

ANCIENT INDIA

PRE-HISTORY

- ⇒ Recent reported artefacts from Bori in Maharashtra suggest the appearance of human beings in India around 1.4 million years ago.
- ⇒ Their first appearance to around 3000 BC, humans used only stone tools for different purposes. This period is, therefore known as the Stone Age.
- ⇒ Has been divided into Paleolithic age, Mesolithic age and Neolithic age.

THE PALEOLITHIC AGE (Old Stone) (500,00 BC – 8000 BC)

- ⇒ In India it developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age.
- ⇒ The people of this age were food gathering people who lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- ⇒ 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 of this phase
- ⇒ It has been pointed out that Paleolithic men belonged to the Negrito race.
- ⇒ The sites are found in the valleys of Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers
- ⇒ Tools have been found in AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bhopal and Chhota Nagpur plateau.
- ⇒ Hunting & gathering

THE MESOLITHIC ERA (8000 BC – 6000 BC)

- ⇒ Hunting & fishing
- ⇒ The characteristic tools of the Mesolithic Age are known as Microliths – pointed crescentic blades, scrapers, etc, all made of stone.

THE NEOLITHIC ERA (6000 BC – 1000 BC)

- ⇒ Neolithic men cultivated land and grew fruits and corn like ragi and horse gram. They domesticated cattle, sheep and goat.
- ⇒ They knew about making fire and making pottery, first by hand and then by potter's wheel. They also painted and decorated their pottery.

CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD

- ⇒ The end of the Neolithic Period saw the use of metals of which copper was the first. A culture based on the use of stone and copper

arrived. Such a culture is called Chalcolithic which means the stone-copper phase.

- ⇒ The Chalcolithic people used different types of pottery of which black and red pottery was most popular. It was wheel made and painted with white line design.
- ⇒ They venerated the mother goddess and worshiped the bull.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- ⇒ The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization thriving along the Indus River and the Ghaggar-Hakra River in what is now Pakistan and north-western India.
- ⇒ Among other names for this civilization is the Harappan Civilization, in reference to its first excavated city of Harappa.
- ⇒ An alternative term for the culture is Saraswati-Sindhu Civilization, based on the fact that most of the Indus Valley sites have been found at the Hakra-Ghaggar River.
- ⇒ R.B. Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa (on Ravi) in 1921. R.D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro or Mound of the Dead' (on Indus) in 1922.
- ⇒ Harappan Civilization forms part of the proto history of India and belongs to the bronze age.
- ⇒ According to radio-carbon dating, it spread from the year 2500-1750 BC
- ⇒ Copper, bronze, silver, gold were known but not iron.
- ⇒ Specialized in 1. Town planning, Architecture, Craftsmanship. 2. Burnt brick building 3. Urban culture.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

- ⇒ Major sites in Pakistan are Harappa (on Ravi in W. Punjab) Mohenjodaro (on Indus), Chanhu-Daro (Sindh), etc. In India, major sites are Lothal, Rangpur and Surkotda(Gujarat), Kalibangan(Rajasthan), Banwali(Hissar), and Alamgirpur(Western UP).
- ⇒ Largest and the latest site in India is Dholavira in Gujarat. Dr. J.P. Joshi and Dr. R.S. Bisht were involved in it.

TOWN PLANNING

- ⇒ Elaborate town-planning. It followed the Grid System. Roads were well cut, dividing the town into large rectangular or square blocks. Lamp posts at intervals indicate the existence of street lighting.
- ⇒ Used burnt bricks of good quality as the building material.
- ⇒ The towns were divided into 2 parts: Upper part or Citadel and Lower Part.

ECONOMIC LIFE

AGRICULTURE

- ⇒ Grew wheat, barley, rai, peas, sesamum, mustard, rice (in Lothal), cotton, dates, melon, etc. The Indus people were the first to produce cotton.
- ⇒ Domesticated animals on large scale. Besides the cattle, cats and dogs were domesticated. Horse wasn't in regular use but elephant was.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

- ⇒ Well-knit external and internal trade. There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was carried through Barter System.
- ⇒ 16 was the unit of measurement (16, 64, 160, 320).
- ⇒ Raw materials for these came from different sources: gold from N. Karnataka, silver and lapis lazuli from Afghanistan and Iran, copper from Khetri and Baluchistan, etc.
- ⇒ Bead making factory existed in Chanhudaro and Lothal. They were items of export.
- ⇒ The inland transport was done with bullock carts.
- ⇒ The standard Harappa seal was a square or oblong plaque made of steatite stone. The primary purpose of the seal was probably to mark the ownership of property, but they may have also served as amulets.

ART AND CRAFT

- ⇒ The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age.
- ⇒ Bronze was made by mixing tin and copper. Tools were mostly made of copper and bronze. For making bronze, copper was obtained from Khetri in Rajasthan and from Baluchistan and tin from Afghanistan.
- ⇒ The Harappans were also an expert bead makers.
- ⇒ Potter's wheel was in use. Their pottery was red or black pottery. Played dice games.
- ⇒ The most impressive of the figurines in perhaps the bronze image of the famous dancing girl (identified as devadasi), found at Mohenjodaro.
- ⇒ Harappan Seals made of terracotta

RELIGIOUS LIFE

- ⇒ Main object of worship was the Mother Goddess. But the upper classes preferred a god, nude with two horns, much similar to Pasupati Siva.
- ⇒ Pashupatinath represented male deity.
- ⇒ No temple has been found, though idolatry, was practiced.

- ⇒ In Harappa, there is one place where evidence of coffin burial is there.

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 and left to right in the second line. This style is called 'Boustrophedon'.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- ⇒ There is no clear idea of the political organization of the Indus Valley people. Perhaps they were more concerned with commerce and they were possibly ruled by a class of merchants.
- ⇒ Also, there was an organization like a municipal corporation to look after the civic amenities of the people.

IMPORTANT HARAPPAN SITES

Harappa

Excavations at the site have led to following specific findings:

- two rows of six granaries with brick platforms; 12 granaries together had the same area as the Great Granary at Mohenjodaro
- evidence of coffin-burial and cemetery 'H' culture (two antelopes and the hunter) on a postherd from a cemetery have been discovered.
- Single-room barrack

Mohenjo-daro (Mound of the Dea)

Some of the specific finding during the excavations of Mohenjodaro include;

- a college, a multi-pillared assembly hall;
- the Great bath-(the most important public place of the city);
- a large granary (the largest building of Mohenjo-daro);
- evidence of direct trade contact with Mesopotamia;
- a bronze dancing girl
- a bearded man; and
- a seal with a picture suggesting Pashupati Mahadev

Kalibangan

A ploughed field was the most important discovery of the early excavations.

- Bones of camel

Lothal

Lothal was an important trade centre of the Harappan culture. Each section was built on a wide platform of unripe bricks.

- i) remains of rice husk (the only other Harappan city where the rice husk has been found is Rangpur, near Ahmedabad);
- ii) an artificial dockyard;
- iii) evidence of horse from a doubtful terracotta figurine.
- iv) Practice of fire culture
- v) evidence of double burial (burying a male and a female in a single grave);
- vi) evidence of a game similar to modern day chess;
- vii) Dhoravira – Terracotta replica of a plough

Chanhu-daro

- ⇒ Excavations at Chanhu-daro have revealed three different cultural layers from lowest at the top being Indus culture, the Jhukar culture and the Jhangar culture.
- ⇒ The site is specially important for providing evidences about different Harappan factories.
- ⇒ Bead makers shop

Alamgirpur

- ⇒ Alamgirpur is considered the eastern boundary of the Indus culture.

Kot-Diji

- ⇒ Kot Diji is known more as a pre-Harappan site. It gives the impression of a pre-Harappan fortified settlement.

Amri

- ⇒ A spectacular feature of Amri is that it gives the impression of existence of transitional culture between pre and post-harappan culture.
- ⇒ Important findings at Amri include the actual remains of rhinoceros; traces of Jhangar culture in late or declining Harappan phase and fire altars.

Ropar

- ⇒ Buildings at Ropar were made mainly of stone and soil.

Banwali

- ⇒ Situated in Hissar district of Haryana, Banwali has provided two phases of culture during its excavations; the pre-Harappan (Phase I) and the Harappan (Phase II).
- ⇒ Though Phase II belonged to the Harappan period, chess-board or grid pattern of town

planning was not always followed as in other Harappan sites.

- ⇒ An inscription comprising 10 large sized signs of the harappan script.

Surkotada

- ⇒ Situated in Kutch (Bhuj) district of Gujarat and excavated by J.P. Joshi in 1972, Surkotada was an important fortified Harappan settlement.
- ⇒ The site is important particularly because it has provided the first actual remains of horse bones.

Suktagendor

- ⇒ Suktagendor, situated in Sindh (Pakistan), was an important coastal town of the Indus civilisation.

VEDIC PERIOD : THE ARYANS

- ⇒ The Central Asian theory, given by Max Muller, is the most accepted one.
- ⇒ It states that the Aryans were semi-nomadic pastoral people and originated from area around the Caspian Sea in Central Asia.
- ⇒ Entered India probably through the Khyber Pass (in Hindukush Mountains) around 1500 BC.
- ⇒ The holy book of Iran 'Zend Avesta' indicates entry of Aryans to India via Iran.
- ⇒ Central place Theory – Christaller
- ⇒ (Ancient period) Ratnakara – Indian Ocean

EARLY VEDIC OR RIG VEDIC PERIOD REGION

- ❖ The Aryans first settled in India is called the 'Land of Seven Rivers or Sapta Sindhava' (The Indus and its five tributaries and the Saraswati)

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- ❖ Monarchical form, tribe was known as Jan and its king as Rajan.
- ❖ Many clans (Vish) formed a tribe. The basic social unit was the Kula or the family and Kulapa was the head of the family.
- ❖ The king was assisted by a number of officers of which purohita was the most important. Next important functionary was the Senani (leader of the army), although there was no regular or standing army.
- ❖ There was no regular revenue system and the kingdom was maintained by the voluntary tribute (Bali) of his subjects and the booty won in battle.
- ❖ Villages were headed by Gramini who used to represent village in sabha and samiti. Later, Gramini was handed over the charge of Vrajapati also (an officer who enjoyed authority over the pasture ground)
- ❖ Bali – Early Aryan tax

SOCIAL LIFE

- ⇒ They settled among the dark aboriginals, the Aryans seem to have laid greater stress than before on purity of blood, and class divisions hardened, to exclude those dasas who had found a place in the Aryan society and those Aryans who had intermarried with the dasas and adopted their ways.
- ⇒ The term Varna was used for color, the Aryans being fair, the dasas dark.
- ⇒ The family was patriarchal in nature.
- ⇒ Women enjoyed equal power with men. Marriage was usually monogamous and indissoluble, but there are few instances of

polyandry, levirate and widow-marriage. There are no examples of child-marriage.

- ⇒ Aryans were fond of soma, sura, food and dresses.
- ⇒ Iron plough – Vedic period
- ⇒ B.G. Tilak - Arctic region as the Original home of Aryans.

ECONOMY

- ⇒ Copper metal was first used by Vedic people.
- ⇒ Aryans followed a mixed economy-pastoral and agricultural – in which cattle played a predominant part.
- ⇒ Most of their wars were fought for cow (most important form of wealth).
- ⇒ Standard unit of exchange was cow. At the same time coins were also there (gold coins like Nishka, Krishnal and Satmana).
- ⇒ Gavyuti was used as a measure of distance and Godhuli as a measure of time.
- ⇒ Physicians were there called 'Bhishakas'.
- ⇒ The staple crop was 'yava', which meant barley.

RELIGION

- ⇒ Rig Veda contains hymns in honour of Gods.
- ⇒ The most important divinity was Indra who played the role of warlord (breaker of forts-Purandar, also associated with storm and thunder.)
- ⇒ Garments – Nivi, Paridhan & adhivasa
- ⇒ The second position was held by Agni (fire-god). He is considered as an intermediary between gods and men.
- ⇒ Varuna occupied the third position. He personified water and was supposed to uphold the natural order. He was ethnically the highest of all Rigvedic gods.
- ⇒ Soma was considered to be the god of plants. Maruts personified the storms. Some female, deities are also mentioned, like Aditi and Usha, who represented the appearance of dawn.
- ⇒ Didn't believe in erecting temples or idol worship. Worshipped in open air through yajnas.

LATER VEDIC PERIOD (Painted Grey Ware Phase)

REGION

- ⇒ They reveal that the Aryans expanded from Punjab over the whole of western Punjab over the whole of western UP covered by the Ganga-Yamuna doab.

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- ⇒ In the beginning, they cleared the land by burning; later with the use of iron tools which became common by 1000-800 BC

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- ⇒ A regular army was maintained for the protection of kingdom.

SOCIAL LIFE

- ⇒ The four fold division of society became clear-initially based on occupation, which later became hereditary: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (Warriors), Vaishyas (agriculturists, cattle-rearers, traders) and Shudras (servers of the upper three).
- ⇒ The institution of gotra appeared in this age first time. Gotra signified descent from common ancestors.
- ⇒ In this time also, Chariot racing was the main sport and gambling was the main pastime.

POTTERY

- ⇒ The later Vedic people used four types of pottery – black and red ware, black-slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware.

RELIGION

- ⇒ Order of Gods in importance 1. Prajapati 2. Rudra 3. Vishnu 4. Indra
- ⇒ Indra and Agni lost their importance. Prajapati (the creator) became supreme. Vishnu came to be conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.
- ⇒ Some of the social orders came to have their own deities, e.g. Pushan, responsible for well being of the cattle, became the god of the shudras.

THE VEDIC LITERATURE

Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads, Smritis, Vedangas, Dharsans, Upavedas, Epics.

THE VEDAS

- ⇒ The first three vedas are collectively known as 'Trayi' or 'trio'. Each veda is further divided into Samhitas.

(a) RIG VEDA

- ⇒ Oldest religious text in the world.
- ⇒ A collection of hymns.
- ⇒ Contains 1028 hymns (1017 + 11 valakhilyas) and is divided into 10 mandalas.
- ⇒ II to VII are the earliest mandalas, each of which is ascribed to a particular family of seers (rishis) – Gritsamada, Visvamitra, Vamadeva, Atri, Bharadvaj and Vashistha. IX is the compilation of 'Soma' hymns.

- ⇒ The X mandala contains the famous Purushsukta which explains that the 4 varnas (Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra) were born from the mouth, arms, thighs and feet of the creator, Brahma.
- ⇒ The third mandala contains the Gayatri Mantra (addressed to sun).
- ⇒ Saraswati is the deity river in Rig Veda.

(b) SAMA VEDA

- ⇒ Derived from the root 'Saman' i.e., 'melody'. It is a collection of melodies.
- ⇒ Contains 'Dhrupada Raga'.

(c) YAJUR VEDA

- ⇒ Deals with the procedure for the performance of sacrifices.
- ⇒ There are two main texts of Yajur veda: White Yajurveda (or Shukla Yajurveda) and Black Yajurveda (or Krishna Yajurveda). The former contains mantras and the latter has commentary in prose.

(d) ATHARVA VEDA

- ⇒ Contains charms spells & folk traditions.
- ⇒ Folk traditions of the Later Vedic Period
- ⇒ Divided into 20 kandas (books) and has 711 hymns – mostly dealing with magic (along with personal problems of people)
- ⇒ Socio-religious conditions of the people.

THE BRAHMANAS

- ⇒ They explain the hymns of the vedas in an orthodox manner.
 1. Rigveda : Kaushetki and Aitreya
 2. Yajurveda: Taitriya & Shatpatha
 3. Samveda: Panchvish & Jemineya
 4. Atharvaveda: Gopath
- ⇒ The most important is 'Shatapatha Brahmana' attached to Yajurveda, which is most exhaustive and important of all. It recommends 'One hundred Sacred Paths'.

THE ARANYAKAS

- ⇒ Called 'forest books', written mainly by the hermits living in the jungles for their pupils.
- ⇒ These are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas.
- ⇒ Deals with mysticism and philosophy. Opposed to sacrifice and emphasize 'Meditation'.

THE UPANISHADS

- ⇒ Philosophy – secret/esoteric doctrines.
- ⇒ The word means 'to sit down near someone' and denotes a student sitting near his guru to learn.
- ⇒ Called Vedanta (the end of the vedas) firstly because they denote the last phase of the

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Vedic Period and secondly, because they reveal the final aim of the vedas.

- ⇒ The main source of Indian philosophy.
- ⇒ There are 108 Upanishads.
- ⇒ They discuss the various theories of creation of the universe and define the doctrine of action (Karma)

SMRITIS

- ⇒ Explain rules and regulations in the Vedic life.
- ⇒ Main are Manusmriti, Naradsmriti, Yagyavalkyasmriti and Parasharsmriti.

VEDANGAS

- ⇒ Six Vedangas are Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Chhanda and Jyotisha.

DARSHANS

- ⇒ There are 6 schools of Indian philosophy known as Shad-Darshana.
- ⇒ These are given by 6 philosophers of Ancient India:
 - Nyaya (Analysis) Darshana : Gautama
 - Vaishesika Darshana : Kanada Rishi (referred atom as Kan/anu)
 - Sankhaya Darshana : Kapila
 - Yoga Darshana : Patanjali
 - Purva Mimansa : Jaimini
 - Uttara Mimansa : Badaryana or Vyasa (wrote Mahabharata, classified vedas, composed the puranas and also gave vedantic philosophy)

UPAVEDAS

There are four upavedas:

- ⇒ Dhanurveda (deals with art of warfare) (Upaveda of Yajur Veda).
- ⇒ Gandharvaveda (deals with art & music) (Upaveda of Sama Veda).
- ⇒ Shilpaveda (deals with architecture) (Upaveda of Atharva Veda)
- ⇒ Ayurveda (deals with medicine) (Upaveda of Rig Veda).

EPICS

Though the two epics – the Mahabharata and the Ramayana

- ⇒ The Mahabharata, attributed to Vyasa, is considered older than the Ramayana and describes the period from the tenth century BC to the fourth century AD. It is also called Jaisamhita and Satasahasri Samhita and has one lakh verses.
- ⇒ The Ramayana, attributed to Valmiki, has 24,000 verses. Its composition started in the fifth century BC and passes through five

stages; the fifth stage ended in the twelfth century AD.

- ⇒ Mahabharata 10 BC – 4 AD – Vyasa
- ⇒ Ramayana 5 Bc – 12 AD - Valmiki

RISE OF BRAHMANISM

- ⇒ Puranas or old stories (18 in no.) contain the popular myths of these times.

THE MAHAJANPADAS

- ⇒ In the sixth century BC onwards, the widespread use of iron in eastern UP and western Bihar created conditions for the formation of large territorial States.
- ⇒ The land between Himalayas & Narmada was divided into 16 independent states (MAHAJANPADAS)

GROWTH OF BUDDHISM & JAINISM

BUDDHISM

Buddhism stands for 3 pillars.

- ⇒ Buddha(Lights of Asia): its Founder
- ⇒ Dhamma : His Teachings
- ⇒ Sangha : Order of Buddhist monks and nuns.

THE BUDDHA

- ⇒ Also known as Sakyamuni or Tathagata
- ⇒ Born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Poornima Day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal.
- ⇒ Relics of Buddha are preserved in a stupa
- ⇒ The first human statues worshipped in India were those of Buddha
- ⇒ In Amarakosa → 'Buddha' – An ocean of wisdom and compassion.
- ⇒ 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.

THE DHAMMA

- ⇒ Buddha's preachings were mainly related to purity of thought & conduct.
- ⇒ According to Buddha, soul is a myth

THE SANGHA

- ⇒ Consists of monks Bhikshus or Shramanas and nuns.
- ⇒ Apart from Sangha, the worshippers were called Upasakas.

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

The monks gathered 4 times after the death of Buddha and the effect of these events had their effect on Buddhism.

FIRST COUNCIL: At Rajgriha, in 483 BC under the chairman ship of Mehakassaapa (King was Ajatshatru). Divided the teachings of Buddha into two Pitakas – Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka.

SECOND COUNCIL: At Vaishali, in 383 BC under Sabakami (King was Kalasoka). Followers divided into Sthavirmadins and 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 Ashwaghosa), Divided Buddhism into Mahayana and Hinayana sects.

BUDDHIST LITERATURE

- ⇒ In Pali language.
- ⇒ Buddhist scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as Tripitakas, i.e Three fold Basket.
- ⇒ Introduction of Buddhism into China by Kashyapa Matanga.
- ⇒ Nalanda – seat of Mahayana learning.
- ⇒ Gandhara school of art came into existence in Mahayana

VINAYA PITAKA

- ⇒ Rules of discipline in Buddhist monasteries.

SUTTA PITAKA

- ⇒ Largest, contains collection of Buddha's sermons.

ABHIDAMMA PITAKA

- ⇒ Explanation of the philosophical principles of the Buddhist religion.
- ⇒ Discuss problems of Metaphysics.

NOTES:

- ⇒ In Mahayana, idol worship is there.
- ⇒ Hinayana became popular in Magadha and Sri Lanka. It believed in Individual salvation and not in idol worship.

⇒ Apart from these 2, there is a third vehicle, called 'Vajrayana', which appeared in 8th century and grew rapidly in Bihar and Bengal.

- ⇒ Woman god as Tara.
- ⇒ Mahavansh and Deepvansh are the other Buddhist texts.
- ⇒ Jataks are the fables about the different births of Buddha.

CAUSES OF DECLINE OF BUDDHISM

- ⇒ It succumbed to the brahmanic rituals and ceremonies, such as idol worship, etc, which Buddhism had earlier denounced.
- ⇒ Revival of reformed Hinduism with the preaching of Shankaracharya from ninth century onwards.
- ⇒ Use of Sanskrit, the language of intellectuals, in place of Pali, the language of the common people.
- ⇒ Entry of women into Buddhist monasteries.
- ⇒ Attacks of Huna king Mihirkula in the sixth century and the Turkish invaders in the twelfth century AD.

JAINISM

- ⇒ Founded by Rishabhanath
- ⇒ 24 Tirthankaras (Prophets or Gurus), all Kshatriyas.
- ⇒ The 23rd Tirthankar Parshwanath (Emblem:Snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Banaras. (Non-injury, Non-lying, Non-stealing, Non-possession)
- ⇒ The 24th and the last Tirthankar was Vardhman Mahavira (Emblem: Lion)

VARDHMAN MAHAVIRA

- ⇒ He was born in Kundagram (Distt Muzaffarpur, Bihar) in 599 BC.
- ⇒ His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatrika clan. His mother was Trishla, sister of Lichchavi Prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- ⇒ In the 13th year of his asceticism (on the 10th of Vaishakha), outside the town of Jrimbhikgrama, he attained supreme knowledge (Kaivalya).
- ⇒ From now on he was called Jaina or Jitendriya and Mahavira and 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.

- ⇒ Bhadrabahu, who led the emigrants, insisted on the retention of the rule of nudity which Mahavira had established.
- ⇒ Sthulabhadra, the leader of the monks who remained in the north, allowed his followers to wear white garments, owing to the hardships and confusions of the famine.
- ⇒ Hence arose the two sects of the Jains, the Digambaras (sky-clad, i.e., naked) and the Svetambaras (white-clad)

TEACHINGS OF MAHAVIRA

- ⇒ Rejected the authority of the Vedas and do not attach any importance to the performance of sacrifices.
 - ⇒ He believed that every object, event the smallest particle, possesses a soul and is endowed with consciousness. That is why they observe strict non-violence.
 - ⇒ The Jains reject the concept of a Universal Soul or a Supreme Power as the creator or Sustainer of the universe.
 - ⇒ Jainism does not deny the existence of gods but refuses to give gods any important part in the universe scheme.
 - ⇒ Gods are placed lower than the Jina
 - ⇒ Attainment of salvation (moksha) by believing in penance and dying of starvation
- MAIN DIFFERENCE** between Jainism and Buddhism. – attribution of a soul to all beings & things.
- ⇒ Universal brotherhood (non-belief in caste system)

NOTES:

- ⇒ In Jainism, three Ratnas (Triratnas) are given and they are called the way to Nirvana.

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.

OTHER POINTS

- ⇒ Jainism reached the highest point in Chandragupta Maurya's time. It Kalinga, it was greatly patronized by Kharavela in the first century AD.
- ⇒ Jain literature is in Ardh-Magadhi and Prakrit dialects.

MAGADHA EMPIRE

BIMBISARA (544BC – 492BC)

- ⇒ Contemporary of Buddha.
- ⇒ His capital was Rajgir (Girivraja) He strengthened his position by matrimonial alliance with the ruling families of Kosala, Vaishali and Madra (3 wives),

AJATSHATRU (492 BC – 460 BC)

- ⇒ Kosala was ruled by Prasenajit at that time.
- ⇒ Buddha died during his reign; arranged the first Buddhist Council.

UDAYIN (460 – 444 BC)

He founded the new capital at Pataliputra, situated at the confluence of the Ganga & Son.

SHISHUNAGA DYNASTY

- ⇒ Founded by minister Shishunaga. He was succeeded by Kalasoka (II Buddhist council). Dynasty lasted for two generations only.
- ⇒ Greatest achievement was the destruction of power of Ayanti, ruled by Pradyota dynasty.

NANDA DYNASTY:

- ⇒ It is considered first of the non-Kshatriya dynasties.
- ⇒ Founder was Mahapadma Nanda.
- ⇒ He claimed to be the ekarat, the sole sovereign who destroyed all the other ruling princes.
- ⇒ Alexander attacked India in their reign.

CAUSES OF MAGADHA'S SUCCESS

- ⇒ The 2 capitals of Magadha, Rajgir and Patliputra, were situated at very strategic points.
- ⇒ First used elephants in wars.

NOTE:

Archaeologically, 6th century BC marks the beginning of NBPW phase (Northern Black Polished Ware) which was very glossy, shining type of pottery. This marked the beginning of Second Urbanization of India.

ALEXANDER'S INVASION

- ⇒ Alexander (356 BC – 323 BC) 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 Hydaspas (on banks of Jhelum) with Alexander, all other kings submitted meekly.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ Remained in India for 19 months and died in 323 BC at Babylon.
- ⇒ The effects of Alexander's invasion were indirect:
 - It exposed India to Europe, by opening up four distinct lines of communication, three by land and one by sea.
 - Due to cultural contact, a cosmopolitan school of art came up in Gandhara.

THE MAURYAN DYNASTY

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA (322-297 BC)

- ⇒ With the help of Chanakya, known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, he overthrew the Nandas & established the rule of the Maurya dynasty.
- ⇒ Seleucus Nicator was one of the generals of Alexander and after his death, had succeeded in gaining control of most of the Asiatic provinces. Chandragupta defeated him in 305 BC and was compelled to yield parts of Afghanistan to Chandragupta.
- ⇒ 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 and went to Sravanabelagola (near Mysore) with Bhadrabahu, where he died by slow starvation.
- ⇒ Vishakhadatta wrote a drama Mudrarakshasa (describing Chandragupta's enemy) & Debi Chandraguptam in sixth century AD.

BINDUSARA (297-273 BC)

- ⇒ Called Amitraghat by Greek writers.

- ⇒ Chandragupta 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. At the time of his death, almost the entire subcontinent came under the Mauryan rule. Greek Ambassador, Deimachos visited his court.

ASHOKA (269 – 232 BC)

- ⇒ Ashoka was appointed the Viceroy of Taxila and Ujjain by his father, Bindusara.
- ⇒ He was the first ruler to maintain direct contact with people through his inscription.
- ⇒ Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic and Greek. (James Prinsep first deciphered the inscriptions.)
- ⇒ Ashoka became the Buddhist under Upagupta.
- ⇒ Central point in his Dharma – Peace & Non-violence.
- ⇒ Shahabzadha Rock edict of Ashoka – Askals sway over western India.
- ⇒ Bull capital – Rampurva (Mauryan Art)

THE KALINGA WAR (261 BC, mentioned in XIII rock edict)

- ⇒ It changed his attitude towards life. Ashoka became a Buddhist after that.

ASPECTS OF ASHOKA'S REIGN

- ⇒ Ashok's empire was divided into provinces with a viceroy in each province. He established Dharmshalas, hospitals and Sarais throughout his kingdom.
- ⇒ He appointed Dharma Mahapatras to propagate dharma among various social groups including women.
- ⇒ He sent them to Ceylon, Burma (sent his son Mahindra & daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon) and other south-east Asian regions, notably Thailand.
- ⇒ Ashoka is called 'Buddhashakya & Ashok' in Maski edict and 'Dharmasoka' in Sarnath inscription. He was also known as 'Devanampiya' – beloved of the gods and 'Piyadassi' of pleasing appearance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAURYAN RULE

- ⇒ The emblem of the Indian Republic has been adopted from the 4-lion capital of the Ashokan pillar at Sarnath.
- ⇒ Universities of Taxila & Banaras are the gifts of this era.
- ⇒ Kautilya's Arthashastra, Bhadrabahu's Kalpa Sutra, Buddhist texts like the Katha Vatthu & Jain texts such as Bhagwati Sutra, Acharanga Sutra and Dasavakalik comprise some of the important literature of this era.

- ⇒ Saka era – began in 78 AD
- ⇒ Arthasastra is a book on principles & practices of statescraft.
- ⇒ Hiranya – revenue items was collected only in cash
- ⇒ Punch marked silver coins.

NOTES:

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

CENTRAL ASIAN CONTACT

1. THE INDO – GREEKS

- ⇒ A number of invasions took place around 200 BC. The first to invade India were the Greeks, who were also called the Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks (because they ruled Bacteria)
- ⇒ The most famous Indo – Greek ruler was Menander (165-145 BC), also known as Millinda. He had his capital of Sakala (modern Sialkot) in Punjab.
- ⇒ He was converted into Buddhism by Nagasena. The conversation between the two has been described in the Pali text, Milinda panho or ‘The Questions of Milinda’.
- ⇒ Greeks were the first to issue coins which can be definitely attributed to the kings, and also the first to issue gold coins in India.
- ⇒ They also introduced the practice of military governorship. The governors were called ‘Strategos’.
- ⇒ The Greek rule introduced features of Hellenistic art in the north-west frontier of India. Gandhara art was its best example.

2. THE SHAKAS OR SCYTHIANS (90 BC)

- ⇒ A King of Ujjain, who called himself Vikramaditya, defeated Shakas. An era

called the Vikram Samrat is reckoned from the event of his victory over the Shakas in 57 BC. (From this time onward, Vikramaditya became a coveted title)

- ⇒ The most famous Shaka ruler in India was Rudradaman I (AD 130-150). His achievements are highlighted in his Junagarh inscription. This inscription records in details the repairs of Sudrashana lake in Kathiwar. It is the first major inscription to be written in Sanskrit.

3. THE PARTHIANS

- ⇒ Originally, they lived in Iran, invaded at the beginning of Christian era, from where they moved to India.
- ⇒ The most famous Parthian King was Gondophernes (AD 19-45).

4. THE KUSHANS (45 AD)

- ⇒ Came from north central Asia near China.
- ⇒ Kanishka AD 78-144 was their most famous king.
- ⇒ He had two capitals first at Purushpur, near modern Peshawar and second at Mathura.
- ⇒ The first king to have the image of Lord Buddha inscribed on his coins.
- ⇒ He patronized the following persons.
- ⇒ Ashwaghosha (wrote Buddhacharita, which is the biography of Buddha and ‘Sutralankar’)
- ⇒ Nagarjuna (wrote ‘Madhyamik Sutra’)
- ⇒ Vasumitra (Chairman of fourth Buddhist Council)
- ⇒ Charak (a physician, wrote ‘Sasruta’)

Kanishka is known in history for two reasons:

1. He started an era in AD 78, which is now known as Saka era and is used by the Govt. of India.
 2. He extended his whole – hearted patronage to Mahayana Buddhism (Held the fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir)
- ⇒ The Gandhara school of art received royal patronage of the Kushans.
 - ⇒ Vikrama era = 3102 Bc , Kalachuri era – 248 AD
 - ⇒ Kali era – 3102 BC, Hijra era – 622 AD

IMPACTS OF CENTRAL ASIAN CONTACTS

- ⇒ Introduced the use of riding horse on a large scale. The Shakas And Kushans introduced turban, tunic, trousers and heavy long coats. They also brought in cap, helmet and boots which were used by warriors.
- ⇒ In the religious field, the Greek ambassador Heliodorus set up a pillar in honour of Vasudeva near Vidisa in M.P.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ The Kushan empire gave rise to several schools of art – Central Asian, Gandhara & Mathura.
- ⇒ Mathura produced beautiful images of Buddha, but it is also famous for the headless erect statue of Kanishka.
- ⇒ Vatsyayana wrote Kamasutra

KINGDOMS AFTER THE MAURYAS

THE SUNGA DYNASTY

- ⇒ Pushyamitra founded this dynasty. He performed two Ashwamedha sacrifices.
- ⇒ A Shunga king, Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidasa's Malavikagnimitram.
- ⇒ They were basically Brahmins. This period saw the revival of Bhagvatism.
- ⇒ Patanjali's classic Mahabhashya was written at this time.

THE KANVA DYNASTY

- ⇒ The founder of this short-lived dynasty was Vausdeva, who killed the last Sunga king, Devabhuti.

THE CHETIS OF KALINGA

- ⇒ The Hathigumpha inscription (near Bhubhaneshwar, Orissa) of Kharavela, the third ruler of the dynasty, gives information about the Chetis.
- ⇒ Kharavela pushed his kingdom beyond the Godavari in the South.
- ⇒ He was a follower of Jainism and patronized it to a great extent.

THE SATAVAHANAS OR THE ANDHRAS

- ⇒ They were the successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan & the central India.
- ⇒ Simuka is regarded as the founder of this dynasty. The most important king was Gautamiputra Satakarni (AD 106 - 130) who raised the power and prestige of Satavahanas to greater heights. He set up his capital at Raithan on the Godavari in Aurangabad dist.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF SATAVAHANAS

- ⇒ Mostly issued lead coins (apart from copper and bronze)
- ⇒ Satavahanas rulers called themselves Brahmins.
- ⇒ They also promoted Buddhism by granting land to the monks.
- ⇒ The two common religious constructions were the Buddhist temple that was called 'Chaitya' & the monasteries, which was called 'Vihara'. The most famous Chaitya is that of Karle in W. Deccan.

- ⇒ Started the practice of granting tax free villages to brahmanas & Buddhist monks.
- ⇒ The official language was Prakrit & the script was Brahmi, as in Ashokan times. One Prakrit text called Gathasattasai is attributed to a Satavahana king called Hala.

SANGAM AGE

THE PANDYAS

- ⇒ Their capital was Madurai
- ⇒ First mentioned by Megasthenes, who says that their kingdom was famous for pearls and was ruled by a woman.
- ⇒ The Pandya kings profited from trade with the Roman empire and sent embassies to the Roman emperor Augustus.

THE CHOLAS

- ⇒ The kingdom was called Cholamandalam or Coromondal. 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 CHERAS

- ⇒ Their capital was Vanji (also called Kerala country)
- ⇒ Greatest king was Senguttuvan, the Red Chera.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE 3 KINGDOMS

- ⇒ All the gathered information is based on Sangam literature.
- ⇒ Three sangams were held. The first Sangam was held at Madurai but its work has not survived. Its chairman was Agastya. The second Sangam was held at Kapatpuram. Its chairman was Tolkappiyar (author of Tolkappium). The third Sangam was held at Madurai. Its chairman was Nakkirar. It was the third Sangam from which covers the entire corpus of Sangam literature.
- ⇒ Silappadikaram by Ilango-Adigal (story of a married couple) and Manimekalai by Sattanar are the famous epics of this time.
- ⇒ Other books are Tolkappium by Tolkappiyar, Jivikachinthamani by Tiruthakkadevar and Kuroi (called the 'fifth veda' or the Bible of the Tamil Land) by Tiruvalluvar.

GUPTA DYNASTY

CHANDRAGUPTA – I (AD 319 - 335)

- ⇒ He enhanced his power & prestige by marrying Kumara Devi, princess of the Lichchavi clan of Nepal.
- ⇒ He acquired the title of Maharajadhiraj

SAMUDRAGUPTA (AD 335 - 375)

- ⇒ The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta's son & successor Samudragupta.
- ⇒ His court poet Harisena wrote a glowing account of the military exploits of his patron. In a long inscription at the Prayag Prashasti pillar at (Allahabad), the poet enumerated the people & countries that were conquered by Samudragupta.
- ⇒ Samudragupta believed in the policy of war and conquest and because of his bravery and general ship he is called the 'Napoleon' of India (by the historian V.A. Smith).
- ⇒ He assumed the titles of Kaviraj and Vikramanka.
- ⇒ Vasubandhu, a celebrated Buddhist scholar was his minister.
- ⇒ Though a follower of the brahmanical religion, he was tolerant of other faiths; Received a missionary from Meghavarman, the ruler of Sri Lanka, seeking his permission to build a Buddhist temple at Gaya, which he granted.

CHANDRAGUPTA –II (AD 380 - 413)

- ⇒ Took the title of Vikramaditya by defeating Rudrasimha III, a Kshatrap king of Ujjain. He also took the title of Simhavikrama.
- ⇒ He was the first ruler to issue silver coins. Also issued copper coins.
- ⇒ The iron pillar inscription, fixed near Qutabminar in Delhi mentions a king Chandra (considered by many as Chandragupta II only)
- ⇒ His court was adorned by celebrated nine gems (navratnas) including Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Varahmihir and 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).
- ⇒ In the last years of his reign, the peace and 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)

- ⇒ He faced Hunas effectively.
- ⇒ Restored Sudarshana lake.

NOTES:

Mihirkula was the most famous Huna king Hiuen Tsang mentions him as a fierce persecutor of Buddhism. He was defeated by Yashodharman (one of the feudatories of Guptas in Malwa)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GUPTA RULERS

ADMINISTRATION

- ⇒ The most important officers were Kumaramatyas.
- ⇒ They issued the largest number of gold coins in ancient India, which were called Dinars. Silver coins were called rupyakas.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ⇒ Vishti (forced labour) was there.
- ⇒ First instance of Sati took place at Eran, MP.
- ⇒ The practice of untouchability intensified. Fahien mentions that the Chandalas lived outside the village and were distanced by the upper class.
- ⇒ Nalanda (a university) was established as a Buddhist monastery during the reign of Kumara Gupta.

RELIGION

- ⇒ Bhagavad-Gita was written during this time only.
- ⇒ Bhagavatism centered around worshipping Vishnu or Bhagvat.
- ⇒ Idol worship became a common feature.
- ⇒ Vishnu temple at Deogarh (near Jhansi), a small temple near Sanchi and a brick temple at Bhitragaon (near Kanpur) belong to the Gupta architecture.

ART

- ⇒ Samudragupta is represented on his coins playing the lute (vina).
- ⇒ 2 mt high bronze image of Buddha belonging to the Mathura school (The Gandhara Buddha represents mask-like coldness, while the Buddha from the Mathura school imparts a feeling of warmth and vitality.
- ⇒ Buddha images of Bamiyan belonged to Gupta period.
- ⇒ Ajanta Paintings and paintings at Bagh, near Gwalior in MP, are of this time. They belong to the Buddhist art.

LITERATURE

- ⇒ Kalidas, 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, Malavilagnimitram, Raghuvansha, Vikramavashi etc. Out of these, Ritusamhara, Meghadutam, Raghuvansha were epics and the rest were plays.

- ⇒ Apart from Kalidas, others were Sudraka (author of Mrichchakatikam), Bharavi (Kiratarjuniya), Dandin (Kavyadarshana and Dasakumaracharita). To this period belongs 13 plays written by Bhasa.
- ⇒ Vishakhadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam.
- ⇒ Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchtantra and Hitopadesh.
- ⇒ The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini and Patanjali. This period is particularly memorable for the compilation of Amarakosha by Amarasimha.
- ⇒ Ramayana & Mahabharata were almost completed by the 4th century AD.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- ⇒ Aryabhata, the great mathematician wrote Aryabhataiya and Suryasiddhanta. In Aryabhataiya, he described the place value of the first nine nos. & use of zero. He also calculated the value of pie and invented Algebra. In Suryasiddhanta, he proved that the earth revolves round the sun and rotates on its axis. In this way he discovered the cause of the solar and lunar eclipses and the methods for calculating the timings of their occurrence. He also said that the heavenly bodies, like the moon, were spherical and they shone by reflecting the light.
- ⇒ Varahamihira wrote Panchasi-dhantika and Brihatsamhita. He said that the moon moves round the earth and the earth, together with moon, move round the sun.
- ⇒ Brahmagupta was a great mathematician. He wrote Brahma-sphutic Siddhanta in which he hinted at the Law of Gravitation.
- ⇒ In the field of astronomy, Romakasidhanta was compiled.
- ⇒ Vagbhatta was the most distinguished physician of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.
- ⇒ Palakapya wrote Hastyagarveda, a treatise on the disease of elephants.
- ⇒ Court language was Sanskrit.
- ⇒ Dhanvantri – famous for Ayurveda knowledge.

OTHER DYNASTIES AND RULERS (7TH CENTURY – 12TH CENTURY AD)

HARSHA VARDHANA (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).
- ⇒ Brought '5 Indies' under his control (Punjab, Kannauj, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa).
- ⇒ Defeated by Pulakesin-II, the great Chalukya king, on the banks of Narmada in 620. Pulakesin-II bestowed the title of 'Sakalottara-patha-natha' – 'the lord of the entire north' – on him
- ⇒ Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang (prince of Travelers) visited during his reign. He spent about eight years (635 - 643) in the dominions of Harsha and earned his friendship. Hieun Tsang has left a detailed account of a grand assembly held at Kannauj in 643 attended by representatives of Hinduism and Jainism.
- ⇒ Harsha used to celebrate a solemn festival at Prayag (Allahabad), at the end of every five years.
- ⇒ Harsha was a great patron of learning. He established a large monastery at Nalanda. Banabhatta who adorned his court wrote Harshacharita and Kadambari. Harsha himself wrote 3 plays- Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and 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.

THE VAKATAKAS

- ⇒ The founder of this Brahmin dynasty was Vindhyasakti
- ⇒ Most important king was Pravarsen-I who performed 4 Ashwamedha yagyas.

CHALUKYAS OF VATAPI (BADAMI)

- ⇒ Founder – Pulakesin – I.
- ⇒ Established their kingdom at Vatapi (modern Badami, Karnataka)
- ⇒ He sent an embassy to the Persian king, Khusro-II. His court poet, Ravikirti, wrote Aihole inscription. Hiuen Tsang visited his kingdom.
- ⇒ Much of the paintings and sculptures of the Ajanta and Ellora caves were completed. Aihole is called the cradle of Indian temple architecture.

NOTES:

- ⇒ He was the hero of Bilhana's Vikramankadeva Charita. He introduced the Chalukya Vikrama era (1076 AD).

THE RASHTRAKUTAS

- ⇒ Founder- Dantidurga
- ⇒ Originally district officers under Chalukyas of Badami.
- ⇒ Their king, Krishna-I is remembered for constructing the famous rock-cut; Kailasha temple at Ellora. It was constructed in the Dravidian style and elaborately carved with fine sculptures.
- ⇒ Their king, Amoghvarsha, is compared to Vikramaditya in giving patronage to men of letters. He built the city of Manyakheta as his capital.
- ⇒ Their king, Krishna-III set up a pillar of victory and a temple at Rameshwaram.
- ⇒ Rashtrakutas are credited with the building of cave shrine of Elephanta.

THE GANGAS

- ⇒ Their king Narasimhadeva constructed the Sun Temple at Konark.
- ⇒ Their king Anantvarman Ganga built the famous Jagannath temple at Puri,.
- ⇒ Kesav, who used to ruled Orissa before Gangas built the Lingaraja temple at Bhubhaneshwar.

THE PALLAVAS

- ⇒ Founder-Simhavishnu. They set up their capital at Kanchi (south of Chennai).
- ⇒ Narsimhavarman was their greatest king. He founded the town of Mamalapuram (Mahabalipuram) which is adorned with beautiful rock-cut Rathas or Seven Pagoras, Hieun Tsang visited Kanchi during his reign.

THE CHOLAS

- ⇒ Founder- Vijayalaya. Capital was Tanjore.
- ⇒ By the end of the ninth century, Vijayalaya's successor, Aditya I Chola, wiped out the Pallavas of Kanchi and weakened the Pandyas, thus bringing the southern Tamil country under his control. But they had to face the Rashtrakuta power. Parantaka I captured Madurai but was defeated by Rashtrakuta ruler, Krishna III at the Battle of Takkolam. Although the Rashtrakutas were later defeated.
- ⇒ The greatest Chola rulers were Rajaraja-I (985-1014) and his son Rajendra I (1014 - 1044).
- ⇒ Rajaraja founded the largest dominion in south India.

- ⇒ He lead a naval expedition against the Shailandra empire (Malaya peninsula) and expanded Chola trade with China.
- ⇒ He annexed northern Sri Lanka and named it Mummadi-Cholamandalam. Also conquered Maldives islands.
- ⇒ He constructed Rajrajeshwari temple (also called Brihadeshwar Shiva temple) at Thanjavur.
- ⇒ His son Rajendra-I annexed the whole of SriLanka. In the North, went as far as Ganga and the dominions of the Pala king Mahipala. He took the title of 'Gangaikonda' after that and founded a capital-Gangaikonda Cholapuram. An even more remarkable exploit in his reign was the naval expedition against the revived Sri Vijaya (Sumatra) empire. The Chola navy was the strongest in the area for some time.
- ⇒ His son Rajadhiraja-I performed the Ashwamedha sacrifice.
- ⇒ Up to 1115, the extent of the Chola empire remained undiminished under Kulottunga I, except for the loss of Ceylon, and included the entire region south of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra extending up to the Godavari on the east coast. Kulottunga III, (1178-1210) was the last great Chola monarch.
- ⇒ Dancing figure of Shiva called Nataraja belong to this period only.
- ⇒ Cholas temples had massive 'Vimanas' or towers and spacious courtyards. The entrances had elaborate Gopurams (gateways).
- ⇒ Local Self Government was there (concept of Panchayat Raj has been borrowed from it).

THE PALAS OF BENGAL (CAPITAL-MONGHYR)

- ⇒ In the middle of the eighth century, the Pala dynasty came into power. Its founder was Gopala (750AD) who was elected to the throne as he had proved his valor and capability as a leader.
- ⇒ Then came Dharmapala who won Kannauj.
- ⇒ Patrons of Buddhism. Dharampala founded Vikramsila University & revived Nalanda University.
- ⇒ Suleiman, an Arab merchant visited them & was impressed.
- ⇒ Palas had trade with south east Asia

THE PRATI HARAS OR GURJARA PRATI HARA

- ⇒ The foundation of one branch of Pratiharas was laid down by Harichandra, near modern Jodhpur in the middle of the sixth century AD.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ The foundation of another branch was at Malwa with its capital at Ujjain, and the earliest known king of this branch was Nagabhatta I.
- ⇒ The greatest ruler of this dynasty was Bhoja (also known as Mihir, Adivaraha-for his devotion to Vishnu). He regained Kannauj.
- ⇒ His successors was Mahendrapal I. His teacher was Rajashekar - a celebrated poet, dramatist and critic, & author of Karpuramanjari, Kavya Mimansa, Bal Ramayan, Bhuvankosh, Harvilas, Bal Bharat, Vidhsaal, Bhrinjika, Prapanch Pandav etc,

Vishnu. It was built on Dravidian model. It is the greatest religious monument of the world.

- ⇒ Shailendra Empire used to rule over Sumatra, Java and Malaya peninsula. They were Buddhists. They built the largest Buddhist stupa in the world in Borobudur.

THE RAJPUTS

- ⇒ Of all the Rajput clans, 4 clans –
 - a. Pratihara or Pariharas of S. Rajasthan
 - b. Chauhans of E. Rajasthan.
 - c. Chalukyas or Solankis of Kathiwar
 - d. Parmaras or Pawars of Malwa

Mt. Abu. So they were called Agnikula or fire family.

- ⇒ Two main clans of Rajputs are :-
 - a. Suryavansha (Sun family)
 - b. Chandra Vansha (Moon family)

NOTE:

- ⇒ Chandellas of Bundelkhand built Kendriya Mahadeva temple at Khajuraho in 1000 AD.
- ⇒ Solankis of Gujarat (Siddharaja) built the Dilwara temple at Mt. Abu (West Indian style of Architecture)
- ⇒ Parmaras of Malwa; Greatest king was Bhoja (1010. 55) also known as Kaviraj. He wrote Ayurvedasaravasva (work on medicine) and Samaranganasutradhar (a rare work on architecture)
- ⇒ Famous literary works of this period:
 - Somadeva : Kathasaritasagar (The Ocean of the stream of stories)
 - Bilhana : Vikramadeva Charita (Biography of Chalukya king Vikramdeva : VI)
 - Kalhana : Raitarangini (history of Kashmir)
 - Jayadeva : Gita Govinda (in Sanskrit)
 - Chachnama : Work on the history of Sind.

Arab Conquest of Sind: Sind was then ruled by Dahir. Md.-bin-Qasim (of Iraq) defeated Dahir in 712 AD. This is considered to be the first invasion of India by the Arabs.

SOME OTHER POINTS

- ⇒ In Cambodia, Suryavarman – II constructed the Angkorvat temple, dedicated to Lord

MEDIEVAL INDIA

MAHMUD OF GHAZNI

- ⇒ Born in 971 AD, Mahmud Ghaznavi was the eldest son of Subuktigin, the king of Ghazni (in present day Afghanistan).
- ⇒ Mahmud began a series of seventeen raids into northwestern India at the end of the 10th century. Nonetheless, he did not attempt to rule Indian territory except for Punjab, which was his gateway to India.
- ⇒ His second expedition was against Jaipala, the Hindushahi king of Punjab whom he defeated in the First Battle of Waihind. Jaipala could not survive the shock of humiliation and he burnt himself to death.
- ⇒ His sixteenth expedition was the plunder of Somnath temple (dedicated to Shiva) in 1025 AD, situated on the sea coast of Kathiwar.
- ⇒ The objective of Mahmud's expeditions was to plunder the riches of temples and palaces and was not interested in expanding his empire to India. However, he later annexed Punjab and made it a part of his kingdom, just to have easy access.
- ⇒ He patronized 3 person
 - a) Firdausi (Persian poet, known as Homer of the east) who wrote Shahnama.
 - b) Alberuni (a brilliant scholar from Central Asia) who wrote Tahqiq-I-Hind.
 - c) Utbi (court historian), who wrote Kitab-ud-Yamni.

SOMNATH TEMPLE

- ⇒ The Somnath Temple located in the Kathiwar region of Gujarat, is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas (golden lingas) symbols of the God Shiva.
- ⇒ It is mentioned in the Rig Veda. It is known as 'the Shrine Eternal', as although the temple has been destroyed six times it has been rebuilt every single time.
- ⇒ The present temple is the seventh temple built on the original site.

MUHAMMAD GHORI

- ⇒ The real founder of the Muslim Empire in India was Shihab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori or Muhammad of Ghur. It is true that Muhammad bin Qasim was the first Muslim invader of India but he failed to carve out a Muslim empire in India on account of his premature death.
- ⇒ He was also a ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan.
- ⇒ Prithviraj Chauhan, who was the king of Delhi at that time, received contingents from

other Rajput kings and defeated him in the First Battle of Tarain. (1191)

- ⇒ But he defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192
- ⇒ Also defeated Jaichandra (Gahadval Rajput, ruler of Kannauj) at the Battle of Chhandwar in 1194 AD.
- ⇒ Ikhtiyar-ud-din Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji, one of Ghori's commanders, annexed Bihar and Bengal and destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila University.

PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN

- ⇒ Prithviraj III (1179-1192), also called Raj Pithaura by Muslim historians, was a king of the Rajput Chauhan (Chahamanas) dynasty, who ruled a kingdom in northern India during the latter half of the 12th century.
- ⇒ His elopement with Samyukta, the daughter of Jai Chandra, the Gahadvala king of Kannauj, is a popular romantic tale and is one of the subjects of the Prithviraj Raso, an epic poem composed by Prithviraj's court poet, Chand Bardai.

THE DELHI SULTANATE

The Sultanate of Delhi (1206 - 1526) has 5 ruling, dynasties:

- a) The Slave or Ilbari (1206 - 1290)
- b) The Khalji (1290 - 1320)
- c) The Tughlaq (1320 - 1413)
- d) The Sayyid (1414 - 1451)
- e) The Lodhis (1451 - 1526)

THE ILBARI DYNASTY OR SLAVE DYNASTY

- ⇒ The dynasty is called Ilbari dynasty because all rulers of this dynasty, except Aibak, belonged to the Ilbari tribe of Turks.

QUTAB-UD-DIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

- ⇒ First person who established the permanent Islam kingdom in India.
- ⇒ Lahore and later Delhi were his capitals.
- ⇒ Famous for his generosity and earned the sobriquet of lakh-baksh (giver of Lakhs)
- ⇒ Laid the foundation of Qutab Minar after the name of famous Sufi saint, Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- ⇒ Died of a horse fall at Lahore, while playing Chaugan (polo). The Turks only introduced polo in India.
- ⇒ Built the first mosque in India – Quwwat-ul-Islam (at Delhi) and Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara (at Ajmer)
- ⇒ He was a great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan Nizami who wrote Taj-ul-Massir, and Fakhr-ud-din, writer of Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi

ILTUTMISH (1210-36)

- ⇒ Shams-ud-din Iltutmish was the son-in-law of Aibak. He is considered the greatest of the slave kings and the real consolidator of the Turkish conquest in India.
- ⇒ Prevented 'Chengiz Khan' attack by refusing to give refuge to an enemy of Khan. Jalaluddin Mangabarani (a ruler from Iran). Thus, due to his diplomatic skill he prevented Mongol attack.
- ⇒ He formed Turkan-i-Chahalgani or Chalisa (a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles to suppress nobles)
- ⇒ Divided his empire into IQTAS, an assignment of land in lieu of salary, which he distributed to his officers.
- ⇒ He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital – 2 basic coins of the Sultanate.
- ⇒ He patronized Minhaj-ul-Siraj, the author of Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.
- ⇒ He is called the Father of Tomb Building (built Sultan Garhi in Delhi)

QUTUB MINAR

- ⇒ Qutub Minar in Delhi is the tallest brick minaret in the world.
- ⇒ The Qutab Minar complex also houses Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, built by Aibak.
- ⇒ The mosque is said to be built by the parts taken by destruction of twenty-seven Hindu and Jain temples.
- ⇒ To the west of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque is the tomb of Iltutmish which was built by the monarch in 1235.
- ⇒ The Ala-i-Darwaza is a magnificent gateway to the complex.
- ⇒ The iron pillar, situated behind Qutab Minar is one of the world's foremost metallurgical curiosities.
- ⇒ It was erected by Chandragupta II Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty.

RAZIYA (1236 - 1240)

- ⇒ She was the first and the last Muslim woman ruler of medieval India. She succeeded her brother in 1236 and ruled for 31/2 years.
- ⇒ She promoted Jamaluddin Yaqut, an Abyssinian, to the important office of superintendent of the stables.
- ⇒ Raziya was an excellent horsewoman who led the army herself.

NOTE:

After Razia, the battle of succession continued in which the following rulers ruled in significantly:

- ⇒ Muizuddin Bahram Shah (1240-1242)
- ⇒ Alauddin Masud Shah (1242 - 1246)

- ⇒ Nasiruddin Mehmud (1246 - 1265) – Export Calligraphist.

BALBAN (1266-1286)

- ⇒ First Muslim ruler to formulate the theory of kingship III to the theory of divine right of the kings.
- ⇒ He himself was a member of Chalisa.
- ⇒ He ordered the separation of military department from the finance department (diwan-i-wizarat), and the former was placed under a ministry for military affairs (diwan-i-ariz).
- ⇒ He declared the Sultan as the representative of God on earth. Introduced Sijdah or Paibos practice, in which the people were required to kneel and touch the ground with their head to greet the Sultan.
- ⇒ He also instructed to the Ulemas to confined themselves to religious affairs and not to engage in political activities. He also started the festival of Nauroz.
- ⇒ In order to win the confidence of the public, he administered justice with extreme impartiality. He employed an efficient spy system.
- ⇒ He was a liberal patron of Persian literature and showed special favour to the poet, Amir Khusro.
- ⇒ After Balban's death, Kaiqubad (1287-1290) sat on throne but he was an inefficient and fun-loving person.

JALALUDDIN FIRUZ KHALJI (1290-1296)

- ⇒ He was the first ruler to put forward the view that since a large majority of people in India are Hindus, the state in India could not be a total Islam state.
- ⇒ The most important event of his reign was the invasion of Devagiri in 1294 by his nephew and son-in-law, Ali Gurshap of Ala-ud-din Khalji. Devagiri was the capital of the Yadava kingdom in the Deccan and Ala-ud-din plundered the vast treasury.

ALAUDDIN KHALJI (1296-1316)

- ⇒ His first conquest was of the rich kingdom Gujarat, (ruled by the Vaghela king, Rai Karna Dev II). This conquest is notable for two reasons – first, he married the Raja's wife, Kamla Devi; and secondly, there only he acquired Malik Kafur, a eunuch, who later on rose to become a great military general.
- ⇒ Then he captured Ranthambhor, Chittor and Malwa. Chittor was ruled by a Gahlot king, Ratna Singh whose queen Padmini committed jauhar when his husband was defeated. Alauddin named Chittor as Khizrabad, after his son.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ Malik defeated Yadavas of Devagiri (king was Ram Chandra Deva), Kakatiya king Pratap Rudra Deva I or Warangal, Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra (king was Vira Ballala III) and Pandyas of Madurai (king was Maravarman Kulasekhara). He is said to have reached as far as Rameshwaram where he built a mosque.
- ⇒ He adopted Balban's policy of 'Blood and Iron' in tackling the Mongol menace.
- ⇒ Added an entrance door to Qutab Minar, Alai Darwaza and built his capital at Siri.
- ⇒ Adopted the title Sikandar-i- Sani.
- ⇒ The first sultan of Delhi who initiated the policy of associating Indian muslims with admin.
- ⇒ Paper came to be used in India, in 14th century.
- ⇒ Amir Khusro introduced the musical forms Khyal, Qawl & Tarana.
- ⇒ Khzain-ul-Futah → A. Khalji's conquests.

- a) He took radical preventive measure to prevent rebellion.
 - ⇒ Confiscation of the religious endowments and free grants of lands.
 - ⇒ Sale of liquor and intoxicants prohibited
- b) Revenue Reforms:
 - ⇒ Measured the cultivable land and fixed land revenue accordingly; Biswa was declared to be the standard unit of measurement.
 - ⇒ A special post Mustakhraj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- c) Market control/Economic regulations
 - ⇒ The Sultan received daily reports of these from independent sources (spies).
 - ⇒ First Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed ; "kingship knows no kinship".
 - ⇒ Though Alauddin was illiterate, he was a patron of learning and art. There were many great poets in his court. Both Amir Khusro and Mir Hasan Dehlvi enjoyed his patronage.

MALIK KAFUR	AMIR KHUSRO (1253-1325)
He was an Indian eunuch and slave who became a general in the army of Alauddin Khilji.	A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi.
That is the reason why Malik Kafur is sometimes called Hazar-Dinari.	He is also credited with being the founder of both Hindustani classical music and Qawwali (the devotional music of the Sufis)
Kafur's invasion of Pandya was the farthest south that any Muslim invasion would ever reach in India.	He was associated with royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate.
	He created the fusion of Indian Arabic and Persian music.
	He is credited to have invented table and sitar and modified veena.
	He was given the title Tuti-i-Hind (parrot of India.)
	His famous works include Tughlaq Nama (book of the Tughlaqs), Khazain-ul-Futooh.

THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

GHYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320-25)

- ⇒ Ghiasuddin Tughlaq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughlaq Dynasty. This dynasty is also known as the dynasty of the Qaraunah Turks as the father of Ghiasuddin Tughlaq was a Qaraunah Turk.
- ⇒ He was the first Sultan of Delhi who took up the title of Ghazi or slayer of the infidels.
- ⇒ He liberalized Alauddin's administrative policies and took keen interest in the construction of canals and formulated a famine policy. The judicial and police arrangements were made efficient. The Chehra and Dagh system introduced by the Alauddin was continued. Efficient postal services were restored.
- ⇒ Built the fortified city of Tughlaqabad and made it his capital.
- ⇒ Had troublesome relationship with the sufi saint, Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia.
- ⇒ Ibn Batuta, the Moroccan traveller, who was in Delhi at that time, opined that his death was due to sabotage arranged by his son, Jauna Khan.

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ (1325-1351)

- ⇒ Real name was Jauna Khan.
- ⇒ Regarded as the most controversial figure in Indian history, because of his five ambitious projects.
- ⇒ Increase in the land revenue in the Doab, between Ganga and Yamuna in north India.

ALAUDDIN'S MEASURES

ADMINISTRATIVE

- ⇒ First Sultan to have permanent army – paid soldiers in cash, imported horses, detailed description of each soldier (Chehra) and each horse (Dagh) was kept (first time).

- ⇒ To have better administration of these southern parts of the Empire, Muhammad moved the capital from Delhi to Devagiri in the Deccan, renaming that city Devagiri as Daulatabad.
- ⇒ He also had the idea of introducing token currency for the first time in India, modelled after the Chinese example, using copper coins, backed by silver and gold kept in the treasury.
- ⇒ Muhammad Tughlaq planned an expedition for the conquest of Khurasan and Iraq.
- ⇒ The plan for the conquest of Karajal (Kumaon hills) also met with a disastrous end.
- ⇒ During his last days, the whole of S. India became independent and three major independent states – The Empire of Vijaynagar, The Bahmani kingdom and Sultanate of Madura were founded.
- ⇒ A new department for agriculture Dewan-i-Kohi was setup.
- ⇒ He knew Arabic and Persian languages. He was also an expert in philosophy, astronomy, logic and mathematics. He was also a good calligrapher.
- ⇒ He built the fortress of Adilabad and the city of Jahanpanah.
- ⇒ The famous traveller, Ibn Batuta came to Delhi during 1334. He acted as the Quazi of the capital for 8 years. He has recorded the contemporary Indian scene in his 'Safarnamah' (called Rehla).

FIROZ SHAH TUGHLAQ (1351-1388)

- ⇒ He constructed four canals for irrigation.
- ⇒ Imposed some new taxes:
 - **Kharaj:** a land tax equal to 1/10 of the produce of the land (by Hindus only)
 - **Jaziya:** a tax by non-muslims (even by brahmins)
 - **zakat:** tax on property (@ 2.5%) (by Muslims only)
 - **Khams:** 1/5th of booty capture in war.
- ⇒ Took steps to translate Hindu religious texts & Sanskrit books on music into Persian.
- ⇒ Built new towns – Hissar, Firozpur, Fatehabad, Firozabad (the present day Firoz Shah Kotla in Delhi) and Jaunpur.
- ⇒ Set up hospitals. dug a number of canals, dams, mosques.
- ⇒ Repaired Qutab Minar when it was struck by lightning.
- ⇒ Built his capital Firozabad and to beautify it, brought 2 Ashoka Pillars to Delhi one from Topara in Ambala & the other from Meerut.

- ⇒ Was fond of slaves (had around 1,80,000 slaves).
- ⇒ Wrote a book 'Fatuhat Firozshahi'.
- ⇒ Set up a separate dept. to maintain the slaves.
- ⇒ Barani, the historian was in his court. He wrote two well known works of history: Tarikh-i-Firozshahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari.
- ⇒ He formed Diwan-i-Khairat and built Dar-ul-Shafa or a charitable hospital at Delhi. Also introduced 2 new coins – Adha (50% of jital) and bikh (25% jital)

THE LATER TUGHLAQS

- ⇒ Firoz Tughlaq was succeeded by his grand son who took up the title of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II.
- ⇒ Ghiyasuddin was replaced by Abu Bakr Shah in 1389.
- ⇒ Abu Bakr was replaced by Nasiruddin Muhammad in 1390, who ruled till 1394. His son Alauddin Sikandar Shah ascended the throne briefly in 1394.
- ⇒ The vacant throne now fell to Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq. In his reign, Timur invaded India.

Timur's Invasion

He was a great Mongol leader of Central Asia. He became the head of the Chaghtai Turks at the age of 33. Before reaching India, he had already conquered Mesopotamia and Afghanistan. He reached Delhi in Dec. 1398. At that time, Nasiruddin Mahmud was the ruler.

THE SAYYID DYNASTY

- ⇒ Khizr Khan (1414-1421) founded the dynasty and claimed to have descended from the prophet of Islam.
- ⇒ He helped Timur in his invasion, so he was given the governorship of Lahore, Multan & Dipalpur.
- ⇒ Khizr Khan's 3 successors – Mubarak Shah (1421-33) Muhammad Shah (1434-43) and Alauddin Alam Shah (1443-51) were incapable leaders.
- ⇒ Sayyid dynasty's 37 years remained troubled with external invasions, internal chaos, etc.
- ⇒ Yahya-bin-Ahmed –bin-Abdullah-Sirhindi wrote Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi (history from Mahmud to Muhammad Shah of Sayyid Dynasty).

THE LODHI DYNASTY

- ⇒ They were Afghans by race (considered the first Afghan dynasty of India)

BAHLUL LODHI (1451-1489)

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ Conquered Jaunpur by ousting Sharqui dynasty.

SIKANDAR LODHI (1489-1517)

- ⇒ Real name was Nizam Khan. Noblest of the three Lodhi rulers.
- ⇒ Introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.
- ⇒ In 1504, he founded the city of Agra and made it his capital.
- ⇒ Was a poet himself and wrote verses in Persian under the pen-name of Gulrukhi, Repaired Qutab Minar.

IBRAHIM LODHI (1517-1526)

- ⇒ Was defeated and killed by Babur in the I Battle of Panipat in 1526. (with the support of Thavladkhan)
- ⇒ With this the Sultanate of Delhi ended.

Administration, Society and Economy Under the Delhi Sultanate

- ⇒ The country was divided into iqtas which was distributed among the nobles, officers and soldiers for the purpose of administration and revenue collection.
- ⇒ Civil administration was headed by Wazir (Chief Minister), who supervised the collection of revenue, the checking of the accounts and the regulation of expenditure. His office was known as Diwan-i-wizarat.
- ⇒ The provinces were divided into shiqs under the control of shiqdars. The next unit was parganas, groups of hundred villages, headed by chaudhary.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (13TH -15TH Century)

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- ⇒ The use of arch and the dome is the special feature of the Muslim architecture.
- ⇒ The Tughlaq built sloping walls called battar combining the principles of arch and the lintel and beam.

MUSIC

- ⇒ New musical modes and instruments like rabab and sarangi were introduced.
- ⇒ Amir Khusro introduced many Persian Arabic ragas. Also invented the sitar, Tabla.

LITERATURE

- ⇒ Udayaraja wrote Raja Vinoda on Mahmud Begarha.
- ⇒ Merutanga's Prabandha Chintamani.

- ⇒ A no. of Sanskrit works – Rajatarangani, Mahabharata, Koka Shastra - were translated into Persian.
- ⇒ Zai Nakshabi's Tuti Nama (a translation of Sanskrit stories into Persian) was very popular.

PROVINCIAL KINGDOMS

BENGAL

- ⇒ In 1342, Ilyas Khan founded a new dynasty.
- ⇒ Famous sultan was Ghiyas-ud-din Azam who established friendly relations with China and encouraged trade and commerce.
- ⇒ The celebrated poet, Maladhar Basu, compiler of Sri-Krishna Vijay, was patronized by the Sultans and was given the title of 'Gunaraja Khan'.
- ⇒ Shankaradeva and Chaitanya belonged to this time.

GUJARAT

- ⇒ Broke away from Delhi in 1397, under Zafar Khan who assumed the title of Sultan Muzaffar Shah.
- ⇒ His grandson Ahmed Shah-I, built a new city, Ahmedabad.
- ⇒ The next prominent ruler was Mahmud Begarha. In his reign, Portuguese set up a factory at Diu. His court poet was the Sanskrit scholar, Udayaraja.

KASHMIR

- ⇒ Kashmir continued to be under its Hindu rulers up to 1339. Its first Muslim ruler was Shamsuddin Shah.

MEWAR

- ⇒ The greatest ruler of this house was the famous Rana Kumbha Karan (1538-68). Rana Kumbha built the famous victory tower or 'Vijaya Stambh' at Chittor to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

THE SUFIS

- ⇒ There were 3 chief orders of Sufis in India: The Chishti, The Suhrawadi and the Silsilah of Firdausi.
- ⇒ Every pir nominated a successor or Wali to carry out work. Khanqah was the place where Sufi mystics lived.

1. THE CHISHTI

- ⇒ The Chisti order was established by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (Ajmer). His two main disciples were Bakhtiyar Kaki and Shaikh Hamiduddin Sufi.
- ⇒ Others were Nizamuddin Auliya, Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehlvi, the historian Barani and the poet Amir Khusro.
- ⇒ It was popular in Delhi and the Doab region.

2. THE SUHRAWARDI

- ⇒ It was popular in Punjab and Sindh.
- ⇒ Popular saints were Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi and Hamid-ud-din Nagory.

3. THE FIRDAUSI ORDER

- ⇒ It was a branch of the Suhrawardi order and its activities were confined to Bihar. It was popularized by Shaikh Sharfuddin Yahya who was a disciple of Khwaja Nizamuddin Firdausi.

4. QADIRI ORDER

- ⇒ It was founded by Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad. It was popularized in India by Shah Niamatullah and Makhдум Muhammad Jilani.

5. NAKSHABANDI ORDER

- ⇒ It was founded in India by the followers of Khwaja Pir Muhammad. It was popularized in India by Khwaja Baqi Billah who came to India from Kabul in the last years of the reign of Akbar.

6. SHATTARI ORDER

- ⇒ Shah Abdullah brought the Shattari order to India during the Lodhi Dynasty Muhammad Ghath of Gwalior was the most important saint of this order.
- ⇒ Tansen was the follower of this order.

THE BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Among the Hindus, the Bhakti movement preached religion which was non-ritualistic and open to all without any distinction of caste or creed.

- ⇒ The real development of Bhakti took place in south India between 7th and 12th century. The bhakti saints came usually from lower castes.

Ramanuja (12th century)

- ⇒ Founded a new school of Vaishnavism.
- ⇒ According to him, the way of Moksha lies through Karma, Gyan and Bhakti.
- ⇒ The performance of duty without any selfish motive purifies the mind. He gave the concept of Vishishtadvaita.

Nimbarkara

- ⇒ He was a worshipper of Krishna and Radha.

Madhavacharya (1238-1317)

- ⇒ He said that release from transmigration can be secured only by means of knowledge and devotion.

Ramanand (15th century)

- ⇒ First great Bhakti saint of north India.
 - ⇒ Worshipper of Lord Ram.
 - ⇒ His followers were Ravidas, Kabir, Dhanna, Sena, etc.
- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Namadeva | - | Tailor |
| Ravidas | - | Cobbler (His 30 hymns are in Guru Granth Sahib) |
| Kabir | - | Weaver |
| Sena | - | Barber |
| Sadhana | - | Butcher |

NANAK	KABIR
Nanak (1469-1539) was born in the village of Talwandi (now called Nankana in present day Pakistan). He laid emphasis on the oneness or unity of God. His concept of God was Nirguna (attributeless) and Nirankar (formless). He used the name of Hari, Ram, Allah and Khuda for God. Guru Nanak preached the brotherhood of man.	Kabir(1440-1518) was not only concerned with religious reform but also wished to change the society. He composed Bijak, Sabads, Sakhis, Mangal, Basant, Holi, Rekhtal, etc. The God, Kabir worshipped was substanceless. Note: The followers of Kabir and Nanak founded independent religious communities, the Kabirpanthis and the Sikhs.

Vaishnavism

- ⇒ Popular in north India.
- Chaitanya:** (1485-1534) of Bengal travelled throughout India and popularized Krishna cult. 'Kirtan system' was given by Chaitanya only.

Meerabai: (1498-1546) of Rajasthan was the follower of Lord Krishna.

Surdas (1479-1584): of western UP wrote lyrical poems on Radha and Krishna. Wrote Sur Sarawali, the Sahitya Lahari and the Sur-Sagar.

Vallabhacharya (1479-1531), a Tailanga brahmana, advocated the worship of Krishna and dedication of everything to Him alone.

Tulsidas (1532-1623) Wrote Ram Charit Manas, Gitawali, Kavitawali, Vinay Patrika, etc.

Narsingh Mehta: He is the author of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite bhajan 'vishnava jan ko'.

VIJAYANAGAR KINGDOM (1336-1580)

Founded in 1336 as a result of the political and cultural movement against the Tughluq authority in the south.

THE SANGAMS (1336-1485)

- ⇒ The empire of Vijaynagar was founded by Harihara-I and Bukka, two of the five sons of Sangama. Harihara-I was the first ruler.
- ⇒ The next ruler was Deva Raya-I. He constructed a dam across the river Tungabhadra to bring the canals into the city to relieve the shortage of water.
- ⇒ Italian traveller Nicolo Conti visited during his reign (Also a Russian merchant, Nikitin).
- ⇒ His court was adorned by the gifted Telugu poet Srinatha, the author of Haravilasam.
- ⇒ There was a 'Pearl Hall' in the palace where he honoured men of eminence.
- ⇒ Devaraya-II (1423-46) was the greatest Sangama ruler.
- ⇒ The inscriptions speak of his title 'Gajabetekara' i.e., the elephant hunter.
- ⇒ He wrote 'Mahanataka Sudhanidhi' and a commentary on the Brahma Sutras of Badaryana (Both in Sanskrit).
- ⇒ Persian ambassador Abdur Razzaq visited his court.
- ⇒ Sangama dynasty was replaced by Saluva dynasty, which lasted for 2 decades.
- ⇒ Ultimately, a new dynasty called the Tuluva dynasty (1503-69) was founded by Vira Narsimha.

THE TULUVAS

- ⇒ Krishnadeva Raya (1509-29) was their greatest ruler. Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes, writes high about him. Barbosa also came as a traveller.
- ⇒ He was a warrior, an administrator and a patron of art and literature.

- ⇒ His political ideas, are contained in his Telugu work 'Amuktamalyada' (also Jambavati Kalyanam in Sanskrit).
- ⇒ Eight great poets of Telegu, known as 'Ashta Diggaja' adorned his court. Pedanna wrote Manucharitam, while Tenalirama was the author of Panduranga Mahamatyam.
- ⇒ Built a new city 'Nagalapuram' and decorated it with Hazura temple and Vithalswamy temple.
- ⇒ Achyuta Raya followed him. A Portuguese traveller Ferno Nunez came during his reign.
- ⇒ Sadasiva, the last ruler of the dynasty, was a puppet in the hands of his Pm, Rama Raya, who was an able but arrogant man.
- ⇒ In 1565 Battle of Talikota was fought between an alliance of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and Bidar on one side and Sadasiva on the other side.
- ⇒ After that, Aravidu dynasty was found by Rama Raya's brother, Thirumala.
- ⇒ Caesar Fredrick (1567-68AD) visited Vijaynagar after the Battle of Talikota.

The Nayakar and Ayagar Systems

The Nayakar: Under this system, military chiefs were assigned certain pieces of land called amaram. These chiefs, known as nayaks, had revenue and administrative rights on their lands.

The Ayagar System: It involved the constitution of a 12-member officials group by the Centre to maintain administration at the village level.

BAHMANI KINGDOM

- ⇒ The Bahmani Kingdom of the Deccan was the most powerful of all the independent Muslim kingdoms that arose on account of the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- ⇒ Alauddin Hasan, who took the title of Abul Muzaffar Alauddin Bahman Shah, was the first king of Bahmani Kingdom in 1347.
- ⇒ Bahman Shah selected Gulbarga as his capital and gave it the name of Ahsanabad.
- ⇒ Bahman Shah (1347-58) was succeeded by his elder son, Muhammad Shah I (1358-75)
- ⇒ Mujahid Shah (1375-78) succeeded Muhammad Shah. During his rule, Raichur Doab was the bone of contention between Vijaynagar and Bahmani kingdom.
- ⇒ The next ruler was Muhammad Shah II (1378-97).
- ⇒ Muhammad Shah II was followed by his two sons, namely Ghiyasuddin and Shamsuddin. However, their rule lasted for a few months only. The throne was finally captured by Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397-1422).

- ⇒ The next ruler was Tajuddin's brother, Ahmad Shah (1422-36), who again had a fight with Vijaynagar Empire.
- ⇒ Ahmad Shah was succeeded by his son Alauddin II (1336-58).
- ⇒ Humayun (1458-61) succeeded his father Alauddin II. He was so cruel that he got the title of 'Zalim' or the tyrant.
- ⇒ Humayun was succeeded by his son Nizam Shah (1461-63). He was succeeded by his brother Muhammad Shah III (1463-82). Mahmud won Konkan, Goa, Orissa, Kanchi, etc. Nikitin, a Russian merchant, visited Bidar during his reign.
- ⇒ Muhammad Shah III was succeeded by his son Mahmud Shah (1482-1518).
- ⇒ The last ruler of the Bahmani Kingdom was Kalim Ullah Shah (1524-27).
- ⇒ After the breakup of the Bahmani Kingdom, five separate States of the Muslims came into existence.

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

BABAR (1526-1530)

- ⇒ His family belonged to the Chaghtai section of the Turkish race and were commonly known as Mughals.
- ⇒ He was invited to attack India by Daulat Khan Lodhi (Subedar of Punjab), Alam Khan (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi) and Rana Sanga.
- ⇒ Defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526. In this Babar used the Rumi (Ottoman) device of lashing a large number of carts to form a defending wall with breastwork in between to rest guns (Tulghama system of warfare).
- ⇒ Defeated Sangram Singh (Rana Sanga) of Mewar in the Battle of Khanua in 1527. Babar took the title of 'Ghazi' after that.
- ⇒ Defeated another Rajput ruler, Medini Rai (of Chanderi) in the Battle of Chanderi in 1528.
- ⇒ Defeated the Afghan chiefs under Mahmud Lodi brother of Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Ghagra in 1529.
- ⇒ His victories led to rapid popularization of gunpowder and artillery in India.
- ⇒ Died in 1530. Buried at Aram Bagh in Agra; later his body was taken to Aram Bagh, Kabul.
- ⇒ His memoir, the Tazuk-i-Baburi in Turki language is a classic of world literature. Also wrote 'Masnavi'.

NOTE:

- ⇒ After the Kushans, Babur was the first to bring Kabul and Kandahar into the Indian Empire, which provided stability since it was the staging post of invasions of India.

HUMAYUN (1530-40 AND 1555-56)

- ⇒ Built Dinpanah at Delhi as his second capital.
- ⇒ Defeated the Afghan forces at Daurah in 1532.
- ⇒ He was attacked by Sher Shah at Chausa (Battle of Chausa) in 1539, but escaped.
- ⇒ Here Humayun was saved by Nizam, a water carrier (saqqa).
- ⇒ But in the Battle of Kannauj (also called Battle of Bilgrama) in 1540, he was defeated by Sher Shah and had to flee.
- ⇒ Bairam Khan, his most faithful officer, helped him in this.
- ⇒ Gulbadan Begum, his half-sister, wrote Humayun-nama.

THE AFGHAN INTERLUDE

Shershah's Administration

- ⇒ For administrative convenience, Shershah divided his whole empire into 47 divisions called sarkars, and sarkars into smaller parganas. In the field of central administration, Shershah followed the Sultanate pattern.
- ⇒ His Land Revenue System is noteworthy as he classified his land under 3 heads – good, middle and bad, and claimed 1/3rd of the produce. Land was measured by using the Sikandari-gaz (32 points). Todarmal contributed greatly in the development of revenue policy of Shershah.
- ⇒ Shershah introduced a regular postal service.
- ⇒ Introduced the silver 'Rupaya' and the copper 'Dam' and abolished all old and mixed metal currency.
- ⇒ Shershah improved communication by building roads. The roads built by Shershah are called 'the arteries of the empir'. He restored the old imperial road called Grand Trunk road from the Indus-river to Sonargaon in Bengal.
- ⇒ Built his tomb at Sasaram in Bihar.
- ⇒ Malik Mohammad Jaisi composed Padmavat (in Hindi) during his reign.

AKBAR (1556-1605)

- ⇒ Bairam Khan coronated him at Kalanaur when he was 14 years old.
- ⇒ Bairam Khan represented him in the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 against Hemu Vikramaditya. Hemu, the PM of Muhammad Shah Adil of Bengal, was defeated. Hemu is considered the last Hindu king of Delhi.
- ⇒ Akbar followed a policy of reconciliation with the Rajputs. Some of the Rajput princes entered into matrimonial alliances with him.
- ⇒ All these activities paved the way for friendship between Rajputs and Mughals. (except Mewar)
- ⇒ Won Gujarat in 1572. It was in order to commemorate his victory of Gujarat that Akbar got the Buland Darwaza constructed at Fatehpur Sikri.
- ⇒ Fought Battle of Haldighati with Mewar forces on 18 June, 1576.
- ⇒ Raja Maan Singh conquered Bihar, Bengal and Orissa for him.
- ⇒ In 1586, he conquered Kashmir and in 1593, he conquered Sindh. His last conquest was at the fort of Asirgarh in Deccan.

Maharana Pratap

Pratap had to retreat into the Aravallis from where he continued his struggle through the tactics of guerilla warfare.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF AKBAR'S RULE

- ⇒ Ralph Fitch (1585) was the first Englishman to visit Akbar's court.
- ⇒ Abolished Jaziyah in 1564 and the tax on pilgrims. The use of beef was also forbidden.
- ⇒ Believed in Sulh-i-Kul or peace to all.
- ⇒ Built Ibadatkhana (Hall of prayers) at Fatehpur Sikri. He used to conduct religious discussions there with: Purshottam Das (Hindu), Maharaji Rana (Parsi), Harivijaya Suri (Jain), Monserate and Aquaviva (Christian).
- ⇒ In 1579, Akbar issued the 'Decree of Infallibility'.
- ⇒ Formulated an order called 'Din-i-Ilahi' or Tauhid-i-ilahi in 1581. Birbal, Abul Fazl and Faizi joined the order.
- ⇒ His Land Revenue System was known as Todar Mal Bandobast or Zabti System. Three salient features of Zabti system were – measurement of land, classification of land and fixation of rates.
- ⇒ Also introduced the Mansabdary System to organise the nobility as well as the army.
- ⇒ There were two ranks: Zat and Sawar. It wasn't a hereditary system.
- ⇒ First printing press in India – 1566
- ⇒ Abolition of pilgrimage tax – 1563
- ⇒ Abolition of Jaziya tax – 1564
- ⇒ Declaration of Mahzar Nama – 1579
- ⇒ Intro. of Dahsala system - 1580

JAHANGIR (1605-1627)

- ⇒ But soon, his eldest son Khusro revolted, which was suppressed.
- ⇒ The fifth Sikh guru, Guru Arjun Dev, had helped Khusro.
- ⇒ His greatest failure was the loss of Kandahar to Persia in 1622.
- ⇒ The most important event in Jahangir's life was his marriage to Mehr-un-Nisa, the widow of Sher Afghani in 1611. The title of Nur Jahan was conferred on her.
- ⇒ He also laid a number of gardens, such as the Shalimar and Nishat gardens in Kashmir.
- ⇒ Captain Hawkins (1608-11) and Sir Thomas Roe (1615-1619) visited his court. Due to the efforts of Sir Thomas Roe English factories were established at Surat and some other places.
- ⇒ Pietra Valle, famous Italian traveller came during his reign.

⇒ Tobacco growing started during his reign. It was brought by the Portuguese.

AKBAR'S NAVRATNAS

Abu'l-Fazl, the Wazir of Akbar and author of the Akbarnama, an account of Akbar's reign. He also led the Mughal imperial army in its wars in the Deccan.

Faizi was the historical Abul Fazl's brother in Akbar's court. Akbar highly recognized the genius in him and appointed him teacher for his son and gave place to him among his decorative 'Nav Ratnas'. His famous work Lilabati, is on mathematics.

Tansen, believed to be one of the greatest musician of all times, was born in a Hindu family in Gwalior. It was believed that Tansen made miracles such as bringing rain and fire through singing the ragas Megh Malhar and Deepak, respectively.

Raja Birbal, alias Mahesh Das, was a courtier in the administration of Akbar. He was a poet and author whose wit and wisdom led the Emperor Akbar to invite him to be a part of the royal court and to bestow upon him a new name – Birbal. Akbar also conferred on him the title of 'Raja'.

Raja Todar Mal was Akbar's finance minister who overhauled the revenue system in the kingdom. He introduced standard weights and measurements, revenue districts and officers. His systematic approach to revenue collection became a model for the future Mughals as well as the British. In 1582, Akbar bestowed on the raja the title of Diwan-i-Ashraf.

Raja Man Singh was the Kacchwaha raja of Amber. He was a mansabdar and a trusted general of Akbar. He assisted Akbar in many battles including the well-known battle of Haldighati, among others.

Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana was a poet and the son of Akbar's trusted caretaker, Bairam Khan. Although a Muslim by birth, he was a devotee of Lord Krishna.

Faqir Aziao Din was one of Akbar's chief advisors.

Mullah Do Piazza was among the Mughal emperor Akbar's chief advisors.

SHAHJAHAN (1628-1658)

⇒ Shahjahan's policy of annexing the Deccan was quite successful. Ahmednagar was annexed while Bijapur and Golconda accepted his overlordship.

⇒ Shahjahan also expelled the Portuguese from Hughli, as they were abusing their trading privileges.

⇒ Made his son, Aurangzeb, the Viceroy of Deccan in 1636.

⇒ Aurangzeb built an effective Revenue System there (Murshid Kuli Khan was his dewan there).

⇒ Ultimately, Aurangzeb took control and he was made the prisoner in the Agra Fort, being looked after by his daughter, Jahan Ara, till his death in 1666.

⇒ His reign is considered the 'Golden Age' of the Mughal Empire.

⇒ 2 Frenchmen, Bernier and Tavernier, and an Italian adventurer Manucci, visited during his reign.

TAJ MAHAL

⇒ Taj Mahal, the eternal love monument, is located in Agra.

⇒ Shah Jahan commissioned its constructions as a mausoleum for his favourite wife, Arjumand Bano Begum, better known as Mumtaz Mahal, in 1631.

⇒ It was constructed in 22 years (1631-1653) by a workforce of 22,000.

⇒ Ustad Isa and Isa Muhammad Effendi are credited with a key role in the architectural design of the complex.

⇒ The main dome was designed by Ismail Khan.

AURANGZEB ALAMGIR (1658-1707)

⇒ Aurangzeb first defeated the Imperial army in the Battle of Dharmatt and then defeated a force led by Dara in the Battle of Samugarh. Thereafter, he entered Agra and crowned himself with the title of 'Alamgir' (conqueror of the world).

⇒ Under him, the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent, and the largest single state ever known in India from the dawn of history to the rise of British Power was formed.

⇒ In 1675, he ordered the arrest and execution of ninth Sikh guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur.

⇒ In 1679, he reimposed jaziya. Also, Nauraj, singing in the court, and the practice of 'jharokha-darshan' were banned. Also forbade inscription of Kalima (the Muslim credo) on the coins.

⇒ The Mughal empire stretched from Kashmir in the north to Jinji in the south, from the Hindukush in the west to Chittagong in the east.

⇒ Patronized the greatest digest of Muslim law in India, Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.

- ⇒ He was called a 'Darvesh' or a 'Zinda Pir'.
- ⇒ He also forbade Sati.

LATER MUGHALS /FALL OF THE MUGHALS

Bahadur Shah (1707-1712)

- ⇒ Assumed the title of Shah Alam I. Was also known as Shah-i-Bekhabar. He made peace with Guru Gobind Singh and Chhatrasal.

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- ⇒ First puppet Mughal emperor. He abolished Jaziya.

Mohammad Shah (1719-48)

- ⇒ Nadir Shah (of Iran) defeated him in the Battle of Karnal (1739) and took away peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond.
- ⇒ He was a pleasure-loving king and was nicknamed Rangeela.

Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

- ⇒ Shah Alam-II joined hands with Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh in the Battle of Buxar against the British in 1764.

Akbar II (1806-37)

- ⇒ He gave Rammohan in the title 'Raja'. he sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy to London to seek a raise in his allowance.

KOHINOOR DIAMOND

- ⇒ Kohinoor is a 105 carat (21.6 gm) diamond that was once the largest known diamond in the world.
- ⇒ It became part of the Crown Jewels of England when Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India.
- ⇒ Most sources agree that the Kohinoor was mined at Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. It was first owned by Kakatiya dynasty, but the Kakatiya kingdom under Pratapa rudra was ravaged in 1323 by Muhammad bin Tughluq.
- ⇒ Ranjit Singh's successor, Duleep Singh gave the gem to Queen Victoria in 1851.
- ⇒ In 1852, under the personal supervision of Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, the diamond was cut from 1861/16 carats (37.21 gm) to its current 105.602 carats (21.61 gm), to increase its brilliance.

NOTE: The Sayyid brothers also known as King Makers.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

- ⇒ The entire kingdom was divided into suba or pranta, suba into sarkar, sarkar into pargana and the pargana into villages.

- ⇒ Babar and Humayun had a Prime Minister known as Vakil. The office of Vakil, was, however, discontinued after Bairam Khan.
- ⇒ Wazir was the Prime Minister.
- ⇒ The territory of the empire was divided into Khalisa (crown lands), jagirs (land granted to nobles) and inam (land granted to religious and learned men).

MUGHAL BUILDINGS

Babar

- ⇒ Built two mosques: one at Kabulibagh in Panipat and the other in Sambhal in Rohilkhand.

Humayun

- ⇒ Laid the foundation of the city Din Panah at Delhi.
- ⇒ Built Jamali Mosque and the Mosque of Isa Khan at Delhi.
- ⇒ Humayun's tomb is called the prototype of Taj Mahal. It was built by his widow Haji Begum.

Akbar

- ⇒ Built Agra fort (in red sandstone).
- ⇒ He also built Fatehpur Sikri (city of victory) near Agra. In Fatehpur Sikri are the Panch Mahal, Diwan-I-Khas, Diwan-I-Aam, Jodhabai's palace and Sheikh Salim Chishti's tomb. Buland Darwaza (53 m high) is located here, commemorating the emperor's conquest of Gujarat.
- ⇒ Built his own tomb at Sikandra, near Agra.
- ⇒ Built the temple of Govindadeva at Vrindavan.

Jahangir

- ⇒ With Jahangir's reign, the practice of putting up buildings in marble and decorating the walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones started. This method of decoration was known as Pietra Dura.
- ⇒ Nurjahan built the tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula at Agra.
- ⇒ Jahangir built Moti Masjid at Lahore and his own mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore).

Shahjahan

- ⇒ Built Taj Mahal Moti Masjid at Agra, Jama Masjid and Red Fort at Delhi. Shalimar Bagh at Lahore and city of Shahjahanabad.
- ⇒ Also built Mussaman Burz at Agra (where he spent his last years in captivity), Sheesh Mahal, etc.
- ⇒ He got the peacock throne built by Bebadal Khan on which Amir Khusrau's couplet – 'If

there is a paradise on earth, it is here', inscribed on it.

Aurangzeb

- ⇒ Built Moti Masjid at Delhi and Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.
- ⇒ Built Bibi ka Makbara in Aurangabad.

MUGHAL PAINTING

Humayun

- ⇒ He invited 2 Persian artists, Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad, who became his court painters.

Akbar

- ⇒ Organised painting in imperial karkhanas and also introduced European style.
- ⇒ Daswanth painted the Razm Namah (Persian Mahabharat)

Jahangir

- ⇒ Painting reached its zenith under Jahangir. European paintings was introduced.
- ⇒ Special progress was made in portrait painting and painting of animals. Bishan Das was a master of portraits while Ustad Mansur specialised in animal painting.
- ⇒ Use of 'Halo' or Divine Lights started under Jahangir.

MUGHAL LITERATURE

- ⇒ Khan Abdur Rahman translated Babur's Tuzuk-I-Baburi from Turki to Persian during Akbar's reign.
- ⇒ Abul Fazal composed Ain-I-Akbari and Akbarnamah
- ⇒ Abdul Qadir Badauni, who was in Akbar's court wrote: Kitab-ul-Ahadish, Tarikh-i-Alfi and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh.
- ⇒ Khwaja Nizamuddin Ahmad Harawi wrote Tabaqat-i-Akbari.
- ⇒ Jahangir composed his memoir, Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri (in Persian language), and patronized the valuable dictionary, Farhang-I-Jahangiri.
- ⇒ During Jahangir's reign Hamid wrote Padshah Namah and Khafi Khan wrote Muntakhab-i-Lubab.
- ⇒ Dara was a great scholar. He translated Upanishads and Bhagvadgita. He also wrote Majm-ul-Bahrain.
- ⇒ Mirza Md. Qazim wrote Alamgirnama.
- ⇒ Ishwar Das Nagar wrote Fatuhah-i-Alamgiri

COMMUNAL AND REGIONAL UPRISINGS

THE SIKHS

- ⇒ Belong to a religious sect founded by **Guru Nanak** (1469-1539). His main teaching were the faith in one true Lord, the worship of the Name and the necessity of a Guru in the worship of the name.
- ⇒ After his death, **Guru Angad** (1539-52) became his successor. He invented the Gurumukhi script for the Punjabi Language.
- ⇒ **Guru Amardas** (1552-74) was the next guru. He reformed the institution of Langor and gave more importance to it. He divided his spiritual empire into 22 parts called Manjis. Each Manjis was put under the charge of a Sikh.
- ⇒ IV guru, **Guru Ramdas** (1575-81) had very cordial relations with Akbar. He laid the foundation of Amritsar city. He dug a tank (sarovar) and it exists at Amritsar. In the midst of the tank, the Harmandir Sahib (Temple of God) was constructed.
- ⇒ V guru, **Guru Arjun Dev** (1581-1606) compiled the Adi Granth. He also completed the construction of Amritsar and founded other cities like Taran Taran and Kartarpur.
- ⇒ VI guru **Guru Har Govind Rai** (1606-44) defeated a Mughal Army at Sangrama. He transformed the Sikhs into military community, estd. Akal Takht at the Golden Temple and held court there to conduct secular matters. He himself took up the title of Sachcha Padshah.
- ⇒ **Guru Har Rai** (1644-61) and **Guru Har Kishan** (1661-64) were the VII and VIII gurus respectively.
- ⇒ IX guru, **Guru Tegh Bahadur** (1664-75) revolted against Aurangzeb but was executed by him. He was beheaded at Delhi's Chandni Chowk in November 1675. The Sis Ganj Gurudwara marks the site of his martyrdom.
- ⇒ X and last guru, **Guru Gobin Singh** (1675-1708) (born in Patna) organised Sikhs as a community of warriors and called them as Khalsa (Baisakhi day, 1699). He summoned a big assembly of Sikhs at Anantpur and selected 5 person who came to be known as Panj Piaras. The Sikhs were given a distinct dress and they were required to keep on their person five things beginning with K, viz., Kesh, Kripan, Kachha, Kanga and Kara. He compiled a supplementary granth called 'Daswen Padshah ka Granth'.
- ⇒ He declared that from now on Granth Sahib should be treated as the Guru.

THE MARATHAS

- ⇒ Rose to prominence under Shivaji (checked Mughal expansion in the South.)
- ⇒ Shahji was a military officer in the state of Bijapur and he owned the territory of Poona as a jagir.
- ⇒ Ali Adil Shah, sultan of Bijapur sent Afzal Khan to teach Shivaji a lesson in 1659.
- ⇒ Then Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh (of Amber) who forced him to sign the Treaty of Purandar in 1665.
- ⇒ Shivaji visited Agra with his son Sambhaji in 1666. There he was put on a house arrest.
- ⇒ He defeated a Mughal force in the Battle of Salher in 1672.
- ⇒ He was crowned in 1674 at Raigarh and assumed the title of Chhatrapati. He became the sovereign ruler of Maharashtra.

MARATHAS AFTER SHIVAJI

- ⇒ After Shivaji, his son Sambhaji (1680-89) succeeded throne (although a lot many supported his step-brother, Rajaram).
- ⇒ Sambhaji was succeeded by Rajaram in 1689.
- ⇒ Shahu was released by Aurangzeb's successor, Bahadur Shah I. now he claimed the government. His release led to the Maratha civil war between Shahu and Tarabai. In the civil war Shahu emerged victorious (Battle of Khed) with the help of Balaji Vishwanath, the founder of the line of Peshwas.
- ⇒ In the reign of Shahu, the Peshwa or Prime Minister, Balaji Vishwanath, virtually became the ruler of the state. From now onwards began the rule of the Peshwas who had their seat of power at Poona. (Shahu's capital was Satara).
- ⇒ Seven Peshwas.
- ⇒ Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 with the British, which gave the British effective control of not only the Maratha region but also of the Deccan and western India.
- ⇒ Consequently, several Maratha families became prominent in different parts of India.
 - Gaekwad in Baroda
 - Bhonsle at Nagpur
 - Holkar at Indore.
 - Scindia at Gwalior
 - Peshwa at Poona.

MARATHA ADMINISTRATION

- ⇒ Besides the land revenue, Chauth or 1/4th land revenue was the main revenue.
- ⇒ Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% on those lands of Maharashtra over which

the Marathas claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.

THE JATS

- ⇒ Suraj Mal (1756-63) took their state to glory. He is known as the leader of the Jat tribe.

MYSORE

- ⇒ In the second half of the 18th century, the rise of Mysore under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan and their alliance with the French was seen as a danger to the British power in India.
- ⇒ Mysore emerged as a powerful throne under Haider Ali who became the king in 1761.
- ⇒ He used western military training to strengthen his army.
- ⇒ In the I Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769), Haider Ali faced the triple alliance of the English, the Nizam and the Marathas.
- ⇒ As Haider Ali was a great diplomat, he bought off the Marathas and won over the Nizam and thus broke the alliance. The war was brought to an end by signing of the Treaty of Madras (1769)
- ⇒ Hyder Ali died in 1782 during the II Anglo-Mysore war. His son Tipu Sultan carried on the war till 1784 when the two sides concluded peace by signing the Treaty of Mangalore.
- ⇒ Tipu planted a tree of liberty at Srirangapatnam.
- ⇒ In the III Anglo-Mysore war (1789-1792), he was defeated by the triple alliance of British, Nizam and the Marathas and had to sign the Treaty of Srirangapatnam.
- ⇒ He was defeated and killed in the IV Anglo-Mysore war (1799) by Lord Wellesley.

MODERN INDIA

PORTUGUESE

- ⇒ The Portuguese voyager Vasco da Gama reached Calicut on May 17, 1498. At that time Calicut was ruled by a king named Zamorin.
- ⇒ The first Governor of Portuguese in India was Francisco Almeida.
- ⇒ He was followed by Alfonso d' Albuquerque in 1503. He gave them new height. He captured Goa in 1510 from the Bijapur ruler. He also abolished Sati.
- ⇒ Nino-da-Cunha transferred the Portuguese capital in India from Cochin to Goa in 1530 and acquired Diu (in 1535) and Daman (in 1559).
- ⇒ Portuguese lost Hugly in 1631 during the reign of Shahjahan.
- ⇒ Crops introduced in India Potato, Tobacco, Pineapple and Maize.

DUTCH

- ⇒ Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.
- ⇒ They set-up their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605. Their other factories were at Pulicat, Chinsura, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattanam (In 1689 - capital), Cochin, Surat, Karikal, Kasimbazar.
- ⇒ In 1608, factory at Devanampattinam.

ENGLISH

- ⇒ The English East India Company was formed in 1599 and was given the royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth I in 1600 to trade in the east.
- ⇒ In 1616, the Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam. In 1633, it established its first factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Orissa).
- ⇒ The Company got the lease of Madras in 1639 and built Fort St. George in Madras which acted as its headquarter on the Coromandal coast.
- ⇒ Aurangzeb gave the Company the farman in 1667 to trade in Bengal. In 1690, a factory was set up at Sutanuti village.
- ⇒ In 1681 – built St. David fort @ Cuddalore.

DANES

- ⇒ The Danish East India Company was set in 1616
- ⇒ They established settlement at Serampur (Bengal) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu).

FRENCH

- ⇒ The French East India Company was set in 1664, at the instance of a minister, Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV.
- ⇒ They established their first factory at Surat in 1668 and at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- ⇒ The foundation of Pondicherry was laid in 1673 which, afterwards, became its capital.

THE BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL

- ⇒ The Mughal governor of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan, made Bengal virtually independent of the Mughal Empire during his reign (1717-1727)
- ⇒ His son Shuja-ud-daulah succeeded him and ruled for 12 years.
- ⇒ After his death, Alivardi Khan ruled till 1756.
- ⇒ The result was the defeat of Siraj-ud-daulah (grandson and successor of Alivardi Khan) in the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
- ⇒ The Battle of Plassey had great political significance as it laid the foundation of the British Empire in India.
- ⇒ The alleged Black Hole Tragedy happened during the reign of Siraj-ud-daulah in 1757.
- ⇒ The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between the British forces (led by major Munro) on one side, and the triple alliance of Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam, on the other side.
- ⇒ The importance of this battle lay in the fact that not only the Nawab of Bengal but the Emperor of India was also defeated.
- ⇒ The Treaty of Allahabad followed (August 1765) in which the English got the Diwani (or right to collect revenue) of Bengal and thus became the master of the whole of Bengal (i.e. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa). The Dual Government of Bengal system followed wherein the Company acquired the real power, while the responsibility of administration rested on the Nawab of Bengal.

ROBERT CLIVE

Robert Clive is regarded as the true founder of British Political Dominion in India.

NOTE: Raja Sawai Jai Singh ruled Amber from 1681-1743. He was the most outstanding Rajput king of this period. He built the city of Jaipur and set up observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi. He drew up a set of tables, titled Zij Muhammadshahi, for astronomical observations.

GOVERNOR GENERALS

WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)

- ⇒ Brought the Dual Govt. of Bengal to an end by the Regulating Act, 1773.
- ⇒ Deprived Zamindars of their judicial powers and Civil and Criminal courts were established.
- ⇒ The First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82), which ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782), and the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), which ended with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784), were fought during Hasting's period.
- ⇒ As a great patron of oriental learning, he founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.
- ⇒ He wrote introduction to the first English translation of 'The Gita' by Charles Wilkins.

NOTE: Sir John MacPherson was made the acting Governor General from 1785 to 1786.

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

- ⇒ Did the Permanent Settlement of Bengal (also called Zamindari System) in 1793.
- ⇒ First person to codify laws. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.
- ⇒ Police Reforms: Each district was divided into 400 sq. miles and placed under a police superintendent assisted by constables.
- ⇒ 3-Mysore war – Treaty of Srirangapatnam

SIR JOHN SHORE (1793 - 1798)

LORD WELLESLEY (1798 - 1805)

- ⇒ Adopted the policy of Subsidiary Alliance – a system to keep the Indian rulers under control and to make the British the paramount power.
- ⇒ He defeated the Mysore force under Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.

Subsidiary Alliance

The states that accepted this policy were the Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler of Mysore, the Raja of Tanjore, the Nawab of Awadh, the Peshwa, the Bhonsle Raja of Berar, the Scindia, the Rajputs of Jodhpur, Jaipur, etc.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

- ⇒ Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Banaras and Northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- ⇒ It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the

revenue collected to themselves while the British got a fixed share of 10/11 of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were free to fix the rent.

RYOTWARI SYSTEM

- ⇒ Introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam. Lord Munro and Charles Reed recommended it.
- ⇒ In this, a direct settlement was made between the govt. and the ryot (cultivator).
- ⇒ The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years, on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop. It was based on the scientific rent theory of Ricardo.

MAHALWARI SYSTEM

- ⇒ Modified version of Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganges valley, NWFP, parts of Central India and Punjab.
- ⇒ Revenue settlement was to be made by village or estate with landlords.

GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)

LORD MINTO I (1807-1813)

- ⇒ Concluded the treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1809).
- ⇒ Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

LORD HASTINGS (1813-1823)

- ⇒ The Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) was fought during his reign which ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816).

LORD AMHERST (1823-1828)

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)

- ⇒ Carried out the social reforms like Prohibition of Sati (1829) and elimination of thugs (1830).
- ⇒ Made English the medium of higher education in the country (After the recommendations of (Macaulay).
- ⇒ Charter Act of 1833 was passed; made him the first Governor General of India.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE (1835-1836)

- ⇒ Abolished all restrictions on vernacular press (called Liberator of the Press).

LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842)

- ⇒ The most important event of his reign was the First Afghan War, which proved to be a disaster for the English.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-1844)

- ⇒ Annexation of Sindh

LORD HARDINGE I (1844-1848)

- ⇒ I Anglo Sikh war
- ⇒ Treaty of Lahore

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)

- ⇒ Opened the first Indian Railway in 1853 (from Bombay to Thane).
- ⇒ Laid out the telegraph lines in 1853 (First was from Calcutta to Agra)
- ⇒ Introduced the Doctrine of Lapse and captured Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur(1852), Jhansi (1854) and Nagpur (1854) through it.
- ⇒ Established the postal system on the modern lines through the length and breadth of the country, which made communication easier.
- ⇒ Started the Public Works Department. Many bridges were constructed and the work on Grand Trunk Road was started. The harbors of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta were also developed.
- ⇒ Made Shimla the summer capital.
- ⇒ Started Engineering college at Roorkee.
- ⇒ Encouraged science, forestry, commerce, mineralogy and industry.
- ⇒ In 1854, 'Wood's Dispatch' was passed, which provided for the properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the university.
- ⇒ Due to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts, remarriage of widows was legalized by Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

THE REVOLT OF 1857

CAUSES

Political Causes

- ⇒ Nana Sahib was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- ⇒ The policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

Economic Causes

- ⇒ Heavy taxation, evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products and destruction of traditional handicrafts that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.

Military Discrimination

- ⇒ Indian soldiers were paid low salaries, they could not rise above the rank of subedar and were racially insulted.
- ⇒ They were also grieved because of the refusal of British to pay foreign service allowance (batta) while fighting in remote regions such as Punjab and Sindh.

National Character of the Rebellion

- ⇒ Historians remain divided on whether the rebellion can properly be considered a war of Indian independence or not, although it is popularly considered to be one, particularly in India.

Arguments against include

- ⇒ The mutiny was put down with the help of other Indian soldiers drawn from the Madras Army, the Bombay Army and the Sikh regiments;
- ⇒ Many princes and maharajas did not participate in the rebellion.

Religious Discrimination

- ⇒ British social reforms (widow remarriage, abolition of Sati, education for girls, Christian missionaries)
- ⇒ The introduction of Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark.
- ⇒ Inventions like railway and telegraphs, spread of Western education also promoted the cause.

OUTBREAK

- ⇒ On March 29, 1857, a soldier named Mangal Pandey attacked and fired at his senior at Barrackpur in Bengal (in 19th and 34th Native infantry).
- ⇒ On May 10, there was a mutiny of sepoys at Meerut (3rd native cavalry).
- ⇒ 'March to Delhi' became the battle cry of the rebels. At Delhi, the Mughal emperor

Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed the Emperor of India.

IMPORTANT PERSONS

- ⇒ Bakht Khan (captured Delhi, was from the Barreily unit of the army).
- ⇒ Nana Sahib alias Dhondhu Pant (from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope and Azimullah) Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her son as the Nawab of Awadh).
- ⇒ Rani Lakshmibai, the widowed queen of Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi (Tantia Tope joined her and they defeated the Scindia of Gwalior, but both were defeated by Sir Hugh Rose. She died on June 17, 1858, while Tantia was later captured and executed.)
- ⇒ Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh (Bihar).
- ⇒ Maulavi Ahmedullah (First Awadh and then Rohilkhand).
- ⇒ Devi Singh of Mathura.
- ⇒ Kadam Singh of Meerut.

SUPPRESSION

- ⇒ The revolt was completely suppressed by the end of 1858.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

- ⇒ Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British.
- ⇒ The military equipment of the rebels was inferior.
- ⇒ Comparative lack of efficient leadership.
- ⇒ The modern intelligent Indians also didn't support the cause.

IMPACT OF THE REVOLT

- ⇒ The revolt was mainly feudal in character carrying with it some nationalist elements.
- ⇒ The control of Indian administration was passed on to the British crown by the Govt. of India Act, 1858.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL UPRISINGS

BRAHMO SAMAJ

- ⇒ Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.
- ⇒ He earlier started Atmiya Sabha in 1814.
- ⇒ He gave enthusiastic assistance to David Hare, who founded the famous Hindu College in Calcutta.
- ⇒ Established a Vedanta College in which courses both in Indian and Western social and physical sciences were offered.
- ⇒ Other important leaders were Devendranath Tagor (father of Rabindranath Tagore) and Keshab Chandra Sen.
- ⇒ Keshab started Sangat Sabha, Prarthana Samaj and Brahmo Samaj of India.
- ⇒ Tagore's organization came to be known as Tattvabodhini Sabha and Adi Brahma Samaj.
- ⇒ Anand Mohan Bose started the Sadharana Brahmo Samaj
- ⇒ Justice M.G. Ranade founded the Prarthana Sabha.

ARYA SAMAJ

- ⇒ Founded by Swami Dayanand (or, Moolshankar) in 1875.
- ⇒ His motto was 'Go back to the Vedas' & 'India for the Indians'.
- ⇒ Dayanand's views were published in his famous work, Satyarth Prakash. He also wrote Veda Bhashya Bhumika and Veda Bhashya.
- ⇒ Established a large number of educational institutions in India, viz., Gurukuls, DAV schools, etc.
- ⇒ Also started the 'Siddhi' movement to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism
- ⇒ Other prominent persons of Arya Samaj were Lala Hans Raj, Pt. Guru Dutt, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shraddhanand.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

- ⇒ Founded by Vivekanand (earlier, Narendranath Dutta) (1863-1902) in 1897, 11 years after the death of his guru Ram Krishna Paramhans.
- ⇒ Vivekanand attended the Parliament of Religion at Chicago in 1893.
- ⇒ He published two papers: Prabhudha Bharat in English and Udbodhana in Bengali.
- ⇒ Vivekanand's Quotes:
All power is within you, you can do anything and everything.
- ⇒ Irish woman Margaret Nobel (known as sister Nivedita) popularized Ramakrishna Mission after Vivekanand's death.

YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT

- ⇒ During the late 1820 and early 1830, there emerged a radical intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'.
- ⇒ Founded by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-31). He was a teacher in Hindu College in Calcutta.
- ⇒ He also edited the papers, Hesperus and Calcutta Literary Gazette and was connected with India Gazette.
- ⇒ He urged the students to live and die for truth. He also supported women's education and their rights.

VEDA SAMAJ

- ⇒ Called Brahmo Samaj of South. Started by Sridharalu Naidu.

DHARMA SABHA

- ⇒ Initiated by Radhakant Deb in 1830.
- ⇒ Was opposed to reforms and protected orthodoxy, but played an active role in promoting western education even to girls

Drain of Wealth Theory

- ⇒ R.C. Dutta and Dadabhai Naoroji first cited the drain of wealth theory. Naoroji brought it to light in his book, title 'Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India'. R.C. Dutt blamed the British policies for economic ills in his book. 'Economic History of India'.
- ⇒ Drain of wealth began in 1757 after the Battle of Plassey when the Company's servants began to extort fortunes from Indian rulers, zamindars, merchants and common people and send home.
- ⇒ In 1765, the Company acquired the Diwani of Bengal and began to purchase the Indian goods out of the revenue of Bengal and exported them.

LOKAHITAWADI

- ⇒ Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It held its first session in 1887.
- ⇒ Its main focus was on abolition of polygamy and kulinism and it encouraged intercaste marriages. It also pledged to fight child marriages.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

- ⇒ Formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1915.
- ⇒ It did notable work in providing famine relief and in improving the condition of the tribal.

SEVA SAMITI

- ⇒ Hridayanath Kunzru, a member of the Servants of India Society, organized the

Samiti at Allahabad in 1914, to improve the status of the suffering classes, reform criminals and to rescue those suffering in society.

RADHASWAMI MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Founded in 1861 by a banker of Agra, Tulsi Ram, popularly known as Shiv Dayal Sahab or Swami Maharaj.

DEVA SAMAJ

- ⇒ Founded by Shiv Narain Agnihotri in 1887.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

- ⇒ Founded by Westerners who drew inspiration from Indian thought and culture.
- ⇒ Madam H.P. Blavatsky laid the foundation of the movement in US in 1875. Later, Col. M S Olcott of the US Army joined her.
- ⇒ In 1882, it was shifted to India at Adyar (Tamil Nadu)
- ⇒ Annie Besant was elected its President in 1907. She founded the Central Hindu College in 1898, which became Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

THE AHMEDIA MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.

THE DEOBAND MOVEMENT

- ⇒ In 1866, the Deoband School of Islami Theology was set up at Deoband by Rashid Ahmed Gangohi and Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi to promote studies in classical Islam and moral and religious regeneration of the Muslims. The school did not support western education and culture.

SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ

- ⇒ Founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873 to fight brahmanic domination and to liberate low castes by educating them and teaching them their rights.
- ⇒ Jyotiba also started a school for untouchables and an orphanage for widows.
- ⇒ His books, Ghulamgiri and Sarvajanic Satyadharma Pustak questioned the traditional customs and beliefs of society.

THE JUSTICE PARTY MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Dr. T.M. Nair, Sir Pitti Theagaraja Chettiar and the Raja of Panagal formed the South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) in 1916 to protest against the domination of Brahmins in government service, education and in the political field.
- ⇒ The newspaper, Justice was their main organ for expressing views and opinions.

SELF RESPECT MOVEMENT

- ⇒ The radical movement was launched by Periyar or E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925, to awaken non-brahmins for overthrowing brahmanic superiority.
- ⇒ The movement organized weddings without involving the Brahmins and temple entry.

SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar's movement worked for the upliftment of the untouchables by fighting for their educational, legal and political rights and encouraging them to throw off the traditional caste duties imposed on them.
- ⇒ Ambedkar founded the Depressed Classes Institute (Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha) in Bombay in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly Bahishkrit Bharat in 1927 and the Samaj Samata Sangha in 1927. He also founded the Independent Labour Party.
- ⇒ The Scheduled Caste Federation, a political party, was formed by him in 1942.

TRIBAL & PEASANT UPRISINGS OF 19-20TH CENTURY

CHAURA RISING

- ⇒ Between 1768 and 1832 in Naanbhum and Bada Bhum area in West Bengal.

BHIL REVOLT

- ⇒ Between 1818 and 1848 in Western Ghats.

HO RISING

- ⇒ In 1820, 1822 and 1832 in Singhbhum and Chhota Nagpur area.

KOLI RISINGS

- ⇒ In 1824, 1827, 1839 and 1844-48 in the area near Western Ghats of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

KHASI RISINGS

- ⇒ In 1829-32 in Khasi mountain range in Assam and Meghalaya.

SINGPO REVOLT

- ⇒ In 1830-39 in Assam

KOL RISING

- ⇒ Under Buddho Bhagat in 1831-32 in Chhota Nagpur area.

KHOND RISING

- ⇒ Under Chakrabisai in 1846-48, 1855 and 1914 in Orissa's Khondmal area.

NAIKAD REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Roop Singh and Joria Bhagat in 1858-1859 and 1868 in Panchmahal area of Gujarat.

KACHNAG REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Sambhudaan in 1882 in Chaachar area of Assam.

BHIL RISING

- ⇒ Under Govind Guru in Banswara and Dungapur area of South Rajasthan.

ORAON REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Jatra Bhagat in 1914-15 in Chhota Nagpur area.

THARO KUKI RISING

- ⇒ Under Jadonang and Rani Gaidinliu in 1917-19 in Manipur.

CHAINCHU REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Hanumunthu in 1921-22 in Nallamala range of Andhra Pradesh.

SANTHAL REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Sado and Kanhu in 1855-57 in Rajmahl hills.

MUNDA REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Birsa Munda in 1899-1900 in Southern Ranchi.

RAMPA REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Rajan Anatayya in 1884 and Alluri Sitaram Raju in 1922-24 in Andhra Pradesh.

RAMOSI REVOLT

- ⇒ Under Vasudeo Balwant Padke (called Robinhood of Maharashtra) in 1822-29 in Western Ghats.

PEASANT UPRISINGS

MOPLAH REBELLION

- ⇒ In Malabar region. Due to oppression and exploitation of the Muslim Moplah peasants of N. Kerala by the Hindu Zamindars (Jemmis) and British Government.

ROMASI MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Under Vasudev Balwant Phadke in Maharashtra in 1879.

PABNA MOVEMENT

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ In East Bengal's Pabna district in 1872-76. due to oppression of peasantry by the zamindars.

BIJOLIA MOVEMENT

- ⇒ In Rajasthan in 1905, 1913, 1916, 192,

VICEROYS OF INDIA (1858-Aug. 14, 1947)

LORD CANNING (1856-1862)

- ⇒ The last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
- ⇒ Mutiny took place in this time.
- ⇒ The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
- ⇒ Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

LORD ELGIN (1862-1863)

LORD LAWRENCE (1864-1869)

- ⇒ Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- ⇒ High courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- ⇒ Created the Indian Forest Department

LORD MAYO (1869-1872)

- ⇒ Started the process of financial decentralization in India.
- ⇒ Established the Rajkot College at Kathiwar and Mayo college at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- ⇒ For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1872
- ⇒ Organised the Statistical Survey of India

LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-1876)

LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)

- ⇒ Known as the Viceroy of reverse characters.
- ⇒ Organised the Grand 'Delhi Durbar' in 1877 to decorate Queen Victoria with the title 'Kaiser-i-Hind'.
- ⇒ Arms Act (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire licence for arms.
- ⇒ Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act (1878).

LORD RIPON (1880-1884)

- ⇒ Vernacular Press Act (1882)
- ⇒ Passed the local self-government Act (1882)
- ⇒ Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- ⇒ The I Factory Act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour was passed.

- ⇒ Passed the Ilbert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)

- ⇒ Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-1894)

- ⇒ II Factory Act (1891) granted a weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children, although it failed to address concerns such as work hours for men.
- ⇒ Indian Council Act of 1892 was passed.
- ⇒ Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

LORD ELGIN II (1894-1899)

LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

- ⇒ Passed the Indian Universities Act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.
- ⇒ Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) in two provinces
 1. Bengal (proper)
 2. East Bengal & Assam.
- ⇒ Appointed a Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to enquire into the police administration of every province.
- ⇒ The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897-98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP)
- ⇒ Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act (1904), to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus the Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- ⇒ Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- ⇒ Extended railways to a great extent.
- ⇒ IST introduced
- ⇒ estd the dept of commerce & Industry.

LORD MINTO (1905-1910)

- ⇒ The Indian Council Act of 1909 or the Morley Minto Reforms was passed.

LORD HARDINGE (1910-1916)

- ⇒ Held a durbar in Dec, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- ⇒ Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911); capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- ⇒ Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915)
- ⇒ Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.

LORD CHELMSFORD (1916-1921)

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

LORD READING (1921-1926)

- ⇒ Rowlatt Act was repealed along with the Press Act of 1910.
- ⇒ Prince of Wales visited India in Nov, 1921.
- ⇒ Moplah rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.
- ⇒ Formation of Swaraj Party.
- ⇒ Communist party was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.
- ⇒ Kakory Train Robbery on Aug 9, 1925.

LORD IRWIN (1926-1931)

- ⇒ Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- ⇒ Dandi March (March 12, 1930)
- ⇒ First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- ⇒ Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931) was signed and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.
- ⇒ Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1929).

LORD WILLINGDON (1931-1936)

- ⇒ Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931.
- ⇒ Communal Awards (Aug 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities.
- ⇒ Third Round Table Conference in 1932.
- ⇒ Poona Pact was signed
- ⇒ Government of India Act (1935) was passed.

LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)

- ⇒ Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces. They remained in power for about 2 years till Oct 1939, when they gave up offices on the issue of India having been dragged into the II World War. The Muslim League observed the day as 'Deliverance Day'.
- ⇒ Cripps Mission in 1942.

LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)

- ⇒ Arranged the Shimla Conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian National Congress and Muslim League; failed.
- ⇒ Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946)
- ⇒ Elections to the constituent assembly were held and an Interim Govt. was appointed under Nehru.
- ⇒ First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on Dec 9, 1946.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MAR. 1947-AUG. 1947)

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

IMPORTANT NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

INDIGO REVOLT (1859-60)

- ⇒ In this, the peasants were forced to grow indigo in their lands unwillingly by the European factory-owners.
- ⇒ The anger exploded in Govindpur village of Nadia district (Bengal) under Digambar Biswas & Vishnu Biswas.
- ⇒ Others who played important role were Harish Chandra Mukherje (editor of the newspaper Hindu Patriot), Dinbandhu Mitra (writer of play, Neel Dapan) & Michael Madhusudan Datta (eminent Bengali poet-cum-play writer, who translated Neel Darpan into English)
- ⇒ The Govt. appointed an Indigo Commission in 1860 and removed some of the abuse of Indigo cultivation.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- ⇒ Formed in 1885 by A.O. Hume, an Englishman and a retired civil servant.
- ⇒ Hume's main purpose was probably to provide a 'safety valve' to the growing discontent among the educated Indians.
- ⇒ 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 and confided in British justice and generosity.
- ⇒ But the repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal, Bal, Pal), along with Aurobindo Ghosh.

PARTITION OF BENGAL

- ⇒ By Lord Curzon on Oct 16, 1905, through a royal Proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal and Assam out of rest of Bengal.
- ⇒ Rabindranath Tagore composed the national song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' for the occasion which was sung by people everywhere. This song was adopted as national anthem by Bangladesh in 1971 after liberation from Pakistan.
- ⇒ The ceremony of Raksha Bandhan was observed on Oct. 16, 1905.
- ⇒ The newspapers played a significant role in the movement. The main newspapers were K.K. Mitra's Sanjeevani, S.N. Banerjee's Bengali, Motilal Ghosh's Amrit Bazar Patrika, B.B. Upadhyaya's Yugantar, Bipin Chandra Pal's New India, Aurobindo Ghosh's Bande.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT (1905)

- ⇒ Had its origin in the anti-partition movement of Bengal. The leaders of Bengal felt that mere demonstrations, public meetings and resolutions were not enough and something more concrete was needed and the answer felt was Swadeshi and Boycott.
- ⇒ Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh played the important role.
- ⇒ INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by G.K. Gokhale.

MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)

- ⇒ Setp up in 1906 under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- ⇒ It was a loyalist, communal and conservative political organization which supported the

partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi movement, demanded special safeguards of its community and a separate electorate for Muslims.

SWARAJ

- ⇒ In Dec. 1906 at Calcutta, the INC under Dadabhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' (Self-govt.) as the goal of Indian people.

SURAT SESSION OF INC

- ⇒ The INC split into two groups – The extremists and The moderates, at the Surat session in 1907. Extremists were led by Bal, Pal, Lal while the moderates by G.K. Gokhale.
- ⇒ Controversy rose over the elected president, Ras Bihari Ghosh, as extremists didn't accept him.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OR MINTO MORLEY REFORMS (1909)

- ⇒ Besides other constitutional measures, it envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims.

GHADAR PARTY

- ⇒ Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- ⇒ The name was taken from a weekly paper, Ghadar, which had been started on Nov 1, 1913 to commemorate the 1857 revolt.
- ⇒ HO was at San Francisco.

KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (1914)

- ⇒ Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which carried a shipload of Sikh and Muslim immigrants from Punjab to Vancouver, Canada.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT (1916)

- ⇒ With the need being felt for popular pressure to attain concessions, disillusionment with Minto-Morley reforms and war-time miseries, Tilak and Annie Besant readied to assume leadership.
- ⇒ Started by B.G. Tilak (April, 1916) at Poona and Anni Besant and S. Subramania Iyer at Adyar near Madras (Sept, 1916).
- ⇒ Objective: Self-government for India in the British Empire.
- ⇒ Tilak linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of llinguistic states and education in vernacular language. He gave the slogan: Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it.
- ⇒ The Mahratta and Kesari of Tilak and Annie Besant's New India, Commonwealth and

Young India became the organs of the Home Rule movement.

LUCKNOW PACT (1916)

- ⇒ Both INC and ML concluded this Congress accepted the separate electorates and both jointly demanded for a representative government and dominion status for the country.

AUGUST DECLARATION (1917)

- ⇒ After the Lucknow Pact, a British policy was announced which aimed at increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire.
- ⇒ The Montague-Chelmsford reforms or the Act of 1919 was based on this declaration.

ROWLATT ACT (MARCH 18, 1919)

- ⇒ This gave unbridled powers to the govt. to arrest and imprison suspects without trial for two years maximum.
- ⇒ Caused a wave of anger in all sections. It was the first country-wide agitation by Gandhiji and marked the foundation of the Non Cooperation Movement.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

- ⇒ People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal on April 10, 1919.
- ⇒ General O'Dyer fired at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.
- ⇒ Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood in protest. Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this.
- ⇒ Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1920)

- ⇒ Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty that followed the First World War.
- ⇒ Two brothers, Mohd. Ali and Shaukat Ali started this movement, along with Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani. It was jointly led by the Khilafat leaders and the Congress.
- ⇒ On August 31, 1920, the Khilafat Committee launched a non-cooperation movement.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT(1920)

- ⇒ It was the first mass-based political movement under Gandhiji.

- ⇒ C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice and Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Civil Service.
- ⇒ The Prince of Wales visited India during this period. But he was greeted with empty streets and downed shutters when he came (Nov. 17, 1921).

CHAURI-CHAURA INCIDENT (1922)

- ⇒ The Congress session at Allahabad in Dec. 1921, decided to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji was appointed its leader.
- ⇒ But before it could be launched, a mob of people at Chauri-Chaura (near Gorakhpur) clashed with police and burnt 22 police men on February 5, 1922.

SWARAJ PARTY (1923)

- ⇒ Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das and N.C. Kelkar (called Pro-changers) demanded that the nationalists should end the boycott of the legislative councils, enter them and expose them. But the no-changers like Rajendra Prasad and Rajgopalachari adhered to the Gandhian program of boycott of legislatures. The pro-changers formed the Swaraj party on Jan.1, 1923, contested the elections and embarrassed the government by opposing its measures.

SIMON COMMISSION (1927)

- ⇒ Constituted under John Simon, to review the political situation in India and to introduce further reforms and 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.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

- ⇒ The first political murder of a European was committed in 1897 at Poona by the Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkishan. Their target was Mr. Rand, President of the Plague Commission, but Lt. Ayerst was accidentally shot.
- ⇒ In 1907, Madam Bhikaiji Cama, a Parsi revolutionary unfurled the flag of India at Stuttgart Congress (o Second International)
- ⇒ In 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of Kingford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffarpur. Khudiram, Kanhaiyalal Dutt and Satyendranath Bose were hanged. (Alipur Case)

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- ⇒ In 1909, M L Dhingra shot dead Col. William Curzon Whyllie, the political advisor of 'India Office' in London.
- ⇒ In 1912, Rasbihari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal threw a bomb at Lord Hardinge at Delhi. (Delhi Conspiracy Case).
- ⇒ They setup Hindustan Socialist Republic Association/Army (HSRA).
- ⇒ They carried out a dacoity on the Kakori bound train on the Saharanpur-Lucknow railway line on Aug. 9, 1925. The conspirators were later arrested and hanged (Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla, Roshan Lal and Rajendra Lahiri).
- ⇒ Bhagat Singh, with his colleagues shot dead Saunders (Asstt. S.P. of Lahore, who ordered lathi charge on Lal Lajpat Rai) on Dec, 17, 1928.
- ⇒ Then Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Assembly on Apr. 8, 1929. Thus, he Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on March. 23, 1931 at Lahore Jail (Lahore Conspiracy Case) and their bodies cremated at Hussainiwala near Ferozepur.
- ⇒ In 1929 only Jatin Das died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast to protest against horrible conditions in jail.
- ⇒ Meerut Conspiracy Case started in 1929 and continued for four years against 31 communists accused of conspiracy against the British sovereign.
- ⇒ Surya Sen, a revolutionary of Bengal, formed the Indian Republic Army in Bengal. In 1930, he masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury.

THE NEHRU REPORT (1928)

- ⇒ After boycotting the Simon commission, all political parties constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to evolve and determine the principals of a constitution for India. It remains memorable as the first major Indian effort to draft a constitutional framework for India, complete with lists of Central and Provincial subjects and fundamental rights. It suggested dominion status for the country.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION FORMED OUTSIDE INDIA

Organisation	Year	Founder	Places
India House	1905	Shyamji Krishna Verma	London
Abhinav Bharat	1906	V.D. Savarkar	London
Indian Independence	1907	Tarak Nath Das	USA

League Ghadar Party	1913	Lala Hardayal, Tarak Nath Das & Sohan Singh Bhakna	San Francisco
Indian Independence	1914	Lala Hardayal and Birendra	Berlin
League Indian National Army	1942	Ras Behari Bose	Tokyo

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION IN INDIA

Organisat ion	Yea r	Founder	Places
Mitra Mela	1899	Savarkar Brothers	Poona
Anushilan Samiti (I)	1902	Gyanendrantah Bose	Midnapur
Samiti Anushilan Samiti(II)	1907	Birendra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Dutt	Dhaka
Bharat Mata Society	1907	Ajit Singh & Amba Prasad	Punjab
Hindustan Republican Association	1924	Jogesh Chandra Chatterji Sachindranath Sanyal	Kanpur
Naujawan Sabha	1926	Bhagat Singh	Lahore
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	1925	Chandrashekar Azad	Delhi

LAHORE SESSION (1929)

- ⇒ On Dec. 19, 1929, under the President ship of J.L. Nehru, the INC, at its Lahore session, declared Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) as its ultimate goal.
- ⇒ On Dec. 31, 1929, the newly adopted tri-colour flag was unfurled and Jan 26, 1930 was fixed as th First Independence Day, which was to be celebrated every year.

NOTE:

- ⇒ Rai Sahib Harvilas Sardar put forth a bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1928 with a view to source prohibition of child marriage. The bill became an Act in 1929 and its called the Sardar Act of 1929. According to this Act, a girl below 14 or a boy below 18 cannot contract marriage.
- ⇒ Bardoli movement (1928) was a movement against the payment of land tax, led by Vallbh Bhai Patel. He got the name 'Sardar' from here.

DANDI MARCH (1930)

- ⇒ Also called the Salt Satyagraha.
- ⇒ Along with 78 followers, Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati Ashram on March 12, 1930 for the small village Dandi to break the salt law.
- ⇒ He pick a handful of salt and inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ⇒ The salt satyagraha movement was taken by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu and the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha, K. Kalappan, in Malabar.
- ⇒ The salt satyagraha sparked off other forms of defiance. In the north-west, the Pathans under Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi', organized the society of 'Khudai Khidmadgars' (Servants of God), also known as 'Red Shirts'.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1930)

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

GANDHI IRWIN PACT

- ⇒ In this the INC called off the civil disobedience movement and agreed to join the second round table conference.
- ⇒ The government on its part released the political prisoner and conceded the right to make salt for consumption of villages along the coast.
- ⇒ The Karachi session of 1931 endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Karachi session is also memorable for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Program.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1931)

- ⇒ In the Conference, Gandhiji demanded immediate establishment of a full responsible government at the Centre as well as in the Provinces with complete control over defence, external affairs and finance.
- ⇒ MacDonald ended the session with an address which announced the creation of two new Muslim majority provinces, North West Frontier Province and Sindh, set up a committee on franchise, finance and states and held out the humiliating and the dangerous prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award if the Indians failed to agree among themselves.

- ⇒ On Gandhiji's arrival in Bombay, the Congress Working Committee decided to resume the Civil Disobedience Movement. In 1932, INC was declared an illegal organization and all its leaders were arrested.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD (AUG. 16, 1932)

- ⇒ Announced by Ramsay McDonald. It showed divide and rule policy of the British.

POONA PACT (SEPTEMBER 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.
- ⇒ Thus, the Poona pact agreed upon a joint electorate for upper and lower castes.
- ⇒ Harijan upliftment now became the principal concern of Gandhiji. An All-India Anti-Untouchability League was started in Sept, 1932, and a weekly Harijan in Jan, 1933.
- ⇒ He started the Individual Civil Disobedience on Aug 1, 1933.

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.

NOTE:

The meeting of All-India Kisan Congress was held in 1934 in Lucknow under the Presidentship of Sahajanand Saraswati.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

- ⇒ Based on the Simon commission report. (The recommendations are mentioned separately in the Charter Acts at the end).
- ⇒ The Congress rejected the 1935 Act and demanded the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise to frame a constitution for an independent India. J.L. Nehru described it as 'we are provided with a car, all breaks and no engine'.

SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- ⇒ When the war broke out, Lord Linlithgow declared India to be at war without prior assent of the Central Legislature.
- ⇒ The Muslim League observed this as the Deliverance Day (Dec. 22, 1939).

DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN

- ⇒ In 1930, Iqbal suggested that the Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir be made the Muslims state within the federation.
- ⇒ Chaudhary Rehmat Ali gave the term Pakistan in 1933.
- ⇒ Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore session in 1940 (called Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory).
- ⇒ In December, 1943 the Karachi session of the Muslim League adopted the slogan 'Divide and Quit'.

AUGUST OFFER – AUG 8, 1940

- ⇒ It offered (i) Dominion status in the unspecified future; (ii) A post-war body to enact the constitution; (iii) to expand the Governor-General's Executive Council to give full weightage to minority opinion.
- ⇒ Rejected by the INC because there was no suggestion of the national government and because the demand for the dominion status was already discarded in favour of Poorna Swaraj. It was accepted by the Muslim League.

THE CRIPPS MISSION-1942

- ⇒ The British govt. with a view to get co-operation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the India leaders.
- ⇒ Dominion status to be granted after the war.
- ⇒ Setting up a constitution making body for India after the war whose members would be elected by the Provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the Princely States.
- ⇒ Gandhiji termed it as a post dated cheque in crashing bank.

THE REVOLT OF 1942 & THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- ⇒ Called the Vardha Proposal and Leaderless Revolt.
- ⇒ The resolution was passed on Aug. 8, 1942, at Bombay. Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or die'.
- ⇒ J.P. Narayan, R.M. Lohia and Aruan Asaf Ali started consolidating underground networks. The most daring act of the underground movement was the establishment of Congress Radio with Usha Mehta as its announcer.
- ⇒ Parallel govts. were set-up at various places. The first one was in Ballia in eastern UP under the leadership of Chittu Pande. Others

were in Satara, Talcher, parts of eastern up and Bihar.

NAVAL MUTINY (1945)

- ⇒ A revolt took place in HMS Talwar on Feb 18, 1945 in Bombay due to racial discrimination unpalatable food and abuse after the arrest of B C Dutta who had written 'British Quit India' on the wall.
- ⇒ Next day, HMS Hindustan in Karachi also revolted.
- ⇒ Soon the revolt spread to other places also. In Bombay, the mutineers hoisted the tricolour on their ship masts together with a portrait of S.C. Bose and shouted Jai Hind in the barracks.

RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA (1945)

- ⇒ He proposed that plebiscite should be held in contiguous districts of North West and East where Muslims were in absolute majority.
- ⇒ Jinnah objected as he wanted only Muslims of North West and East of India to vote in the plebiscite.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

- ⇒ The idea of the Indian National Army INA to liberate India was originally conceived by Rasbehari Bose, who had fled to Japan in 1915 and had become a Japanese citizen, with the help of Mohan Singh, an Indian officer of the British Indian army in Malaya.
- ⇒ S.C. Bose secretly escaped from India in Jan 1941 and reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore.
- ⇒ Two INA headquarters were Rangoon and Singapore (formed in Singapore)
- ⇒ In this, S.C. Bose gave the call 'Dilli Chalo'.
- ⇒ INA trials were held at Red Fort, Delhi. P.K. Sehgal, Shah Nawaz (commander of the INA battalion that had reached the Indo-Bruma front) and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial.
- ⇒ Nov. 12, 1945 was celebrated as the INA Day.

WAVELL PLAN (JUNE-JULY 1945)

- ⇒ The plan was that the Viceroy's Executive Council should be so reconstituted that its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians (from various parties). Simla conference was convened in this regard, but was rejected by Jinnah.

THE CABINET MISSION PLAN (1946)

- ⇒ The new Labour Party PM, Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (comprising of Lord

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Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander) will visit India.

- ⇒ Rejected the demand for separate Pakistan and instead a federal union consisting Princely States was suggested.
- ⇒ Full autonomy would be enjoyed by the provinces in respect of all subjects other than the union subjects.
- ⇒ The Union would consist of an executive and a legislature.
- ⇒ Both Congress and Muslim League accepted it.

INTERIM GOVT.

- ⇒ Based on Cabinet Mission Plan, an interim government consisting of Congress nominees was formed on Sept. 2, 1946. J.L. Nehru was its Vice-President and the Governor-General remained as its President.

JINNAH'S DIRECT ACTION RESOLUTION

- ⇒ It passed a 'Direct action' resolution, which condemned both the British Government and the Congress Aug 16, 1946.
- ⇒ Jinnah celebrated Pakistan Day on Mar 27, 1947.

FORMATION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- ⇒ The constituent assembly met on Dec 9, 1946 and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its president.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

- ⇒ 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 and Pakistan.
- ⇒ Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NEFP and sylhet district of Assam would be held.
- ⇒ There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to fram 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 and 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 AND INDEPENDENCE

- ⇒ All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.

- ⇒ Two Commissions were appointed by the British Government with Sir Cyril Redcliffe as chairman of both to see through the partition and fix the international boundaries of the two nations to be.
- ⇒ 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 and Junagarh had signed the Instrument of Accession. Goa was with the Portuguese and Pondicherry with the French.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REGULATING ACT, 1773

- ⇒ Subjected the Company's actions to the supervision of the British Govt.
- ⇒ End of Dual government.
- ⇒ Governor of Bengal to be the Governor-General of British territories of India.
- ⇒ Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta.

PITTS ACT OF 1784

- ⇒ Board of Control of six members (including two cabinet ministers) set-up to guide and supervise the affairs of the Company in India.
- ⇒ This act gave the British Government a measure of control over the Company's affairs.

CHARTER ACT OF 1793

- ⇒ Company given monopoly of trade for 20 more years.
- ⇒ Expenses and salaries of the Board of Control to be charged on Indian revenue.
- ⇒ All laws were to be translated in Indian languages.
- ⇒ It laid the foundation of govt. by written laws, interpreted by courts.

CHARTER ACT OF 1813

- ⇒ Company deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and trade with China. This made the Company more of an administrative body.
- ⇒ A sum of Rs. 1 lakh earmarked annually for education of Indians.

CHARTER ACT OF 1833

- ⇒ End of Company's monopoly even in tea and trade with China.
- ⇒ All restrictions on European immigration into India and acquisition of land and property in India by them were removed, legalizing European colonization of India.
- ⇒ Governor General of Bengal to be Governor General of India; all powers, administrative

and financial, were centralized in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council. (1st Governor General of India – Lord William Bentinck)

- ⇒ A law member (without power to vote) was added to the Executive Council of the Governor General. Macaulay was the first Law member.
- ⇒ A law commission was constituted for codification of laws.
- ⇒ The Act threw open to all, irrespective of religion, place of birth, descent and colour, services under the Company.

CHARTER ACT OF 1853

- ⇒ Legislation was treated for the first time as separate from executive functions.
- ⇒ Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competition examination (excluding Indians).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858

- ⇒ This implied that Viceroy's Executive Council, which was so long composed of officials, would now include certain additional non-official members. Some of non-official seats were offered to natives of high ranks. Thus, a minute element of 'popular' participation was introduced in the legislative process.
- ⇒ The Executive Councils was now to be called Central Legislative Council.
- ⇒ Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT, 1909 OR MORLEY-MINTO ACT

- ⇒ An element of election was also introduced in the Central Legislative Council, but the official majority was maintained.
- ⇒ Thus, communal representation was introduced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919 OR MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD REFORMS

- ⇒ Dyarchy system introduced in the provinces. It was considered to be a substantial step towards transfer of power to the Indians. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories: Transferred and Reserved.
- ⇒ **Devolution Rules:** Subjects of administration were divided into two categories – Central and Provincial.
- ⇒ The number of Indians in the Governor General's Executive Council was raised to three in a Council of eight.
- ⇒ The Centre was now to have a Bicameral Legislature for the first time.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

- ⇒ Provided for the establishment of All-India Federation consisting of the British provinces and the Princely States.
- ⇒ Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre (e.g. Department of Foreign Affairs and Defence were reserved for the Governor General).
- ⇒ The Federal Legislature (Central Legislature) was to have two chambers (bicameral) the Council of State and the Federal Assembly.
- ⇒ It made a 3-fold division of powers: Federal (Central) Legislative List Provincial Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List.
- ⇒ Provincial autonomy replaced Dyarchy in Provinces i.e., the distinction between Reserved and Transferred subjects was abolished and full responsible government was established, subject to certain safeguards.
- ⇒ The Act also provided for a Federal Court (which was established in 1937 with original and appellate powers) to interpret the Constitution. A Federal Bank (the Reserve Bank of India) was also established.
- ⇒ Burma (now Myanmar) and Aden were separated from India and two new provinces Orissa and Sind-were created.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND GROWTH OF MODERN EDUCATIONALS

FIRST PHASE (1758-1812)

- ⇒ The Sanskrit college at Varanasi by Jonathan Duncan in 1792 for the study of Hindu Law and Philosophy.

SECOND PHASE (1813-1853)

- ⇒ The Charter Act of 1813 required the Co. to spend rupees 1 lakh annually for encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in India.
- ⇒ To cover up this defect in their policy, the British took recourse to the so-called 'Downward Filtration Theory' which meant that education and modern ideas were supposed to filter or radiate downward from the upper classes.

THIRD PHASE (1854-1900)

- ⇒ The Educational Dispatch of 1854 was also called Wood's Dispatch (after Sir Charles Wood, the then President of Board of Control, who became the first Secretary of State for India).
- ⇒ It is considered as the Magna Carta of English Education in India (forms a

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landmark in the history of modern education in India.)

- ⇒ Lord Ripon appointed Hunter Commission (under Sir W.W. Hunter)
- ⇒ It recommended that local bodies (distt. boards and municipalities) should be entrusted with the management of primary schools.)

FOURTH PHASE (1901-1920)

- ⇒ Lord Curzon appointed a Universities Commission under Thomas Raleigh (Law member of the Viceroy's Executive Council) in 1902, and based on his recommendations Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed.
- ⇒ In 1910, a separate deptt. of Education was established at the Centre.
- ⇒ The Saddler Commission was appointed by Lord Chelmsford to review the working of Calcutta University (2 Indias: Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed)

FIFTH PHASE: (1921-1947)

- ⇒ Establishment of an Inter-University Board (1924)

HARTOG COMMITTEE (1929)

- ⇒ Recommended the policy of consolidation and improvement of Primary education.
- ⇒ Wardha scheme of Basic Education (1937), worked out by the Zakir Hussain Committee after Gandhiji published a series of articles in the Harijan.

SARGEANT PLAN OF EDUCATION (1944)

- ⇒ Universal and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6-11.
- ⇒ High schools of 2 types:
 1. Academic
 2. Technical and Vocational

VENUE, YEAR AND PRESIDENTS OF INC

YEAR	VENUE	PRESIDENT
1885, 1892	Bombay	W.C. Bannerji
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tyyabji (first Muslim President)
1888	Allahabad	George Yule (first English President)
1905	Banaras	G.K. Gokhale
1907, 1908	Surat, Madras	Rasbehari Bose
1909	Lahore	M.M. Malviya
1916	Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar (Re-union of the Congress)
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant (first Woman President)
1924	Belgaon	M.K. Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu (first Indian woman resident)
1929	Lahore	J.L. Nehru (Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed)
1931	Karachi	Vallhbhai Patel
1937	Faizpur	J.L. Nehru (first session in a village)
1938	Haripura	S.C. Bose (a National Planning Committee set-up under J.L. Nehru)
1939	Tripuri	S.C. Bose was re-elected but had to resign due to protest by Gandhiji. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place
1946	Meerut	Acharya J.B. Kriplani
1948	Jaipur	Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS

NEWSPAPERS	JOURNALS
Bengal Gazette (1780) (India's first newspaper)	J.K. Hikki
Rast Goftar (first newspaper in Gujarat)	Dadabhai Naoroji
New India (Weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal
Som Prakash	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta
Hindustan	M.M. Malviya
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Essays in Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade
Indian Mirror	Devendra Nath Tagore

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PRE-CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

Organisations	Year/Place	Founder's
Landholder's Society Or Zamindary Association	1838/Calcutta	Dwarkanath Tagore
British India Society	1839/London	Williams Adams
British India Association (Amalgamation of Landholder's Society and Bengal British India Society)	1851/Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore & Radhakant Deb
Madras Native Association	1852/Madras	
East India Association	1866/London	Dadabhai Naoroji
Indian National Association	1867/London	Mary Carpenter
Indian Society	1872/London	Anand Mohan Bose
India League	1875/Calcutta	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
Indian Association	1876/Calcutta	Anand Mohan Bose and Surendra Nath Banerji
National Conference	1883	"
Madras Mahajan Sabha	1884/Madras	M. Viraghavacharya, G. Subramaniya Aiyar and P. Anand Charlu
Indian National Union	1884	A.O. Hume

POST-CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	YEAR	FOUNDER
Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	1927	G.D. Birla and Thakurdas
Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh	1925	Hedgewar
All India Untouchability League	1932	M.K. Gandhi
Hindu Mahasabha	1917	Revived By M.M. Malviya

LABOUR AND TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	YEAR	FOUNDER
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	1920	N.M. Joshi and Roy Chaudhary
Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)	1944	V.B. Patel

LEFTIST ORGANISATIONS

NATIONALIST

Organisations	Year/Place	Founder's
Communist Party of India	1920/Tashkent	M.N. Roy
Labour Kisan Party	1923/Madras	Singaravelu
Congress Socialist Party	1934	Narendra Dev, I.P. Narayan and Minoo Masani
Forward Block	1939	S.C. Bose
The Bolshevik Party of India	1939	N.D. Mazumdar
Independence Labour Party	-	B.R. Ambedkar

IMPORTANT NATIONAL LEADERS

M.K. GANDHI (1869-1948)

- ⇒ The 'Father of the Nation' was born at Porbandar (Kathiarwar) on October 2, 1869. He married Kasturba in 1883.
- ⇒ In 1893, he proceeded to Natal, South Africa, as the lawyer of a firm of Porbandar Muslims.
- ⇒ There he founded a political organization known as 'Natal Indian Congress' and also started a newspaper called 'Indian Opinion'. He formed Phoenix Farm near Durban in 1904.
- ⇒ Returned to India on Jan 9, 1915.
- ⇒ In 1916, he founded the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad.
- ⇒ Champaram Satyagraha (1917): There the European planters force the cultivators to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their holdings (called Tinkathia system).
- ⇒ Gandhiji, with the help of Rajendra Prasad and others, encouraged the peasants to offer Satyagraha.
- ⇒ Ahmedabad Mill Strike (March, 1918): The dispute was between the mill-owners and the workers over the 'Plague Bonus' which the mill-owners wanted to withdraw once the epidemic was over.
- ⇒ Here Gandhiji first used the weapon of 'Hunger Strike'.
- ⇒ Kheda Satyagraha (1918): The peasants were in extreme distress due to the failure of crops and the government ignored their appeals for the remission of land revenue.

DADABHAI NAOROJI (1825-1917)

- ⇒ First to demand 'Swaraj' from the INC Platform (Calcutta session, 1906).
- ⇒ Wrote a book 'Poverty & Un-British Rule in India' (in 1901) in which he brought out the connection between the draining of wealth

from India by the British and rampant poverty in India.

- ⇒ Also known as 'Indian Gladstone' and 'Grand Old Man of India'.
- ⇒ Selected to 'House of Commons' on Liberal Party ticket (First Indian to do so)

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE

- ⇒ Gandhiji considered him as his political guru.
- ⇒ He served as the President of the INC at its Banaras session in 1905.
- ⇒ Laid the foundation of Servants of Indian Society in 1905.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK (1857-1920)

- ⇒ Collaborated with Agarkar, and set up institutions to give cheap education to people.
- ⇒ First nationalist leader who tried to establish a close contact with the masses.
- ⇒ Founded two newspapers – The Maharatta (in English) and Kesari (in Marathi)
- ⇒ Formed the Bal, Pal, Lal group of extremists and caused a split in the Surat Congress in 1907.
- ⇒ Founded the Home Rule League in 1916, and helped in ushering in the Lucknow Pact and the Reforms Act at the Amritsar Congress in 1919.
- ⇒ Valentine Shirol described him as the 'Father of Indian Unrest'.
- ⇒ An erudite scholar. His books are 'The Arctic Home of Vedas' & 'Gita Rahasya'.

B.R. AMBEDKAR (1891-1956)

- ⇒ He was a jurist, a statesman, a social reformer and a leader of the depressed classes.
- ⇒ He participated in all the three Round Table Conferences. He signed Poona Pact with Gandhiji in 1932.
- ⇒ He organized the Indian Labour Party, Scheduled Caste Federation and People's Education Society.
- ⇒ He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution.
- ⇒ From 1947 to 1951, he was a law minister in Nehru's cabinet.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD (1890-1958)

- ⇒ He was born in Mecca in 1890. For higher education he went to the Al Azhar University at Cairo.
- ⇒ He joined the INC during the Swadeshi movement.
- ⇒ He began two weeklies, Al Hilal and Al-Balagh.

- ⇒ He was made the President of the Khilafat Committee in 1920. He became the President of the Congress session of 1923 at Delhi.
- ⇒ He led the Congress delegation during the Shimla Conference in 1945.
- ⇒ He was elected the member of the Constituent Assembly in 1946. He was the Education Minister in the Interim Government and also Independent India's first Education Minister.
- ⇒ His book India Wins Freedom evoked much controversy.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN (1890-1988)

- ⇒ Popularly known as Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan or Sarhadi Gandhi.
- ⇒ Founded an organization Khudai Khidmatgars. It was an organization of non-violent revolutionaries which was also known as 'Red Shirts'.
- ⇒ He also published a newspaper, Pakhtoon.
- ⇒ Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed partition.
- ⇒ He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1987 by the Government of India.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (1897-1945)

- ⇒ Popularly known as Netaji, was born on Jan. 23, 1897 at Cuttack.
- ⇒ He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920, but left it on the Gandhiji's call of Non-cooperation Movement.
- ⇒ He founded the Independence for India League with Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ⇒ In 1938, he was elected the President of the INC at its Haripura session and in 1939, he was elected President of the Tripuri session.
- ⇒ He founded the Forward Bloc in 1939.
- ⇒ In 1943, he took charge of Indian National Army in Singapore and set up the Indian Provisional Government there. He gave the war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'.
- ⇒ He addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation. He gave the slogan of 'Jai Hind'. He wrote his autobiography 'The Indian Struggle'.

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU (1889-1964)

- ⇒ He was the first Prime Minister of Independent India and is known as the architect of Modern India.
- ⇒ At the Lahore session, under his President ship was passed the Independence resolution.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

- ⇒ He was the author of the Doctrine of Panchsheel, and believed in the policy of non-alignment.
- ⇒ His works include The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, A Bunch of Old Letters, The Unity of India, Independence and After, India and the World, etc.

IMPORTANT DATES OF INDIAN HISTORY AD

YEAR	HISTORY
1191	First battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohd. Ghori
1192	Second battle of Tarain in which Mohd. Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
1526	First Battle of Panipat in which Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and established the Mughal dynasty
1556	Second battle of Panipat in which Akbar defeated Hemu.
1565	Battle of Talikota in which Vijaynagar empire is defeated
1576	Battle of Haldighati in which Akbar defeated Maharana Pratap
1600	English East India Company established
1757	Battle of Plassey in which the English defeated Siraj-ud-daula, Nawab of Bengal.
1760	Battle of Wandiwash, end of French power in India
1761	Third Battle of Panipat in which Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas

POST – INDEPENDENCE

YEAR	HISTORY
1951	First Five Year Plan implemented
1952	First General Elections held.
1954	Panchsheel agreement between India and China
1956	Life Insurance nationalized, State Reorganising Act comes into force.
1969	Nationalization of 14 leading banks
1972	Shimla Agreement signed
1973	Manekshaw named India's first Field Marshal
1974	Nuclear explosion of Pokhran (May 18)
1975	Indian Satellite 'Aryabhata' launched, National emergency declared.
1980	India launches first satellite using its own satellite launching vehicle (July, 18)
1981	India launched APPLE, Khalistan activists hijack Indian Airlines Boeing 737 to Lahore.
1983	Richard Attenborough's 'Gandhi' wins 8 Oscars.
1984	Rakesh Sharma becomes India's first spaceman (Apr.5), Bachendri Pal become the first Indian woman to scale Mt. Everest (May 23), Operation Blue Star, Assassination of Indira Gandhi (Oct 31), Rajiv Gandhi becomes PM, Bhopal Gas

	tragedy (Dec.3)
1988	India's first remote sensing satellite IRS 1-A launched from Russia (Mar. 17.)
1998	India conducted total 5 nuclear tests
1999	Its first commercial telecom satellite INSAT-2 E
2000	Successful test firing of 'Dhanush' the naval version of 'Prithvi' missile
2001	The pilotless target aircraft 'Lakshya' inducted into the Indian Air Force (Jan.5), Indo-Pak summit at Agra
2008	The Parliament of Kosovo declares independence from Serbia (Feb.17); World's longest sea bridge opens spanning the Hangzhou Bay in the East China Sea to boost economic integration and development in the Yangtze River delta. Cape Verde becomes the 153rd member of WTO ; the world's biggest atom smasher.

IMPORTANT BATTLES IN THE INDIAN HISTORY - AD

YEAR	HISTORY
712	Invasion of Sind by Mohd.-bin-Qasim
1191	First Battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohd. Ghori
1526	First Battle of Panipat in which Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi
1539	Battle of Chausa in which Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun
1556	Second Battle of Panipat(Akbar)
1615	Rana Amar Singh of Mewar
1665	Treaty of Purandar
1760	Battle of Wandiwash in which the English forces defeated the French forces
1761	Third Battle of Panipat in which Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas
1764	Battle of Buxar

IMPORTANT WARS OF THE 20TH CENTURY RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-05)

- ⇒ The conflict arising from the rivalry of Russia and Japan for control of Manchuria and Korea.

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-18)

- ⇒ International conflict began between Austria and Serbia.
- ⇒ An armistice was agreed in November 1918 and peace treaties were signed at Versailles (1919).

SINO-JAPANESE WARS (1931-1933)

- ⇒ Two wars between China and Japan, marking the beginning and the end of Japanese imperial expansion on the Asian mainland.

SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-45)

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL & MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

⇒ The axis-powers Germany, Italy and (after September 1940) Japan controlled most of Europe and much of Northern Africa, China and Asia.

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