 1912).
- (e) Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).
- (f) Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.

Lord Chelmsford (1916 – 1921) :

- (a) August Declaration of 1917, whereby control over the Indian government would be gradually transferred to the Indian people.
- (b) The government of India act in 1919 (Montague Chelmsford reforms) was passed.
- (c) Rowlatt act of 1919; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919).
- (d) Non Cooperation Movement.
- (e) An Indian Sir S.P. Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal.
- (f) A Women's university was founded at Poona in 1916.
- (a) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to envisage new educational policy.

Lord Reading (1921 – 1926) :

- (a) Rowlatt act of 1919 was repealed along with the Press act of 1910.
- (b) Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- (c) Formation of Swaraj Party.
- (d) Vishwabharati University started functioning in 1922.
- (e) Communist party was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.

- (f) Kakori Train Robbery on August 9, 1925.

(g) Communal riots of 1923 – 25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc. Swami Shraddhanand, a great nationalist & a leader of the Arya Samajists, was murdered in communal orgy.

Lord Irwin (1926 – 1931) :

- (a) Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- (b) Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
- (c) Dandi March (March 12, 1930).
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
- (e) First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- (f) Gandhi Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931) was signed &
- (g) Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.
- (h) Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1929).

Lord Willingdon (1931 – 1936) :

- (a) Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.
- (b) On his return Gandhiji was again arrested & Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in January, 1932.
- (c) Communal Awards (August 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities. Gandhiji went on a epic fast in protest against this division.
- (d) Third Round Table conference in 1932.
- (e) Poona Pact was signed.
- (f) Government of India act (1935) was passed.

Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944) :

- (a) Government of India act enforced in the provinces.
- (b) Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces.
- (c) Churchill became the British Prime Minister in May, 1940. He declared that the Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by the UK & US, stating to give sovereign rights to those who have been forcibly deprived of them) does not apply to India.
- (d) Outbreak of World War II in 1939.

Lord Wavell (1944 – 1947) :

- (a) Arranged the Shimla Conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian National Congress & Muslim League; failed.
- (b) Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946).
- (c) Elections to the constituent assembly were held & an Interim Government was appointed under Nehru.
- (d) First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on December 9, 1946.

Lord Mountbatten (March 1947 – August 1947) :

- (a) Last Viceroy of British India & the first Governor General of free India.
- (b) Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.
- (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.
- (d) Retired in June 1948 & was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first & the last Indian Governor General of free India).

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS BY THE BRITISH

Important Acts

The Regulating Act, 1773

- First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- Provided for centralization of Administration of Company's territories in India.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-general for Bengal.
- Governor General & council of 4 members appointed for Bengal.
- Bombay & Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal presidency.
- Supreme court to be set up at Calcutta.

The Pitts India Act, 1784

- This Act gave the British government the supreme control over Company's affairs & its administration in India.
- Court of directors consisting of 24 members was appointed to look after commercial functions.
- Board of control consisting of 6 parliamentary Commissioners appointed to control civil, military & revenue affairs of India.
- Strength of Governor general-in council reduced to 3.
- Subordinated the Bombay & Madras presidency to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy & revenues.
- First effective substitution of Parliamentary Control over East India Company.

The Charter Act of 1833

- End of company's trade monopoly even in tea & with China.
- Company was asked to close its business at the earliest.
- Governor-General of Bengal to be Governor-General of India. (1st Governor-General of India-Lord William Bentinck).
- Govt. of Madras & Bombay deprived of legislative powers.
- A fourth member, law member added to council of Governor-General.
- Government Service was thrown open to the people of India.
- All laws made by Governor General-in-council henceforth to be known as Acts & not regulations.

The Charter Act of 1853

- Extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- First time separate legislative machinery consisting of 12 member legislative council was created.

- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination. (excluding Indians)

The Govt of India Act, 1858

- Rule of Company in India ended & that of the Crown began.
- System of double Government ended. Court of Directors & Board of Control abolished.
- Secretary of State (a member of the British Cabinet) for India was created. He was assisted by a 15-member council (Indian Council). He was to exercise the powers of the Crown.
- Secretary of State governed India through the Governor-General. Governor-General was to be called the Viceroy & was the direct representative of the Crown in India.
- A unitary & highly centralized administrative structure was created.

The Indian Council Act, 1861

- Policy of Association of Indians in legislation started.
- A fifth member who was to be a jurist, was added to the Viceroy's executive council.
- Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.
- For legislation, executive Council of Viceroy was enlarged by 6 to 12 members composed of half non-official members. Thus foundations of Indian legislature were laid down.
- Legislative powers of the Presidency Government deprived in 1833 were restored.

Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Act)

- Morley was the secretary of state, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- Additional members in central legislative assembly were increased to 60
- Introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the Muslims.
- Non-official seats were to be filled in by elections. They were distributed as follows
 - (a) By non-official members of the Provincial Legislative councils.
 - (b) By landholders of 6 provinces
 - (c) By Muslims of 5 provinces
 - (d) Alternately by Muslim landholders of Up/Bengal Chambers of commerce of Calcutta & Bombay.

Muslim were to be elected by Separate electorates.

- Resolutions could be moved before the budget was taken in its final form.
- Supplementary questions could be asked.

The Government of India Act, 1919

- Popularly known as Montague(Secretary of State)-Chelmsford(Viceroy) Reforms.
- The idea of "Responsible Government" was emphasised upon.
- Devolution Rules:
- Subjects of administration were divided into two categories-"Central" & "Provincial".
- Subjects of all India importance (like railways & finance) were brought under the category of Central, while matters relating to the administration of the provinces were classified as provincial.
- Dyarchy system introduced in the Provinces. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories "Transferred" & "Reserved" subjects.
- The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Governor & his Executive Council were to administer the reserved subjects (Rail, Post, Telegraph, Finance, Law & Order, etc.) without any responsibility to the legislature.
- An office of the High commissioner of India was created in London.
- Indian legislature became "bicameral" for the first time.
- Communal representation extended to Sikhs, Indian Christian Anglo-Indians.
- Secretary of State for India now to be paid from British revenue.

Government of India Act, 1935

- Sought to introduce a federation.
- Provided for 3-fold division of legislative power, i.e. three lists - Federal, Provincial & Concurrent Lists.
- Residuary powers to be vested with Governor-General.
- Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre.
- Autonomy replaced dyarchy at provincial level.
- Provided for establishment of a Federal Court.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- This Act did not lay down any provision for the administration of India.
- Partition of India & the establishment of two dominions of India & Pakistan.
- Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame & adopt any constitution.
- The rule of the crown over Indian states was terminated.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished.

SOCIAL REFORMS DURING MODERN PERIOD

Atmiya Sabha

- Started in 1815 in Kolkata(then Calcutta) by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to make reforms in the Hindu society.

Wahabi Movement

- From 1820-1828 in Rohilkhand by Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly.
- Popularized the teachings of Waliullah; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

- Established in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta. It emphasized on human dignity & criticized social evils as Sati.

Young Bengal Movement (1826-1832)

- Established in Calcutta by Henry Vivian Derozio.
- Opposed vices in the society; believed in truth, freedom & reason; social reform.

Dharma Sabha

- Dharma Sabha was formed in 1830 in Calcutta by Raja Radhakant Deb.
- The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Henry Derozio.

Kuka/ Namdhari Movement (1872)

- Started by Bhai Balak Singh & Baba Ram Singh in NWFP & Ludhiana.
- Spread the true spirit of Sikhism & opposed to all caste distinctions.

Prarthana Samaj

- Established by Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 at Bombay.
- Reforming Hindu religious thought & practice in the light of modern knowledge.

Indian Reform Association

- The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as president at Calcutta.
- Create public opinion against child marriages & for legalizing the Brahmo form of (Civil) marriage.
- Promote the intellectual & social service.

Arya Samaj

- Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875 at Bombay to reform Hindu religion in North India.

Theosophical Society

- Founded in 1875 at New York by Madame HP Blavatsky and Col. H S Olcott.
- Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions of Hinduism, Deccan Zoroastrianism & Buddhism.

Deccan Education Society

- Founded in 1884 by M G Ranade at Pune.
- To contribute to the cause of education & culture in Western India.

Seva Sadan

- Established by Behramji & Malabari in 1885 at Bombay.
- Campaign against child marriages & enforced widowhood & care for socially exploited women.

Ramakrishna Mission

- Swami Vivekananda started Ramakrishna Mission in 1887 at Calcutta.
- To carry on humanitarian relief & social work.

Indian National Social Conference(The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress)

- Established by M G Ranade and Raghunath Rao in 1887 at Bombay.
- To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms. The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

- Established in 1902 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Varanasi.
- Organization of the orthodox Hindus, also known as Sanatandharmis, to counter the teachings of the Arya Samaj.

The Servants of India Society

- The Servants of India Society was established by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 at Bombay.
- To work for social reforms & train "national missionaries for the service of India".

Poona Seva Sadan

- Founded by G K Devadhar & Ramabai Ranade in 1909 at Pune.
- Establish institutions for the economic uplift & useful employment of women.

The Indian Women's Association

- Founded by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1917 at Madras.
- Work for uplift of Indian women & "to secure a larger a free & fuller life for them".

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMS/ORGANIZATION

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement

- Started in 1929 in North Western Frontier Provinces under leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.

Deoband Movement

- (A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband Saharanpur, UP)

- Mohd. Qasim Nanautavi & Rashid Ahmad Gagothi started Deoband Movement in 1867.
- Improve the spiritual & moral conditions of India Muslim.

Aligarh Movement

- Started in 1875 at Aligarh by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Liberalization of Indian Islam & modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform & modern education.

Ahmadiya Movement

- Started in 1889-90 at Faridkot by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.
- Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy & spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.

Lower Caste Movements

Satya Shodhak Samaj

- Jyotiba Phule established in 1873 at Maharashtra.
- Opposed to untouchability, Brahmin domination, belief in social equality & uplift of the lower castes by educating them.

Aravippuram Movement

- Shri Narayan Guru started Aravippuram Movement in 1888 at Aravippuram, Kerala.
- Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination & worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes temples.

Bahujan Samaj

- Established by Mukundrao Patil in 1910 in Satara, Maharashtra.
- Opposed to exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste people. Brahmins, landlords, merchants & moneylenders.

Depressed Classes Society

- Established in 1924 by Dr B R Ambedkar in Bombay.
- To propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus & untouchables. Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes.

Self-Respect Movement

- E.V. Ramaswami started Self-Respect Movement in 1925 at Madras (Tamil Nadu).
- Anti-Brahmin & Hindu Orthodoxy radical movement, advocated, weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

- Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 at Pune, Maharashtra.

- Organization for removal of untouchability & social discriminations against untouchables & other lower castes. Provide medical, educational & technical facilities to untouchables.

Important battles fought in India

Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C.)— The Paurava king Porus was defeated by Alexander the Great. But the valour of Porus impressed Alexander & he returned his kingdom to him.

Battle of Kalinga (261 B.C.)— Ashoka defeated Kalinga king. After this war Ashoka embraced Buddhism & preached it during the rest of his life.

Battle of Chhandwar (1194 A.D.)— Mohammed Ghori defeated Jayachandra of Kannauj.

First Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D.)— Babur (Mughal Dynasty) defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.

Battle of Talikota (1564- 65 A.D.)— Alliance between Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar & Golconda under Hussain Nizam Shah defeated Ram Raja of Vijayanagar Empire.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) —Between the Sultanate of Mysore & the East India Company. British were defeated.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782 A.D.)- Fought between the British East India Company & Maratha Empire in India. Maratha defeated English forces ended with Treaty of Salbai. All the territories occupied by the British after the treaty of Purandar were given back to the Marathas.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 A.D.)— Alliance between Haider Ali, the Nizam & the Marathas was formed. They defeated the English. Hyder Ali became the master of Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790- 92 A.D.)—Fought between the English & Tipu Sultan (Son of Hyder Ali). Tipu Sultan was compelled to sign the Treaty of Seringapatam.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 A.D.)— The British forces (Under Arthur Wellesley) defeated & killed Tipu Sultan.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805 A.D.)—Fought between English & the Marathas. British defeated Marathas & annexed Tanjore, Surat & Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818 A.D.)- Fought between English (Governor General Hastings) & the Marathas. British defeated Marathas. Formal end of the Maratha empire.

First Battle of Tarain (1191)-This battle was fought at Tarain near Thaneswar. Prithviraj of Chauhan Dynasty defeated the Mohammad of Ghori.

Second Battle of Tarain(1192)-It was fought at same Tarain battlefield as in the first Tarain battle. This was fought by Mohammad Ghori against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. This time Prithvi Raj was defeated.

Battle of Khanwa(17 March 1527)--Rajputs under Rana of Mewar Rana Sanga, were defeated by Babur of Farghana. Rana Sanga was brutally wounded in the battlefield.

Battle of Chausa (7 June 1539)--Sher Shah defeated the Mughals, but Humayun, the king escaped by crossing over the river.

Battle of Kanauj (17 May 1540)--Sher Shah won against Humayun. Occupied only Agra city.

Battle of Panipat(5 November 1556)--Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) was defeated by Mughals under Akbar.

Battle of Haldighati(1576)--This was started between Akbar & Rana of Mewar Pratap. Mughals won. But Rana did not accept Mughal sovereignty.

First Carnatic War(1745-48)--This war was fought by British & French armies. French occupied Madras, later returned it to British.

Second Carnatic War(1749-54)--French army under the of Duplex fought with British & British won. In 1755 they made a provisional treaty.

Third Carnatic War(1756-63)--In 1758 French occupied Fort Saint David. But defeated at Wandiwash (1760). Britishers won.

Battle of Plassey (June-1757)--British Army under the command of Robert Clive fought with Bengal Nawab Siraz-ud-daula & British won & Mir Jafar was made Nawab. Siraz-ud-daula was hanged.

Battle of Buxar(1764)--British army under the command of Major Munro defeated the combined army of Mir Kasim nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah nawab of Awadh, Shah Alam, Mughal emperor.

First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826) Fought between English East India Company & Burma. Ended in a British East India Company victory.

First Anglo-Afghan war (1839-42 A.D.)- British defeated Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad.

Battle of Chillianwala (1849 A.D.)— English East India Company under Lord Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs (under Sher Singh).



Questions

Q1. Name the Rig Vedic god who is believed to be the upholder of the “Rita” or cosmic order.

- (a) Agni
- (b) Soma
- (c) Indra
- (d) Varuna

Q2. To whom is the Gayatri Mantra dedicated?

- (a) Savitri (A solar deity)
- (b) Surya (Sun)
- (c) Soma (God of the intoxicating juice)
- (d) Maruts (Storm Gods)

Q3. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by

- (a) Vakil
- (b) Diwan
- (c) Qazis
- (d) Mansabdars

Q4. Which Rajput dynasty had not surrendered to Akbar?

- (a) Pratihara
- (b) Sisodiya
- (c) Rathor
- (d) Parmar

Q5. Which of the following was not one of the cardinal principles of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha?

- (a) Truthfulness
- (b) Non-Violence
- (c) Fearlessness
- (d) Abstinence

Q6. When King George V and Queen of India visited India, a magnificent Durbar was held at?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Madras

Q7. Motilal Nehru presided over the Congress Session of 1919 held at-

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Bombay

Q8. Among the four dynasties listed below, which one minted most coins made of lead?

- (a) Mauryas
- (b) Satvahanas
- (c) Western Kshatrapas
- (d) Guptas

Q9. Which of the following dynasties patronised the famous Kailash temple at Ellora?

- (a) Vakataka
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Early Chalukya
- (d) Rastrakuta

Q10. Kailasa Temple, one of the largest monolithic structures, is in

- (a) Ajanta Caves
- (b) Elephanta Caves
- (c) Ellora Caves
- (d) Nalanda Caves

Q11. The temples known as the Seven Pagodas had been built by the

- (a) Pallavas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Hoysalas
- (d) Chalukyas

Q12. Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with the aspects of

- (a) Political policies
- (b) Religious life
- (c) Social life
- (d) None of these

Q13. Pulakesin II was the most famous ruler of?

- (a) Cholas
- (b) Chalukyas
- (c) Pallavas
- (d) Satavahanas

Q14. During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shershah Suri

Q15. The Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of-

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Q16. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as-

- (a) Faujdar
- (b) Mansabdar
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Amin

Q17. With reference to India Freedom struggle which one among the following events occurred earliest?

- (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (b) Lucknow Pact
- (c) Cripps Mission Proposals
- (d) August Offer

Q18. The basic defect of the Lucknow Pact was—

- (a) It was an agreement purely based on the bond of common hatred of the foreign rule
- (b) It was based on the wrong notion that Hindus and Muslims formed separate communities
- (c) It was a marriage of convenience without a pontiff
- (d) It was a pact between powerless potentates

Q19. Which of the following statements are not true of the Home Rule Movement?

- I. The demand was for self-government and not complete independence.
 - II. The movement included promoting political education to build a base for self-government
 - III. It did not achieve much impact or popularity.
 - IV. The movement was the part of the Congress activity.
- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) III and IV
 - (d) IV and I

Q20. Ghatotkacha (who ruled in the years 290–305 B.C.) was a king from which dynasty?

- (a) Gupta Dynasty
- (b) Kanva Dynasty
- (c) Shunga Dynasty
- (d) Maurya Dynasty

Q21. Indus Valley Civilization was a _____ age civilization.

- (a) Silver
- (b) Tin
- (c) Gold
- (d) Bronze

Q22. The veda which deals with the rituals is known as _____.

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Q23. The capital of the Mauryan Kingdom was located at _____

- (a) Pataliputra
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Lumbini
- (d) Gaya

Q24. Aurangzeb (1658–1707 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (a) Nanda
- (b) Mughal
- (c) Maurya
- (d) Haryanka

Q25. In Akbar's regime, ____ was the military head.

- (a) Sultan Ahmed Fawad
- (b) Suri Moja
- (c) Mir Khaas
- (d) Mir Bakshi

Q26. Who pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shivaji
- (d) Bajirao Peshwa

Q27. Who was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar?

- (a) Raja Todar Mal
- (b) Man Singh I
- (c) Birbal
- (d) Tansen

Q28. Indian National Congress split for the first time in its session at -

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Surat
- (d) Lahore

Q29. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Sabarmati Ashram
- (b) Sevagram Ashram
- (c) Vishwa Bharti
- (d) Phoenix Ashram

Q30. Who among the following did Gandhiji regard as his political Guru?

- (a) Mahadev Desai
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q31. The first inscription evidence of Satipratha has been found from

- (a) Eran
- (b) Junagarh
- (c) Mandsaur
- (d) Sanchi

Q32. The King Kanishka held a great Buddhist Council under whose presidentship?

- (a) Asvaghosha
- (b) Sangharaksha
- (c) Nagasena

Q33. Charaka was the famous court physician of

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Pushyamitra
- (c) Chandragupta
- (d) Ashoka

Q34. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from

- (a) Indian
- (b) Muhammadans
- (c) Hindus
- (d) Foreign visitors

Q35. Where did Rigvedic Aryans live in India?

- (a) Northern India
- (b) All over India
- (c) Eastern part of India
- (d) Sapta Sindhu area

Q36. Consider the following statements regarding Freedom Movement:

I. The Congress was split into two factions at its Surat Session in 1907.

II. Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the festivals of Ganapati and Shivaji in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country.

III. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested in connection with Alipore bomb case.

Which of these statements(s) is/are correct?

- (a) III only
- (b) I and II
- (c) II and III
- (d) I, II and III

Q37. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Partition of Bengal - 1905
- (b) Foundation of Muslim League - 1906
- (c) Surat Split - 1907
- (d) Transfer of India's Capital from Calcutta to Delhi - 1909

Q38. Who was the first editor of the Jugantar?

- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Jatindra Nath Mukherjee
- (d) Bhupendranath Dutta

Q39. When was the Muslim league established?

- (a) 1904
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1910
- (d) 1915

Q40. Which one of the following scholars was given the title of Amir-i-Akhbar by Humayun?

- (a) Jauhar
- (b) Mirza Haidar Daughlat
- (c) Abdul Wahid
- (d) Khondamir

Q41. The famous 'Jama-Masjid' of Delhi was built by

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

Q42. Megasthenes "Indica" deals with the history of the

- (a) Guptas
- (b) Satavahanas
- (c) Cholas
- (d) Mauryas

Q43. Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?

- (a) Alamgir II
- (b) Shah Alam II
- (c) Akbar II
- (d) Bahadur Shah II

Q44. Which of the following ladies wrote an historical account during the Mughal period?

- (a) Gulbadan Begum
- (b) Jahanara
- (c) Roshanara
- (d) Asmat Begum

Q45. One of the greatest painters of Akbar's court whom he employed as mint officer was

- (a) Basawan
- (b) Keshav
- (c) Mukund
- (d) Daswant

Q46. Which one of the following leaders belonged to the Extremist wing of the Congress?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) G.K. Gokhle
- (d) S.N. Banerjee

Q47. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Allahabad

Q48. Battle of Kannauj was fought in the year _____?

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1540
- (d) 1857

Q49. The Buddha has been eulogized as an ocean of wisdom and compassion in

- (a) Buddha-Charita
- (b) Jataka tales
- (c) Amarakosha
- (d) The Light of Aisa

Q50. The Digambaras and Shvetambaras differ primarily with regard to their

- (a) Choice of god
- (b) Totally different philosophy
- (c) Dress
- (d) Rituals



Solution:

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. One of the oldest gods in Hindu mythology, Varuna was originally a creator and the ruler of the sky. In the Vedas—the sacred texts of ancient India—he was a supreme, all-knowing deity who enforced the laws of the universe and human morality. He is upholder of the 'Rita' or Cosmic order.

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Gayatri Mantra, also known as the Savitri mantra, is a highly revered mantra from the Rig Veda, dedicated to Savitri, the Sun deity.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. During Mughal rule, Qazi had a bigger role in the judiciary system in the state and he held the court and gave justice. The officials of the judiciary system were the same but the time and territory and nature of the Emperor were changed.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Sisodia are an Indian Rajput clan, who claim Suryavanshi lineage. A dynasty belonging to this clan ruled over the kingdom of Mewar in Rajasthan. Sisodiya doesn't surrender to akbar.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Abstinence was not one of the cardinal principles of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Delhi Durbar meaning "Court of Delhi", was an Indian imperial style mass assembly organised by the British at Coronation Park, Delhi, India, to mark the succession of an Emperor or Empress of India. The 1911 Durbar was the only one that a sovereign, George V, attended.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Congress session of 1919 held at Amritsar which is presided by Motilal Nehru.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Satavahanas produced coins in lead, copper, potin, brass, bronze and silver. The earliest and the majority of the Satavahana coins are made of lead.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ellora is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple caves complexes in the world, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Maharashtra, India. The site presents monuments and artwork of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism from the 600-1000 CE period patronised by Rastrakuta.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kailasa temple is one of the largest rock-cut ancient Hindu temples located in Ellora, Maharashtra, India. A megalith carved out of one single rock, it is considered one of the most remarkable cave temples in India because of its size, architecture and sculptural treatment.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Seven Pagodas" has served as a nickname for the south Indian city of Mahabalipuram temple which is built by pallava king Narasimhavarman II. It is a shore temple on the Bay of Bengal.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. It is authored by Kautilya.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Pulakesin II, was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. During his reign, the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan. He defeated Harsha near Narmada when he tried to extend his rule in south India.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tobacco in India is introduced by Portuguese during the reign of Akbar

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of Iltutmish.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. For the convenience of administration each province in Mughal period was divided into a number of administrative units called Sarkars. The Faujdar was the chief executive and military officer of the Sarkar. His chief duty was to maintain peace and enforce laws and regulations passed by the Emperor in the district.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- Lucknow Pact -1916
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact-1931
- August Offer -1940
- Cripps Mission -1942

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lucknow Pact (December 1916) agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah; it was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on Dec. 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The movement lasted around two years between 1916–1918 and is believed to have set the stage for the independence movement under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G Tilak.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. King Ghatotkacha Gupta was the second ruler of the Guptadynasty. He ruled from 280 AD – 319 AD. King Ghatotkacha, was a pre-imperial king of Northern India. He was the son of Maharaja Sri Gupta, the founder of Gupta Dynasty.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), or Harappa Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) mainly in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as Yajurveda. Rigveda is collection of hymns.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Maurya Empire when first founded by Chandragupta Maurya c. 320 B.C.E. The capital of the Mauryan Kingdom was located at Pataliputra.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aurangzeb (4 November 1618 – 3 March 1707) was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707.

S25. Ans.(d)

Sol. During Akbar regime, Mir Bakshi was head of military department.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shivaji pioneered the guerrilla warfare methods.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Man Singh I was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Indian National Congress (INC) which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups (in the year 1907) mainly by extremists and moderates at the Surat Session of the Congress.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Visva-Bharati University is a public central government funded university located in Santiniketan, West Bengal. It was founded by Rabindranath Tagore who called it Visva-Bharati, which means the communion of the world with India.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gandhiji regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. Eran is an ancient Indian historical city in Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh state. One of the earliest Sati Pillars of India was found in Eran dated 510 AD during Gupta Era. This was discovered by General Alexander Cunningham in 1874- 1875 A.D.

S32. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD under the patronage of Kushan king Kanishka and the president of this council was Vasumitra, with Ásvaghosa as his deputy. This council distinctly divided the Buddhism into 2 sects Mahayan & Hinayan.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charaka was one of the father contributors to Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is famous for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita. He was a famous court physician in kanishka period.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jizya tax was introduced by Islamic ruler Qutb-ud-din-Aibak. They imposed it on non-Muslims (like Zoroastrians and Hindus) to pay for their security in Islamic areas.

S35. Ans.(d)

Sol. The entire region including Afghanistan, Swat Valley, Punjab and Indo-Gangetic watershed has been referred in Rig-Veda once as the Sapta Sindhava or Sapta Sindhu.

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Congress was split into two extremists and moderates in Surat Session in 1907. Bal Gangadhar Tilak revived the Ganpati Festival in 1892 and Shivaji festival in 1894 in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country. The British Government arrested Sri Aurobindo and many young revolutionaries in relation to Alipore bomb case in 1908.

S37. Ans.(d)

Sol. On 12 December 1911, during the Delhi Durbar, George V, then Emperor of India, along with Queen Mary, his Consort, made the announcement that the capital to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jugantar was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. A political weekly, it was founded in March 1906 and served as the propaganda organ for the nascent revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti that was taking shape in Bengal at the time. Bhupendranath Dutt served as the editor of the newspaper till his arrest in 1907.

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. The All-India Muslim League was a political party in British India. It was founded at Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh), in the Bengal Presidency, in 1906. It was a driving force behind the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state on the Indian subcontinent.

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. Khondamir or Hondermir was a Persian Islamic scholar born in Herat, in 880 AH or 1475 CE, a grandson and successor to noted historian Mirkhond. He was given the title of Amir-i-Akhbar by Humayun.

S41. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Masjid-i Jahān-Numā, commonly known as the Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan between 1644 and 1656. The mosque was completed in 1656 AD with three great gates, four towers and two 40 m high minarets constructed of strips of red sandstone and white marble.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes. The original book is now lost, but its fragments have survived in later Greek and Latin works.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. Akbar II sent Ram Mohan Roy as an ambassador to Britain and gave him the title of Mughal envoy to the Court of St. James, conferring on him the title of Raja.

S44. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gulbadan Begum (1523-1603) was a Perso-Turkic Princess, the daughter of Emperor Babur. She is most known as the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her brother, Humayun.

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Mughal paintings during the Mughal period of Akbar holds special importance. The important painters in the court of Akbar were Basawan, Daswant, etc and Daswant was employed as mint officer.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Early Nationalists failed to attain their objectives, giving rise to another group of leaders known as Assertive or Extremist Nationalists. The most prominent leaders of the Assertive Nationalists were Aurobindo Ghosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, who are known collectively as the Lal-Bal-Pal trio.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year 1540.

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. Buddha has been eulogized as an Ocean of Wisdom and Compassion in Amarakosha. The Amarakosha is a thesaurus of Sanskrit written by the ancient Indian scholar Amarasimha.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Digambara monks do not wear any clothes. Svetambara "white-clad" is a term describing its ascetic's practice of wearing white clothes.

