

# History

## ANCIENT HISTORY

### SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

- **Pliocene deposits** in Siwaliks. It came to be known as Ramapithecus, a type of early **hominid**.
- **Inscriptions** either on stone or on metal plates are old records of Ancient India. The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy**.
- **Coins:** The study of coins is called **numismatics**.  
– The **Punch Mark Coins** (silver & copper) are the earliest coins of India.
- **Monuments:** Monuments reflect the material prosperity and development of culture e.g. Taxshila monuments about Kushans and Stupas, Chaityas and Vihars about Maurya.
- **Vedas:** Vedas point out features and development of different dynasties, e.g. **Rigveda** deals about Archery and known as “**The first testament of mankind.**”
  - **Samveda** says about the art of music (i.e. melodies)
  - **Yajurveda:** It is known as ritual Veda.
  - **Atharvaveda:** It is the latest of the four. It is about beliefs and superstitions.
- **Upanishad:** It is anti-ritualistic in nature. It deals about the theories of creation of the universe and doctrine of action.
- **Sutras:** Sutras deal about rituals, Sanskaras, social life, Medical science etc.
- **Puranas:** Puranas describe the genealogies of various royal dynasties, i.e. Maurya, Andhra, Shishunag, Gupta, etc.
- **Jatak Kathas:** These are the parts of art and literature of 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.
- **Arthashastra:** It is the analysis of political and economic conditions of the Mauryas, composed by Kautilya (Chanakya).
- **Mudrarakshasa:** It tells about the establishment of the Maurya dynasty, the fall of Nanda, Ramgupta, etc.
- **Rajtarangini:** It was written by Kalhana in 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It is about the rulers of Kashmir. It is considered the, “*first historical book of India.*”
- **Foreign travellers:** wrote about the information of India. For examples –  
**Megasthenes:** He wrote book, “INDICA” about the dynasty of Maurya.  
**Fahien:** He wrote about the Gupta Emperor.

**Hieun-Tsang:** He wrote about the Buddhist record of the western world during period of Harshavardhan.

**Albiruni:** He wrote ‘Tarikh-ul-Hind.’

**Ibna-Batuta:** He wrote about India under the rule of Muhammad Tughlaq.

### PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

- **Pre - historic period** is divided into three sections- **Stone age, Bronze age and Iron age.**
- **Stone age** is divided into three periods, i.e. Palaeolithic Age, Mesolithic Age and Neolithic Age.
- **Lower Palaeolithic Age** covers the greater part of the Ice Age.
- Its people used to eat fruits, birds and raw animal flesh, etc.
- The tools were usually made of hard rock.
- In **Middle Palaeolithic age** a bit change occurred in the shape of tools made of stones or bones.
- In **Upper Palaeolithic age**, human lived as nomadic hunter gatherers.
- **Mesolithic Age** was an intermediate stage in the stone age. It ended with the introduction of **agriculture**.
- **Neolithic age** was an age of polished tool culture.
- Tool making became an important profession and a variety of polished tools were manufactured.
- They learnt the art of pottery and their pots were well made and decorated with paintings.
- They discovered the art of producing fire by the friction of stones and the wheel was also an important discovery of this age.
- **Chalcolithic Age** is marked by the use of copper as **copper age**. The economy was based on subsistence agriculture, stock-raising, hunting and fishing.
- The Chalcolithic people slaughtered animals for food. Neither they milked animals for dairy products nor did they practise cultivation.
- It was the transitional stage when both bronze, copper and stone tools were used and humans started living settled life.
- The **Iron age** is usually associated with the **Painted Grey Wares (P.G.W.)**.
- The adoption of Iron brought various changes in society including agricultural practices, religious beliefs and attractive artistic styles.

## INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- The **Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)** was a unique Bronze Age civilization (2500–1700 B.C.) based on Carbon-14 dating.
- The Civilization flourished around the Indus river basin and its tributaries, consisting of modern Pakistan and northwestern India.

### Town planning

- The **main streets** ran from north to south varied from 9 to 34 feet in width. **Roads**, especially in Mohenjo-Daro had a width of 10.5 meter. The Harappa had wide roads of width of 30 feet.
- There was an impressive building which was used as a **public bath**. The overall dimension of the Bath is 180 feet by 108 feet used for religious both.
- **Houses**, often two-storey and spacious, lined up on the streets; there was well drainage system resulting in the brick-lined sewers.
- In town planning, grid system, underground drainage and granaries were found.

### Culture

- Lothal, Balakot, Suktagendor and Allahdin (Pakistan) in the cities of the Harappan civilization were the major ports.
- **Domesticated animals** included dogs and cats, humped and sea cattle, poultry, and possibly pigs, camels and Buffalo. Elephant, probably, too, was domesticated, and his bones and tusks were freely used.
- **Women** were given high honour in society. Family was regulated in the name of mother.
- The Indus Civilization had four different classes in which the society was divided, i.e. Scholars, warriors, businessmen and labourers.
- In the valley of the Indus people used irrigation-based agriculture.
- Harappan people had features of Hinduism, such as worship of the mother Goddess, Pashupati Shiva, Sacred animals, trees, etc.

#### Sites their Location

Mohenjodaro- Sindh, Pakistan  
 Harappa- Punjab Province, Pakistan  
 Dholavira- Rann of Kutch in Gujarat  
 Lothal- Gulf of Khambat in Gujarat  
 Rakhigarhi- Haryana  
 Ganweriwala- Punjab, Pakistan  
 Banawali- Haryana  
 Chanhudaro- Kutch in Gujarat  
 Kalibangan- Rajasthan  
 Kot Diji- Sind, Pakistan  
 Ropar- Punjab (India)  
 Surkotada- Kutch, Gujarat  
 Suktagendor – Bank of Dast, Balochistan

#### Some Important names/facts of I.V. Civilisation

- **The Sumerian texts** refer to two intermediate station - Dilmun (Bahrain) and Makan. It also refers to trade relation with 'Meluha' - the name given to the Indus region.
- **Harappan cotton** was called '*Sindon*' by the Greeks.
- A community who worshiped rivers was called '*Dariyapanthi*' in Indus civilization.
- '*Boustrophendon*' is name of Indus script. It is written from right to left and then left to right.
- **English Bound System:** The way of fitting the bricks in making walls. In this system one large of bricks is placed in length and the other layer is made by placing the bricks widthwise.
- **Ziggurat:** The temples of Sumeria.
- The traces of **Sati system** is found in Lothal (Joint burial).
- **Lipistic** was discovered from Chahundaro and Black eastern bangles from Kalibangan. **Pastry** rollar and board and bowls have been discovered from Alamgirpur Meerut.
- The evidence of coins is not found. **Barter** is assumed to have been the method of exchange of goods.
- Merchants were the ruling class of Indus Civilization.
- The Harappan did not worship their gods in temple. They did not worship the cow as we do today. They worshipped Matridev Shakti, Yoni, Pashupati, Lingam, Naga (Serpent), trees (Peepal and acacia), humped bull, the sun, water, etc. They believed in paganism and sacrificed animals in religious ceremonies.
- **Steatite** was used in seals manufacturing.
- The origin of '**swastika**' is discovered from the Indus Civilization.
- **Indra**, the commander of Aryan, is accused of causing the decline of their civilization.
- The battle of '**Hariyumpia**' (in Rigveda) has been identified with Harappa. (M. Wheeler)
- '**Susa**' are Mesopotamian places where Harappa seals were found.

## THE VEDIC PERIOD

- The **Vedic Period** or the Vedic Age refers to the period when the Vedic Sanskrit texts were composed in India.
- Literally '**Aryans**' means - the 'best' or 'eminent'.
- The Aryans are supposed to have migrated from Central Asia into the Indian Subcontinent in Several stages during 2000 to 1500 B.C.
- In order to prove their supremacy the Aryans called themselves '**The Aryas**' and they called their opponents '**Anarya**', '**Dasyu**' or '**Das**'.
- **The Rigveda** (1500–1000 BC) consists of 1028 hymns. These hymns were sung in honour of various gods and were recited by Hotri.

- The **Gaytri Mantra** had been discovered from the Rig Veda.
- The Sindhu and its tributaries are called **Sapta Sindhu**.
- The **Yajur Veda** is a book of sacrificial prayers. It is written in both verse and prose.
- The **Sama Veda** consists of **1549** hymns.
- It is a book of **chants** for singing during sacrifices.
- The **Atharva Veda** is a book of magical formulae which reflects the popular conventions and rituals of that period.
- **The Brahmins** were composed after the Vedas to explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose and ritualistic in nature.

Veda and their Brahmins	
Rigveda	– Aitareya and Kaushitiki or Shankhyan.
Samveda	– Panchvisa (Tandya Mahabrahman), Shadvinsh Brahman, Jaiminiya Brahman.
Yajurveda	– Shatapath (the oldest and the largest Brahman) and Taittiriya.
Atharva Veda	– Gopath (A treatise on <b>medical science</b> , charms and magic).

- The **Aranyakas** were written mainly for the **hermits** and the jungle living students.
- The **Upanishadas** are **anti ritualistic** discussing about the relations between Brahma (God) and Jiva (Creature).
- Upanishadas are philosophical texts and are called **Vedanta** as they came towards the end of the Veda.
- **Vrihadaranyaka** is the oldest Upanishadas among all the 108 Upanishadas.
- According to **Rigveda**, the famous Dasrajan Yuddha or the **battle of ten kings** was fought between **Sudas**, a Bharat King of the Tritsu family, and the confederacy of ten well-known tribes - Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Anu, Druhyu, Alina, Paktha, Bhalnas, Siva and Vishanin.
- In the bloody and decisive battle on the banks of river Parushni, the Bharatas emerged victorious.
- **Sabha** and **Samiti** (Popular Assemblies) controlled the affairs of Vedic states. These two assemblies were called the two daughters of Prajapati.

Important Terminologies
The Kula -the family
The Gram -the village
The Visha- the clan
The Jana- the people
The Rashtra -the nation

- The **Vedic Aryans** worshipped the forces of nature such as Earth, Fire, Wind, Rain and Thunder; their main occupation was cattle rearing.
- The King was responsible for the protection of the tribe.

- **Vedang** were composed during post-vedic period. Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakaran, Nirukta, Chhanda and Jyotish are the six vedangas.

Vedang Dealt in
Shiksha -Phonetics
Kalpa- Rituals
Vyakarana -Grammar
Nirukta -Etymology
Chanda- Metrics
Jyotish

- **Upvedas** were composed after Vedangas.

<b>Four Upvedas are :</b> Ayurveda (medicine); Gandharvaveda (Music); Dhanurveda (Archery) and Shilpaveda (Craft and Wealth).
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- **Puranas** means 'the old' and they are 18 in number.
- **Ashtadhyayi** is the first grammar of the world written by **Panini**.
- The **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata** are the two Indian epics.
- **Darshans** are the auxiliary treatise of the Vedas. The six schools of Indian philosophy are called **Shad Darshan**.

Nyaya Darshana	–Akshpad Gautam
Vaisheshik Darshana	–Maharshi Kanad
Shankhay Darshana	–Kapil Muni
Yoga Darshana	–Patanjali
Purva Mimamsa	–Jamini
Uttar Mimamsa	–Badrayan Rishi

- Literally '**Smriti**' means 'remembrance'. All the Smritis were composed during Gupta's period

Rivers and Their Ancient Names	
Ancient	Modern
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Parushini	Ravi
Vipasa	Beas
Satudri	Sutlej
Gomati	Gomal
Kubha	Kabul
Sadanira	Gandak
Saraswati	Ghaggar

### LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000-500 BC)

- The **later Vedic** society came to be divided into four varnas called the Brahmanas, rajanyas or kshatriyas, vaisyas and shudras, each varna was assigned with its duty.
- All the three higher varnas shared one common feature, they were known as **Dvijas** (twice born).
- The fourth varna was deprived of the sacred thread ceremony, and with it began the imposition of disabilities on the shudras.
- The worst position is reserved for the shudra. He is called the servant of another.

- Women were generally given a lower position.
- Ashramas or the four stages of life were created in the post-Vedic time.
- The four ashramas were: **Brahmachari** or a student, **grihastha** or householder, **vanaprastha** or partial retirement and **sanyasa** or full withdrawal from the world.

Kingdoms of the Later Vedic Period	
Kingdom	Location
1. Panchal	Bareilly, Badayun & Farrukhabad in U.P.
2. Kushinagar	Northern region of Uttar Pradesh
3. Kashi	Modern Varanasi
4. Koshal	Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh
5. Southern Madra	Near Amritsar
6. Uttara Madra	Kashmir
7. Eastern Madra	Near Kangra
8. Kekaya	On the bank of Beas river east of Gandhar kingdom
9. Gandhar	Rawalpindi & Peshawar

Different types of Marriages
<b>Asura:</b> Marriage by purchase.
<b>Gandharva:</b> Marriage by the consent of two parties, often clandestine. A special form of it was <i>syamvara</i> or self choice.
<b>Brahma:</b> Marriage of a duly dowered girl to a man of the same varna with Vedic rites and rituals.
<b>Daiva:</b> Father gives the daughter to the sacrificial priests as part of fee or <b>dakshina</b> .
<b>Arsa:</b> A token bride-price of a cow and a bull is given.
<b>Prajapati:</b> Marriage without dowry and bride-price.
<b>Paisacha:</b> It is seduction of a girl while asleep, mentally deranged or drunk, hence it can hardly be called a marriage.
<b>Rakshasa:</b> Marriage by Capture.

- **Prajapati**, the Creator, came to occupy a Supreme position in the later Vedic Period.

Mahajanapadas	Capitals	Current location
Gandhara	Taxila	A part of Afghanistan
Kamboja	Rajpur	Part of Kashmir and Afghanistan
Asmaka	Potana	Godavari Valley
Vatsa	Kaushambi	Allahabad
Avanti	Ujjain	Malwa and a part of M.P.
Surasena	Mathura	Mathura in U.P.
Chedi	Shuktimati	Bundelkhand in M.P.
Malla	Kushinara, Pawa	Eastern U.P.
Kurus	Hastinapur/Indraprastha	Delhi and Meerut
Matasya	Virat Nagari	Jaipur and Alwar
Vajjis	Vaishali	North Bihar
Anga	Champa	Bhagalpur and Monghyr in Bihar

Kashi	Banaras	Banaras
Kosala	Shravasti	Faizabad in U.P.
Magadha	Girivraja/ Rajgriha	Patna and Gaya in Bihar
Panchala	Ahichhatra/ Kampilya	Rohilkhand in U.P.

- During the sixth and fourth centuries BC, Magadha (now Bihar), became the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- The earliest capital of Magadha was at Rajgir, which was called Girivraja at that time.

#### Chronology of Foreign Invasion

- 518–486 B.C.: King Darius or Darus invaded India.
- 326 B.C. : Alexander invaded India.
- 190 B.C. : India-Greeks or Bactrians invaded India.
- 90 B.C. : Sakas invaded India.
- A.D. 1<sup>st</sup> Century : Pahlavas invaded India.
- A.D. 45 : Kushanas or Yue-chis invaded India.

#### Summary of Alexander's Invasion

- Alexander marched to India through the **Khyber Pass** in **326 B.C.**
- **Ambi**, the ruler of Taxila, submitted to Alexander.
- He was bravely checked by the local chieftains despite the fact that they had no chance of success.
- He was resisted first strongest by **Porus** at **Jhelum**.
- His advance was checked on the bank of the Beas because of the mutiny of his soldiers.
- In **325 B.C.**, he began his homeward journey.
- In **324 B.C.**, he reached Susa in Persia and died the next year, i.e. 323 B.C.
- The Greek invasion of India opened the trade route between north-west India and Western Asia.

### RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

- Came into existence around 600 B.C.
- The main cause being reaction against domination of Brahmins and spread of agricultural economy in North-East.

#### Jainism

- Founder – **Rishabhadeva** (First Tirthankara).
- **Mahavira** was the last of the 24 tirthankaras.
- Jainism was divided into two sects: **Shwetambaras** and **Digambaras**.
- The **First Council** was held at **Pataliputra** by **Sthulabahu**.
- The Second Council was held at **Valabhi** under the leadership of **Devaradhi Kshamasramana**.

#### Teachings

- Jainism was based on 5 doctrines :  
(i) Ahinsa, i.e. non-violence; (ii) do not speak a lie, (iii) do not steal. (iv) do not acquire property, and (v) observe **contenance (Brahmacharya)**.

- Only the fifth (v) doctrine was added by **Mahavir**.
- Jainism recognizes the existence of the Gods but regarded them lower than the **jina**.
- Jainism did not condemn the Varna system.

**Three Gems of Jainism (Ratnatrya)** these are :

- Right faith (Samyak Vishwas)
- Right knowledge (Samyak Gyan)
- Right conduct/action (Samyak Karma)

**Five Categories of Siddhas**

- Tirthankara** - who has attained salvation.
- Arhat** - who is about to attain Nirvana.
- Acharya** - The head of the ascetic group.
- Upadhyaya** - teacher or saint, and
- Sadhu** - an ordinary ascetic.

## Buddhism

- Gautam Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
- His real name was **Siddhartha**.
- His father was a king named **Suddodana Tharu** and Mother was **Mahamaya**.
- He was born at **Lumbini**.
- He discovered enlightenment under the peepal tree (**Bodhi Vriksha**) in Gaya, Bihar at the age of 35.
- He gave his first sermon at the **Deer Park in Sarnath**.
- It was divided into three main sects: Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana.
- There are three tripitak : **Vinay Pitak** (rules and regulations, which the Buddha promulgated), **Sutta Pitak** (discourses delivered by Buddha himself) and **Abhidhamma Pitak** (religions discourses of Buddha).
- Milindapanhs (dialogues between Menander and Buddhist saint Nagsen).
- Jatakas are the pre-birth stories of Buddha.
- He died at **Kushinagara** in U.P. the capital of mallas.
- **Buddha** means enlightened or the awakened or the wise one.
- **Nirvana** means to blow out or extinguish fires of greed, hatred and delusion.
- The followers of Hinayana believed in the original teaching of Buddha.
- Hinayanas did not believe in idol-worship.
- Hinayanas believed in the heavenliness of Buddha.
- Mahayanas sought solution through the grace of Buddha.
- Mahayanas believes in idol-worship.
- **Vajrayana** believes that salvation can be attained by magical power (i.e. Vajra)
- **Vajrayana** became popular in Bihar, Bengal, Tibet.

## Buddhist Councils

- **First Council** at Rajgir where Vinaya Pitaka & Sutra Pitaka were compiled.
- **Second council** at Vaishali in 383 B.C.
- **Third Council** at Patliputra in 250 B.C. during Ashoka's reign.
- **Fourth Council** in Kashmir during Kanishka's reign.

## IMPORTANT DYNASTIES IN ANCIENT INDIA

### The Haryanaka dynasty (544 – 412 B.C.)

- **Bimbisara** was the first ruler and founder of Haryanka dynasty. The capital of the kingdom was **Rajagriha**.
- He strengthened his position by matrimonial alliances. He took three wives: daughter of the king Kosala, Chellana (Lichhavi Princess) and daughter of the chief of the Madra clan of Punjab.
- Bimbisara Sent Jivaka to Ujjain for the treatment of King Pradyota, the king of Avanti.
- Bimbisara was succeeded by his son **Ajatasatru** who killed his father and seized the throne for himself.
- He was contemporary to Lord Mahavira and Lord Buddha and a follower of Buddhism.
- Ajatasatru was succeeded by **Udayin**.
- He built the fort upon the confluence of the Ganga and Son at Patna.
- He shifted the capital from the Rajagriha to Pataliputra.
- Ajatasatru was killed by his son **Udayin**.

### Shishunaga dynasty (412 - 344 B.C.)

- The last Haryanka ruler, Nagadasaka, was killed by his courtier Shishunaga in 430 B.C, who became the king and founded the Shishunaga dynasty.
- Shishunaga was succeeded by his son Kalashoka. The Second Buddhist Council was organised at Vaishali under the sponsorship of Kalashoka in 383 B.C.
- The last ruler of Shishunaga dynasty was Nandivardhan.

### Nanda dynasty (344-321 B.C.)

- Mahapadmananda established the Nanda dynasty into a powerful empire.
- The Nanda dynasty had a huge army consisting 2,00,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 2,000 war chariots and 3,000 war elephants.
- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty was Dhanananda. He was contemporary of Alexander.
- **Alexander** invasion of India took place in 326 B.C. during the reign of Dhanananda.

### The Mauryan empire (322 – 185 B.C.)

- Founder— **Chandragupta Maurya**
- He defeated the king Dhanananda with the help of Chanakya.
- Its capital was **Pataliputra**.
- Greek and Latin name of Chandragupta was **Sandracottos** or **Andracottus**.
- Megasthene (Greek Ambassador) came to his court.
- **Chandragupta Maurya** embraced **Jainism**.
- He died at **Sravanbelagola** of Chandragiri hill.
- Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara.
- Greek sources refer to him as Amitrochates or in Sanskrit amitraghata (“destroyer of foes”).
- The palace of Chandragupta was made of wood.

- Bindusara was followed by his son, **Ashoka** (273-232 B.C.).
- The war of Kalinga (BC 261) was the turning point of Ashoka's life. The mass death of the war changed his mind and he became a follower of **Buddhism**.
- **Ashok Stambh** of **Sarnath** was adopted as national emblem of India.
- **Sanchi Stupa** was built by Ashoka.
- Constructions carried out by Ashoka: Dhamek Stupa (Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh), Bharhut stupa (Madhya Pradesh), Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).
- **Ashoka's Dhamma** was a code of conduct (a set of principles like respect to elders) mercy to slaves & emphasis on truth, non-violence & tolerance.
- Last Mauryan King: Brihadratha (Killed by his general Pushyamitra).
- Pushyamitra founded Sunga Dynasty.
- Important Sources of History of Mauryan Empire: **Arthashastra** (Kautilya), **Indica** (Megasthenes), **Rajtarangini** (Kalhan), **Mahabhasya (Patanjali)**
- Other Sources: Puranas, Buddhist Texts, Asoka's Inscriptions, Rocks & Pillar Edicts of Mauryas.

### Categories of Ashoka's Inscription

- **Bhabru** – Conversion of Buddhism
- **Barabar Hills** – Enjoins toleration
- **Tarai Pillars** – Respect to Buddhism
- **14 Rock Edicts** – Administration and ethics.
- **Minor Rock Edicts** – Personal history of Ashoka & summary of Dhamma.
- **7 Pillar Rock Edicts** – Appendix to Rock Edicts.

### Sunga Dynasty (185 to 73 B.C.)

- Pushyamitra Sunga was the senapati of last king of Mauryan empire Brihadratha. He killed Brihadratha and founded the Sunga dynasty in 187 B.C.
- It was a Magadha dynasty and its capital was Pataliputra but later Vidhisha was the capital of Sunga rulers. **Patanjali** (grammarian of Sanskrit) was patronized by Pushyamitra Sunga.

### Kanva Dynasty (73-28 B.C.)

- Founder- Vasudeva Kanva.
- **Vasudeva** was a Brahmin and follower of lord Vishnu.
- Other Sunga Rulers: Bhumimitra, Narayana, Susarman.
- Susarman was put to death by Satavahana ruler.

### Satvahana Dynasty

- It ruled in the Deccan and Central India after Mauryans.
- Founder- Simuka
- **Andhra dynasty** was situated between the region of Krishna and Godavari River.
- Most powerful Satavahana king - Gautamiputra Satakarni (A.D. 106-130)
- He defeated the Sakas, Yavanas (Greeks) and Pahlavas (Parthians)

### OTHER DYNASTIES

- **Kharavela** was the greatest king of Chedi Dynasty.
- Source of information: **Hatigumpha** Pillar inscription (Created by Kharavela)
- He opposed Demetrius of Bactria and defeated them.
- The **Indo-Greeks** were the first to issue gold coins in India, which increased in number under the Kushans.
- The **Sakas** were a group of nomadic tribes of Iranian origin or Scythian tribes, who lived in Central Asia.
- The most famous Saka ruler in India was **Rudradaman-I** (A.D. 130-150).
- The Saka kingdom in north-western India was followed by that of the Parthians (Saka-Pahlavas in Sanskrit text).
- The most famous Parthian king was **Gondophernes**.
- They were defeated by the Kushans in the second half of the 1st century AD.
- **The Parthians** were succeeded by the Kushans who established a powerful empire in north India.
- The greatest of the **Kushana** rulers was **Kanishka** and is known for his military prowess.
- Capital of Kushans: Purushpura (Peshawar).
- **Kanishka** is considered to have conflicted with the Pataliputra and had taken Asvaghosa, the Buddhist Monk to Purushpura.
- He was a patron of Buddhism and convened the 4<sup>th</sup> Buddhist Council in the Kundalvana of Kashmir (or may be in Jalandhar) in 78 AD.
- Scholars in the Court of Kanishka were Parsva, Vasumitra, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathara.
- Sushruta who wrote Sushruta Samhita has also been connected to Kanishka.
- Founder of **Pallava** Dynasty- **Simhavishnu**, Capital – **Kanchi**.
- Nrasimhavarman was the greatest king of Pallava Dynasty.

### The Sangam Kingdom

The Tamil Sangam was an academy of poets and bards.

Sangam	Place of Organisation	Chairman	Kingdom
First	Thenmadurai	Agastya	Pandiya
Second	Kapatapuram	Earlier- Agastya Later- Tolkappiyar (a disciple of Agastaya)	Pandiya
Third	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Pandiya

- Founder of **Chera Dynasty**: Utiyan Cheralatan.
- Founder of **Chola Dynasty**: Vijayalaya Capital **Kaveripattanam**.
- Most powerful kings of Chola Dynasty - Rajaraja (985-1014) and his son, Rajendra I.
- Rajendra I founded a new capital called Gangai Kondacholapuram.
- Rajendra I defeated the kings of Sumatra in a naval campaign and annexing a part of Sumarata kingdom to his kingdom.

- Rajendra Chola III was the last king of the dynasty.
- Pandya Dynasty: Madurai(Capital).
- The Pandya kings were constantly at war with Pallavas, Cholas and Ceylon.
- The three Sangam epics were Silappadikaram, Minimekalai and Sivaga Sidamanai.

#### Temples & their location

The Kailash Temple	Ellora
The Hoysala temple	Belur and Halebid
The Chennakesava temple	Belur
The Hoysaleswara temple	Halebid
The Ratha and Shore temple	Mahabalipuram
The Brihadeshwara temple	Tanjavur
The Vithala temple	Harmpi
The Meenakshi Temple	Madurai

#### The Gupta Empire (AD 320-467)

- Founder - Sri Gupta
- **Nalanda University** was built by Kumargupt.
- The great Mathematician **Aryabhata** lived during this age. He discovered the number "0" and value of **Pi**. He wrote "**Aryabhatiya**" and "**Suryasiddhanta**".
- **Kalidas** the great poet also belonged to this period.
- The great Physician **Dhanvantari** was also born in this era.
- During this age Sanskrit language and literature were at its peak. Poets Kalidasa, Dandi, Visakhadatta, Shudraka, and Bharavi — all belonged to the Gupta Age.
- **Chandragupta (320-335 AD)** was the son of Ghatotkacha and grandson of Sri Gupta.
- He married to Kumaradevi, the Lichhavi princess of the rich ruling family in Magadha which helped the Gupta Empire to become a powerful empire.
- **Sumudragupta (AD 335-375)** Harisena described him as the "Hero of a Hundred Battles."
- He was the greatest ruler of Gupta dynasty. He is called "**Indian Napoleon**".
- **Prayag Prashasti** (Written by **Harisen**) is the main source of information on his reign.
- **Samundragupta** was succeeded by his son Chandragupta Vikramaditya (or II).
- **Chandragupta II** married his daughter Prabhavati with a Vakataka prince who belonged to the Brahmana caste and ruled in central India.
- His court had **Navaratna (Nine Jewels)**. Kalidasa was one of the jewels among this Navaratna.
- He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat, which had been under the rule of the Saka Kshatrapas for about four centuries by that time.

#### Nine Gems in the Court of Chandragupta-II

S.No.	Name	Field	Work
1.	Kshapanaka	Astrology	Jyothisyashastra
2.	Dhanvantri	Medicine	Ayurveda (Book of Medicine)
3.	Kalidasa	Drama & Poetry	Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghadutta
4.	Amarasimha	Lexicography	Amarakosha (Glossary)
5.	Varahamihira	Astrology	Brihadsamhita
6.	Vararuchi	Grammar	Vyakarna (Sanskrit)
7.	Sanku	Architecture	Shilpashastra
8.	Vetalabhatta	Magic	Mantrashastra
9.	Harisen	Poet	—

- **Kumaragupta (AD 415-455)** is the son of Chandragupta II.
- Kumaragupta's dominion suffered severely from the invasion of Huna Hordes, all over North India.
- Skandagupta is the son of Kumaragupta.
- He defeated the Pushyamitra who had become powerful during the period of Kumaragupta. He also defeated the White Hunas.
- Tamralipti, a port in Bengal was an important trade centre during Gupta period.
- The most important officers in the Gupta empire were the kumaramatyas.
- The empire was divided into divisions : bhuktis (under the charge of an uparika) and vishayas (Districts) under the charge of vishyapati.
- Gupta Period is also known as the '**Golden Age of Ancient India**'.

#### Important Literary works during the Gupta period

Epics	
Raghuwansa, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta	— Kalidasa
Ravanabodha	— Batsabhatti
Kavyadarshana and Dasakumarcharita	— Dandin
Kiraarjunyam	— Bharavi
Nitishataka	— Bhartahari
Dramas	
Vikramovarshiya, Malvikagnimitra and Abhijnana Shakuntalam	— Kalidasa
Mrichchakatika	— Sudaraka
Swapnavasavadatta, Charudatta and Pratignayaugandharayana	— Bhasa
Mudrarakshasa and Devichandragup-tam	— Visakhadatta

	<b>Eulogy</b>	
Pryag - Prasasti	–	Harisena
	<b>Philosophy</b>	
Sankhyakarika (base on Sankhya philosophy)	–	Ishwar Krishna
Padartha Dharmasangraha (based on Vaisheshika Prashastipada Philosophy)	–	Acharya
Vyasa Bhasya (based on Yoga philosophy)	–	Acharya Vyasa
Nyaya Bhasya (on Nyaya philosophy)	–	Vatsyayana
	<b>Religious Works</b>	
The two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, were given final shape during the period.		
	<b>Grammar</b>	
Amarakosha	–	Amarsimha
Chandrvyakarana	–	Chandragomin
Kavyadarsha	–	Dandin
	<b>Narrative Story</b>	
Panchatantra and Hitopadesha	–	Vishnu Sharma
	<b>Smritis</b>	
Vaynavalkyasmritit, Parasharsmriti, Brihspatismriti, Naradasmriti and Katyayanasmriti		
Mathematics and Astronomy		
Aryabhattacharya, Dashjitikasutra and Aryashtashata	–	Aryabhatta
Brhatsamhita and Panchasidhantika	–	Brahmagupta
Brahmasidhanata		
	<b>Miscellaneous Works</b>	
Nitisastra	–	Kamandaka
Kamsutra	–	Vatsayana
Kavyalankara	–	Bhamah

## The Post Gupta Period (550 AD – 647 AD)

### NORTHERN INDIA

#### Pushyabhuti dynasty: Pushyabhuti (Founder)

- The **Pushyabhuti dynasty** came in power in **Thaneswar** (Karnal in Haryana) in the beginning of the 6th century AD.
- The first important king of this dynasty was **Prabhakaravardhan** (580-605 AD).
- The Maukhari king Grahavarman assassinated Rajyavardhan's brother-in-law and imprisoned his sister Rajashree with the help of Devagupta of Malava and Shashanka of Gauda.
- Rajyavardhan inflicted a crushing defeat on Devagupta and was killed by Shashank of Gauda.
- **Harshavardhana** (AD 606–647) was the last Hindu king of North India.
- Harsha himself wrote the **Ratnavali**, Naganandam and Priyadarshika plays in Sanskrit.
- His court poet **Banabhatta** wrote his biography, the Harsha Charita.
- Harsha united the two kingdoms of Thaneswar and Kannauj and transferred his capital from Thaneswar to Kannauj.

### SOUTHERN INDIA

- Capital of **Chalukyas** (AD 543-753)- **Badami** (Bagalkot district of North Karnataka)
- **Pulakeshin I** is generally attributed to be the first Chalukyan king.
- Pulakeshin II was the most prominent ruler of the dynasty who ruled from 608 A.D. and was a contemporary of Harshavardhan. He stopped Harshavardhan to march into the Deccan.
- The Pallavas initially conquered the region of Thondaimandalam.
- Narasimhavarman completed the beautiful temples of **Mahablipuram**.

### Rashtrakutas (AD 753–973)

- Founded by **Dantidurg**; Krishna I built **Kailasha** temple at **Ellora**. Amoghavarsha, who is compared to Vikramaditya, wrote the first Kannada poetry Kaviraj Marg. Rashtrakutas credited for building cave shrine **Elephanta** dedicated to Shiva.

### Gangas

Ruled Orissa; Narsimhadeva constructed **Sun Temple** at Konark; Anantvarman built the **Jagannath Temple** at Puri; and Kesaris who used to rule before Gangas built the **Lingaraja Temple** at Bhubaneswar.

### Pallavas (AD 600-757)

Founder-**Simhavishnu**; capital-**Kanchi**; greatest king **Narsimhavarman** who founded the town of Mamallapuram (**Mahabalipuram**) and built rock-cut raths or even pagodas.

- **Palas** dynasty was founded by Gopala I, who was elected as king of people.
- **Palas** with capital at **Monghyr** is known for Dharmapala, their second king, who founded **Vikramashila University** and revived Nalanda University.
- The greatest ruler of **Pratiharas** was Bhoja (also known as Mihir, Adivraha).
- Khajuraho temples were built during the reign of **Chandellas** of Bundelkhand.
- **Rajputs** divided into four clans:- **Pratiharas** (S Rajasthan), **Chauhans** (E Rajasthan), **Chalukyas/Solankis** (Kathiawar), **Parmaras** (Malwa).

### The Cholas (AD 985-1279)

- Founder **Vijayalaya**, Capital **Tanjore**.
- **Aditya I** Chola wiped out Pallavas and weakened Pandayas.
- **Purantaka I** captured Madurai, but defeated by Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna III at the **Battle of Takkolam**.
- **Rajaraja I** (AD 985-1014) led a naval expedition against Shailendra empire (Malaya Peninsula) and conquered Northern **Sri Lanka**; constructed Rajarajeshwari (or Brihadeshvara) Shiva temple at **Tanjore**.
- **Rajendra I** (AD 1014-1044) annexed whole Sri Lanka; took the title of Gangaikonda and founded Gangaikonda Cholaapuram.
- **Dancing Figure of Shiva** (Nataraja) belong to Chola period. Local self government existed.

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

## EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

### North India (AD 800 – 1200)

- After the death of Harshavardhan three dynasties came into existence in the northern part of India and Deccan. Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.
- The **Palas** (750-1150 AD) ruled in **Bihar** and **Bengal** from the 8th to the 12th century.
- The Palas were supporters of Buddhism.
- The Gurjara-Pratiharas were Rajputs who ruled in Gujarat and Rajasthan and later Kanauj.
- **Nagabhata-I** was great ruler of the dynasty who defeated Muslim forces of Arab.
- **Bhoja-I** (836-885 AD) adopted the title of **Adivaraha**.
- The Rashtrakutas- Dantidurga (Founder); Capital - Manyakheta.
- The king **Amonghavarsha-I** himself authored a part of Kavirajamarga.
- The king **Krishna-I** built the famous temple of **Kailash** at Ellora.

### Tripartite Struggle

- Tripartite conflict was fought among the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas for the control over Kannauj.
- Kannauj was located on the Ganga trade route and was connected to the Silk route.
- The tripartite struggle continued from the end of eighth century to middle of tenth century.
- This struggle started during the reign of Vatsaraja-Pratihara.
- Both Dharmapala, the Pala king and Pratihara king, Vatsaraja clashed against each other for Kannauj.
- Nagabhata II Pratihara finally defeated Chakrayudha and usurped the throne of Kannauj.

### The Rajputs

- The period between 647 A.D. and 1192 A.D., i.e. 500 years is known as the Rajput period in the history of India.
- The most powerful Rajputs: **Gahadavalas** (Kanauj), the **Paramaras**(Malwa), and the **Chauhans** (Ajmer).
- Other smaller dynasties : Kalachuris-Jabalpur, the Chandellas in Bundelkhand), the Chalukyas (Gujarat), and the Tomars (Delhi), etc.

Dynasties	-	Place
Tomars	-	Delhi
Chalukyas	-	Gujarat
Chandellas	-	Bundelkhand
Kalachuris	-	Jabalpur
Pratihara	-	Southern Rajasthan
The Chauhans	-	Eastern Rajasthan
The Solankis	-	Kathiwar Gujarat
Parmars	-	Malwa

- **Prithviraj Chauhan's** (1178-92 AD) empire included Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- His court's poet **Chand Bardai** wrote Prithviraj Chauhan's biography "**Prithviraj Raso**".
- He defeated **Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori** in the first battle of **Tarrain** in **1191**.
- In the **Second battle of Tarrain** (1192) Muhammad Ghori won and killed Prithviraj Chauhan.
- **Jayachandra** was the king of Kannauj. Muhammad Ghori defeated and killed Jayachandra in the Battle of Chadawar in 1194.
- Rana Kumbha was the ruler of Mewar, a state in western India.
- **Dilwara temples** at **Mount Abu**, the **Vimala Vasahi** and the **Luna Vasahi** were built by Solankis of Gujarat.

### South India

- The founder of **Chola Kingdom: Vijayalaya**.
- **Rajaraja Chola** (985-1014 AD) was one of the imperialistic and greatest Chola rulers.
- He maintained diplomatic ties with countries as distant as Burma (Myanmar), China, and Malaysia across the Indian Ocean.
- He built Raja Rajeshwar Temple.
- Rajendra-I built up a new capital called Gangaikondacholapuram.
- It was divided into Mandalams (provinces), Valanadus (commissionary), Nadus (district) and Kurram (group of villages).
- The founder of Kadamba was Mayurajarmas.
- The founder of the **Hoysalas dynasty** was Sala.
- The **Gangas** were associated with the Kanva dynasty.
- The first ruler of the **Yadavs dynasty** was Bhillama V and, made **Devagiri** his capital.
- **Kakatiyas** were popular under the rule of Ganapati.

## MEDIEVAL INDIA

### The Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1526 AD)

#### Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

- (i) Slave Dynasty : 1206-1290 AD
- (ii) Khilje " : 1290-1320 AD
- (iii) Tughlaq " : 1320-1414 AD
- (iv) Sayyid " : 1414-1451 AD
- (v) Lodhi " : 1451-1526 AD
- **Sources of Medieval Indian History:** Tarikh i Firoze Shahi (Ziauddin barani); Tuzuk-i-Mubarak Shahi (Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi); Futuhat-i-Firoze Shahi (Firoze Shah Tughluq), etc.
- The invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori introduced a new political chapter in India.
- The campaigns of Muhammad Ghori paved the way for the rule of the Turks and the Afghans.

- **Mahmud of Ghazni** targeted the North Indian temple cities for wealth and iconoclastic fervour.
- **Muhammad Ghori** nominated his trusted and prominent slave, **Qutubuddin Aibak** as his representative to govern the newly conquered regions in India. It was the beginning of slave dynasty.
- Delhi became the centre of the Turkish and Afghan power.
- The Turkish rule from Delhi came to be known as the Delhi Sultanate.
- The phrase 'Delhi Sultanate' is applied to the history of Northern India extending from 1206 to 1526.
- **The Manluk dynasty or the Slave dynasty (1206-1290 AD)**
- **Qutubuddin Aibak** was the founder of Slave Dynasty.
- He also began the construction of **Qutub Minar**, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint **Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhityar Kaki**.
- He was given the title of **Lakh Bakhsh** (giver of Lakhs).
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or Polo.
- **Shamsuddin Iltutmish** was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- He organised **Iqta system**.
- He established the official nobility slaves known as Chahalgani/Chalisa (a group of forty).
- **Iltutmish** stopped the Mongol attack in 1221 A.D led by **Chenghiz Khan**.
- Iltutmish nominated **his daughter Razia** as the successor.
- She was the first and only Muslim lady that ever ruled in India.
- She married Altunia and they both headed towards Delhi.
- She further offended the nobles by her preference for an **Abyssian slave Yakut**.
- In 1240 A.D, **Razia** was the victim of a conspiracy and was killed near **Kaithal** (Haryana).
- After Razia, rulers were Bahram Shah, Masud Shah, Nasiruddin Mahamud.
- **Ghiyasuddin Balban** ascended the throne in 1266.
- He ended the influence of Chalisa.
- He introduced the practice of **sijda** and **paibos**.
- Kaiqubad, grandson of Balban killed by the Khilji family.
- **Jalaluddin Khilji** founded Khilji dynasty.
- Invaded the fort of Ranthambhor in 1290 and defeated Mongols in 1292.
- **Alauddin Khilji** was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- He killed Jalaluddin Khilji and took over the throne in 1296.
- He was the first **Turkish Sultan of Delhi** who separated **religion from politics**.
- Alauddin took control of Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalor (1311). In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ram Chandra, Pratap Rudradeva, Vir ballal-III and Vir Pandya.
- He appointed **Diwan-i-Riyasat** and **Shahna-i-Mandi** to regulate the fixed price market.
- He abolished **Iqtas** of royal troopers and the payment of their salaries in cash.
- He constructed monuments like **Alai-Darwaza** and **Sirifort** in Delhi.

- **Ghazi Malik** with the name of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq became the Sultan of Delhi in 1320.
- His son Jauna (Ulugh Khan) succeeded him with the title "Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq".
- **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq** organised better **postal system**.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** ascended the throne in 1325.
- He tried to introduce many administrative reforms such as taxation in the Doab (1326), transfer of Capital to Daulatabad (1327), introduction of Token Currency (1329), etc.
- He established the city of Jahanpanah and created Diwan-i-Kohi.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** established Diwan-i-Khairat (department for poor and needy people), and Diwan-l-Bundagan (department of slaves).
- He constructed some canals for irrigation.
- He repaired Qutub Minar in 1368 which had got damaged in an earthquake.
- **Khizr Khan** was the first Sultan of the **Sayyed Dynasty**.
- The other rulers of this dynasty were Mubarak Shah (1421-1434), Muhammad Shah (1434-1443), Alam Shah (1443-1451).
- **Bahlol Lodhi** (1451-88 A.D.) was an **Afghan Sardar** who founded the Lodhi dynasty.
- **Sikandar Lodhi** shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra and conquered Bihar and Western Bengal.
- He introduced the **Gaz-i-Sikandari** (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.
- **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the last king of Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi.
- At last **Daulat Khan Lodhi**, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi, Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the **first battle of Panipat** in 1526.
- There were five types of taxes. (i) Ushra (ii) Kharaj (iii) Khams (iv) Jazia (v) Zakat.

#### **Causes of the decline of Delhi Sultanate**

- Weak system of government.
- The invasion of Taimur.
- Lack of clear cut succession policy.
- Ibrahim Lodhi was a foolish emperor.
- Greed for wealth and luxury among nobles.

#### **Vijaynagar Empire (1336-1565 AD)**

- The **Vijayanagar Empire** was a South Indian dynasty based in the **Deccan** on the South bank of **Tungabhadra** River.
- There were four dynasties ruled over Vijaynagar — Sangama Dynasty, Saluva Dynasty, Tuluva Dynasty and Aravidu Dynasty.
- **Harihara I** (Hakka) and Bukka (the sons of Sangama) established Vijaynagar kingdom.
- **Harihara I** was the founder of the **Sangama** dynasty.
- Harihara was controlling northern portion of Hoysala kingdom.

- **Bukka Raya** ruled the kingdom for about twenty one years.
- Bukka died in about 1380 and was succeeded by Harihara II.
- Other kings of Vijaynagar Kingdom are Harihara Raya II, Virupaksha Raya, Bukka Raya II, Deva Raya I, Deva Raya II, Mallikarjuna Raya, Virupaksha Raya II.
- Virupaksha's son, **Praudharaya** was a weak king and his general Saluva Narasimha took control of the empire in 1485.
- **Saluva Narasimha** was the founder of Saluva Dynasty.
- Thimma Bhupala was the elder son of Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya.
- **Narasimha Raya II** (Immadi Narasimha) was the second son of King Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya. The real power was in the hands of the empire's able commander Tuluva Narasa Nayaka till his death in 1503.
- **Sri Krishna Deva Raya** was the most famous king of Vijayanagara Empire. He belonged to the **tuluva bunt** community.
- Rama Raya was popularly known as "**Aliya**" Rama Raya, was the progenitor of the "Aravidu" dynasty of Vijayanagar Empire.
- Later Kings of Vijaynagar: Tirumala Deva Raya, Sriranga Deva Raya, Venkatapati Deva Raya, Sriranga III.

### **Bahmani Kingdom**

- The Bahmani Kingdom of Deccan's capital was **Gulbarga**.
- It was founded by Hasan Gangu (original name—Ismael Mukh).
- He took the title of Alauddin Hasan, Bahaman Shah.
- He ruled from AD 1347 to 1358.
- His son, Mahmud Shah I ruled from AD 1358 to 75. He was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-din Majahid Shah.
- Firoz Shah was the most important ruler who ruled from AD 1397 to 1422.
- Ahmed Shah succeeded his brother in AD 1422 and ruled upto AD 1436.
- He was succeeded by his son Alauddin-II (AD 1436-58).
- Kalim Ullah Shah (AD 1524-27) was the last ruler of Bahmani Kingdom.

## **RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS**

### **Bhakti Movement**

- **Bhakti** means personal devotion to God. It stresses the Union of the individual with God.
- **Bhakti movement** originated in South India between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- The **Nayanmars**, who worshipped Siva, and the **Alvars**, who worshipped Vishnu, preached the idea of Bhakti.
- Saints like Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa gave their concepts of God and the individual soul.
- Teachings of **Ramanuja** were based on the **Upanishads** and **Bhagwad Gita**.
- **Ramananda** was disciple of Ramunaja. He was the first reformer to preach in Hindi.

- **Kabir** was an ardent disciple of Ramananda. He wanted unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- He preached that both the Hindus and the Muslims are the children of a single God.
- The devotees of Kabir were known as **Kabir Panthis**.
- **Namdeva** was a waterman by birth. He composed beautiful hymns in Marathi.
- **Nanak** was the founder of the Sikh religion.
- Nanak's teachings were in the form of verses. They were collected in a book called the **Adi Granth**.
- Later **Adi Grantham** was written in a script called **Gurmukhi**.
- **Chaitaniya**, a great devotee of Lord Krishna, was a saint from Bengal.
- **Meerabai** was a Rajput princess. She married the Rana of Mewar. She was a pious devotee of Lord Krishna.
- **Chatrapati Shivaji**, the great Maratha ruler, was a follower of Ramdas.
- **Tukaram** was a saint who lived in Maharashtra. He composed a large number of verses called **Abhangas**.
- **Tulsidas** composed the famous **Ramcharitamanas** in Hindi, expounding the various aspects of Hindu dharma.
- **Surdas** was a devotee of Lord Krishna and Radha. His works include **Sursagar**, **Sahitya Ratna** and **Sur Sarawali**.
- **Dadu Dayal** was a disciple of Kabir. His followers were known as **Dadu Panthis**.
- **Ek Nath** was a devotee of Vithoba. He wrote commentary on verses of the **Bhagavad Gita**.

### **The Sufi Movement**

- **Sufism** is basically a religion based on the truth of life. The **mystics of Islam** are called **Sufis**.
  - It emerged in India in 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
  - It established brotherhood between Hindus & Muslims.
  - It is a socio-religious movement.
  - The founders of the most important Sufi lineage Chisti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, Naqshbandi originally came from central and west Asia.
  - The prominent sufi saints were Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia, Ganj-e-Shakar Fariduddin, Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and Hamuddin Nagori .
  - **Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din** was the disciple of Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakkar.
  - **Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki** was the disciple and the spiritual successor of Moinuddin Chishti.
- #### **Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (1142-1236 AD)**
- The Chisti order of Sufism was founded in **village Khwaja Chishti** near **Herat** in Persia, i.e. Iran.
  - In India, Chisti silsila was founded by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (born 1142 AD).
  - He came to India around AD 1192.
  - He made **Ajmer** the main centre for his teachings.
  - He died in Ajmer in 1236.

## The Mughals (1526-1540 and 1555-1857)

### EMPERORS OF MUGHAL DYNASTY

- The **Mughul era** began with the Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle Of Panipat in 1526.'
- **Babur (AD 1526-30)** Babur was the first Mughal Emperor of India. He was from the princely **family of mixed Mongol and Turkish blood**.
- He defeated Mewar ruler Rana Sanga in the **Battle Of Khanwa** in 1527 and Medini Rai in the **Battle of Chanderi** (1528).
- He died in 1530.
- **Babur** wrote his biography **Baburnama** which is also known as **Tuzk-e Babri**.

#### Humayun (AD 1530-40 & 55-56)

- **Humayun** succeeded Babur at the young age of 23 in 1530.
- He was defeated in the Battle of Chausa (1539) and Battle of Kanauj (1540) by **Sher Shah Suri** who became the ruler of Agra and Delhi.
- The Humayun's Tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum in Delhi.
- Humayun's sister **Gulbadan Begum** wrote **Humayunnama**.
- He died in 1556.
- The real name of **Sher Shah** was **Farid**.
- During the siege of the fort of **Kalinjar** one of the cannons accidentally went off killing him on 26th of May 1535.
- He was buried in **Sasaram** (Bihar).
- He built **Purana Qila** in Delhi.
- He constructed important roads:
  - (i) Grand Trunk (G.T.) road from Sunargaon to Peshawar.
  - (ii) Agra to Multan Via Burhanpur and Delhi.
  - (iii) Multan to Lahore.
  - (iv) Mandu to Agra.
- **Bairam Khan** became the Wakil of the kingdom with the title of Khan-i-Khana.

#### Akbar (AD 1556-1605)

- **Akbar** was crowned at **Kalanaur** at the age of 13 years in 1556.
- Akbar reoccupied Delhi and Agra in the second battle of Panipat with Hemu, a general of Adil Shah in 1556.
- Akbar's armies had conquered Kashmir, Sindh, Orrisa, Central India and also conquered Gujarat (1572-1573) and Bengal (1574-1576).
- Akbar's last campaign was against Asirgarh, resulting in the annexation of Khandesh (1601).
- He built the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.
- **Bhagwan Das** and Maan Singh enjoyed a privileged position in the Mughal court.
- **Akbar** built many buildings like **Agra Fort** (1565), **Lahore Palace** (1572), Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza and Allahabad Fort (1583).
- He died in 1605.

## Main Events During the reign of Akbar

Year	Major Events
1562	Abolition of Slavery
1563	Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax.
1564	Abolition of Jaziya.
1575	Ibadatkhana was built in Fatehpur Sikri
1578	Parliament of Religions in <i>Ibadatkhana</i> .
1579	Proclamation of " <i>Marhar</i> "
1582	Proclamation of <i>Tauhid-i-illahi</i> .
1575-76	Entire empire divided into 12 provinces (After victory of south it became 15)
1582	' <i>Dahsala system</i> ' introduced by Todarmal.
1573-74	' <i>Mansabdari system</i> ' introduced after victory over Gujarat.

#### Jahangir (AD 1605-1627)

- The real name of **Jahangir** was **Salim**.
- Jahangir married **Mehr-un-Nisa** who assumed the title of '**Nur Jahan**' (Light of the world)
- Jahangir's most irksome foe was the Rana of Mewar, Amar Singh who finally capitulated in 1613 AD to Khurram's forces.
- He conquered three Kingdoms - Mewar, Kangra and Ahmadnagar in South India.
- His wife Nur Jahan built Itimad-ud-Daula's (another name of Mirza Ghiyas Beg) Marble tomb at Agra.
- He built **Moti Mahal** in Lahore and his own Mausoleum at **Shahdara (Lahore)**.
- He crushed the rebellion of his own son Khusro and made him blind.
- His son **Khurram** (Shah Jahan) rebelled against him at the end of his reign.

#### Shah Jahan

- **Shah Jahan** became emperor in 1627 and exhibited modernization as a ruler.
- He faced revolts in the Deccan and Bundelkhand by Jujhar Singh, the son of Bir Singh Bundela.
- He was married to the daughter of **Asaf Khan** named **Arjumand Bano Begum**, also known as **Mumtaz Mahal**.
- He built the **Taj Mahal** in Agra and the Jama Masjid (sand stone) in Delhi.
- **Ustad Isa** was the master **architect** under whose guidance the Taj Mahal was designed and constructed in Agra.
- He built the Red Fort and **Taqt-i-Taus (Peacock Throne)** in Shahjahanabad.

#### Auranzeb (AD 1658-1707)

- **Aurangzeb** was also called as **Zinda Pir** (the living saint).
- He had to face many problems such as problems of the Marathas in the Deccan, the Jats, and Satnamis and Rajputs in north India, and that of Chip Khans and Sikh in the north-west.
- His direct attention was concentrated on the affairs of north India but during 1681, the affairs of the South Central around the rise of the Marathas power under Shivaji.

- The **Mughul** conquest reached a climax during his reign.
- The second coronation of Aurangzeb took place when he defeated Dara (1659).
- He **forbade inscription of Kalma on the coins** and banned music in the court.
- He ended Jarokha Darsha , celebration of Navroz but **Jaziya** (tax on non-Muslims) was reintroduced by him.
- Prince Azam Shah built **Bibi Ka Makbara**, which is the tomb of his mother Rabbia-ul-Daurani at **Aurangabad** (1651-1661 AD).
- He died in 1707 AD.

### The Later Mughals

- **Muazzam** ascended the Mughal throne with the title of **Bahadur Shah**.
- He pursued pacifist policy and was called **Shah Bekhabar**.
- He also assumed the title of **Shah Alam I**.
- Other successors of the Mughal Empire: Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Mohammad Shah, Ahmed Shah, Alamgir, Shah Alam II, Akbar Shah II, Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1862).
- **Farrukhsiyar** ascended the throne with help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Khan.
- **Nadir Shah** raided India in 1738-39 and took away the **peacock throne** and **Kohinoor diamond** during the reign of Mohammad Shah (1719-48).
- The **Battle of Buxar** (1764) was fought during the reign of Shah Alam II.
- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was the last Mughal king.
- He was proclaimed the Emperor by the rebellions during the revolt of 1857 and was deported to **Rangoon** following the 1857 rebellion.
- Famous painters: Khwaja Abdul Samad, Mir Saiyyad Ali, Mansoor, etc.
- **Tansen** was the musician of Akbar's court.
- Principal articles of export to Europe and other countries were indigo, opium, pepper, etc.
- Articles of import were horses, Chinese porcelain and African slaves, etc.
- **Aurangzeb's** death in 1707 caused the rapid decline of Mughal empire.

#### Women of the Mughal Family

**Gulbadan Begum** : the sister of Humayun.

**Noor Jahan (Meherunnisa)**: Wife of Jahangir, daughter of Ghiyas Beg (Idmatuddaula).

**Mumtaz Mahal (Anjumand Banu Begum)**: Wife of Shah Jahan, mother of 14 children.

**Jahan Ara**: Daughter of Shah Jahan.

**Rabiaul-Daurani (Dilras Banu Begum)**: The first wife of Aurangzeb.

#### Mughal Buildings & Builder

**Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)** : Bega Begum

**Buland Darwaza (Fatehpur Sikri)** : Akbar

**Shalimar Bagh (Srinagar)** : Jahangir

**Akbar's Tomb (Sikandara, Agra)** : Begun by Akbar and finished by Jahangir.

**Tomb of Itmaduddaula (Agra)** : Nur Jahan

**Tomb of Jahangir (Shahdara Bagh, Lahore)** : Shah Jahan

**Taj Mahal (Agra)** : Shah Jahan

**Red Fort (Delhi)** : Shah Jahan

**Shalimar Gardens (Lahore)** : Shah Jahan

**Bibi Ka Maqbara (Aurangabad)** : Azam Shah

**Salim Chisti's Tomb (Fatehpur Sikri)** : Akbar

#### Name of the Book- Author

**Tuzk-i-Babari** : Babar

**Humayun Namah** : Gulbadan Begum

**Akbarnama, Aini Akbari** : Abul Fazl

**TuzkiJahangiri** : Jahangir

**Shah Jahan Namah** : Inayat Khan

**Padshah Namah (about Shah Jahan)**: Abdul Hamid Lahori

**Alamgirnama (about Aurangzeb)** : Mirza Muhammad Kazim

#### Battles Fought Between

**1st Battle of Panipat (1526)** : Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi

**Battle of Khanwa (1527)** : Babur and Rana Sunga.

**Battle of Chausa (1539)** : Sher Shah Suri and Humayun

**2nd Battle of Panipat (1556)** : Akbar and Hemu

**Battle of Haldighati (1576)** : Raja Maan Singh (Mughal army) and Rana Pratap

**Battle of Samugarh (1658)** : Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh

**Battle of Khanwa (1659)** : Aurangzeb and brother Shah Shuja

**Battle of Karnal (1739)** : Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah(Mughal)

#### Foreign Travellers

#### Reign

1.	<b>Marco Polo</b>	Pandya kingdom
2.	<b>Ibn Batuta</b>	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
3.	<b>Nicolo Conti</b>	Deva Raya I
4.	<b>Abdur Razaq</b>	Deva Raya II
5.	<b>Nikitin</b>	Bahmani kingdom
6.	<b>Nuniz</b>	Krishna Deva Raya
7.	<b>Ralph Fitch</b>	Akbar
8.	<b>William Hawkins</b>	Jehangir
9.	<b>Thomas Roe</b>	Jehangir
10.	<b>Peter Mundy</b>	Shah Jahan
11.	<b>Tavernier</b>	Aurangzeb
12.	<b>Bernier</b>	Aurangzeb
13.	<b>Nicolo Manucci</b>	Aurangzeb.

### Maratha State (1674-1818)

- **Shivaji** was born at Shivner, Poona and died on April 3, 1680 in Rajgarh.
- He was founder of the Maratha kingdom of India.
- **Shahji Bhonsle** was the father and Jija Bai was the mother of Shivaji.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- After the death of his guardian Dadaji Kondadev Shivaji took over full charge of his Jagir.
- In 1659, **Shivaji killed Afzal Khan** who was deputed by Adil Shah to suppress him.

- **Ashta Pradhan Mandal** was the Cabinet of Eight Ministers in the court of Shivaji.
- Ashta Pradhan- Peshwa (Prime Minister), Muzumdar (Finance Minister), Surnis (Minister for Land Revenue), Vaknis (Minister for Internal and External Intelligence), Dabir (Minister for External Affairs), Sarnaubat (Commander-in-Chief), Nyayadhish (Chief Justice).

### Sikh Gurus

- **Nanak** (1469-1539) founded Sikh religion.
- **Angad** (1538-52) invented **Gurmukhi**.
- **Amardas** (1552-74) struggled against **sati system** and **purdah system** and established 22 Gadiyans to propagate religion.

- **Ramdas** (1574-81) founded Amritsar in 1577. Akbar granted the land.
- **Arjun** (1581-1606) founded **Swarn Mandir** (Golden Temple) and composed Adi Granth.
- **Hargobind Singh** (1606-45) established **Akal Takht** and fortified Amritsar.
- **Har Rai** (1645-66)
- **Harkishan** (1661-64)
- **Tegh Bahadur** (1664-75)
- **Gobind Singh** (1675-1708) was the last Guru who founded the **Khalsa**. After him Sikh guruship ended.

## MODERN HISTORY

### ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

#### Portuguese

- On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1498, **Vasco da Gama**, a Portuguese navigator, came to **Calicut**.
- He found new trade route from Europe to Asia via **Cape of Good Hope**.
- He became the first European to re-establish trade relations with India.
- He was welcomed with honour by the Zamorin of Calicut.
- He returned back to Portugal in AD 1499.
- His second visit in 1502 established Portuguese Trading Centres at Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin.
- **Cochin** was the first capital of the Portuguese in India which was shifted to Goa later on.

#### Dutch

- Dutch arrived in India as a beginning of Portuguese decline in 1605.
- The Dutch East India company of Netherlands was formed in 1592 to trade with East Indies.
- **Cornelis Houtman** was the first Dutch who came to India.
- The Dutch established trading centres at **Nagapatnam** in Tamil Nadu; **Machlipatnam** in Andhra Pradesh, **Chinsora** in Bengal & at **Mahe** on the Malabar coast.
- Their **headquarter** in India was at Nagapatnam.
- They could not compete with Portuguese & English and so left India.

#### French

- In AD 1664 French came to India as a last European Community.
- The French East India Company was founded by **Jean Baptiste Colbert**.
- In 1667, the first French Factory was established at Surat.
- The second Factory was established at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Franco Martin was the well-known French Viceroy in India.
- Joseph-Francois Duplex was the most powerful French Governor, appointed in 1742.

- The Anglo-French rivalry can be acknowledged by the three Carnatic wars fought between French & English during 1745 & 1763.

#### Danes

- In 1616 the Danes came to India.
- They established at **Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu)** in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676.
- They made Serampore as their headquarters.
- In 1854 they were pressured to sell their establishment to the British.

### EAST INDIA COMPANY

- **Company rule** in India effectively began in 1757 after the **Battle of Plassey**.
- In the Battle of Plassey, Nawab of Bengal surrendered his dominions to the Company.
- Company was granted the diwani, or the right to collect revenue, in Bengal and Bihar in 1765.
- When the Company established a capital in Calcutta, **Warren Hastings** was appointed the **first Governor General**.
- Company's rule lasted until 1858 after Indian rebellion of 1857.
- **Siraj-ud-Daula** was the last independent Nawab of Bengal who succeeded Alivardi Khan to the throne.
- The end of his reign marks the end of the independent rule in India and beginning of the company's rule that continued unabated over the next two hundred years.
- **Mir Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur**, commonly known as Mir Jafar, (c. 1691–February 5, 1765) was the **first Nawab of Bengal under Company rule** in India.
- After Siraj decline Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab in 1757 by the British East India Company.
- **Mir Qasim** ( May 8, 1777) was the Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763.
- The **Battle of Buxar** was fought on 23 October 1764 between East India Company led by **Hector Munro** and the combined army of **Mir Qasim**, the Nawab of Bengal: the **Nawab of Awadh** and the **Mughal King Shah Alam II**.

## Governors of Bengal and Governor Generals of India

Name and Tenure	Well Known For	War fought
Robert Clive (1758-60) and (1765-67)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diarchy of Dual Government</i> of Bengal from 1765-72.</li> <li>• Considered as one of the creators of British power in India.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Battle of Plassey</i> (1757)</li> <li>• <i>Battle of Condore</i> (1758)</li> </ul>
Henry Vansittart (1760-65)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposed Mir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal, and replaced him with his son-in-law Mir Qasim.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Battle of Buxar</i></li> </ul>
Harry Verelst 1767-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased tax revenue of the East India Company.</li> <li>• Exposed corruption within the company.</li> </ul>	
John Cartier (1769-1772)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Great Famine of Bengal 1770 occurred in his regime which claimed about two million lives</li> </ul>	
Warren Hastings (1772-85)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founding <i>Asiatic Society of Bengal</i></li> <li>• Auctioning the right to collect land revenue to its highest bid</li> <li>• Starting <i>Diwani</i> and <i>Fauzdari Adalats</i> in district level and <i>Nizam Adalats at Kolkata</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rohilla war</i> (1774)</li> <li>• <i>1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Maratha War</i> (1776-82)</li> <li>• <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Mysore War</i> (1780-84)</li> </ul>
Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Codifying laws in 1793 so as to separate the administration for revenue and justice</li> <li>• <i>Abolition of all the superfluous posts.</i></li> <li>• <i>Creating the post of District judge.</i></li> <li>• <i>Establishment of lower grade court.</i></li> <li>• <i>Father of Civil Services in India.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore War</i> against Tipu Sultan and signed the treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792</li> </ul>
Sir John Shore (1793-98)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>1<sup>st</sup> Charter of Act</i> in 1793</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Battle of Kharda</i> between Nizam and Marathas in 1793</li> </ul>
Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started subsidiary alliance to achieve British dominancy over India</li> <li>• <i>Forming Madras Presidency</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore war</i> in 1799 and with defeat and death of Tipu Sulatan</li> <li>• <i>Treaty of Bassein</i> in 1802</li> <li>• <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war</i> from 1803-1805 defeating Scindia, Bhonsle and Holkar</li> </ul>
Sir George Barlow (1805-1807)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vellore Mutiny</i> in 1806</li> </ul>	
Lord Minto (1807-1813)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concluding <i>Treaty of Amritsar</i> with Raja Ranjit Singh</li> <li>• <i>Charter of Act 1813</i> was passed</li> </ul>	
Lord Hastings (1813-1823)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting the Policies of intervention and wars</li> <li>• Forceful implementation humiliating treaties or Peshwas and Scindias.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Anglo-Nepalese war</i> (1813-23)</li> </ul>
Lord Amherst (1823-28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of Malayan Peninsular territories</li> <li>• <i>Capturing Bharatpur</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>First Burmese War</i> (1824-26)</li> </ul>
Lord William Bentinck (1828-35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Abolition of Sati</i> and other cruel rites in 1829</li> <li>• <i>Annexation of Mysore.</i></li> <li>• Concluding a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831)</li> <li>• He was also known as <i>Father of Modern Western Education in India.</i></li> <li>• He was last Governor General of Bengal who later continued his service as the first Governor General of India from 1833 to 1835</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupied Coorg and Central Cachar in 1834 on the plea of mis governance</li> </ul>
Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passed the famous <i>Press Law</i> which liberated the press in India</li> </ul>	
Lord Auckland (1836-42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended irrigation</li> <li>• Inaugurated famine relief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Afgan war</i> (1836-42)</li> </ul>

Lord Ellen borough (1842-44)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brought an end to Afgan war.</li> <li>• Annexed Sindh in 1843</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War with Gwalior (1843)</li> </ul>
Lord Hardinge (1844-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gave preference to English education</li> <li>• Treaty of Lahore in 1846</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Sikh war (1845-46)</li> </ul>
Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolished titles and pensions</li> <li>• Passed widow Re-marriage Act 1856.</li> <li>• Introduced “<i>Doctrine of Lapse</i>”</li> <li>• Annexed Punjab, lower Burma or Pegu and Awadh.</li> <li>• Started railway, post and telegraph service.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Sikh war (1848-49)</li> <li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Burmese war, 1852.</li> </ul>

## RULE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNORS AND GOVERNOR GENERALS

### Lord Clive

- After the victory of the English in Buxar, Clive was appointed the governor and **commander-in-chief** of the English possessions in Bengal.
- He settled relations with Oudh by the **Treaty of Allahabad** in 1765.

### Warren Hastings

He was appointed the Governor of Bengal in 1772.

- To bring forth a reform in the affairs of revenue Warren Hastings introduced a five year settlement of land revenue in 1772.
- In 1773 **the Regulating Act** was passed which provided for the setting up of a supreme court to try all British subjects.
- Warren Hasting faced an uphill task in dealing with the Indian rulers. He faced stiff resistance from the Marathas in the North and Hyder Ali in the South.

### Lord Cornwallis

- The court of Directors sent Cornwallis in 1786 to carry out the policy of peace outlined in **Pitts in India Act** to reorganise the administrative set up of the country.
- This **Permanent Settlement** was introduced by **Cornwallis**.
- Other incidents: **Treaty of Seringapatam** (1792), third Anglo-Mysore War - defeat of Tipu Sultan (1790-92).

### Sir John Shore

- **Sir John Shore** succeeded Cornwallis and followed a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the native states.

### Lord Wellesley

He is considered to be one of the most brilliant Governor Generals of Bengal.

- He **introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system** to undo with the French influence and bring the Indian states within the purview of the British power of Jurisdiction.
- On 3rd July 1805, **Lord Cornwallis** came back as the Governor General for the second time. He died on 5th Oct. 1805.

- **George Barlow (1805-1807)** was followed by Lord Minto who was the president of the Board of Control before he became the governor general of the Company.
- **Lord Minto-I (1807-13)** was followed by Lord Hastings who governed from 1813 to 1823.
- His rule is famous for a treaty with Shah of Persia and Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Ranjit Singh.
- **Marquess of Hastings (1813-1823)**– He was the first to appoint Indians to the highest posts of responsibility. The **first vernacular newspaper Samachar Patrika** published during his time.
- **Lord Amherst (1823-1828)**– His reign is known for the first Anglo Burmese War (1824-26) and **mutiny of Barrackpur** (1824).
- **Lord William Bentinck (1828-35)**– English accepted as the medium of instruction after the famous Macaulay’s recommendation; Medical colleges at Calcutta in 1835; Charter Act of 1833 was passed and he was made the first Governor General of India; Abolition of sati in 1829.
- **Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36)**– He removed the restriction on the vernacular press.
- **Lord Auckland (1836-42)**– Important events of his regime included the outbreak of first Afghan war and the signing of a Tripartite Treaty among the English, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja of Afghanistan.
- **Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)**– His period is known for the end of the first Afghan war, annexation of Sindh to the British Empire (1843).
- **Lord Hardinge (1844-48)**– The most important event of his tenure is the **First Sikh War** (1845-1846).
- **Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)**– **Doctrine of Lapse**, The Second Burmese war, The Second Anglo Sikh War, Shimla made the summer capital, **First railway line was laid from Bombay to Thane, in 1853.**
- **Lord Canning (1856-58)** - Annexation of Avadh, enactment of Hindu Widow Remarriage Bill, 1857, **establishment of universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, revolt of 1857.**
- Following the Queen’s recommendation in 1858, transferring the Government from the company to the British Crown, **Lord Canning** was made the **first Viceroy** of India.
- **Lord Elgin Ist (1862)** - Suppression of the Wahabi tribe.
- **Lord John Lawrence (1864-69)**– Two famines hit India; first in 1800 in Orisa and second in 1868-69 in Bundelkhand and Rajputana.

- A Famine Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Campbell.
- **Lord Mayo (1869-72)**– Organised **first census** which was held in **1871** and started the process of financial decentralisation in India. Established the Department of Agriculture and commerce.
- **Lord Northbrook (1872-76)**– The Kuka movement; visit of Prince of Wales, famine in Bihar and Bengal in 1873-1874.
- **Lord Lytton (1876-80)**– The Delhi Durbar, January 1, 1877 and the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- **Lord Ripon (1880-84)**– First factory Act of 1881. **Local Self - Government was introduced in 1882.** Repeal of Vernacular Press act.
- **Lord Dufferin (1884-88)**– Third Anglo Burmese war, **Establishment of Indian national congress in 1885.**
- **Lord Lansdowne (1888-94)**– Factory Act of 1891 granted weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children.
- Civil services were divided into imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services.
- Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- The **Durand Commission** defined the Durand Line between British India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) in 1893.
- **Lord Elgin II (1894-99)**– Southern uprisings of 1899. Great famine of 1896-1897 and **Lyaal Commission** on famine was established.
- **Lord Curzon (1899-1905)** - Famine Commission, Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa, **Partition of Bengal** in 1905.
- **Lord Minto II (1905-10)**– Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909. Swadeshi movement (1905-08), foundation of Muslim League (1906), Surat session and split in the congress (1907).
- **Lord Hardinge II (1910-16)**– In the honour of King George V and Queen Mary of England, Coronation Darbar was held at Delhi.
- **Capital of country was announced to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.**
- **The First World War broke out in 1914.**
- **Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)**– Government of India Act 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms), enactment of Rowlatt Act (1919), **Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919)**, beginning of the Non-co-operation Movement.
- **Lord Reading (1921-26)** – Repeal of Rowalatt Act, Chauri-Chaura incident; Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place Kakori Train Robbery; Communal Riots of 1923-25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc.
- **Lord Irwin (1926-31)**– Appointment of **Simon Commission** in 1928. Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931; First Round Table Conference (1930).
- **Lord Willington (1931-36)**– The Second Round Table Conference 1931, The communal award, 1932, the Poona pact, Third Round Table Conference, 1932.
- **Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)** - Beginning of the Second World War. Arrival of the Cripps Mission. Beginning of the Quit India Movement.

- **Lord Wavell (1944-47)**– Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, Cabinet Mission (Lawrence, Cripps and Alexander), Direct Action Day” on August 16, 1946, Attlee’s Declaration,
- **Lord Mountbatten, (March 1947-June 1948) Last Viceroy of British India and first-Governor general of free India.** Partition of India in third week of June, 1947; Indian Independence Act, Partition of the country between two independent states of India and Pakistan. He was **succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari.**

### Some Important rulers in India (1720-1949)

Ruler	Period	Place
1. Sadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk	1722-39	Awadh
2. Safdar Jung	1739-54	Awadh
3. Shuja-ud-daulah	1754-75	Awadh
4. Asaf-ud-daulah	1775-97	Awadh
5. Wazir Ali	1797-98	Awadh
6. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah	1724-48	Hyderabad
7. Nasir Jung	1748-50	Hyderabad
8. Muzaffar Jung	1750-51	Hyderabad
9. Salabat Jung	1751-60	Hyderabad
10. Nizam Ali	1760-1803	Hyderabad
11. Sikandar Jah	1803-29	Hyderabad
12. Nasir-ud-daulah	1829-57	Hyderabad
13. Afjal-ud-daulah	1857-69	Hyderabad
14. Mahabat Ali Khan	1869-1911	Hyderabad
15. Osman Ali Khan	1911-49	Hyderabad
16. Hyder Ali	1761-82	Mysore
17. Tipu Sultan	1782-99	Mysore
18. Ranjit Singh	1792-1839	Punjab

### Some important Nawabs of Bengal (1717-1772)

Nawabs	Period
1. Murshid Quli Khan	1717-27
2. Suf-ud-din	1727-39
3. Sarfraz Khan	1739-40
4. Alivardi Khan	1740-56
5. Siraj-ud-daulah	1756-57
6. Mir Jafar	1757-60
7. Mir Qasim	1760-63
8. Mir Jafar	1763-65
9. Najm-ud daulah	1765-72

### THE REVOLT OF 1857

- **Political Causes:** The policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- **Nana Sahib** was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao I.

- Rani Laxmi Bai's adopted son was not recognized by the East India Company as the heir to Jhansi.
- Bahadur Shah's successor was denied the right to live at the Red Fort.
- **Economic Causes:** Heavy taxation, evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts.
- **Military Discrimination:** Discrimination between the Indian and the British soldiers.
- **Religious Discrimination:** The introduction of Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark.
- On March 29, 1857, a soldier named **Mangal Pandey** attacked and fired at his superior at Barrackpur in Bengal (in 19th and 34th Native infantry).
- Mutiny spread throughout UP along with some other parts of the country.
- **Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II** was proclaimed the Emperor of India.
- **Causes of Failure of the Revolt:** Lack of planning, organization and leadership.
- Some Indians supported the British in suppressing the revolt as **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.**
- 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 Government of India Act, 1858.
- After the revolt, the British pursued the policy of **Divide and Rule.**

### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL REFORMS

- **Raja Rammohan Roy** established the **Brahmo Samaj** at Calcutta in 1828 in order to purify Hinduism and to preach **monotheism.**
- He established the **Atmiya Sabha** in 1815.
- Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord William Bentinck to declare the practice of Sati a punishable offence in 1829.
- **Henry Vivian Derozio** was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement.
- The **Arya Samaj** was founded by Swami Dayanand **Saraswati** at Bombay in 1875.
- He believed the Vedas were the source of true knowledge. His motto was "**Back to the Vedas**".
- He was against idol worship, child marriage and caste system based on birth.
- The first Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) School was founded in 1886 at Lahore.
- The **Prarthana Samaj** was founded in 1867 in Bombay by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.**
- The original name of **Swami Vivekananda** was Narendranath Dutta (1863-1902).
- He was famous disciple of Shri **Ramkrishna Paramahansa.**

- Swami Vivekananda participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago (USA) in September 1893 and raised the prestige of India and Hinduism very high.
- The **Theosophical Society** was founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by **Madam H.P. Blavatsky**, a Russian lady, and **Henry Steel Olcott**, an American colonel.
- **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** helped J.D. Bethune to establish the Bethune School.
- **Jyotiba Phule** founded the Satyashodak Samaj In 1873.
- The **Aligarh Movement** was started by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** (1817-98) for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India.
- **Baba Dayal Das** founded the Nirankari Movement.
- The **Namdhari Movement** was founded by Baba Ram Singh.

### THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- The **Indian National Congress** was founded on 28 December 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume.
- The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Pune but due to a plague outbreak there, the meeting was later shifted to Bombay.
- **Womesh Chandra (W.C.) Bonnerjee** was the **first President of the INC.**
- The **first session of the INC was held from 28–31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates.**
- The decision to effect the **Partition of Bengal** was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon.
- The partition took place in 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
- Bengal was reunited in 1911.
- **Surat Split** is mainly known for separation of Congress partymen into moderates and extremists at the Surat session of Congress in 26 December 1907.
- The extremists were led by Lokmanya Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, and the Moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pheroze Shah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee.
- The divided Congress re-united in the crucial Lucknow session of Congress in 1916.
- The **Indian Councils Act 1909**, commonly known as the **Morley-Minto Reforms**, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.
- The act was formulated by John Morley, secretary of state for India (1905–10).
- **Lord Minto** was the Viceroy of India (1905–10).
- The Act amended the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892.
- The **Swadeshi movement** started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905.
- It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movements. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, Babu Genu.

- The **All-India Muslim League** was founded on 30 December **1906**.
  - The founding president of **Ghadar Party** was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party.
  - The members of this party were the immigrant Sikhs of US and Canada.
  - In 1914, after the Komagata Maru tragedy, Lala Hardayal fled to Europe following an arrest by the United States government for spreading anarchist literature.
  - In 1916, two **Home Rule Movements** were launched in the country: one under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the other under Annie Besant.
  - The objectives of the Home Rule League were: Establishment of self-government for India in British Empire.
  - **Lucknow Pact**, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
  - The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.
  - **August Declaration (1917)**  
After the Lucknow Pact, the British policy was announced which aimed at “increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire”. This came to be called the August Declaration.
  - **The Montague–Chelmsford reforms** or the Act of 1919 was based on this declaration.
  - The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act**.
  - The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.
  - This act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj for up to two years without a trial, and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.
  - Two leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested and taken to an unknown place.
  - On April 13, 1919 people from neighbouring villages gathered for Baisakhi Day celebrations in Amritsar, which led to the infamous **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** of 1919. On the orders of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, the army fired on the crowd for ten minutes.
  - On 13 March 1940, at Caxton Hall in London, Udham Singh killed Michael O’Dwyer.
  - **Khilafat movement** force that arose in India in the early 20th century as a result of Muslim fears for the integrity of Islam.
  - These fears were aroused by Italian (1911) and Balkan (1912–13) attacks on Turkey—whose sultan, as Caliph, was the religious head of the worldwide Muslim community—and by Turkish defeats in World War.
  - A campaign in defence of the caliph was launched, led in India by the brothers Shaukat and Muhammad Ali and by Abul Kalam Azad.
  - The non-co-operation movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi .
  - After the Jallianwala Bagh incident, Gandhi started the **Non-Cooperation Movement**.
  - Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts, picket liquor shops.
  - On February 5, 1922, in the **Chauri Chaura** the police chowki was set on fire by the mob, killing 22 of the police occupants.
  - The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.
  - **Swaraj Party**, Indian political party established in late 1922–early 1923 by members of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party), notably **Motilal Nehru**, one of the most prominent lawyers in northern India (and the father of political leader Jawaharlal Nehru), and **Chittaranjan Das**, a nationalist politician from Bengal.
  - **Simon Commission** was appointed in November 1927 to report on the Working of the Indian Constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.
  - The Commission consisted of seven members; Sir John Simon, and Clement Attlee were Joint chairman.
  - On February 3, 1928, the Simon Commission was confronted by throngs of protesters.
  - The **Lahore protest** was led by Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai, was severely beaten by local police. He died on November 17, 1928.
  - The **Nehru Report** in August 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status constitution for India.
  - It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal acting as secretary.
  - The **Dandi March**, also known as the **Salt Satyagraha**, began on 12 March **1930** and was an important part of the Indian independence movement.
  - **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** (commonly known as Mahatma Gandhi) led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi.
  - Gandhi broke the **salt laws** at 6:30 am on 6 April 1930.
  - The three **Round Table Conferences** of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India.
- |  |
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| <p><b>First Round Table Conference</b><br/>(November 1930 – January 1931).</p> <p><b>Second Round Table Conference</b><br/>(September – December 1931)</p> <p><b>Third Round Table Conference</b><br/>(November – December 1932)</p> |
|--|
- The Round Table Conference was opened officially by Lord Irwin on November 12, 1930 at London and chaired by the **British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald**.
  - The second session opened on September 7, 1931.
  - Mahatma Gandhi attended the second session.
  - In the third Conference only forty six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present.

- The **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931.
- It was signed before the Second Round Table Conference in London.
- The British Government agreed to withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions and release all political prisoners.
- The **Communal Award** was made by the British Prime Minister **Ramsay Macdonald** on 16 August 1932.
- According to it, separate representation was to be provided for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Dalits.
- The **Poona Pact** refers to an agreement between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune (now in Maharashtra), India.
- The concept of **separate electorates** for the Untouchables was raised by Dr. Ambedkar.
- The British government agreed with Ambedkar's contention, and British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonal's **Communal Award** to the depressed classes was to be incorporated into the Constitution in the governance of British India.
- Gandhi strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society.
- He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail. A compromise was reached on September 24, 1932 between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
- In March 1940, Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is set up at Centre.
- The Congress did not approve the August Offer.
- The name "**Pakistan**" had been proposed by Choudhary Rahmat Ali in his Pakistan Declaration.
- In 1940 at the **Lahore Session** of the Muslim League, the **demand for a separate state of Pakistan was made**.
- It was based on the two-nation theory.
- Abul Kalam Azad opposed the demand for a separate state and fought against communal tendencies and for the freedom of the Indian people.
- The **Cripps Mission** was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
- The Mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.
- Cripps promised to give dominion status after the war as well as elections to be held after the war.
- Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the Mission proved a failure.
- **Quit India Movement** was a civil disobedience movement launched in India on 8 August 1942 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- Gandhiji gave the slogan "**Do or Die**".
- One of the greatest achievements of the Quit India Movement was that it kept the Congress Party united all through these challenging times.
- The movement was crushed by the British Government.
- The **Indian National Army** was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II.
- The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance.
- Initially INA was formed in 1942. It was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943.
- The **Rani of Jhansi Regiment** was under Lakshmi Sahgal, comprised female volunteers from Malaya and Burma.
- **Cabinet Mission** was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England: **Sir Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Alexander**.
- The Mission arrived on March 24, 1946.
- The objective of this Mission was to devise a machinery to draw up the Constitution of Independent India.
- Muslim League rejected the idea of the Interim Government.
- On July 27, the Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan.
- On July 29, it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to "Direct Action" to achieve the land of their dream "Pakistan".
- August 16, 1946 was fixed as "**Direct Action Day**".
- The Interim Government of India formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India.
- It existed till 15 August 1947.

### Summary of Freedom Movement

S. No.	Event	Year	Significance
1.	Sepoy Mutiny	1857	First War of Independence due to dissatisfaction of the Indian soldiers
2.	Indian National Congress	1885	Initiated by A. O. Hume; first president, W. C. Bannerjee
3.	Swadeshi Movement	1905	Boycott of foreign goods
4.	Home Rule Movement	1916	Led by Dr (Mrs) Annie Besant
5.	Lucknow Pact	1916	Hindu-Muslim unity which weakened the British
6.	Khilafat Movement	1920	Mohd Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement for restoration of Khilafat, alienating Muslims from the British
7.	Chauri-Chaura incident	1922	Mob clashed with police, killing 22 policemen. Gandhiji called off the civil disobedience movement.

8.	Non-cooperation Movement	1920-1922	With Gandhiji's support of the Khilafat movement, Hindus and Muslims launched the non-cooperation movement
9.	Swaraj party	1922	Gandhiji's decision to call off the civil disobedience movement, led to the formation of the Swaraj party Initiated by Motilal Nehru.
10.	Dandi March	1930	Gandhiji launched the movement to break the salt law
11.	Civil Disobedience	1930	Non-violent non-cooperation movement led by Gandhiji
12.	Quit India Movement	1942	Led by Gandhiji; asking the British to leave India
13.	Direct Action Campaign	1946	Launched by Muslim league, resulted in heavy riots.

#### Interim Government

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	:	Jawaharlal Nehru
Defence	:	Baldev Singh
Home (including Information and Broadcasting)	:	Vallabhbhai Patel
Finance	:	Liaquat Ali Khan
Posts and Air	:	Abdur Rab Nishtar
Food and Agriculture	:	Rajendra Prasad
Labour	:	Jagjivan Ram
Transport and Railways	:	M. Asaf Ali
Industries and Supplies	:	John Matthai
Education and Arts	:	C. Rajgopalacharia
Works, Mines and Power	:	C.H. Babha
Commerce	:	I.I. Chundrigar
Law	:	Jogindar Nath Mandal
Health	:	Ghazanfar Ali Khan

- An idea for a **Constituent Assembly** of India was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy.
- The Constituent Assembly, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a Constitution for India (including the now-separate countries of Pakistan and Bangladesh).
- The Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946.
- **Sachchidananda Sinha** was the first president (temporary chairman) of the Constituent Assembly.
- **Rajendra Prasad** was the **first and permanent president of the Constituent Assembly**.

#### Important Dates

**9 December 1946** : The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

**11 December 1946** : Rajendra Prasad and H. C. Mukherjee were elected as assembly President and Vice-President.

**22 July 1947** : National flag adopted.

**24 January 1950** : "Jana Gana Mana" adopted as the national anthem, Rajendra Prasad elected the first president of India.

#### Principal Committees and Chairs

- **Committee on the Rules of Procedure:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Drafting Committee:** B.R. Ambedkar
- **Steering Committee:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Finance and Staff Committee:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Credential Committee:** Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
- **House Committee:** B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- **Ad Hoc Committee on National Flag:** Rajendra Prasad
- **States Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Union Powers Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Union Constitution Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru

- The Assembly completed the task of drafting a Constitution in two years, eleven months and eighteen days.
- The Indian Independence Act 1947 was also called 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.
- The Mountbatten Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August 1947 on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
- **15 August 1947** was declared as the appointed date for the partition of India and Pakistan.
- **The Act** received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and Pakistan came into being on August 14, and India on August 15, as two new countries.
- The boundaries between the two dominion states were to be determined by a **Boundary Commission** which was headed by **Sir Cyril Radcliff**.
- The authority of the British Crown over the princely states ceased and they were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- Pakistan was to comprise the West Punjab, East Bengal, Territories of the Sind, North West frontier provinces, Sylhet divisions of Assam, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan and 8 other princely states of Baluchistan.
- The Constituent Assemblies of both the states were free to make constitutions of their respective countries.
- Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became the Home Minister.
- **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** became the **Governor-General of Pakistan**, and **Liaquat Ali Khan** became the **Prime Minister of Pakistan**.

## Newspapers and Journals

Newspaper/Journal Name	Founder		
Bengal Gazette(1780)(India's First Newspaper)	James Augustus Hickey.	Hindustan	M.M. Malviya
Kesari	B.G.Tilak	Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	Comrade	Mohammad Ali
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra	Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad
Rast Goftar(first newspaper in Gujarati)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Al-Balagh	Abul Kalam Azad
Statesman	Robert Knight	Independent	Motilal Nehru
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar	Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Data and Barinder Kumar Ghosh	New India(Daily)	Annie Besant
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta	Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
		Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)	Ram Mohan Roy
		Mirat-ul-Akbhar	Ram Mohan Roy(first Persian Newspaper)
		Young India	M.K Ghandhi
		Harijan	M.K Ghandhi
		Hindustan Times	K.M. Pannikar

## EXERCISE

- Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:
  - 1911
  - 1921
  - 1931
  - 1941
- Which metal was unknown to Indus Valley Civilization?
  - Gold
  - Silver
  - Copper
  - Iron
- In Indus Valley Civilization, the script was:
  - Kharosthi
  - Brahmi
  - Boustrophedus
  - None of these
- Which of the following is the latest site found?
  - Dholavira
  - Amri
  - Lothal
  - Kalibangan
- Harappa is located on the bank of river:
  - Indus
  - Ravi
  - Beas
  - Sutlej
- The local name of Mohenjodaro is:
  - Mound of Living
  - Mound of Survivor
  - Mound of Dead
  - Mound of Great
- Which of the following animals was unknown in Indus Valley Civilization?
  - Lion
  - Bull
  - Elephant
  - Horse
- Which one of the following Indus Valley Civilization sites gives evidence of a dockyard?
  - Harappa
  - Mohenjodaro
  - Lothal
  - Dholavira
- Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:
  - Dayaram Sahni
  - R.D. Banerji
  - Cunningham
  - Wheeler
- The Indus Valley Civilization people traded with the:
  - Romans
  - Parthians
  - Mesopotamians
  - Chinese
- The earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent has been obtained from:
  - Brahmagiri
  - Chirand
  - Mehargarh
  - Burzahom
- Which of the following is not depicted on the Pashupati seal of Mohenjodaro?
  - Rhinoceros
  - Tiger
  - Bull
  - Elephant
- Which amongst the following civilizations was not contemporary with the Harappan civilization?
  - Greek civilization
  - Egyptian civilization
  - Mesopotamian civilization
  - Chinese civilization
- In the Indus valley civilization period. Lapis-Lazuli was imported from:
  - Badakhshah
  - Iran
  - Mesopotamia
  - Gujrat
- Which of the following was one of the causes of Harappan decline?
  - Ecological change
  - Earthquakes
  - Aryan attack
  - All of these
- Who is the most important God in Rigveda?
  - Agni
  - Indra
  - Varun
  - Vishnu
- Who wrote a book 'Return of the Aryans' ?
  - Bhagvan Das Gidvani
  - L.D. Kalla
  - Avinash Chandra Das
  - D.S. Trivedi

18. The Vedic river Vitasta has been identified with :  
 (a) Ravi (b) Jhelum  
 (c) Chenab (d) Beas
19. Which of the following Brahmana texts belongs to Atharvaveda?  
 (a) Shatpatha (b) Aitareya  
 (c) Gopatha (d) Panchavinsh
20. In Rigveda, maximum number of shlokas are written in the memory of :  
 (a) Indra (b) Brahma  
 (c) Vishnu (d) Shiva
21. The word Gotra occurs for the first time in :  
 (a) Rigveda (b) Samveda  
 (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda
22. In the Vedic Period, which animal was known as 'Aghanya'?  
 (a) Bull (b) Sheep  
 (c) Cow (d) Elephant
23. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in the :  
 (a) Chhandogyopanishad (b) Mundakopnishad  
 (c) Kathopanishad (d) Kenopanishad
24. Which of the following Upanishads is written in prose?  
 (a) Isa (b) Katha  
 (c) Brihadaranyaka (d) Svetasvatara
25. Which of the following is also called Adharvayurveda ?  
 (a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda  
 (c) Samveda (d) Atharveda
26. The Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the  
 (a) Chola kings (b) Pandya kings  
 (c) Pallava kings (d) Satavahan kings
27. Who sent Heiun-Tsang as an envoy to Harsha's court?  
 (a) Tai Tsung (b) Tung-Kuan  
 (c) Ku Yen-wa (d) None of these
28. Arab was defeated in 738 AD by  
 (a) Pratiharas (b) Rashtrakutas  
 (c) Palas (d) Chalukyas
29. Which one of the following is not a feature of North Indian temple architecture?  
 (a) Shikhara (b) Garbha Griha  
 (c) Gopuram (d) Pradakshina-path
30. Astanga samgraha is a text on  
 (a) Astronomy (b) Philosophy  
 (c) Polity (d) Medicine
31. Out of eighteen rulers of the family at least one-third were women. This statement is applicable to  
 (a) Bhaumakaras (b) Chalukyas  
 (c) Rastrakutas (d) Kakatiyas
32. By which ruler Pataliputra was chosen for the first time as a capital?  
 (a) Bimbisara (b) Ajatsatru  
 (c) Udayin (d) Sisunaga
33. Who among the following scholars established Vajrayana sect of Buddhism in Tibet?  
 (a) Shanta Rakshita (b) Padma Sambhava  
 (c) Dharm Raksha (d) Kumarajiva
34. The southern most Mahajanapada was  
 (a) Avanti (b) Asmaka  
 (c) Chedi (d) Matsya
35. Name of the Mahajanapada, which was a confederacy of eight republican clans?  
 (a) Vatsa (b) Magadha  
 (c) Vajji (d) Malla
36. The ruler of Bundelkhand defeated by Qutubuddin Aibak was  
 (a) Parmardi Deva (b) Lakshman Sen  
 (c) Uday Singh (d) Malayvarma Deva
37. Which of the following works of Amir Khusrow deals with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji?  
 (a) Qairanus Sadain (b) Miftah-ul-Futuh  
 (c) Nuh Siphar (d) Khazain-ul-Futuh
38. The city of Jaunpur was founded by  
 (a) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq  
 (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
 (c) Ibrahim Lodi  
 (d) Sikandar Lodi
39. The first Silver Tanka of Delhi Sultanate was issued by  
 (a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish  
 (c) Razia Sultan (d) Ghiyasuddin Balban
40. The 'Tibb-i-Sikandari', which was compiled from Sanskrit sources dealt with  
 (a) Astronomy (b) Medicine  
 (c) Music (d) Philosophy
41. Most authoritative account of Malik Kafur's deccan campaign is given by  
 (a) Amir Khusrow (b) Hasan Nizami  
 (c) Minhaj (d) Ziauddin Barani
42. Amir Khusrow wrote his famous masnavi 'Ashiq' on the order of  
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Khizra Khan  
 (c) Rai Karan (d) Rani Kamla Devi
43. The statement. "India is not Arabia, it is not practically feasible to convert it into Qarul Islam." is associated with  
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban  
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
44. Who among the following scholars has been given the title of Hujjat-ul-Islam?  
 (a) Shah Wali Ullah  
 (b) Abu Yazid Al Bistami  
 (c) Shaikh Junaid  
 (d) Abu Hamid Mohammad Al-Ghazali
45. Who destroyed the Nalanda University in 1193 AD and burnt it down?  
 (a) Muizuddin Muhammad Ghori  
 (b) Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji  
 (c) Mahmud Ghazni  
 (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

46. Which Sultan of the Sultanate period introduced irrigation tax for the first time?  
 (a) Allauddin Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
 (c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
47. Who among the following historians was made prisoner by the Mongols?  
 (a) Hasan Nizami (b) Minhaj-us-Siraj  
 (c) Amir Khusrow (d) Ziauddin Barani
48. Who among the following has given a detailed account of the postal system during the Sultanate period?  
 (a) Amir Khusrow (b) Ibn Battuta  
 (c) Sultan Firoz Shah (d) Ziauddin Barani
49. Who of the following Sultans of Delhi had abolished the tax on grain (also called Zakat on grain)?  
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
50. Which Sultan of Delhi imposed Jaziya on the Brahmmins also?  
 (a) Balban (b) Firoz Tughlaq  
 (c) Allauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
51. Which Sultan of Delhi assumed the title of Alexander the Great?  
 (a) Balban  
 (b) Alauddin Khilji  
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq  
 (d) Sikandar Lodi
52. Which Sultan of Delhi had established a separate agriculture department and had planned the rotation of crops?  
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban  
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
53. Who were instrumental in deposing Raziya Begum?  
 (a) Afghans (b) Mongols  
 (c) Turkish (d) Arabs
54. Which one of the following kings of the medieval India began the 'Public Distribution System'?  
 (a) Balban  
 (b) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq  
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
 (d) Alauddin Khilji
55. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was  
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
56. Which of the dynasties ruled for the shortest period of time during to course of Delhi Sultanate?  
 (a) Slave dynasty (b) Khilji dynasty  
 (c) Sayyid dynasty (d) Lodhi dynasty
57. Malik Kafur was the General of  
 (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji  
 (c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
58. In the Sultanate period, the highest rural authority for land revenue was  
 (a) Rawat (b) Malik  
 (c) Chaudhary (d) Patwari
59. Coins of which Muslim ruler have been image of Devi Lakshmi?  
 (a) Muhammad Ghorī (b) Iltutmish  
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) None of these
60. Who among the following kings of Vijayanagar sent an ambassador to China?  
 (a) Bukka I (b) Harihar I  
 (c) Harihar II (d) Devaraya II
61. Who among the following Sufis has called India a paradise on earth?  
 (a) Baba Farid  
 (b) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya  
 (c) Amir Khurd  
 (d) Amir Khusrow

## Hints & Solutions

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c)  
 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (c)  
 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b)  
 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c)  
 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (d)  
 31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (a)  
 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (a)  
 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (b)  
 49. (d) 50. (b) 51. (b) 52. (d) 53. (c) 54. (d)  
 55. (c) 56. (c) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (a)  
 61. (d)