

Timeline: Indian History

- 7500 BC** : Civilization at Gulf of Khambhar
- 2500-1500 BC**: Indus Valley Civilisation.
- 2000-1500**: Aryans arrive from central Asia.
- 1500-1000**: The Early Vedic Age – *Rigveda*.
- 1000-500**: Later Vedic Period - Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Samhitas, early Upanishads and Sutras.
- 563-483** : Gautama Buddha – born at Lumbini (Nepal); attainment of knowledge – Bodh Gaya (Bihar); first sermon – Sarnath, near Varanasi (UP); Nirvana – Kusinagar (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh).
- 540-468** : Mahavira – born at Kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar) and nirvana at Pavapuri (Patna, Bihar).
- 492-460** : Rule of Ajatasatru, son of Bimbisara, king of Magadha.
- 364-321** : Rule of Nandas of Magadha
- 326** : Invasion of India by Alexander Battle of Hydaspes.
- 322-298** : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
- 273-232** : Reign of Ashoka , son of Bindusara
- 261** : Kalinga war.
- 257** : Asoka's conversion to Buddhism by Upagupta.
- 250** : Third Buddhist council at Pataliputra
- 90** : Sakas invade India.
- 58** : The *Vikrama Samvat* (vikram era) introduced by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain.
- 20-46 AD** : Gondophernes, the king of Indo-Parthians.
- 78** : Accession of Kanishka, The Saka era begins.
- 100-300** : **The Sangam Age** in south India.
- 50 BC-250 AD** : Satavahana dynasty in the Deccan.
- 320-335** : Reign of Chandragupta-I.
- 335-380** : Reign of Samudragupta known as Indian Napoleon.
- 380-414** : Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).
- 405-411** : The visit of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien to India.
- 500-527** : Rule of Huns over North India.
- 606-647** : Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj. Huen-Tsang visited India (AD 630-644).
- 500-757** : First Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi
- 630** : Harsha's clash with Pulakesin II
- 973-1190** : Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani
- 760-1142** : Palas of Eastern India.
- 985-1014** : Reign of Rajaraja, the Great. Starts a great land survey (AD 1000).
- 1014-1044** : Reign of Rajendra Chola. Naval campaign against Sri Vijaya kingdom.
- 788-820** : Sankaracharya and his philosophy of Advaita.
- 712** : Arabs occupy Sindh.
- 871-1173** : Imperial cholas of Tanjore.
- 916-1203** : Construction of Khajuraho Temples.
- 1000-1027**: Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- 1191** : Prithviraj III, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain .
- 1192** : Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192.
- 1206** : Foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210** : Death of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210-1236**: Reign of Iltutmish.
- 1221** : Mongol invasion under Chenghis Khan.
- 1231** : Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi.
- 1236-1240**: Reign of Empress Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish, the first and last woman ruler of Medieval India.
- 1266-1287**: Reign of Sultan Balban.

- 1288-1293:** Visit of Marco Polo in India.
- 1290-1296 :** Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji, founder of the Khalji dynasty.
- 1296 :** Alauddin Khalji invades Devagiri.
- 1296-1316:** Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khalji.
- 1309-1311:** Malik Kafur's expedition into South India.
- 1320-1325:** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Ghazi Malik), founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- 1325-1351:** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Transferred the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad-1327. Issue of token currency – 1329.
- 1333 :** Ibn Batuta arrives in India.
- 1351-1388:** Sultan Firuz Tughlaq.
- 1398 :** Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud
- 1414-1451:** Reign of Sayyid dynasty.
- 1420 :** Visit of Nicolo Conti.
- 1451-1526:** Bahlul Lodhi (1451-89), Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517), and Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)
- 1526 :** The first Battle of Panipat (1526) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi.
- 1336 :** Foundation of the empire of Vijayanagar by Harihara and Bukka
- 1438-1468:** Reign of Rana kumbha in Mewar.
- 1509-1530:** Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota, decline of the empire of Vijayanagar.
- 1346 :** Foundation of the Bahmani kingdom by Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-1358).
- 1498 :** Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut
- 1505 :** De Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India
- 1510 :** Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur – 1510.
- 1526 :** Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. Formation of Mughal empire.
- 1527 :** Battle of Khanwa. Babur defeats Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- 1530 :** Accession of Humayun.
- 1538 :** Death of Guru Nanak.
- 1539 :** Sher Shah defeats Humayun at Chausa and assumes sovereignty.
- 1540 :** Humayun's defeat near Kanauj.
- 1542 :** Birth of Akbar.
- 1545 :** Battle of Kalinjar.
- 1545 :** Death of Sher Shah.
- 1555 :** Battle of Sirhind. Sikandur Suri was defeated by Humayun, Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.
- 1556 :** Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar. Second Battle of Panipat.
- 1556-1605:** Akbar's reign.
- 1564 :** Abolition of *Jezyah*.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota Vijayanagar destroyed.
- 1571 :** Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.
- 1576 :** Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap.
- 1579 :** Infallibility decree issued by Akbar.
- 1581 :** Din-i-Ilahi promulgated by Akbar.
- 1600 :** Deccan expedition and siege of Ahmadnagar
- 1600 :** Charter to British East India company.
- 1605 :** Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.
- 1605-1627:** Reign of Jahangir.
- 1609 :** William Hawking visited Jahangir.
- 1615 :** Sir Thomas Roe in the court of Jahangir.
- 1627 :** Death of Jahangir.
- 1628 :** Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor.
- 1631 :** Death of Mumtaz Mahal.
- 1636 :** Treaties with Bijapur and Golconda.
- 1658 :** Coronation of Aurangzeb.
- 1659 :** Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Death of Mir Jumla.
- 1663 :** Attack on Poona by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Shaista Khan appointed Governor of Bengal.
- 1665 :** Conclusion of the treaty of Purandhar - signed between Sivaji and Jai Singh.
- 1666 :** Death of Shah Jahan.
- 1674 :** Sivaji's Coronation and assumption of the title of Chatrapati.
- 1675 :** Execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- 1679 :** *Jezyah* imposed on the Hindus by Aurangzeb.
- 1680 :** Death of Sivaji.

- 1686** : Conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb.
- 1687** : Golconda annexed to the Mughal empire.
- 1707** : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.
- 1739** : Invasion of Nadirshah.
- 1740-1761**: Peshwaship of Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb).
- 1746-48** : First Carnatic war.
- 1748-54** : Second Carnatic war.
- 1756-63** : Third Carnatic war.
- 1757** : Battle of Plassey.
- 1760** : Battle of Wandiwash.
- 1761** : Third Battle of Panipat: The Marathas defeated by the combined troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali; the Mughals, and other Muslim chiefs of India.
- 1764** : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim.
- 1765** : Grant of the 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.
- : Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.
- 1765-72** : Dual Government of Bengal.
- 1767-69** : The First Anglo Mysore War.
- 1770** : The Great Bengal Famine.
- 1771** : Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
- 1772-73** : Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal.
- : Abolition of Dual Government of Bengal (1772).
- 1773** : The Regulating Act was passed, bringing the company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
- 1773-85** : Warren Hastings Governor-General.
- : Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.
- 1775-82** : The First Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1776** : Treaty of Purandar
- 1780-84** : Second Mysore War.
- 1783** : Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
- 1784** : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English.
- : Pitt's Act passed, Setting up Board of Control for East India Company.
- : Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by Sir William Jones.
- 1786-93** : Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
- 1790-92** : Third Mysore War.
- 1792** : Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed between Tipu and English.
- 1793-98** : Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
- 1793** : The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Bengal.
- 1798** : Lord Wellesley as Governor-General and brought subsidiary alliance.
- 1799** : Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Srirangapatnam. Death of Tipu.
- 1800** : Establishment of the College of Fort William.
- 1802** : The Treaty of Bassein between Peshwa and English.
- 1803** : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.
- 1803-05** : Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1807-13** : Lord Minto as Governor-General.
- 1809** : Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
- 1813-23** : Lord Hastings as Governor-General.
- 1814-16** : Anglo-Gurkha War.
- 1817-18** : Pindari War – Peshwa defeated at Kirkee.
- 1818-19** : Last Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1823-28** : Lord Amherst Governor-General.
- 1824-26** : First Burmese War.
- 1828-35** : Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General.
- 1829** : Prohibition of *Sati*.
- 1829-37** : Suppression of *Thuggee*.
- 1833** : Renewal of Company's charter. Abolition of the Company's trading rights.
- 1835-36** : Sir Charles Metcalf Governor-General.
- 1835** : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian.
- 1835** : Foundation of Calcutta Medical College.
- 1836-1842**: Lord Auckland as Governor-General.
- 1839** : Death of Ranjit Singh.
- 1842-44** : Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General.

- 1844-48** : Lord Hardinge as Governor-General.
- 1845-46** : First Anglo-Sikh War. Treaty of Lahore.
- 1848-49** : Second Anglo-Sikh War. Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab.
: Opening of a Hindu Girls' School in Calcutta by Bethune.
- 1848-56** : Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General.
- 1852** : Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1853** : Railway opened from Bombay to Thana. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra.
- 1854** : Charles Wood's despatch on Education.
- 1855** : Santhal insurrection in Bihar.
- 1856** : Annexation of Awadh. Indian University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
- 1856-58** : Lord Canning – Governor-General.
- 1857-58** : Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.
- 1858** : British India placed under the direct government of the Crown. Queen Victoria's Proclamation.
- 1858-62** : Lord Canning as Viceroy.
- 1861** : Indian Councils Act.
: Archaeological Survey of India set up.
: Indian Civil Service Act.
: Introduction of the Penal code.
- 1862-63** : Lord Elgin as Viceroy.
- 1864-69** : Sir John Lawrence Viceroy.
- 1865** : Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
- 1869-72** : Lord Mayo as Viceroy.
- 1875** : Visit of the Prince of Wales.
: Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda.
- 1877** : Lord Lytton held Durbar at Delhi where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.
- 1878** : Vernacular Press Act.
- 1879** : Theosophical Society at Adayar, (was set up) Madras.
- 1880-84** : Lord Ripon as Viceroy.
- 1881** : Factory Act.
- 1883** : Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
- 1883-84** : Ilbert Bill controversy.
- 1884-88** : Lord Dufferin Viceroy.
- 1885** : First session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.
- 1887** : Queen Victoria's Jubilee.
- 1888-93** : Lord Landsdowne Viceroy.
- 1892** : Indian Councils Act.
- 1894-99** : Lord Elgin II Viceroy.
- 1896** : Ramakrishna Mission founded.
- 1899-1905** : Lord Curzon Viceroy.
- 1905** : Partition of Bengal.
- 1905-10** : Lord Minto II Viceroy.
- 1906** : Muslim League formed at Dacca.
- 1907** : Surat Congress, moderates-extremists clash.
- 1908** : Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition.
- 1909** : Morley-Minto Reforms.
: Indian Councils Act passed.
- 1910-16** : Lord Hardinge II Viceroy.
- 1911** : Delhi Durbar.
: Partition of Bengal annulled. Census of India.
: Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced
- 1914** : Gandhi arrives in India.
- 1916** : Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League.
: Foundation of Women's University at Poona.
: The Home Rule League founded.
- 1916-21** : Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy.
- 1919** : Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
: Rowlatt Act passed.
: Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13).
- 1920** : Khilafat Movement and Non Co-operation Movement.
- 1921** : Moplah Rebellion and Wagon Tragedy.
- 1921-26** : Lord Reading Viceroy.
- 1921** : Harappa excavations begin.
- 1922** : Mohenjodaro excavations begin.
: Chauri Chaura incident.
- 1923** : Swarajists in Indian Councils.
- 1926-31** : Lord Irwin Viceroy.

- 1927** : Appointment of Simon Commission.
- 1928** : Simon Commission comes to India.
: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai following police assault. Nehru Report.
- 1929** : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drops bombs in the Legislative Assembly.
: Congress on December 31 at Lahore declaring its objective of Poora Swaraj for India.
- 1930** : Gandhiji's Dandi March. Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1930-31** : First Round Table Conference.
- 1931** : Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.
: Second Round Table Conference.
- 1931-36** : Lord Wellington Viceroy.
- 1932** : Third Round Table Conference.
: Communal Award announced.
: Poona Pact signed.
- 1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- 1935** : Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament.
- 1936-44** : Lord Linlithgow Viceroy.
- 1937** : Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven provinces.
- 1938** : Haripura session of the Congress.
- 1939** : Second World War begins (September).
- 1940** : Pakistan resolution passed by Muslim League at Lahore.
- 1941** : Subhash Chandra Bose escapes from India.
- 1942** : Cripps comes to India with his proposals in March.
: Congress rejects Cripps Proposal (11 April).
: "Quit India" resolution passed by Congress on August 8.
- 1944-47** : Lord Wavell Viceroy.
- 1944** : INA reaches Indian soil.
- 1945** : Labour Government in Britain. INA surrenders to the British (May). First trial of INA men (November 5).
- 1946** : Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16).
- 1947-48** : Lord Mountbatten Viceroy.
- 1947** : Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3).
: Indian Independence Act passed (July).
: Creation of free India and Pakistan on midnight of August 14/15, 1947 as dominions.
- 1947-64** : Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India.
- 1948** : Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (January 30).
: Raja-gopalachari appointed first Indian Governor-General (June 21).
- 1949** : New Constitution of India adopted and signed (November 26).
- 1950** : India become a Republic. New Constitution comes into force (January 26).
: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of Indian Republic.
: Planning Commission was set up
- 1951** : Inauguration of First Five Year Plan.
- 1952** : First General Election in India
: National Development Council (NDC) set up.
: Family Planning is launched.
- 1953** : Conquest of Mount Everest.
: University Grants Commission (UGC) is set up
: CBI is set up
: Formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis
- 1954** : Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier visits India.
: Panchashila signed between China and India.
- 1955** : Hindu Marriage Act and Indian Citizenship Act.
- 1956** : Reorganisation of Indian States on linguistic basis
: 2nd Five Year Plan launched.
: Nationalisation of insurance companies.
- 1957** : Second General election. Introduction of decimal system of coinage.
: National Calendar based on Saka era adopted.
- 1959** : Dalai Lama reaches India for political asylum, Indo-Chinese relations worsen.
: Panchayat Raj introduced in Rajasthan.
- 1961** : Goa, Daman and Diu liberated from Portugal.

- guese possession.
- 1962** : Arjuna Award introduced
 - 1962** : Indo-China War.
 - 1964** : Death of Jawaharlal Nehru
 - : Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes Prime Minister.
 - 1965** : Indo-Pak War.
 - 1966** : Tashkent Declaration
 - : Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - : Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister.
 - 1969** : First Nationalisation of 14 Banks.
 - : First Dada Sahib Phalke Award was given to Davika Rani
 - 1971** : Indo-Pak War
 - : Birth of Bangladesh.
 - 1972** : Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan.
 - 1973** : Project Tiger
 - 1974** : Underground nuclear explosion carried out at Pokhran (May 18).
 - 1975** : Emergency declared in the country.
 - : Aryabhata goes to orbit.
 - 1977** : Janata Party comes to power.
 - : Vajpayee address UNO in Hindi.
 - 1978** : Denomination of high value notes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 demonetised.
 - 1979** : Morarji Desai resigns as Prime Minister.
 - : Charan Singh becomes Prime Minister.
 - : Death of Loknayak Jayprakash Narayan.
 - : Bhakara I launched
 - 1980** : Mother Theresa gets Bharat Ratna.
 - : Six more commercial banks nationalised.
 - 1981** : Apple was launched
 - : First Indian Antarctic Expedition to Qusim. Dakshin Gangothri, India's first permanent station at Antarctica was set up.
 - 1983** : Bharat Ratna posthumously awarded to Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
 - : INSAT-IB successfully launched.
 - 1984** : Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma becomes first Indian cosmonaut to go into space.
 - : Bachendri Pal becomes first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest.
 - : Indira Gandhi assassinated
 - : Rajiv Gandhi sworn in as new Prime Minister.
 - : Bhopal Gas tragedy
 - 1985** : Centenary celebrations of Indian National Congress held.
 - : Dhronachary Award instituted
 - 1986** : Centre and Laldenga sign Mizo Accord.
 - 1987** : Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan given Bharat Ratna. First foreigner to get Bharatratna.
 - 1988** : Bharat Ratna conferred on M.G. Ramachandran.
 - : Contingent of Indian Army flown to Maldives to help President Abdul Gayoom.
 - : Lok Sabha passes Constitutional Amendment Bill reducing voting age from 21 to 18 years.
 - 1989** : V.P. Singh sworn in as seventh Prime Minister with Devi Lal as his Deputy.
 - 1990** : Nelson Mandela honoured with Bharat Ratna.
 - : V.P. Singh resigns after losing vote of confidence in Lok Sabha.
 - : Chandra Shekhar is sworn as New Prime Minister.
 - 1991** : Rajiv Gandhi is assassinated at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.
 - : Bharat Ratna is conferred on Morarji Desai. Rajiv Gandhi and Sardar Patel are awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously.
 - 1992** : Maulana Azad posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna.
 - : Kar Sevaks demolished Babri Masjid in Ayodhya
 - 1993** : Battle tank "Arjun" inducted into Indian Army.
 - : Job Quota for OBC's becomes operative.
 - : Earth quake at Lathur, Maharashtra
 - 1994** : Panchayati Raj Act becomes operational.
 - 1995** : Morarji Desai, dies. Bombay becomes Mumbai.
 - 1996** : Atal Behari Vajpayee becomes Prime

- Minister on May 16 and resigns on May 28.
- : H.D. Deve Gowda becomes Prime Minister on June 1. Madras becomes Chennai.
- 1997**
- : Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C1) is launched from Sriharikota (Andhra Pradesh).
 - : Arundhati Roy bagged the 29th Booker Prize.
 - : Kalpana Chawla became the first Indian-born US woman to go into space.
- 1998**
- : India's second (May 11) and third (May 13) nuclear explosion at Pokhran.
 - : M.S. Subhalekshmi and Jaya Prakash Narayan win Bharat Ratna.
 - : Vajpayee becomes 12 Prime Minister of India.
 - : Param 10000 India's new super computer unveiled.
 - : Konkan Railway (760 km) inaugurated.
- 1999**
- : INSAT 2E was launched on April 3
 - : PSLV-C2 launched IRS P4.
 - : India becomes leading producer of milk in the world.
 - : Amarthya Sen wins Bharat Ratna.
 - : India launched Operation Vijay to repel the Pak intruders from Kargil.
- 2000**
- : Bill Clinton visits India.
 - : Lara Dutta of India becomes Miss Universe.
 - : Formation of the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
 - : Karnam Malleswary wins bronze medal in Sydney olympics.
 - : Priyanka Chopra of India becomes Miss world.
- 2001**
- : GSLV D1 launches GSAT. Indian parliament attacked.
- 2002**
- : Ms. Poornima Advani is appointed Chairperson of the National Commission for women.
- : Former Indian Air Force Chief, Arjan Singh, is made the first ever marshal of the IAF.
 - : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam 11th President
 - : Bhairon Singh Shekhawat is sworn in the 12th Vice-President.
 - : The first exclusive 1,060 kg. meteorological satellite (METSAT) is successfully launched from the Sriharikota by PSLV.
 - : Justice V.N. Khare is sworn in Chief Justice of India.
- 2003**
- : L.K. Advani is appointed Deputy Prime Minister.
 - : INSAT 3E, was launched (September 28)
 - : Air Marshal T.M. Asthana is named the first Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Forces Command.
 - : The Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee Christens METSAT, Kalpana I after Kalpana Chawla.
 - : Mehbooba Mufti takes over as president of the Peoples Democratic Party thus becoming the first woman to head a political party in J and K.
 - : INS Talwar the Navy's first stealth warship is inducted into western fleet.
 - : G. Madhavan Nair assumes office as Chairman, Space Commission and ISRO
 - : The government constitutes the 17th Law Commission with Justice M. Jayannatha Rao as Chairman.
 - : The Lok Sabha passes the POTA Amendment Bill, 2003, providing for safeguard against misuse.
- 2004**
- : Rajya Sabha passes dual citizenship bill.
 - : India becomes the first developing country to import LNG.
 - : India wins its first ever test series in Pakistan.
 - : Major Rajya Vardhan Singh Rathore gets the silver medal for India in shooting (double trap category) at the Olympic

- Games.
- 2005
- : EDUSAT - India's first exclusive satellite for educational services, placed in orbit.
 - : Tata Motors becomes the first company in the Indian engineering sector to list its securities on the New York Stock Exchange.
 - : Kerala's Palakkad district collectorate is the first in India to be totally computerised.
 - : The Mahatma Gandhi International Peace Award to the former Botswana President Sir Ketimile Masire.
 - : Over 80,000 people are killed following an undersea earthquake off Sumatra in Indonesia, over 19,000 people are killed in India.
 - : 'Lakshya' pilotless target aircraft, test flown.
 - : Cabinet decided to offer dual citizenship for all overseas Indians who migrated after January 26, 1950.
 - : President's rule was imposed on Goa and the Assembly kept under suspended animation, even after the Pratapsingh Rane Government wins the trust vote.
 - : Tamil writer D. Jayakanthan is selected for the 38th Jnanapith Award for 2002. He is the second Tamil author after P.V. Akhilandan to receive the honour.
 - : Dandi March route (384 km) is declared a heritage path and the Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, announces a Rs 10 crore package for Sabarmati Gandhi Ashram renovation, on the 75th anniversary day of the breaking of the salt act by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - : India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLVC-6 is launched from the spaceport in Sriharikota, and it injects two satellites CARTOSAT - 1 and HAMSAT into their orbits.
 - : The Lok Sabha passes the Right to information Bill.
 - : The Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, launches the National Knowledge Commission.
- 2006
- : The Government comes out with the first ever Outcome Budget.
 - : The trial-run, of the first Amritsar- Lahore service begins linking the two cities for the first time nearly six decades.
 - : India's first rubber dam is installed across the Janjhavati river in Andhra Pradesh's Vizianagaram district.
 - : Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy is awarded the 2005 Sahitya Akademi Award for English for her book of essays The Algebra of Infinite Justice.
 - : The first-ever-Lahore- Amritsar bus service begins.
 - : The world's longest rail is flagged off from Bhilai steel plant.
 - : The President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, returns the Office of Profit Bill for reconsideration
 - : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam becomes the first President to make a sortie in a combat aircraft after flying in a Sukhoi-30 MKT after take off from Lahegaon airbase, Pune.
 - : N. Gopalaswami takes over as the new Chief Election Commissioner.
 - : The GSLV - FO₂ launch from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh ends in failure after the vehicle crashes into the Bay of Bengal.
 - : Social activist Arvind Kajariwal is elected for the 2006 Ramon Magsaysay Award in the Emergent Leadership category.
 - : The President A.P.J Abdul Kalam, confers the 39th Jnanapith Award on Marathi writer Vinda Karandikar.
 - : Actor Shabana Azmi is chosen for the Gandhi International Peace Prize 2006.
 - : The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2006 comes into effect.
 - : The Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, presents the 21st Indira Gandhi Prize for National Integration to lyricist Javed Akhtar.
 - : Sri Lanka President, Mahinda Rajapaksa inaugurates the three - day first Asian Mayor's meet in Dehra Dun.

INDIAN HISTORY

Pre-Historic Period

- The earliest traces of human existence in India so far discovered is between 4,00,000 and 2,00,000 BC from **Sohan valley** (now in Pakistan)
- Neolithic settlements in Indian subcontinent are not older than 4000 BC.
- Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown by Indians.
- The name India was derived from the rivername **Sindhu** which is also known as Indus.
- India was originally considered as a part of a larger area called **Jambu-dvipa** (The continent of Jambu tree)
- **Krita, Treta, Dwapara** and **Kali** are the four ages of traditional Hindu thought.

Gulf of Cambut Culture

- The Gulf of Cambut culture which was discovered recently from the Bay of Cambut in Gujarat dates back to 7500 BC.
- This was found out by the National Institute of Open Technology (NIOT).

Indus Valley Civilisation

- The Harappan culture spread over the whole of Sind, Baluchistan, almost the whole of Punjab, northern Rajasthan, Kathiawar and Gujarat.
- **Harappa** the first Indus site, was discovered by **Dayaram Sahni** in 1921. It is situated in the province of West Punjab, Montgomery district in Pakistan.
- Harappa is located on the bank of river Ravi.
- Mohanjedaro was excavated in 1922 by **R.D.**

Banarjee. It is situated in the Larkhana district in Sind on the right bank of river Indus (Now in Pakistan)

- **The Great Granery, the Great Bath** a piece of woven cotton, a bearded man in steatite and a bronze dancing girl are found from Mohanjedaro.
- An assembly hall was also discovered from Mohanjedaro.
- The most important feature of Harappan civilisation was town planning and urbanism.
- The word Mohanjedaro in Sindi language means '**the mount of the dead**'.
- Mohanjedaro was believed to have destructed by flood.
- Harappans knew the art of growing cereals, wheat and barley.
- **Banawali** is situated in Hariyana.
- **Chanhudaro**, discovered by N. Gopal Majundar and Mackey, is situated in Sind on the bank of river Indus.
- **Kalibangan**, another famous Indus city discovered in 1953 by A Ghosh, is situated in Rajasthan on the banks of River Ghaggar. Kalibangan stands for **black bangles**.
- **Lothal**, first man made port in the world and dockyard made of burnt bricks, was discovered in 1953 by S.R. Rao is situated in Gujarat on Bhogava river near Gulf of Cambay.
- **Ropar** is the site situated in Punjab on the banks of river Sutlej. It was discovered in 1953 by Y.D.Sharma.
- Harappan people were the earliest people in the world to grow cotton and rice.
- People cultivated rice at Lothal and Rangpur and

barley at Benawali.

- Harappan people domesticated oxen, buffaloes, goats, camel, sheeps, domestic fowls and pigs. Humped bulls were given special importance. Horses were unknown to the Harappan people.
- Indus people had trade contacts with Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia.
- The ancient name given to Indus region was **Meluha**.
- Indus people used a gold - silver mixture called **Electrum**.
- They used bronze and copper but iron was unknown to them.
- Indus people were the first to use copper in India.
- Harappans used a system of weights and measures based on 16 and its multiples.
- The chief male deity of the Indus people was **Pasupati Mahadeva (Porto Siva)**.
- Their Chief female deity was the **Mother Goddess**.
- They also worshipped fire, pipal trees and Unicorn.
- Harappan script was Pictographic in nature, which has not been deciphered so far.
- Harappan seals were made of Terra - Cotta.
- Chess - like game of Harappans was called **Sent**.
- Indus Valley civilisation belongs to the Chalcolithic period dated between 3000 BC and 1500 BC. It is a Bronze Age civilisation or a proto Historic civilisation.
- The largest number of Harappan sites in post independent India have been discovered from Gujarat.
- Harappan civilisation extended from Jammu in the North to Narmada in the South and from Makran coast of Baluchistan in the West to Meerat in the East.
- The Northern most point of Indus valley civilisation was **Gumla** in Jammu and the Southernmost was **Daimbad**.
- Floods and Earthquakes, change in the course of

river Indus, aridity of the area, or drying up of river Ghaggar, the invasion of Aryans are the supposed reasons for the decline of the civilisation towards 1500 BC.

Vedic Age

- Vedic Age is the period of Aryans in India from 1500 - 500 BC.
- Most Probable Home of the Aryans is Central Asia. This theory is of **Max Muller**.
- The word *Aryan* literally means high born, but it generally refers to language.
- The word '**Veda**' is derived from the word '**vid**' which means knowledge.
- Vedas are the oldest literary works of mankind. Vedas are four in number, they are **Rig Veda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharva Veda**. **Rig veda** is the oldest veda.
- Vedas are collectively known as **Sruti**
- Vedangas are collectively known as **Smriti**
- Vedangas are six in number. They are,
Siksha - Phonetic
Kalpa - Ritual
Vyakarana - Grammar
Nirukta - Etymology
Chhanda - Metrics and
Jyotisha - Astronomy
- There are 1028 hymns in Rigveda. It is divided into ten Mandalas (Chapters).
- Rig Vedic Hymns sung by priests were called *Hotris*.
- '*Sruti*' literature belonged to the **Sathyayuga**, Smriti belonged to **Treatayuga**, Puranas belonged to Dwaparayuga and Thantra literature belonged to Kaliyuga.
- Rigveda starts with the line '*Agnimele Purohitam*'
- Famous *Gayatri Mantra* is contained in the Rigveda (It is believed to have composed by Vishwamitra)
- Yajurveda deals with sacrifices and rituals.

- Yajurvedic hymns are meant to be sung by priests called '*Adhavaryu*'.
- Yajurveda is derived into two: **Sukla Yajurveda** (White Yajurveda) and **Krishna Yajur Veda** (Black Yajurveda)
- *Sama Veda* deals with Music.
- Sama Vedic hymns are meant to be sung by priests called **Udgatri**.
- Atharva veda is a collection of spells and incantations. *Ayurveda* is a part of Atharva Veda, which deals with medicine.
- The saying, "**War begins in the minds of men**" is from Atharva Veda.
- The 10th Mandala of Rigveda contain the **Purusha Sukta** hymn which tells about the origin of caste system.
- Upanishads are 108 in number. Upanishads are philosophical works
- Upanishads are known as the **Jnanakantas** of Vedas.
- The words '**Sathyameva Jayate**' have been taken from '**Mundaka Upanishad**'
- **Brahdaranya Upanishad** was the first to give the doctrine of Transmigration of Soul and Karma.
- Puranas are the part of *Smriti* literature. They are 18 in number **6 vishnupuranas**, **6 sivapuranas** and **6 Brahmapuranas**.
- **Bhagvata purana** is divided into 18 *skandas* The 10th skanda mentions about the childhood of Sri Krishna.
- **Skanda purana** is considered as the largest purana.
- **Brahmapurana** is also known as **Adipurana**.
- **Adhyatma Ramayana** is included in the **Brahmantapurana**.
- Cattle was the chief measure of wealth of the vedic period.
- Rigvedic tribe was referred to as *Jana* .
- Many clans (vis) formed a tribe.
- The basic unit of society was *kula* or the family and *Kulapa* was the head of the family.
- '*Visah*' was a cluster of gramas.
- Important tribal assemblies of the Rig Vedic period were **Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata and Gana**.
- The *Aghanya* mentioned in many passages of Rigveda applies to cows.
- The Rigvedic religion was primitive animism.
- **Indra** was the greatest God of Aryans and **Agni** occupied second position.
- **Varuna** was God of water and **Yama** was the Lord of dead.
- **Savitri** was a solar diety to whom the famous **Gayatri Mantra** is attributed to.
- **Prithvi** was Earth Goddess.
- The battle of ten kings mentioned in the Rig Veda was fought on the division of water of river Ravi. It was fought on the banks of River Ravi (**Purushni**).
- **Indra** was known as **Purandara**.
- The people called Panis, during the Vedic period were cattle breeders.
- The Vedic God in charge of truth and moral order was **Varuna**.
- **Indra** Played the role of the Warlord. He is also considered as the rain god.
- The two priests who played a major part during the Rig Vedic period were **Vasishta** and **Visvamitra**.

Later Vedic Period

- The period assigned to Later Vedic Phase is 1000 BC to 600 BC.
- Later Vedic people used particular type of pottery called **Painted Grey Ware** (PGW)
- The Later Vedic Aryans were familiar with two seas, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.
- Rice became the staple diet of Indian people during the Later Vedic Period.
- The term '**Rashtra**' which indicates territory first appeared in the later vedic period.
- Mention of the word '**Sudras**' - Rigveda (10th Mandala)

- Mention of the 'Gotra' is found in the Atharvaveda.
- Origin of Kingship is found in **Aitareya Brahmana**.
- 'Soma' was an intoxicating drink mentioned in the 9th Mandala of the Rig Veda.
- Mention of the word **Varna** is found in Rigveda.
- The fourfold division of the society is found in the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda.
- Mention about the **Varnashranadhrama** is found in the **Jabla Upanishad**.
- The Doctrine of Trimurti is found in the **Maitrayani Upanishad**.
- Mention about the origin of Universe is found in the Rig Veda (10th Mandala).
- **Purohita Senani** and **Vrajapati** were the important functionaries who assisted the king in day-to-day administration.
- The officer who enjoyed authority over the pasture land was called **Vrajapati**.
- The king's power increased during the Later Vedic Period.
- First law giver of ancient India was Manu. He wrote '**Manusmrithi**'.
- Manusmrithi was translated into English by **William Jones**.
- **Shyama Shastri** translated Arthasastra into English
- Bali was a tax, which the king used to collect from the people of the Vedic period.
- Aryans used iron for the first time India.
- Horse, Iron, Sugarcane, Pulses etc reached India by the coming of Aryans.
- The God who occupied supreme position in the Later Vedic Period was Prajapati.
- **Rudra** was regarded as preserver and protector of the people.
- The most important functionary who assisted the Vedic king was **Purohita**.
- Monarchy was the normal form of Government in the vedic period.

- Each Tribal republic was headed by **Ganapati** or **Jyeshtha**.
- The Vedic Education system revealed through '**Frog Hymn**' in the Rigveda and '**Wedding Hymn**' describe the oldest marriage rituals.
- **Max Muller** was the first person to speak of 'Aryans' as a race.

Epics

- Hinduism has two epics **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.
- Mahabharata was written by '**Vyasa**'. Mahabharata is also known as **Jayasamhita**, **Satasahasri Samhita** and the **fifth veda**.
- Mahabharata has 1,17,000 hymns in it.
- Mahabharata is divided into 18 Purvas, an appendix Harivamsa is considered as 19th Purva.
- 12th Purva is the largest and 7th is the smallest.
- It describes the 18 days **battle of Kurukshetra**.
- Stories of Sakuntalam, Pralayam, Ramcharitam, Rishysringan, Satyavan Savitri, Nala and Damayanthi etc are included in the Mahabharata.
- **Valmiki** is the author of Ramayana.
- Ramayana has 24000 hymns and is divided into Seven Skandas (Kandas)
- **Bhagavatgita** is included in the Bhishma Purva of Mahabharata. It is divided into 18 chapters and has about 700 hymns.

Jainism

- **Vardhamana Mahavira** was believed to have born in 540 BC in Kundala Grama in Vaishali the capital

Six systems of Indian Philosophy

- **Samkya** Sage **Kapila**
- **Yoga** **Patanjali**
- **Vaisheshika** **Kannada**
- **Nyaya** **Akshapada (Gautama)**
- **Vedanta** **Gaudapada and Shankaracharya**.
- **Mimamsa** **Jaimini**

of Vajji. Now it is in Mussafar district in Bihar.

- He belonged to Jnatrika Kshatriya clan.
- Mahavira's family was connected with the royal family of Magadha.
- The word '**Jaina**' was originated from the word '**Jina**' which means conqueror.
- Jainism speaks about 24 thinthankaras. Mahavira was the 24th Thirthankara, who is considered as the founder of Jainism.
- **Rishabha** was the first Thirthankara. **Neminath** and **Parswanatha** were the 22nd and 23rd Thirthankaras respectively.
- Bhagavatapurana, Vishnupurana, Vayupurana, etc mentions about Rishabhadeva.
- **Sidhartha**, ruler of Nandadynasty which ruled Kundalपुरi, was the father of Vardhmana Mahavira.
- Mahavira's mother was **Trissala** and **Yasodha** was his wife.
- **Jameli** was the daughter of Mahavira.
- Mahavira is also known as 'Vaishalia' as he was born in Vaishali.
- He got **Kaivalya** at the age of 42 under a Sal tree on the bank of river Rajpalika near Village **Jimbhrikagrama**.
- At first Mahavira followed the practice of an ascetic group called **Nirgrandhas**, which earlier led by **Parswanath**.
- **Makhali Gosala** was a companion of Mahavira. Who later founded the **Ajivika sect**.
- Mahavira attained Nirvana at the age of 72 at Pavapuri near Rajagriha in 468 BC.
- Jains observe the day of his nirvana as Dipavali.
- Gautama Indrabhuti is considered as his first desciple.
- Jain sacred texts are called **Angas**.
- Jain texts were written under **Bhadrabahu** in BC 296.
- Jain texts were written in the **Prakrit** language of **Ardhamagadhi**.

- '**Ahimsa Paramo Dharma**' is the sacred hymn of Jainism.
- **Ahimsa, Satya, Asateya, Aparigriha and Brahmacharya** are the five major principles of Jainism.
- Brahmacharya is the principle added by Mahavira.
- Mahavira taught the three Jewels of Jainism (Triratna) - **Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct**.
- The Jains repudiated the authority or infallibility of the vedas. The Jains rejected the concept of Universal soul or a supreme power as the creator and sustainer of the Universe.
- Jainism does not condemn the Varna system. Mahavira believed that all individuals irrespective of caste can strive for liberation through good deeds and living.
- **First Jain council** was held at **Pataliputra** in the fourth century BC under the leadership of **Stulabahu**.
- **Second Jain council** was held at **Vallabhipur** in third Century BC under the leadership of **Aryaskandil Nagarjuna Suri**.
- **Third Jain council** was held at Vallabhipur in Gujarat in 5th Century AD under the leadership of Devardhi Kshamasramana.
- Jainism was divided into two sects **Swetambaras** and **Digambaras** after the first Jain Council.
- Digambaras are sky-clad or naked and swetambaras are clad in white.
- **Gomateshwara** statue is situated in Sravana belgola.
- '**Syad Vada**' is a Jain philosophy of Knowledge.
- Kharavela of Kalinga gave patronage to Jainism.
- **Mahavir Jayanti** and **Rakshabandan** are the festive occasions of Jainism.
- Temple on the Mount Abu in Rajasthan is a famous centre of Jain worship.



Gomateshwara

- Jain Temple at **Sravanabelgola** in Hassan district in Mysore is known as '**Kasi of the Jains**'.
- Names of Rishabhadeva and Arishtanemi are also mentioned in the Rigveda.
- **Chandragupta Maurya** the founder of the Mauryan Empire, abdicated the throne towards the end of his life, accepted Jainism reached Sravanabelgola and died there.

Buddhism

- Buddhism originated in the 6th century BC.
- Gautama Buddha the founder of Buddhism was born in Lumbini in Kapilavasthu on the border of Nepal in 563 BC.
- Buddha's mother **Mahamaya** died seven days after his birth. He was brought up by his aunt **Mahaprajapati Gautami**, hence he got the name 'Gautama'.
- First Buddhist nun was Gautami
- Buddha's birth place is now known as **Binla**.
- Buddha's original name was **Sidhartha**.
- Buddha belonged to the Sakhya clan of Kshatriyas.
- His father was **Subhodhana**.
- Buddha's wife was **Yasodhara** and his son was **Rahulan**.
- Four sights changed his mind and initiated him to spiritual life they were **death, old age, sadness and sufferings**.
- He left home at the age of 29 along with his charioteer **Channa** and favourite horse Kandaka. This incident is known as **Mahanishkramana**.
- Buddha got enlightenment at **Bodha Gaya**, on the banks of **Niranjana** river in Bihar at the Age of 35.
- After enlightenment Buddha came to be known as '**thadhagatha**'. He is also known as '**Sakhyamuni**'.



Gautama Buddha

- Buddha made his first sermon after enlightenment at a deer park at **Saranath** in Uttar Pradesh. This incident is known as '**Dharmachakra pravarthana**'.
- Buddha's first teacher was **Alara Kalama** and second teacher **Udraka Ramaputra**.
- During his first sermon at Sarnath, Buddha described the '**four noble truths**' and the **eight fold path**.
- Buddha made his sermons in Pali language and the early Buddhist texts were also written in Pali language.
- Buddha died at the age of 80 in 483 BC at **Kushinagara** in UP. This was known as **Parinirvana**. Buddha died by consuming poisoned meat or poisoned mushroom.
- Last meals of Buddha was served by a blacksmith '**Chunda**'.
- His last words were **All composite things decay, strive diligently**.
- Four noble truths of Buddhism are:
life is full of misery, desire is the cause of misery, killing desires would kill sorrows, Desire can be killed by following the eight-told path
- The eight fold path of Buddhism are:
Right Belief, Right Thought, Right Speech,

JAIN THIRTHANKARAS

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rishabhdev | 13. Vimalnath |
| 2. Ajitnath | 14. Anandanath |
| 3. Sambhavnath | 15. Dharmanath |
| 4. Abhinandan | 16. Shantinath |
| 5. Sumitnath | 17. Kunthunath |
| 6. Padmaprabhu | 18. Arnath |
| 7. Suparsavanath | 19. Mallinath |
| 8. Suridhi | 20. Munisuvrata nath |
| 9. Chandraprabh | 21. Neminath |
| 10. Sheetal Nath | 22. Arishtanemi |
| 11. Shreyanshanath | 23. Parshvanath |
| 12. Vasupujya | 24. Mahavira |

Right Action, Right Living, Right Effort, Right Recollection, Right Meditation

- Buddhism does not recognise the existence of God and Soul (Atman)
- Buddha accepted the traditional belief in transmigration of the soul and law of Karma.
- The ‘**three jewels**’ of Buddhism are – **Buddha, Dhamma** and **Sangha**.
- **The first Buddhist council** was held in 483 BC at **Sattaparni** (Rajagriha) under the presidentship of **Mahakashyapa** and under the patronage of king **Ajatasatru** of Magadha..
- **Vinayapitaka** and **Suddhapitaka** were codified at the first council.
- **Second Buddhist council** was held in 383 BC at Vaishali under the presidentship of **Sabhakami** and under the patronage of king **Kalashoka**.
- At the second Buddhist council Buddhism was divided into two **Staviravadins** and **Mahasankikas** which later came to be known as **Hinayana** and **Mahayana** respectively.
- **Third council of Buddhism** was held in 250 BC at Pataliputhra under the presidentship of **Mogaliputta Tissa** and under the patronage of **Ashoka the Great**.
- **Abhidhamma Pitika** was codified at the third council.
- At the third council decision was also taken to send missionaries to spread Buddhism.
- **The fourth Buddhist council** was held in the first century AD at Kundalavana in Kashmir under the President-ship of **Vasumithra** and **Ashvagosha** and under the patronage of **Kanishka**.
- Clear division of Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana took place at the fourth council.
- **Upagupta** converted Ashoka to Buddhism.
- **Ashvagosha** was the first biographer of Buddha who wrote **Budhacharitam** in Sanskrit.
- **Vasubandu** is known as **Second Buddha**.
- Ashoka is known as the **Constantine of Buddhism**.
- Ashoka accepted Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga in BC 261.

- Buddhist worshipping centre is known as **Pagoda**.
- **Viharas** are the Buddhist monasteries.
- **Vajrayana** was a sect of Buddhism which believed in achieving salvation through Mantras and spells.
- ‘**Jataka stories**’ describe the stories related to the birth of Buddha. They are 500 in number.
- Holy book of Buddhism is Tripitika- **Vinayapitika, Suddhapitika** and **Abhidhamapitika** are collectively known as Tripitika.
- Bimbisara of Magadha was a contemporary of Buddha.
- **Kanishka** who worked to spread Buddhism like Ashoka is known as **Second Ashoka**.
- Ashoka sent his son and daughter, **Mahendra** and **Sanghamitra** to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.
- Sri Buddha is known as the ‘**Light of Asia**’ He was named as such by **Edvin Arnold**.
- Edvin Arnold’s ‘**Light of Asia**’ was translated into Malayalam by **Nalappad Narayanamenon**.
- Hinayanism is wide spread in Sri Lanka.
- The Bodhi tree at Gaya was cut down by Sasanka, a Bengal ruler.
- The chief Buddhist monastery was at **Nalanda**, which was under the patronage of Pala kings.
- Previous Buddhas are known as ‘**Bodhisatvas**’.
- **Milindapanho** a book of **Nagasena** describes how Greek king **Menandar** accepted Buddhism.

Sangham Age

- First five centuries of the Christian Era are commonly known as Sangham Age.

5 SYMBOLS OF BUDDHA

Birth	Lotus and Bull
Renunciation	Horse
Enlightenment	Bodhitree
First Sermon	Dharma Chakra
Nirvana (Death)	Foot prints

- Sangham was an Assembly of literature held at Madhurai.
- References to the Sangham Age can be found in the inscriptions of Ashoka, and Kharavela of Kalinga and in the Indica of Megasthenes.
- The literature of the Sangham Age was written mostly in the form of Poetry.
- In the Sangham Age, the most common form of government was hereditary monarchy. The village was the fundamental unit of administration.
- Small village Assemblies during the Sangham Age were known as **Arai**.
- Tradition refers to three sangham lasting for 9,900 years.
- Language of the Sangham literature was Tamil
- People of the Sangham Age mainly worshiped 'Murugan'.
- The greatest work of the Tamil literature of the Sangham Age is **Tholkappium** written by **Tholkappiyar**.
- *Tholkappium* is considered as the earliest surviving Tamil literary work. It is a book on Tamil grammar.
- The Capital of the Pandyas was at **Madhurai**.
- **Uraiyur** was the capital of Cholas, known for cotton trade.
- **Vanchi** was the capital of Cheras.
- **Silappadigaram**, **Manimegalai** and **Jeevakachintamani** are the three epics of Sangham literature.
- **Korkai** was the main seaport of the Pandyas.
- Megasthenes described Pandya Kingdom as 'Pearl' as it was ruled by women.
- **Kaveripumpatnam** was the main sea port of the Cholas.
- **Silappadigaram** as written by **Ilango Adikal**. It describes the love story of **Kovalan** and **Kannaki**
- Neduzhian is the Pandyan king mentioned in Silappadigaram.
- **Satanar** wrote '**Manimekhalai**' which is also an epic and tells about the story of the daughter of Kannaki and Kovalan.
- *Manimekhalai* gives reference about Buddhism.
- II and XIII rock edicts of Ashoka mention about the South Indian kingdoms.
- Karikala most prominent among early Cholas is known as the **master of seven notes** of music.
- '**Bharatam**' was a Tamil version of Mahabharata sung by **Perundevanar**.
- '*Manimekhalai*' is looked upon as the **Tamil Odyssey**.
- **Thirukkural** is known as **Tamil Bible** compiled by **Thiruvalluvar**. His statue is seen near Vivekanandappara in Kanyakumari.
- The greatest of the Chera rulers was Senguttuvanchera also known as '**Red Chera**'. He built a temple for Kannaki.
- The famous Chera port Muziris was a great centre of Indo-Roman Trade.
- The largest single tax collected during the Sangha period was the land tax called **Karai**.
- The founder of later Cholas was Rajaraja I The most important ruler of this dynasty was *Rajendra Chola*.
- Rajendra Chola is also known as '**Gangaikonda Chola**'. He later named his capital as '**Gangaikonda Cholapuram**'.
- RajaRaja I built '**Brihadeswara temple**' at Tanjore.
- Cholas were well known for their naval supremacy and efficient village administration.
- The **Utharameroor** inscription tells about the local self government under the cholas.
- **Thirukkural** of Thiruvalluvar is the Tamil work which is known also as the fifth Veda.
- **Jivaka Chintamani** the third epic of the Tamil was written by **Tirukkadevar**.

FAMOUS ERAS

Vikram Era	58 BC
Saka Era	78 AD
Gupta Era	320 AD
Hijra Era	622 AD
Kollam Era	825 AD
Ilahi Era	1583 AD

- Roman king built a temple of Augustus at Muziris.

Literary Activities in Ancient India

- **Ashtadhyayi** by Panini (5th C.BC) the earliest grammar book also called Bhagavati Sutra.
- **Mahabhashya** was written by Patanjali.
- **Manusmriti** was a law book composed between 200 BC and 200AD.
- **Arthashastra** by Kautilya deals with statecrafts is a major source of Mauryan administration.
- **Indica** by 'Megasthenes' is a source of Mauryan society and administration.
- **Chandsutra** was written by Pingala.
- **Buddhacharita** by Aswaghosha is the earliest biography of Buddha. It was written in Pali language.
- **Raghuvamsa** by Kalidasa is an epic based on Mahabharata.
- **Naishad Charita** by Sri Harsha contains story of Nala and Damayanti.

Drama

- **Natyashastra** by Bharatamuni is the earliest known work in Sanskrit.
- **Malavikagnimithram, Vikramorvashiyam** and **Abhinjana Syakuntalam** are dramas written by Kalidasa.
- **Ratnavali, Nagananda** and **Priyadarshika** are dramas written by Harshavardhana.

Lyric Poetry

- **Meghadutam** by Kalidasa
- **Srinagarashataka, Nitishataka** and **Vairagyasataka** were written by Bhartrihari.
- **Gita Govinda** was written by Jayadeva.

Historical writing

- **Harshacharita** - Written by Banabhatta
- **Vikramamangadeva charita** - written by Bilhana.

Prose Literature

- **Dasakumaracharitam** Dandin

- **Vasavadatta** Subandu
- **Brihat Kathamanjari** Kshemendra
- **Kathasaritsagara** Somadeva
- **Panchathantra** Vishnusharma
- **Hitopadesha** Narayan Pandit
- **Kamasutra** and **Arya Manjushree** Vatsyayana
- **Pavandhoot** Dhoyi
- **Swapna Vasavadatta** Bhasa
- **Matavilasa Prahasana** Mahendravarman I
- **Si-yu-ki** Hiuen Tsang
- **Fo-kuoki** Fa-hien
- **Panchasidhantika** Varahamihir
- **Suryasidhantika and Aryabhatiyam** Aryabhata
- **Nitisara** Kamandaka
- **Charak Samhita** Charaka
- **Hastayurveda** Palkapya
- **Mitakshara** Vigneshwara
- **Dayabhaga** Jimutavahana
- **Sidhanta Siromani** Bhaskaracharya
- **Nighantu** Dhanvantari
- **Mudrarakshasa** Vishakadatta
- **Prabhanda Chintamani** Meruthunga
- **Geography of India** Ptolemy
- **Brihat Kathakosh** Harisena
- **Mrichakatika** Sudraka
- **Prithviraj Vijaya** Jayanak
- **Nala Vemba** Pugalendi

Magadhan Empire

- In the 6th century BC there originated 16 Mahajanapadas in North India
- Four prominent royal dynasties stand out prominently out of these Janapadas. They were **Haryankas of Magadha**, the **Ikshvakus of Kosala**, the **Pauravas of Vatsa** and the **Pradyotas of Avanti**.
- Haryana is the name of a new dynasty founded in Magadha by **Bimbisara**.
- **Bimbisara** founded the dynasty by defeating the Brihadrathas.

- Bimbisara was a contemporary of Buddha.
- Magadha became a supreme power in North India under **Ajatasatru**. So Ajatasatru is considered as the founder of Magadhan Supremacy.
- Pataliputra and Rajagriha were the capitals of Magadhan kingdom.
- Magadha falls in the Patna region of Bihar.
- Haryankas were overthrown by Sisunaga and he founded the Sisunaga dynasty there.
- **Kalasoka** the son and successor of Sisunaga was succeeded by **Mahapadma Nanda** and he founded the Nanda dynasty.
- Ajatasatru's successor **Udayin** was the founder of the city of Pataliputra.

Persian Invasion

- The Achaemenian king of Persia, **Darius** (522 - 486 BC) captured some territories the east of Sindhu in 518 BC.
- The Persian domination over Indian territory lasted upto 330 BC.
- **Xerxes** was the persian ruler who enlisted Indians in his army.
- The **Kharoshti script** was brought to India by Persians.

Alexander's Invasion

- Alexander was born in 356 BC as the son of King **Philip II** of Mascedonia.
- **Epirus** or **Olympias** was Alexanders mother.
- **Aristotle** was Alexander's teacher.
- He became the king in 336 BC
- He defeated the Persian ruler Darius III.
- Alexander founded the city of **Alexandria** in Egypt
- In 326 BC Alexander defeated **Porus** (Purushothama) the ruler of Punjab and Captured Taxila through the battle of **Hydaspes** on the banks of river **Jhelum**.
- **Ambhi** the ruler of Taxila invited Alexander to India.

- Alexander died of Malaria at the age of 33 in 323 BC while he was in Babylon.
- Alexander was cremated at Alexandria.
- Alexander was known as **Shehansha** in Persia and **Sikhandar-I-Asam** in Indo-Pak region.
- The Last general of Alexander in India was **Eudamas**.
- Alexander's first General in India was **Selucus Nikator**.
- Alexander IV succeeded Alexander as the Masedonian King.
- Alexander's teacher Aristotle is considered as the father of Politics, Biology, Taxonomy and the Science of Logic.

Mauryan Empire (321-185 BC)

- Major sources for the study of Mauryan Empire are the **Arthashastra of Kautilya** and **Indika of Megasthenes**.
- Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan Empire.
- Details about his early life are not available
- He is believed to have belonged to Moriya Clan, hence got the name Maurya.
- It is also said that his mother was Mura a women of lower birth hence got the name Maurya.
- In some texts he is referred to as Vrishala and Kulahina.
- He conspired with **Chanakya (Kautilya or Vishnugupta)** the minister of Nanda to overthrow the last Nanda ruler **DhanaNanda**.
- Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne in BC 321.
- He fought against Selucus in 305 BC. Selucus surrendered before him and sent an ambassador, **Megasthenese** to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta's Governor Pushyugupta constructed the famous Sudarshana lake.
- ChandraGupta Maurya was converted to Jainism, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Bindusara, passed his last days at

Sravanabelagola (Near Mysore) where he died in 298 BC.

- Chandragupta Maurya was responsible for the political unification of North India for the first time.
- Bindusara was a follower of Ajivika sect.
- Bindusara was known as **Amitragatha**.
- Ashoka ascended the throne in 273BC and ruled upto 232 BC.
- He was known as '**Devanampriya priyadarsi** the beautiful one who was the beloved of Gods.
- **Maski and Gujara Edicts** of Ashoka gave the name Devanampriya Priyadarsi.
- Buddhist tradition says Ashoka killed 99 of his brothers to capture the throne.
- Ashoka was the first king in Indian history who had left his records engraved on stones.
- Ashokan inscriptions were written in **Kharoshti** and **Brahmi scripts**.
- Ashoka fought the Kalinga war in 261 BC Kalinga is in modern Orissa.
- Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered by **James Prinsep**.
- After the battle of Kalinga Ashoka became a Buddhist, being shocked by the horrors of the war.
- Ashoka was initiated to Buddhism by **Upagupta** or **Nigrodha** a disciple of Buddha.
- For the propagation of Buddhism Ashoka started the institution of **Dharmamahamatras**.
- The IV Major Rock Edict of Ashoka tells about the practice of **Dharma**
- The Major Rock Edict XII of Ashoka deals with the conquest of Kalinga.
- Ashoka held the third Buddhist council at his capital Pataliputra in 250BC under the presidentship of Moggaliputa Tissa.
- He sent his son and daughter to Sri Lanka for the spread of Buddhism (Mahendra and Sanghamitra)
- Ashoka spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- He is known as the **Constantine of Buddhism**.
- In his Kalinga Edict he mentions "**All man are as my children**".
- Ceylon ruler **Devanmpriya Tissa** was Ashoka's first convert to Buddhism.
- Ashoka ruled for 40 years and died in 232 BC.
- The emblem of the Indian Republic has been

adopted from the four lion capital of one of Ashoka's pillars which is located in **Saranath**.

- Rock-cut architecture in India made a beginning during Ashoka's reign.
- **Brihadratha** the last Mauryan ruler was killed by **Pushyamitra Sunga** who founded the **Sunga Dynasty** in 185 BC.
- Megasthenes the first foreign traveller to India mentions about the existence of seven castes in India during the Mauryan period.
- Stanika in Mauryan administration refers to tax collector.

Post Mauryan Period

Sunga Dynasty (185-71 BC)

- Sunga Dynasty was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga the commander-in-chief of last Mauryan king, Brihadratha.
- Kalidasa's drama **Malavikagnimitram** is about the love story of Pushyamitra's son **Agnimitra** and **Malavika**.
- Last ling of sunga dynasty was Devabhuti.

Kanva Dynasty (72 BC - 27 BC)

- Kanva dynasty was founded by **Vasudeva Kanva** in 72 BC after defeating the last Sunga ruler Devabhuti.
- This dynasty ruled for a period of 45 years.
- **Vasudeva, Bhumimitra, Narayana** and **Susuman** were the rulers of Kanva dynasty.

Cheta (Cheti) Dynasty of Kalinga

- The Cheti Dynasty was believed to have founded by **Maha Meghavahana**
- The **Hatigumbha inscription** of Kharavela, of the

Important Mauryan Officers

Samaharta	Collector of Revenue
Sannidata	Head of Treasury
Dandapala	Head of Police
Durga Pala	Head of Royal Fort
Pradeshikas	Head of District Administration
Prashasti	Head of Prisons

Kalinga ruler gives details about the Chedis of Kalinga.

- Kharavela was a follower of Jainism.

Satavahanas (235 BC - 100BC)

- Satavahanas were the most powerful ruling dynasty after the Mauryas.
- Satavahanas were also known as **Andhras**.
- Satavahanas were the Indian rulers who prefixed their mother's name along with their names.
- Most important Satavahana ruler was **Gautamiputra Satakarni**.
- Satavahanas were Brahmanas.
- **Nagarjuna Konda** and **Amaravati** in Andhrapradesh became important seats of Buddhist culture under the Satavahanas.
- The two common structures of Satavahanas were the temple called **Chaitya** and the monastery called **Vihara**.
- Satavahanas mostly issued lead coins.
- The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit

Indo Greeks

- First to invade India were the Greeks who were called Indo-Greeks.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was **Menander** with his Capital at Sakala in Punjab (Modern Sialkot)
- The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.
- The introduction of Hellenistic art features into India were also the contribution of Indo-Greek rule.
- Menander was converted into a Buddhist by Buddhist monk Nagasena (Nagarjuna)
- Indo-Greeks were the first to issue coins bearing the figure of kings.
- **Demitrius**, the king of Bacteria invaded India about 190BC. He is considered as **Second Alexander** (But the Indian ruler who accepted the name second Alexander (Sikandar-i-sani) was

Alauddin Khilji)

- Indo-Greeks were the first to introduce military governorship in India.

The Parthians (19 - 45 AD)

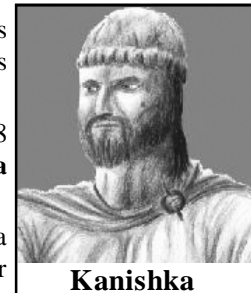
- Parthians also known as **Pahalavas** were Iranian People.
- **Gondophernes** was the greatest of the Parthian rulers.
- **St. Thomas** is said to have come to India for the propagation of Christianity during the period of Gondophernes.

The Sakas (90 BC - 1st AD)

- Sakas were also known as **Scythians**.
- The first Saka king in India was Maues or Moga who established Saka power in Gandhara.
- The most famous of the Saka rulers in Western India was **Rudra Daman I**. His achievements are highlighted in his Junagarh inscription written in 150 AD.
- **Junagarh inscription** of Rudradaman was the first inscription in Sanskrit.
- **Ujjayini** was the capital of Rudradaman.

Kushans

- Kushans are also known as **Yuch-chis** or **Tocharians**.
- Kushans came to India from North Central Asia.
- First great Kushana king was **Kujala Kadphises** or Kadphises I.
- The most famous Kushana ruler was **Kanishka**.
- He became the ruler in 78 AD and started **Saka Era** in 78 AD.
- The Capital of Kanishka was **Peshawar** or **Purushapura**.
- Kanishka convened the fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir.



- Scholars like, Parsva, Vasumitra, Ashvaghosha, Charaka and Nagarjuna were the courtiers of Kanishka.
- **The Gandhara School of Art** received royal patronage under the Kushans.
- Kanishka patronised Mahayana form of Buddhism.
- Kanishka is rightly called the ‘**Second Ashoka**’
- Kanishka was the first king who inscribed the image of Lord Buddha on his coins.
- Kanishka started the **Saka era** in 78 AD. The first month of Saka era is Chaithra and the last month is Phalguna.
- Vasudeva was the last great king of Kushana Dynasty.
- Kushana school of art is also referred to as the Mathura school.

Gupta Empire (320 - 540 AD)

- Gupta Empire was founded by Sri Gupta.
- Ghatotkacha was the second ruler.
- **Chandra Gupta I** was the real founder of the Gupta Empire. He came to the throne in 320 AD.
- He was the first ruler to adopt the title Maharajadhiraja.
- He laid the foundation of **Gupta Era** on 26 February 320 AD.
- Samudra Gupta succeeded Chandragupta I in 335 AD.
- **The Allahabad Pillar inscription** composed by Harisena contains information about Samudragupta’s conquests.
- Allahabad Pillar inscription is also known as ‘**Prayagprasasti**’.
- Samudra Gupta is also known as ‘**Linchavi Dauhitra**’. (son of the daughter Kumaradevi of Lichchavis)
- Samudra Gupta is described as ‘**Indian Napoleon**’ by V.A. Smith.
- Samudra Gupta composed “**Vahukabita**” and had the title “**Kaviraja**”.

- Sanskrit was the court language of the Guptas.
- India became “**Greater India**” under Samudra Gupta.
- Samudra Gupta was an accomplished Veena player.
- Chandragupta II the greatest of Gupta rulers was popularly known as **Vikramaditya**.

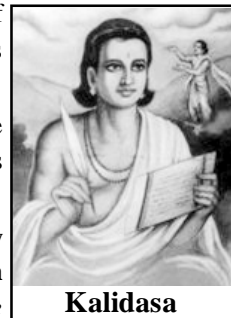
Historically Important Places

Ayodhya	Birth place of Sri Rama (UP)
Amber Palace	Rajasthan
Aghakhan Palace	Pune (Maharashtra) (Gandhi and Kasturba were kept in prison here)
Kedarnath	Holy place of Hindus (Utharanchal)
Amarnath	Pilgrim centre (Kashmir)
Elephanta caves	Near Mumbai
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra - 34 cave temples (Hindu, Buddha - Jaina)
Rajgir	Jain Temple in Bihar
Golden Temple	Amritsar - Harmandir Sahib of Sikhs
Golgumbus	Bijapur (Karnataka) Tomb of Muhammed Adil Shah
Tanjore	Capital of Cholas - Brihadveswara Temple
Charminar	Hyderabad (Monument of Plague eradication)
Konark Temple	Orissa (Sun Temple)
Qutab Minar	Delhi
Khajuraho	Near Bhopal (M.P.) 80 temples
Mahabalipuram	Centre of Pallava architecture (Tamil Nadu)
Kurukshetra	Battle of Mahabharata (in Haryana)
TajMahal	Agra (UP) Built by Shah Jahan
Sanchi	Buddhist Stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
Haridwar	Holy Place of Hindus (Uttaranchal)

- He adopted the title '**Sakari**' after his victory over Rudradaman II of Gujarat.
- **Fa hein**, the Chinese traveller, visited India during his period.
- The exploits of Chandragupta II are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutub Minar.
- Chandragupta II adopted the title Vikramaditya as a mark of his victory over the Sakakshatrapas.
- '**Nine gems**' or '**Navratnas**' was a famous Scholastic Assembly in the court of Chandragupta II. The members in the Ninegems were - **Kalidasa, Kadakarbhara, Kshapanaka, Varahmihira, Vararuchi, Vethalabhata, Dhanvantari, Ammarasimha, Sanku.**
- Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta I.
- **Skandagupta Vikramaditya** was the last great ruler of Gupta Empire.
- Skandagupta Vikramaditya was the only hero in Asia and Europe who defeated the Hunas in their glorious period.
- **Vishnu Gupta** was the last ruler who died in 570 AD.
- **Mantriparishad** assisted the king in administration.
- Most important Industry of the Gupta period was textile.
- Period of the Gupta is compared to '**Periclean Age of Greece**', '**Augustan Age of Rome**' and '**Elizabethan Age of England**'.
- Period of the Guptas is considered as the *Golden Age* in the history of India.
- Earlier Guptas had their capital at Prayag in Allahabad, later it was shifted to Ujjain by Chandragupta II.
- The most important officers in the Gupta empire were **Kumaramatyas**.
- The royal seal of the Guptas bore the emblem of **Garuda**.
- Aryabhata was the first to treat Mathematics as a separate subject. He wrote **Aryabhattiyam**. He

belonged to the Gupta period. Aryabhata was the first to use Decimal System.

- **Panchsidhanta, Brihat Jataka, Laghu Jataka and Brihat Sambhita** are the works of Varahmihira.
- The best specimen of the Gupta paintings are seen at Ajanta caves and the Bhaga caves.
- The Gupta period marked the beginning of Indian temple architecture.
- Guptas issued large number of gold coins in India.
- Guptas largely patronised art and architecture.
- Guptas patronised the **Gandhara school of art, Madhura School of Art** and the **Andhra School of Art**.
- The Fresco paintings in the Ajanta caves are examples of the art of the Guptas.
- The chief source of income was land revenue.
- The position of women declined during the Gupta period.
- A renowned physician of the Gupta period was **Vagbhata**
- **Nalanda** and **Taxila** were the two universities of this period.
- **Kalidasa** is generally called '**Indian Shakespeare**' and the '**Prince of Indian Poets**'.



Kalidasa

Books on Sciences

Chandra Vyakaran	Chandragomin
Amar Kosh	Amar Singh
Niti Shastra	Kamandak
Kamasutra	Vatsya yana
Panchasiddhantika	Varahmihira
Ashtanga Hridaya	Vagbhata
Hastyaurveda	Pulkapya
Sankhyakarika	Iswarkrishna

- **Patanjali** founded 'Yoga Shastra', a school of Hindu philosophy during this period.

The Hunas

- The Huns were a nomadic and barbaric race of Central Asia.
- They were defeated by Skanda Gupta.
- In the last quarter of the 5th century AD, the Hunas established an independent kingdom in the Punjab.
- **Toramana** and **Mihirakula** were important Huna leaders.
- In 510 AD Bhanu Gupta defeated Toramana.
- Narasimha Gupta defeated Mihirakula.
- The Hunas gave rise to the Kshatriya Rajaputs.
- **Sialkot** was Mihirakula's capital.

The Maitrakas of Valabhi

- They were of Iranian origin, they ruled Gujarat.
- Valabhi was their Capital.
- Siladitya I (606 - 612 AD) was the first independent king of Maitrakas.

The Vakatakas (250-500 AD)

- The Vakatakas established their power in Deccan.
- Their capital was **Vidarbha**.
- The founder of the dynasty was **Vindhyasakthi**.
- Vakatakas were Brahmins.
- Vakatakas were later defeated by the Chalukyas of Badami.

Harsha Vardhana (606 - 647AD)

- The last Hindu Emperor of North India was Harshavardhana (Last Hindu king of Delhi was Prithviraj Chauhan)
- Harshavardhana belonged to the **Pushyabhuti Dynasty**, also known as **Vardhana Dynasty**.
- The Pushyabhuti dynasty was founded by Pushyabhuti.
- Harsha came to power in 606 AD (**Harsha Era**)

- He made Kanauj his new capital from Taneswar.
- Original name of Harsha was **Siladitya**.
- Chinese traveller **Hieun Tsang** visited India during his reign.
- Harsha summoned a religious assembly at Prayag.
- Hieun Tsang said Indians were "Truthful people although quick tempered"
- Harsha's biography '**Harsha Charita**' was written by his court poet **Banabhatta**. He also wrote '**Kadambari**'.
- Harsha Vardhana was a poet and dramatist. **Ratnavali**, **Priyadarshika** and **Nagananda** are the works of Harshavardhana.
- Harsha Vardhana was defeated by the Chalukyan king **Pulikeshin II** in AD 634.
- Harshavardhanas empire was the last Buddhist empire in India.
- After Harsha, the Karkotas of Kashmir established their power.
- Mahendravarman I and Pulikeshin II were the contemporaries of Harshavardhana.
- **Matanga**, **Divakar**, **Jayasena** and **Bhartrihari** were the famous scholars in the court of Harshavardhana.
- Harsha founded the Harsha Era in 606 AD.

Chalukyas of Badami

- In 535 Pulikeshin I founded a small kingdom with the Capital at **Vatapi** (Modern Badami)
- He was succeeded by Kirtivarman and Mangaleshna.
- **Pulikeshin II** was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty.
- The greatest achievement of Pulikeshin II was the defeat he inflicted on Harshavardhana.
- The Pallava king Narasimhavarman captured Vatapi and adopted the title '**Vatapikonda**'.
- Pulikeshin II defeated the Pallavas and captured Kanchi. He also defeated Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.
- **Kirtivarman**, the last ruler of this dynasty was defeated by the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyan



Elephanta caves

rule came to an end in 757 AD.

- The magnificent temples of **Belur and Halebid** and the **Elephanta caves** were constructed during the Chalukyan period.
- From the Chronological point of view Chalukyas can be divided into four
 - The Chalukyas of Vatapi** (535 - 642 AD)
 - The later Chalukyas of Vatapi** (655 - 753 AD)
 - The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi** (615 - 1076)
 - The **Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani** (973-1190 AD)

Pallavas

- **Simhavishnu** was the founder of the Pallava dynasty.
- Narasimhavarman , a Pallava ruler, defeated Pulikeshin II and adopted the title **Vatapikonda**.
- **Narasimhavarman I** was called **Mahamalla** which means a wrestler.
- The book **Mattavilasa Prahasana** was written by Narashimvarman I.
- **The Ratha temples** at Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas) were created by Narasimhavarman I.
- Dandin the author of **Dasakumaracharitam**, lived in the court of Narasimhavarman II.
- Narasimhavarman II was the most important ruler of the Pallava dynasty.
- He founded **Kailasanatha Temple** and the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram.

Rashtrakutas

- Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by **Dandidurga** in 753 AD. With the capital at **Manyakhed** or **Malkhed**.
- Rashtrakuta ruler Amoghavarsha I wrote '**Kavirajamarga**' which is the earliest Kannada work on poetics. He also wrote **Prasnottarmalika**.
- **The Kailasanath Temple at Ellora** was founded by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I.
- Krishna III (940 -968) was the last great ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- The Rashtrakuta power was overthrown by Thiala II.

Pratiharas

- The Pratiharas are also called Gurjara - Pratiharas - belonging to the 36 clans of Rajputs.
- The dynasty was founded by **Nagabhata I** (725-740)
- Nagabhata II made Kanauj his capital.
- Pratihara ruler Mihir Bhoja adopted the title '**Adivaraha**'.
- Yashpal was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- Sulthan Muhammed of Ghazni entred Kanauj during the period of the Pratiharas.

Palas

- The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala in 750 AD.
- Famous **Odandapuri University** was founded by Gopala.
- The **Vikramsila** and **Sompur Universities** were founded by the Pala king Dharmapala.
- The Pala power was destroyed by Vijayasena who founded the Sena dynasty.

Senas

- The Sena dynasty was founded by **Vijayasena** towards to end of 11th century. (1093)
- Senas had a capital in **Vikrampura** and another in Vijayapura.
- About the middle of 13th century the senas were overthrown by the Deva dynasty.

- **Jayadeva**, the author of **Gitagovinda** was patronized by Sena ruler Lakshmana Sena.

Chauhans

- The four Agnikula Rajputs were the **Pratiharas**, **Chauhans** the **Solankis** and **Paramaras**.
- Chauhans had their capital at Ajmer and Delhi.
- Ajayaraya established the city of **Ajayameru** or **Ajmer**.
- The most prominent ruler was **Prithviraj III** (1177-1192). He defeated Muhammed of Ghore in the **First Battle of Tarain** (1191). But Ghore defeated and killed him in the **Second Battle of Tarain** (1192).
- **Prithviraj Chauhan III** was the last Hindu ruler of Delhi.
- **Prithvi Raj Rao** is the historical Kavya written by Chand Bardai.

The Chandelas of Bundelkhand

- The Chandela dynasty was founded by Yasovarman with Mahobas as the Capital
- The Khajuraho temples are the best examples of the Chandela art.

Cholas

- Vijayalaya was the founder of the Chola empire. He was a feudatory of the Pallavas of Kanchi.
- Raja Raja I (985 - 1014) adopted the titles of **Arumudivarman**, **Mammudichodadeva**, **Jaykonda**, **Marthanda Chola**, **Mamudichola** etc.
- He built the **Brihadeshwara temple** at **Tanjavur**. which is called the RajaRajeswara temple.
- Rajendra I led an expedition to North India, defeated the Pala ruler Mahipala I and adopted the title, Gangaikondachola and established a new Capital, **Gangai Konda Cholapuram**.
- Cholas maintained a well established local - self government system. **Ur**, **Sabha** or **Mahasabha** - and **Nagaram** were the assemblies for local administration.
- The **Uttaramerur inscription** of Dantivarman Pallava gives details about the local self government.

Eminent Personalities of Ancient India

- **Alexander** : he was the ruler of Macedonia in Greece. He attacked India in 326 BC and captured upto river Bias.
- **Ajatasatru** : Son of Bimbisara. He established the city of Pataliputra.
- **Arien** : Greek historian who wrote about Alexander's Indian invasion.
- **Ashwaghosh** : Buddhist monk who initiated Kaniskha to Buddhism wrote Buddha charita, Sutralankar and Sandaranand.
- **AmarSimha** : Sanskrit scholar in the court of Chandragupta who wrote Amarakosha.
- **Aryabhata** : He analysed the reasons for Solar and Lunar eclipses and declared that the Earth is round. Wrote Aryabhattiyam.
- **Bimbisar** : Founded the Magadhan Empire or Haryanka dynasty. He was the first influential king of ancient India.
- **Banabhata** : Court poet of Harshavardhana and author of Harsha Charita and Kadambari.
- **Charak** : He was an Ayurvedic expert wrote **Charak-Samhita** and established the Aitereya branch of Ayurvedic medicines.
- **Amoghavarsha** : He was a famous Rashtrakuta ruler.

Temples and Builders

Kailas Temple at Ellora	Krishna I
Chunnakesava Temple, Belur	Vishnuvardhana
Rathas at Mahabilipuram ...	Narashimhavarman I
Brihadeswara Temple, Tanjavur ...	RajaRaja Chola
Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram ...	Narasimha VarmanII
Lingaraja Temple, Bhavaneswar
.....	Eastern Gangarubs
Karjuraho Temples	Chandellas
Rajarajeshwara Temple, Tanjavur	Raja raja I
Meenakshi Temple at Madhurai ..	Nayaka Rulers
Shiva Temple at Tanjavur	Raja Raja Chola

- **Dhanananda** : He was a powerful king of Magadha. Alexander did not go forward to invade Magadha only after hearing his reputation.
- **Darius I** : The ruler of Iran (Persia) who invaded India in 6th century BC.
- **Gautami Putra Shatakarni** : He was the most famous Satavahana king in 2nd Century.
- **Harisena** : He was the writer of Pryaga Prashasti or Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
- **Kharavel** : Ruler of Kalinga in I century AD. The Famous Hathigumbha inscription belonged to him.
- **Kanishka** : (I century AD) : Most powerful Kushan king. Started Shaka Era. Organised fourth Buddhist council at Kundalvan near Kashmir.
- **Karikala** : Chola ruler who founded the city of Puhar (Kaveri patanam) in I century BC.
- **Kautilya** : also known as Vishnugupta or Chanakya. He wrote *Arthasasthra*, which is compared to 'The prince' of Machiavelli.
- **Kalidas** : Famous Sanskrit poet who wrote, *Raghuvamsa, Kumara Sambhavam, Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Vikramorvashiyam and Malavikagnimitram*. He also wrote *Meghadootam and Ritusamharam*.
- **Kamban** : A Tamil poet of 11th century who wrote Ramayan in Tamil.
- **Mihir Bhoja** : Famous Pratihara ruler of 9th century.
- **Kalhana** - Famous Kashmiri poet and historian. He wrote *Raja Tarangini*.
- **Marco Polo** : Venitian Traveller to India in 13th century.
- **Menander** : He came to India as a foreign aggressor in II Century BC. *MilindaPanho*, a book written by Nagasena, is about him.
- **Nagarjuna** : Famous Buddhist monk. He propounded the philosophy known as *Madhyamika*.
- **Makkali Gosala** : Philosopher of 6th Century BC. He was the founder of Ajivika sect.
- **Mihirkula** : Huna conqueror defeated by Yashodharma.
- **Skand Gupta** : Last mighty Gupta ruler.
- **Shushrut** : He was a doctor of Ayurvedic medicine. He started the Dhanwantri branch and was an expert in Plastic Surgery.
- **Pulikeshin II**. Most powerful king of Chalukyas of Vatapi who defeated Harshavardhana in North and Mahendravarman of South.
- **Pushya Mitra sunga** : He killed the last Mauryan ruler and laid the foundation of Sunga dynasty in 185 BC.
- **Pliny** : He was a Roman historian who wrote the *Natural History*. He wrote about the Mauryas of India.
- **Panini** : Sanskrit scholar specially of Grammar. He wrote *Ashtadyayi*.
- **Varahamihira** : He was famous astronomer who wrote Brihat Samhita.
- **Sankaracharya** : He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. He propagated Advaita Philosophy.

Selected Questions from Ancient Indian History

- The source of Swastika symbol
- **Indus Valley**
- Who is considered as the father of Indian archaeology
- **Alexander Cunningham**
- Meter scale has been discovered from
- **Harappa**
- Weapon never used by the Indus people
- **Sword**
- What was the major industry in Chanhudaro?
- **Bead making**
- The word 'Sindhani' used by the Indus people denoted
- **Cotton**
- Evidence of fractional burial has been excavated from
- **Harappa**

- The word 'godhume' used in the vedic period denote
 - Wheat**
- 'Yava' denoted
 - Barley**
- Term used to denote rice in the vedic text
 - Vrihi**
- Vedic term sita denoted
 - Ploughed field**
- Which veda mentions about wheel
 - Rigveda**
- Vedic terms 'Urvara' or 'kshetra' denoted
 - Cultivated field**
- The famous frog hymn in Rig Veda throws light to
 - Vedic education**
- Who was considered as the god of the vedas?
 - Varuna**
- Rigvedic term 'Duhitri' denoted
 - Milker of cows**
- Method used to calculate the number of cows in the Vedic period
 - Ashtakarni**
- Part of which veda has prose part
 - Yajur Veda**
- Who spread Aryan religion in South India
 - Agasthya**
- Vedic term 'Aghanya' denotes
 - Cows**
- The term 'Bharata' and 'Bharatavarsha' were first used in
 - Rig Veda**
- Upanishad which mentions the four Ashramas of Vedic period
 - Jabala Upanishad**
- Largest number of hymns in Rigveda are in praise of
 - Indra**
- First town in the vedic period to use burned bricks
 - Kausambi**
- First reference about lending money for interest can be found in
 - Satpatha Brahmana**
- Rigvedic paintings have been discovered from Bhagvanpura. It is in which state '
 - Hariyana**
- Upanishad which mentions about police system
 - Brihadaranyaka Upanishads**
- God who was considered as God of Gods
 - Varuna**
- Community which was considered as untouchables by the Buddhists.
 - Chandalas**
- The language used by the Jains to spread their religion
 - Prakrit**
- Who is considered as the St. John of Buddhism
 - Ananda**
- Who is considered as Devil by the Buddhists
 - Mara**
- Three daughters of 'Mara'
 - lust, emotion and desire**
- The ruler who persecuted Buddhists
 - Pushyamitrasunga**
- Major philosophic school of Bhagvatism
 - Vishishtadvaita**
- Earliest reference about Srikrishna can be found in
 - Chandoghya Upanishad**
- Hindu God who found place in Greek literature
 - Sri Krishna**
- Jain Thirthankara, who was related to Sri Krishna
 - Rishabhadeva (1st Thirthankara)**
- Tamil god of the Sangham age for War and Victory
 - Kottavai**

- Saint who founded the Saivism
Lakulisa
- Tamil kingdom of the Sangham Age which sent an ambassador to the court of Roman Emperor Augustus
Pandyas
- First Sangham was founded by
Saint Agasthya
- Famous poetess of the Sangham period
Avvaiyar
- Greco-Roman traders who visited South India during the Sangham period were denoted with the term
Yavanas
- Sangham work which describes about Buddhism
Manimekhalai
- The word used by Ashoka to denote Buddha
Bhagavati
- Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered by James prince in the year
1837
- Indo-Greek ruler who had his boundaries upto Pataliputra
Menander
- Yuchi ruler who introduced gold coins for the first time
Vima Kadphesus
- Edict which mentions about the relation between India and China
Nagarjunakonda

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Arab Conquest of Sindh

- During the Khaliphate of Omar, Arab forces made fertile attempts to get Bombay
- Arabs captured Sindh in 712 AD.

- The Arab conquest of Sindh was led by **Muhammed Bin Kassim**.
- Muhammed Bin Khasim was the nephew of Al-Hajaj, the governor of the Arab province of Basra.
- **Dahir**, a Brahmin was the ruler of Punjab at that time. He was killed by Kassim.
- The Arabs lost control over Sindh in 779 AD.
- Arab conquest of Sindh resulted in the spread of Islam to North India.
- But Islam was first introduced in India by Malik Ibn Dinar in Kerala in 644 AD.

Turkish Invasions

- Ghazni in Afghanistan was ruled by a Turkish family called Gamini of Ghaznavid dynasty.
- **Muhammed Ghazni** was the first Turkish conqueror of North India.
- Muhammad Ghazni's father was **Subu ktigin**.
- He attacked India only for want of wealth.
- He attacked India seventeen times between 1000 and 1027 AD. He made all the raids in the guise of Jihad.
- First Invasion was in 1001 AD.
- He defeated **Jaipal** and **Anandpal** of Shahi dynasty in 1001 and 1009 respectively.
- The most important raid of Muhammed was the **Somanath expedition**. It was in 1025. He completely destroyed the temple. Somanath Temple was on the sea coast of Gujarat.
- Muhammed Ghazni died in 30th April 1030.
- Later his son Masud attacked India and captured Kashmir.
- The famous Persian poet **Firdausi** who wrote '**Shahnama**' (The Book of Kings) lived in his court.
- **Alberuni**, an Arab Historian, who wrote **Tarikh-ul-Hind** (Reality of Hindustan), accompanied Muhammed Ghazni to India.
- Al-Firdausi is known as '**Indian Homer**', '**Persian Homer**', or '**The Immortal Homer of the East**'.

- **Muhammed of Ghore** attacked India between 1175 and 1206 AD.
- Muhammed Ghori made his first expedition to India and captured Multan in 1175 AD.
- In the **First Battle of Tarain** in 1191 (near Taneswar) Muhammed Ghori was defeated by the Rajput forces under **Prithviraj Chauhan III**.
- In the **Second Battle of Tarain** (1192 AD) Muhammed Ghori assisted by Qutub -ud-din Aibek a slave, defeated Prithviraj Chauhan III and killed him.
- In 1193 Muhammed Ghori attacked Jaichand, father in law of Prithviraj . III at Kanauj, Jaichand was defeated.
- Muhammed Ghori returned from India by intrusting his territories in India in the hands of **Qutub-Uddin Aibak**.
- After the death of Ghori in 1206 Aibek founded the **Slave Dynasty**.
- Muhammed Ghori's Indian invasion resulted in the foundation of Islamic rule in India.

Delhi Sultanate

- The five dynasties which founded subsequently after the Turkish invasion were collectively known as Delhi sultanate. They are:
Slave Dynasty 1206 - 1290
Khilji Dynasty 1290 - 1320
Tughlaq Dynasty 1320 - 1412
Sayyid Dynasty 1414 - 1451
Lodi Dynasty 1451 - 1526

Slave Dynasty (1206 - 1290)

- Slave Dynasty was also called **Ilbani** Dynasty, **Yamini** Dynasty or **Mamluk** Dynasty.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak was a slave of Muhammed Ghori and he founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206 AD.
- Aibak was the first Muslim ruler of India.
- The capital of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was at Lahore

- He was known as '**Lakh Baksh**' or 'giver of lakhs' or 'giver of favours' for his magnanimity.
- Hasan Nizami was a famous historian in the court of the Aibak.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak started the construction of **Qutub Minar** in 1199 in Delhi in memory of the Sufi saint **Quaja Qutub - ud-din Bhaktiar Kaki**. Its construction was completed by Ithumish. It is a five storied building.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak died 1210 by falling from horseback while playing Polo.
- After the death of Qutubuddin, **Aram Shah** ascended the throne but he was deposed by Ithumish and crowned himself the Sulthan.
- During the period of **Ithumish** (1210-1236) **Chengizkhan**, the Mongole conqueror attacked India (1221).



Important Court Scholars

Kalidasa	Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)
Banabhatta	Harshavardhana
Alberuni	Muhammed Ghazni
Firdausi	Muhammad Ghazni
Amir Khusru	Alauddin Khilji
Todarmal	Akbar
Tansen	Akbar
Birbal	Akbar
Mansingh	Akbar
Abul Fazal	Akbar
Ashva Ghosha	Kanishka
Amara Simha	Chandragupta II
Chand Bardai	Prithviraj Chauhan
Revikirti	Pulikeshin II
Dhanwantari	Chandragupta II
Harisen	Samudra Gupta
Tenali Rama	Krishnadeva Raya

- Ilthumish is considered as the real founder of Delhi Sulthanate.
- Ilthumish is considered as the real founder of Delhi Sulthanate
- Ilthumish was the first Sulthan of Delhi to get recognition of the Khalif of Bagdad.
- Ilthumish was also the first Sulthan to make Delhi his capital.
- He issued a purely Arabic coinage of Silver and was the first to do so.
- Coins introduced by Ilthumish, '**Silver Thanka**' and '**Copper Jital**' were the two basic coins of the Sulthanate period.
- He organised the '**Chalisa**' or the famous **Turkish** forty to help him in the administration.
- Ilthumish completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
- The revenue system of the Sulthanate '**Iqta system**', was introduced by Ilthumish.
- Ilthumish was succeeded by his son Ruknuddin Firoz Shah. But he was later executed and **Razia** became the sulthan (daughter of Ilthumish)
- **Sulthana Raziya**, the only women ruler of, the Sultanate came to power in 1236 and reigned till 1240.
- Sulthana Raizya rejected the Pardah, she adorned the male dress and held open courts.
- In October 14, 1240 both Razia and Altunia who earlier raised arms against Razia but later joined with her were, beheaded at Kaithal.
- After Raizya **Behran Shah** (1240 - 42) **Allaud-din-Masudshah** (1242 - 46) and **Naziruddin Muhammad** (1246 - 1266) ruled and Balban, the founder of the second Ilban dynasty, became the Sulthan.
- **Ghiasuddin Balban** 'a slave water carrier, huntsman, noble, statesman became the Sulthan of Delhi in 1266 and continued in power till 1686 AD.
- Balban is considered as the founder of **Second Ilbary Dynasty**.
- Balban described himself as '**shadow of God**' or the '**viceregent of God on Earth**' (Zil-i-illahi)
- Balban because of his autocratic rule is considered as a '**typical oriental despot**'.

- The Chalisa or forty established by Ilthumish was abolished by Balban.
- His policies are considered to be '**Draconian**'.
- He started the Iranian system of Sajda and Piabos.
- He was a patron of men of letters and showed special favour to the poet Amir Khusrau.
- After Balban's death in 1286, **Kayqubad** (1287 -90) became the Sulthan.
- **Madhavacharya** of the **Dwaita Philosophy** got help from Balban.
- Balban's Tomb is situated in Delhi. It was constructed by Balban himself.
- Kayqubad was the last Slave Sulthan. (Kayumars who ruled for a term of three months was actually the last Slave Sulthan. He was killed by Jalaluddin Khilji) and founded the Khilji Dynasty.

Khilji Dynasty (1290 -1320)

- Khilji dynasty was founded by **Malik Firoz** in 1290 and assumed the title **Jalaluddin Khilji** (1290-96)
- In 1292 the Mongols under Abdulla accepted defeat from Jalaluddin Khilji.
- **Alauddin Khilji**, the nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji, killed him after his victory on Devagiri in 1296.
- Alauddin Khilji's early name was **Ali Gurushap**.
- He became the Sulthan in 1296 AD and ruled till 1316 AD.
- In 1303 Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, to marry Padmini the wife of Chittor king Ratna Singh.
- But Padmini and other Rajput women committed **Juhar** (Juhar is a mass suicide by Jumping into fire, committed by Rajput women to escape from being polluted by others)
- **Padmavat** is a historical kavya about Padmini episode written by **Malik Muhammed Jayasi**.
- Malik Muhammed Jayasi was the court poet of Shersha Suri.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Muslim ruler to at-



Alauddin Khilji

tack South India.

- **Malik Kafur** was Alauddin Khilji's Commander who attacked South India.
- Alauddin Khilji was the most famous ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Alauddin was the Sulthan of Delhi who banned the use of liquor.
- Alauddin had a dream of a World Conquest so he assumed the title '**Sikhandar-i-sani**' or **Second Alexander**.
- **Demitrius** a Bactrian ruler is popularly known as Second Alexander.
- Alauddin abolished the **Zamindari System** and imposed tax on cattle.
- He was the first muslim ruler of Delhi to introduce measurement of land for tax assessment.
- His market regulations were to get goods at controlled price to the people of Delhi.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Sulthan of Delhi who separated religion from politics.
- He was also the first to proclaim "**I am the Khalifa**".
- Alauddin constructed **Alai Darwaza** the gate way of Qutub Minar.
- He built the city of Siri, the second of the seven cities of Delhi, near Qutub Minar.
- The first marriage between a muslim ruler and a Hindu princess was between Alauddin and Kamala Devi, the widow of the ruler of Gujarat.
- Alauddin Khilji was killed by his commander Malik Kafur by poisoning.
- **Amir Khusru** was the court poet of Alauddin
- Amir Khusru is known as the '**Parrot of India**'
- He is considered as the father of Urdu language and the inventor of Sitar.
- **Laila Majnu** and **Tughlaq Nama** are the famous works of Amir Khusru.
- Alauddin khilji was the first Sulthan to maintain a permanent standing army.
- Alauddin Khilji was responsible for the introduction of postal system in medieval India.
- **Mubarak shah khilji** was the last ruler of the khilji Dynasty.

- Khilji dynasty came to an end when the Mubarak shah Khilji was killed by Khusrau Khan.
- Some historians consider Khusrau Khan as the last Khilji Sulthan.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 - 1412)

- Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by **Ghiazuddin Tughlaq**. His real name was Ghazi Malik.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq founded the dynasty after killing Khuzru Khan in 1320.

IMPORTANT DYNASTIES IN INDIAN HISTOY

MAURYANEMPIRE	322 BC - 185 BC
Chandragupta Maurya	BC 322 - 297 BC
Bindusara	297 BC - 274 BC
Ashoka	274 BC - 237 BC
KUSHANAEMPIRE	20 AD - 225 AD
Kanishka	78 AD - 120 AD
Gupta Empire	320 AD - 606 AD
Chandragupta I	320 AD - 330 AD
Samudra Gupta	330 AD - 380 AD
Chandra Gupta II	380 AD - 413 AD
VARDHANA DYNASTY	580 AD - 647 AD
Harsha Vardhana	606 AD - 647 AD
SLAVEDYNASTY	1206 AD - 1290 AD
Qutubuddin Aibak	1206 - 1210 AD
Iltumish	1210 - 1236 AD
Raziya Sulthana	1236 - 1240 AD
Balban	1266 - 1286 AD
KHILJI DYNASTY	1290 - 1320 AD
Alauddin Khilji	1296 - 1316 AD
TUGHLAQ DYNASTY	1320 - 1412 AD
Muhammed Bin Tughlaq	1325 - 1351 AD
LODHI DYNASTY	1451 - 1526 AD
Ibrahim Lodi	1517 - 1526 AD
MUGHAL EMPIRE	1526 - 1540, 1555 - 1857
Babar	1526 - 1530 AD
Humayun	1530 - 1540, 1555 - 1556 AD
Akbar	1556 - 1605 AD
Jahangir	1605 - 1627 AD
Shahjahan	1628 - 1658 AD
Aurangazeb	1658 - 1707 AD
Bahadurshah II	1837 - 1857 AD

- Ghiyazuddin died by the collapse of a pavilion.
- He built the Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi the third city of Delhi to the east of Qutub complex.
- Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq was the first Sulthan to start irrigation works.
- Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by his son **Jauna Khan**, popularly known as **Muhammed Bin Tughlaq**.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq is considered as the single most responsible person for the decline of Delhi Sulthanate.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was known as a **mixture of opposites, wisest fool, Pagal padushah, unfortunate ideologue and the predecessor of Akbar in intellectual and religious matters**.
- **Ibn Batuta** called him “**an illstared idealist**”.
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in 1327.
- In 1330 he introduced token currency of bronze and copper.
- Moroccan Traveller Ibn Batuta visited India during his period.
- Edward Thanas described him as ‘**prince of moneys**’.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his elderly cousin, **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sulthan of Delhi to impose **Jaziya**. It was a religious tax for the freedom of worship. He imposed it only upon Brahmins.
- He built the city of Firozbad in Delhi. The Firoz shah Kotla was also built by him. The gate way of Firozshah Kottla is **Khooni Darwaza**, or blood stained gate. It was constructed by Shersha Suri.
- He transplanted two Ashokan Pillars to Firozabad.
- He is the author of **Fatuhah -i- Firozshahi**
- After Firozshah Tughlaq Muhammed Shah Tughlaq or Naziruddin Muhammed came to the throne.
- It was during the period of his reign that **Timur**

the **Lame** or **Tamerlain** a Turkish conqueror of Tartar tribe from Samarkhand attacked India in 1398.

- Timur appointed Khizr Khan, the governor of Multan his authority in India.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414 - 1451)

- Sayyid Dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in 1414.
- Last Sayyid Sulthan was **Alauddin Alamshah** or **Shah Alam I**. He was killed by Bahalol Lodhi in 1451.

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526)

- Lodhi dynasty was founded by **Bahlol Lodhi** in 1451. The dynasty lasted upto 1526.
- Lodhi dynasty was the first Afghan dynasty or first Pathan dynasty in India.
- Sikhandar Lodhi, who ruled from 1489 to 1517 shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.
- Sikhandar Lodhi is considered as the **Maker of Agra City**.
- Last Lodhi Sulthan or last Delhi Sulthan was **Ibrahim Lodhi**. Rana Sangram Singh of Mewar defeated him. His brother Daulat Khan Lodhi invited Babar to India to defeat Ibrahim Lodhi in 1524.
- Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 April 21.
- The title Sulthan was started by the Turkish rulers. Muhammed Ghazni was the first to assume the title Sulthan.
- The official language of the Delhi Sulthanate was Persian.

Bahmani and Vijayanagara Kingdoms

- The decline of the Sulthanate of Delhi gave birth to two mighty states in South India the Bahmani Kingdom of Gulbaraga and the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The Bahmanis were Muslim rulers, while the rulers of the Vijayanagar were Hindus.
- The Bahmani kingdom was founded by **Zafar Khan** (Hassan) who took the title of Alauddin

Bahman Shah. He selected **Gulbaraga** as its capital and renamed it **Ahsanabad**.

- There were total eighteen Sulthans and they ruled from 1347 to 1527.
- **Muhammed Gawan** was the famous minister of Bahmini kingdom.
- The last prince of the Bahmani Kingdom was **Kalimullah**.
- By 1527, the Bahmani kingdom was split up into five independent principalities.
- **The Adil Shahis** of Bijapur - founder - Yusuf Adilshah (1489 - 90)
- **The Nizam Shahis** of Ahamadnagar - founder - Malik Ahmad (1499)
- **The Imadshahis** of Berar - founder - Fateh Ulla Imadshanti (1490)
- **The Qutubshahi** kingdom of Golconda - founder - Qutabshah (1512)
- **The Baridshahis** of Bidar - founder - Amir Ali Barid (1527).

Vijaya Nagara Empire

- The founders of Vijaya Nagar Empire were **Harihara** and **Bukka Rai**, the revenue officers of the Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra Deva II of Warrangal.
- They founded the dynasty in 1336 with the capital as Vijaya Nagara on the banks of **Tungbhadra** river with the help of **Saint Vidyananya**.
- Vijayanagara kingdom lasted for 230 years and produced four dynasties.

Sangama (1336 - 1485)

Saluva - (1485 - 1505)

Tuluva (1505 - 1565) and

Aravidu (1565 - 1672)

- **Krishna Deva Raya** (1509-1529) belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. The Italian traveller Nicolocont visited his court.
- Krishnadeva Rayar is known as '**Andhra Bhoja**'



- He wrote **Ushaparinayam** and **Amuktamalyada**
- **Allasani Peddanna**, a Telugu poet was a courtier of Krishna Deva Raya. He is considered as the "**Andra Kavita Pitamaha**" the Grand Father of Telugu poetry.
- '**Ashtadiggajas**' was the famous Scholastic Assembly in the court of Krishna Deva Raya.
- Vijayanagar Empire was visited by many foreign travellers.
- **Nicolo Conti** - Venitian traveller, visited during the reign of Devaraya I.
- **Abdur Razzak** : Ambassador of Sulthan ShahRukh to the court of Devaraya II.
- **Damingos Paes** : He visited Krishna Devaraya's court.
- **Feron Nuniz** : A Portuguese who visited during Achyuta Raya's reign.
- **Durate Barbosa** : A portuguese who visited Krishnadeva Raya's court.
- **Athenasius Nikitin (1415)** : He was a Russian, who visited during Deva Raya I's period He wrote, 'Voyage to India'.

The Mughal Empire

- The Mughals were originally Turks.
- They belonged to the Chaghtai branch of the Turkish race.
- Period of the Mughal empire is known as **Second Classical Age**. First Classical Age is the period Guptas.
- Mughal Empire is also known as **Timurid Empire** because of its relation to Amir Timur.
- Mughal Emperors are 20 in number. They ruled India from 1526 to 1857. Only six are considered great They are:
- **Zahiruddin Muhammed Babur** (1526 - 1530)
- **Naziruddin Mirza Muhammed Humayun** (1530 - 40 & 1555 - 1556)
- **Jalaluddin Muhammed Akbar** - (1556 - 1605)
- **Nuruddin Muhammed Jahangir** (1605 - 1627)

- **Shahabuddin Muhammed Shah Jahan** (1628 - 1658)
- **Muhyuddin Muhammed Aurangzeb Alamgir** (1658 - 1707)

Babur

- Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, was the fifth descendant of Timur on Father's side and the fourteenth descendant of Chengizkhan on mothers side.
- Babur was born in Farghana in Turkey on 14 Feb. 1483 as the son of **Umer Sheik Mirza ad Qulik Nigarkhanum**.
- Babur's father Umershiiek Mirza was the grand son of Amir Timur and the ruler of Farghana.
- Babur became the ruler of Samarkhand at the Age of 11.
- He captured Kabul in 1504.
- Then Babur attacked India 5 times for want of wealth.
- **Babur's first Attack of India** was in 1519 **Bhera** was the first place captured by Babur.
- In 1524 **Daulatkhan**, Ibrahim Lodhi's brother invited Babur to India.
- On 21 April 1526 Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the last Lodhi Sulthan in the **First Battle of Panipat**.
- On 16 March 1527 he defeated **Rana Sangha** of Mewar, in the **Battle of Khanwa**.
- The Rajputs in 1528 under **Medini Raj** of Malwa fought against Babur in the **Battle of Chanderi**, but were defeated.
- In 1529 the Afghans under **Muhammed Lodhi** fought against Babur in the **Battle of Ghaghra** but were defeated.
- In 1530 December 26, Babur died and was cremated at Kabul.
- Babur was the first to use Artillery in India.
- His memoirs or autobiography '**Tuzuk-i-Baburi** or **Baburnamah** was written in Turkish language, Babur's mothertongue.



Babur

- Babur said '*I dont like India and Indians*'.
- Babur was the first Mughal ruler to keep in hand the Kohinur Diamond.
- Babur was a contemporary of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijaya Nagara Empire.

Humayun

- Humayun was born in 1507 in Kabul as the son of Babur and **Mahim Sulthana**.
- He became the Mughal Emperor on 29 December 1530 at the age of 23.
- He divided the empire among his brothers - Askari, Hindal and Kamran.
- The word 'Humayun' means 'fortunate' But Human is considered as the most unfortunate Mughal ruler.
- Human was an accomplished mathematician and astronomer.
- In 1539 by the **Battle of Chausa**, Humayun was defeated for the first time by **Sher Shah Suri**.
- In the next year (1540) Shersah completely defeated Humayun in the **battle of Kanauj** and founded the **Sur dynasty**.
- After the lapse of 15 years Humayun re-captured the Empire by defeating the last Sur ruler **Sikhandar Shah Suri** by the battle of Sirhindh in 1555, July.
- After the restoration Humayun ruled for only six months.
- The period from 1540 to 1555 is known as the **period of temporary eclipse** of the Mughal.
- Humayun died by an accidental fall from the straicase of his Library '**Shermandal**' at the Purnakwila in Delhi on 24 January 1556.
- The Purnakwila was constructed by Humayun but its construction was completed by Shersah.
- Humayun's biography **Humayun Namah** was written by Humayun's sister **Gulbadan Begum**. The language used to write this biography was a mixture of Turkish and Persian.



Humayun

- In 1533 Humayun built the city of Dinpana (world refuge) in Delhi.
- Humayun's tomb is situated in Delhi (first building in India having double domes)
- Humayun tomb is known as predecessor of Tajmahal, because Taj was modelled after this, also known as a *dormitory of the house of Timur*. Mirak Mirza Ghias is its architect.

Akbar the Great

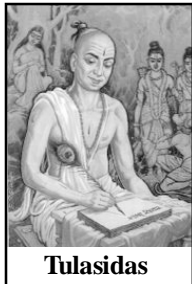
- Father - **Humayun**
- Mother - **Hamida Bhanu Begum**
- Step mother - **Magam Anaga**
- Guardian - **Bairam Khan**
- First Guardian - **Munim Khan**
- Akbar was born at Amarkot in Sindh in 23 Nov. 1542.



- He came to the throne on February 14, 1556 at the age of 14 at Kalanur.
- Hemu the Hindu Prime Minister of Muhammed Adilshah of Bihar occupied Agra and accepted the title Maharaja Vikramaditya.
- Akbar killed Hemu in the **Second Battle of Paniput** in 1556 November 2.
- Akbar became an independent ruler at the age of 18 in 1560, after dismissing Bairamkhan.
- Later he married Bairam Khans widow Salima Begum.
- In 1561 he defeated the musician Sulthan of Malwa - **Baz Bahadur**.
- In 1562 Akbar married **Joda Bhai**, the daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amber
- In 1564, he abolished the religious tax Jaziya. Jaziya was imposed for the first time by Firozshah Tughlaq.
- In 1572 he captured Gujarat and in memory of that he built a new capital city **Fathepur sikri** (city of Victory) near Agra.
- The early name of Fathepur Sikri was city of Sikri.
- **Buland Darwaza** is the gate way of Fathepur Sikri, built by Akbar.

- In 1575 Akbar constructed a prayer house in Fathepur Sikri known as **Ibadatkhana**.
- In 1579 he issued the **Infallibility Decree** by which he made himself the supreme head in religious matters.
- In 1580 the first Jesuit missionaries arrived at the court of Akbar.
- In 1585 **Ralph Fitch** the first English man to reach India, reached Akbar's court.
- Ralph Fitch is known as pioneer English man or torch bearer Englishman.
- In 1582 Akbar founded a new religion for universal peace and monotheism known as '**Din Ilahi**' means Divine Faith.
- In 1583 he started a new Calendar called **Ilahi Calendar**.
- In 1576 Akbar defeated **Maharana Pratap** of Mewar in the **battle of Haldighat**. Haldighat is a mountain pass in the Aravally hills in Rajasthan.
- The Portuguese introduced tobacco for the first time in India in the court of Akbar in 1604.
- Akbar was the Mughal Emperor when the **English East India Company** was being founded in 1600 December 31.
- Akbar died in 1605.
- His tomb is situated at **Sikhandra** near Agra.
- Akbar was an illiterate person, but he was a patron of men of eminence. He maintained a Scholastic Assembly in his court. They included the following personalities.
- **Abul Fazal** : Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbar's biographical works *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Namah*..
- **Abul Faizi** : Persian poet and brother of Abul Fazal. He translated Mahabharata into Persian in name '*Razam Namah*' and Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work Leelavati into Persian.
- **Mian Tansen** : His original name was Ram Thanu Pande. He was the court Musician of Akbar. He composed a Raga, Rajdarbari in honour of Akbar.
- **Birbal** : His real name was Mahesh Das. He is the court jester of Akbar.

- **Raja Todarmal** : Raja Todarmal was Akbar's finance or revenue minister. He formulated Akbar's revenue system *Zabti* and *Dashala* systems. Raja Todarmal also translated *Bhagavatapurana* into Persian.
- **Maharaja Mansing** : Akbar's military commander.
- **Badauni** : a historian who translated Ramayana into Persian - *Tarjuma -I-Ramayan*.
- **Tulasidas** : Hindi poet who wrote *Ramacharitamans*.
- Akbar's military system was known as **Mansabdari system**, which included Ranks from 10 - 7000
- Akbar was also responsible for the introduction Persian as the official language of Mughals.
- He divided the Mughal Empire into 12 Subahs (provinces) for the administrative conveniences.
- Akbar was also the first ruler to organise Hajj Pilgrimage at the government expense. The Port Cambay in Gujarat is known as the '**Gate way to Mecca from Mughal India**'.
- Akbar was an accomplished Sitar player.
- Mughal - Rajput friendly relation began during the period of Akbar.



Tulasidas

Jahangir

- Early name of Jahangir was **Salim**. Akbar called him Sheika Baba.
- Jahangir came to the throne in 1605.
- Jahangir was the son of Akbar and Jodabai.
- He married **Mehrunnisa**, an Afghan widow in 1611 Later he gave her the titles, *Noor Mahal* (light of the palace) *Noor Jahan* (light of the world) and *Padusha Begum*.
- In 1606 Jahangir executed fifth Sikh Guru Guru **Arjun Dev**, because he helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against him.



Jahangir

- In 1609, Jahangir received **William Hawkins**, an envoy of King James I of England, who reached India to obtain trade concession.
- In 1615 **Sir Thomas Roe** reached the court of Jahangir as the first ambassador of James I of England in the court of Jahangir. As a result of his efforts first English factory was established at Surat in Gujarat.
- Period of Jahangir is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Painting**. Jahangir himself was a painter. Ustad Mansur and Abul Hassan were famous painters in the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir built Shalimar and Nishant Gardens in Srinagar.
- Jahangir suspended a chain of Justice known as **Zndiri Adal** in front of his court.
- **Anarkali** was Jahangair's lover. Mughal-i-Asam directed by K. Asif is a famous film which tells the love story of Jahangir and Anarkali.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography **Tuzukh -i-Jahangiri** in Persian language.
- Jahangir died in 1627 and was cremated at Shahdhara in Lahore.

Shah Jahan

- Shah Jahan was born on 5th January 1592 at Lahore.
- His mother was Jagat Gosain and his childhood name was **Khurram**.
- He married Arjumand Benu Begum, daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Noor Jahan. She later came to be known as **Mumtaz Mahal** which means beloved of the Palace.
- Shahjahan destroyed the Portuguese settlements at Hoogly.
- Shah Jahan's period is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Architecture** and Shah Jahan is known as the **Prince of Builders**.
- In 1631 he started the construction of **Tajmahal** in memory of his wife and completed in 1653. It is



Shah Jahan

situated on the banks of Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh. Utad Iza a Turkish/ Persian was its architect. British administrator Furgurson called it 'a love in marble'. Now Sulphur Dioxide, emitted by oil refineries in Madhura after mixing with moisture in the atmosphere forms Sulphuric Acid and damages the marble of Tajmahal.

- In 1638 Shah Jahan built his new capital **Shah Jahanabad** in Delhi and shifted the capital from Agra to there.
- In 1639 he started the construction of **Red fort** in Delhi on the model of Agrafort built by Akbar. Its construction was completed in 1648. The Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas and the Moti Masjid are situated inside the Red fort. The Mothi Masjid in Agra was constructed by ShahJahan.
- **The INA Trial** in 1945 was conducted at the Red Fort.
- The Gateway of Redfort is the **Lahore Gate**. It is here at the Lahore Gate that the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation on the independence day.
- In 1656 ShahJahan constructed the **Juma Masjid** in Delhi. It is the biggest masjid in India. First masjid in India was constructed at Kodungallur in Kerala (Cheraman Palli) in 644 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar.
- Shah Jahan's period is known as the Golden Age of Mughal Empire.
- The Portuguese introduced European painting in India during the reign of Shah Jahan
- In 1658 Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangazeb and he died in 1666, after eight years. His daughter Jahan Ara was also kept in prison along with him at the Agra fort.
- Shah Jahan's son **Dhara Shukoe** was a famous scholar. He translated **Bhagavat Gita** and Sixty **Upanishads** into Persian. He also wrote a book titled **Mujm-ul-Bahrain** (Mingling of the Oceans) He also translated Atharva Veda into Persian.
- ShahJahan was a famous Lyricist. He wrote Lyrics in Hindi.

- The famous **Peacock Throne** was built by Shah Jahan. It was abducted from here by **Nadirsha** in 1739 during his Indian invasion (Persian conqueror). Now it is kept at the London Tower Museum, Britain.
- French travellers **Bernier** and **Tavernier** and Italian traveller Manucci visited India during ShahJahan's period.

Aurangazeb

- Aurangazeb imprisoned his father and made himself the Padushah in 1658. But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659.
- **Alamgir** was the name adopted by Aurangazeb when he became the Padusha.
- Aurangazeb is known as '**Zinda Pir**' or living saint because of his simple life.
- He banned music and dance.
- He ousted all the artists from his court. At the same time he was an accomplished Veena player.
- Aurangazeb was the last great Mughal Emperor.
- In 1675 he executed 9th Sikh Guru **Guru Tej Behadur** because of his reluctance to accept Islam.
- Teg Behadur was executed at the Chandni Chauk.
- In 1679 Aurangzeb constructed the tomb of his only wife Rubiad Daurani at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. It is known as **Bibi ka Makabara**. It is otherwise known as Mini Tajmahal as it was the blind imitation of Tajmahal. In the same year he reimposed Jasya upon all the non Muslims, which was earlier abolished by Akbar.
- Aurangazeb called Shivaji a '**mountain rat**' and gave him the title Raja because of his guerilla tactics.
- In 1660 he entrusted Shaisthakan to defeat Shivaji.
- Later in 1665 the **treaty of Purandar** was signed between Maharaja Jaisingh of Amber and Shivaji Jaisingh was deputed by Aurangazeb.



Aurangazeb

- The Mughal Rajput relation became worse during the period of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb was the only Mughal Emperor who was not a drunkard.
- Aurangzeb is considered as religiously fanatic. He was also a temple breaker. He persecuted the Hindus and imposed prohibition against the free exercise of Holi and Divali.
- Aurangzeb died in 1707 February 20, at Ahmednagar. Aurangzeb's tomb is situated at **Daulatabad** in Maharashtra.

Later Mughals

- **Bahadurshah I** came to the throne after the death of Aurangzeb. His real name was Muassam.
- In 1739 **Nadirshah Quli** the Persian conqueror attacked India during the period of the Mughal **Emperor Muhammed Shah** or Rustan Khan (1719-1748) and took away ShahJahan's famous Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond.
- **Ahmedshah's** (1748 -1754) period saw the mighty invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- **Akbar Shah II** (1806 - 1837) conferred the title "Raja" upon Ram Mohan Roy.
- **Bahadurshah II** (837-1862) was the last Mughal emperor. On 17th May 1857 Bahadurshah II was declared the independent Emperor of India by the Mutineers. He was surrendered to LtW.S.R. Hodson at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. In 1859 he was deported to Rangoon in December where he expired on Nov. 7, 1862. The Tomb of Bahadurshah II is in Pwin Manah, the capital of Myanmar.
- Bahadurshah II was also a famous Urdu Poet.
- Bahadurshah II was also known as Bahadurshah Zafar Zafar means gifted poet.



Bahadurshah II

Shershah Suri

- Shershah's original name was **Farid**.
- He was born in **Hissar Firosa**.

- His father was Hassan Khan
- His family came to India from Afghanistan.
- He entered the service of Baharkhan Lohani of Behar from whom received the title of Sher Khan, for killing a lion single handed.
- Later he became a member of the Mughal court of Babur.
- In 1539 by the **battle of Chausa**, Sher Khan defeated Humayun for the first time and assumed the name Shershah.
- Later in 1540 he completely defeated Humayun in the **battle of Kanauj** and founded the Sur dynasty.
- While directing the operations of his artillery at Kalanjar against the ruler of Bundelkhand Raja Kirat Singh, Shershah was seriously wounded by a sudden fire from his own artillery and died on May 22, 1545.
- Shershah constructed the **Grand Trunk Road** from Sohargaon to Attock (Calcutta to Amritsar)
- He introduced the National Highway concept for the first time in India.
- Now the Grand Trunk Road is known as **Shershah Suri Marg**. Its part from Delhi to Amritsar is known as National Highway -1.
- Grand Trunk Road is also known as a 'Long Walk'.
- He was the first ruler to introduce **Silver Rupiya** (one rupiya was equal to 64 dams) and gold coin Ashrafi.
- He built the **Purana Qila** in Delhi (its Construction was started by Humayun) and his own Mausoleum (Tomb) at Sasaram in Bihar.
- He also constructed the **Khooni Darwaza** (blood stained gate) the gate way of Firozshah Kotla in Delhi.
- Hindi poet Malik Muhammed Jayasi completed his *Padmavat*, during his reign.
- His Revenue system was excellent and hence Akbar's administrative reforms were modelled after him. He is regarded as the forerunner of Akbar.
- Shershah was succeeded by his son **Islam Shah**.

- The last Sur ruler was **Sikkandar Shah Sur**. Who was defeated by Humayun in 1555 by the battle of Sirhindh.

The Marathas

- The first great leader of the Marathas was **Chatrapathi Shivaji**.
- The Marathas became prominent in the later half of the 17th century.
- Shivaji belonged to the Bhonsle clan of the Marathas.
- **Shaji Bhonsle** and **Jiga Bai** were the Parents of Shivaji.
- He was born in 1627 February 19 at the fort of Shivner near Junnar.
- His father was a military commander under the Nizam Shahi rulers of Ahmednagar and later of Bijapur.
- Shivaji's tutor was **Dadaji Kondadev**.
- Shivaji received the help of Malavi tribe to capture the territories of Bijapur Sulthan.
- Torna was the first place captured by Shivaji in 1646.
- Shivaji came to conflict with the Mughals for the first time in 1657, during the period of Shah Jahan.
- In 1659 Bijapur Sulthan Ali Adilshah sent Afzal Khan to kill Shivaji. But he killed Afsal Khan.
- In 1660 Aurangzeb deputed his viceroy of Deccan, Shaisthakhhan to kill Shivaji.
- 1665, Shivaji signed the **treaty of Purandar** with Raja Jai Singh of Ambher, who was deputed by Aurangzeb.
- In 1666 Shivaji visited Aurangzeb in his court at Agra. But he and his son Sambaji were imprisoned by Aurangzeb in the Jaipur Bhavan.
- On 16th June 1674 Shivaji crowned himself an independent Hindu king became the **Chatrapathi** and assumed the title '**Haidavadhasmodharak**'.
- Shivaji died in 1680 at the age of 53.
- Shahu became the Chatrapathi in 1708 and his period witnessed the rise of Peshwaship.



- **Balaji Vishwanath** (1712 - 1720) **Baji Rao** (1720 - 40) **Balaji Baji Rao I** (1740 - 61) and **Madhav Rao I** (1761 - 1772) were the Peshwas who ruled Maharashtra.
- Baji Rao popularised the idea of Hindu Padpadshahi or Hindu Empire.
- Balaji Baji Rao's period witnessed the **Third Battle of Panipat** in 1761. In this battle Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan defeated the Marathas.
- Madhava Rao was the last great Peshwa.
- Last Peshwa was Baji Rao II.
- Madhava Rao's period witnessed the disintegration of the Maratha power and the formation of independent kingdoms - Holkarofindor, Bhonsle of Nagpur, Sindhya of Gwalior and Gaekwad of Baroda.
- Shivaji's Council of Ministers was known as **Ashtapradhan**. They were Peshwa, Pandit Rao, Sumant, Sachiva, Senapathi, Amatya, Mantri and Nyayadhyaksha.
- Peshwa was the Maratha Chief Minister.
- Chaudh and Sardesh Mukhi were two special taxes collected by the Marathas.
- **The first Maratha war** (1775 -82) Swai Madhav Rao Vs Raghunath Rao with English support.
- **Second Maratha war** 1803 - 05.
- **Third Maratha war** 1816 - 19.
- The last great Soldier and statesman of Maratha was **Nana Phadavis** (1800)
- The Maratha script was called Modiscript.
- Peshwaship was abolished in 1818
- Baji Rao was the ablest of the Peshwas.
- Shivaji did not allow women in his military camp.
- The Marathas were equipped with an efficient naval system under Shivaji.

Sikhism

- 'Sikh' is a sanskrit word which means 'disciple'
- Sikh religion was founded by **GuruNanak**.
- Guru Nanak was born was born at **Talwandi** in Lahore, belonged to the Khatri Caste (Mercantile Community)
- Nanak called his creed as **Gurumat** or Guru's wisdom.

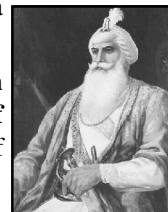


- Guru Nanak was born in 1469 and died in 1538.
- He was the first Guru of the Sikhs.
- Nanak preached only in Punjab.
- Nanak nominated **Guru Angad** as his successor.
- Guru Angad introduced **Gurumukhi Script**. He also compiled Guru Nanak's biography **Janam Sakis**.
- **Langar** or free community dining was also introduced by Guru Angad.
- Third Sikh Guru was **Amar Das**. He started the **Manji system** ie, branches for the propagation of Sikhs. He made Guruship hereditary.
- **Guru Ramdas** was the fourth Sikh Guru. He founded the city of Amritsar. The place for the city was donated by Akbar.
- Under the fifth Sikh Guru, **Guru Arjun Dev**, Sikhism became an organised religion. He compiled the '**Adi Grandh**' the sacred book of the Sikhs. He built a temple at Amritsar, (later the Golden Temple) **Har Mandir Sahib**. He helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against the Emperor So he was executed by Jahangir at Lahore in 1606 AD.
- The sixth **Guru Hargovind**, created a Sikh army and turned against Shah Jahan. He founded a palace opposite to Harmandir Sahib known as '**Akaltakt**'. He also adopted the title **Sacha Padusha**, which means true ruler. (the title was not adopted by Teg Bahadur)
- Seventh Guru was **Har Rai**. He was succeeded by Guru Harkishan. Har Kishan became the Guru at the age of five, hence he is the youngest Sikh Guru.
- The 10th and the last Guru, **Govind Singh** formed the **Khalsa** or the Sikh brotherhood.
- He introduced '**Panchkakar**' of Sikhism -ie Kesh (long hair) **Kanga** (Comb) **Kripan** (Sword), **Kachha** (Underwear) and **Kara** (Iron bangk)
- He introduced baptism and wanted every Sikh to bear community surname '**Singh**' or lion.
- His aim was the establishment of a Sikh State after overthrowing the Mughals. In 1708 he was killed by an Afghan.
- '**Vichitra Natak**' is the autobiography of Guru Govind Singh.

- **Kartarpur Dabir** is the root form of Guru Grandh Sahib.
- Govind Singh proclaimed the Grandh Sahib as the eternal Guru.

Renjith Singh (1780 - 1836)

- Renjith Singh became the ruler of Punjab in 1799.
- He assumed the title Maharaja in 1801.
- The 1809 the British and Renjith Singh made the **Treaty of Amritsar** during the period of Lord Minto
- In 1809 Shah Shuja the grandson of Ahmedshah Abdali presented the Kohinoor diamond to Ranjith Singh.
- Later Punjab was annexed to the British territories by Lord Dalhousie in 1849. **Sir John Lawrence** became the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab.
- The Sikhs fought two wars against the English **First Anglo-Sikh War** (1845- 1846) and the **Second Anglo-Sikh war** (1848 - 1849)



Ranjith Singh

The Bhakti Movement

- Love and devotion to one personal God is the basic concept of Bhakti.
- The **Alvars** or Vaishanava saints and Nayanars or Saivite, saints became the promoters of Bhakti movement in South India.
- **Ramanuja**, a Vaishana saint of 12th century AD, was born at Sriperumbathur and founded philosophy of **Vishistadvaita** or qualified monism.

Sikh Guru

Guru Nanak	1469-1538
Guru Angad	1538- 1552
Guru Amardas	1552- 1574
Guru Ramdas	1574- 1581
Guru Arjundev	1581- 1606
Guru Hargovind	1606- 1645
Guru Har Rai	1645- 1661
Guru Har Kishan	1661-1664
Guru Teg Bahadur	1664-1675
Guru Govind Singh	1675- 1708

- The leader of Bhakti movement or Hindu revivalism was **Sankaracharya**. His philosophy was **Advaita** or pure monism. He wrote Commentary on Brahmasutra and Upanishad. He founded four matts- **Sringeri, Dwaraka, Puri** and **Badrinath**.
- **Vallabhacharya** promoted the philosophy of **Pushtimarga**. He was the founder of **Sudhadvaita**.
- The North India the Bakti movement was promoted by two sects of thought - the **Saguna** and **Nirguna schools**.
- **Ramanand**, born at Prayag preached **Vaishnavaism**. He was a followers of Ramanuja.
- **Kabir** (1398 -1458) a nirguna was born near Benaras. His followers started the '**Kabirpanthis**'.
- **Tulasi Dasa** (1532 - 1623) a worshipper of Rama composed **Ramcharithamanasa** in Hindi. His other works are **Kavitavali** and **Gitavali**.
- **Mirabai** (1498 - 1509) a Rajaput princess hailed from the Sisodiya dynasty of Chittoor was a devotee of Lord Krishna. Her lyrics were written in *Brijbhasha* and in Rajasthani.
- **Jnanadeva, Namadeva, Eknatha Tukaram** and **Samarth Ram Das** were the leading Maratha saints of Bhakti movement.
- Jnanadeva founded the Maharashtra Dharma. His famous work '**Jnaneswari**' is a commendarel on Bhagavatgita.
- **Ekanath** promoted the custom of singing **Kirthana** and he composed '**abhangas**' or typical poems.
- **Tukaram** a contemporary of Shivaji was the promoter of Maratha nationalism.
- **Samarth Ramdas**, the spiritual guide of Shivaji, wrote '**Dasabhodha**'.

Sufism

- Mythical movement of the Muslims was known as Suficism.
- Sufi movement first came to India in the wake of Muhammed Ghazni's invasion in the 11th century.
- Sufi orders are called **Silsilahs**.
- **Chishti Silsilah** was founded by **Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti** of Ajmir.

- Sufism declined in the 17th Century.

Famous Personalities in Medieval India

- **Al Masudi** - An Arabian traveller who came to India in 10th century AD.
- **Al Beruni** - He came to India with Muhammed Ghazni, his book, *Tahrik-ul-Hindh*.
- **Abbas Khan Shervani** : He was a historian of Shershahs time. He wrote *Tarikh-1-Shershahi*.
- **Abul Fazal** : He was a great scholar poet Historian in the court of Akbar. He wrote *Akbarnamah* and *Ain-i- Akbari*.
- **Bhaktiyar Khilji** : Commander of Muhammed Ghori who conquered Bengal and crushed the Sena dynasty.
- **Bhar Mal** : He was the Rajput ruler of Amber. His daughter Jodabai was married to Akbar. Akbars commanders Bhangavandas and Mansingh were his son and grandson respectively.
- **Chathaniya** : He popularised '**Bhakti**' in Bengal. He was worshipper of Krishna.
- **Chand Bibi** : She was the daughter of Nizam Shai ruler of Ahmed Nagar and was married to the Adil Shahi ruler of Bijapur. As a widow she fought with Mughals to save her dynasty.
- **Bairam Khan** : He helped Akbar to defeat Hemu.
- **Firadusi** : famous poet in the court of Muhammed Ghazni He wrote *Shah Namah* (The book of kings). He is known as Indian Homer or Persian Homer.
- **Ibn Batuta** : He was an African (Morocco) who visited the court of Muhammed bin Tughlaq and wrote the book '*Rihala*'.
- **Hasan Gangu** - founder of Bahmani dynasty under the name Alauddin Bahamanshah.
- **Jai Chandra** - He was the ruler of Kanauj, belonged to the Gahawala dynasty. He was defeated in 1194 by Muhammed Ghori in the battle of Chandwar.

- **Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti** : He was a sufi saint of 12th century who started the Chishtia sect at Ajmir.
- **Islam Shah** : Second Sur ruler, son of Shersha He codified the law and introduced an impartial system of Justice.
- **Lalituditya of Karkota dynasty** : He ruled over Kashmir from 724 to 760. The famous Martand Mandir temple was built by him.
- **Malik Kafur** : He was an army commander of Alauddin Khilji - who conquered south India for him. He was converted to Islam from Hinduism.
- **Muhamed Gawan** : He was a minister to the Bahmani rulers.
- **Malik Amber** : He was a Syrian slave who could become the Prime Minister of Ahmed Nagar. He administered the State very well fought against the Mughals and Marathas.
- **Mirza Ghias Beg** : He was the father of Nur Jahan and received the title Etmatuddaula. His tomb is in Agra.
- **Murshid Quli Khan** : He was an independent ruler of Bengal, who founded the city of Murshidabad.
- **Rana Kumbha** : He was a Rajput ruler of 15th century He built a kirti Stambh at Chittar.

MODERN INDIA

Advent of the Europeans

- A new Sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope (Southern tip of South Africa) by **Vasco da Gama** in 1498 AD marked the beginning of European period in Indian History.
- He first arrived at Kapad near Kozhikode in Kerala.
- **Saint Gabriel** was the name of the ship in which Vasco-da-Gama landed at Kappad, the port of Zamorine of Calicut.
- The most famous Portuguese men from the point of view of India **Vasco da Gama, Almeida** and

Albuquerque.

- Vasco-da-Gama arrived for the second time in 1502 and for the third chance in 1524. He died at Fort Cochin and was cremated at the **St. Francis Church** there. Later his remains were brought back to Portugal.
- **Don Francisco de'Almedia** was the first Portuguese governor in the East. His policy was called "**the bluewater policy**" which aimed at the establishment of strong navy.
- In 1507 the Portuguese arrived at Madras. The city finally got its name from their leader Madra.
- The greatest Portuguese governor to the East was **Albuquerque**. He was the real founder of the Portuguese authority in India.
- Albuquerque tried to abolish Sati.
- His policy **mixed colony system** was to encourage intermarriage between the Portuguese and Indians.
- They Portuguese religious policy was Lantinisation of Kerala.
- The conflict for the establishment of Latin rite and syrian rite led to the **Coonan Cross Oath** incident in 1653.
- The Portuguese introduced agricultural products such a cashew, coconut, custardapple, pineapple etc in India.
- They introduced Tobacco in the court of Akbar in 1604.
- Portuguese authority in Indian seas remained upto 1595.
- The Portuguese started the first press in India at Goa in 1556.
- The first Portuguese fort in India was constructed at Cochin.
- Portuguese captured Goa from the Bijapur Sulthan in 1510.

The Dutch

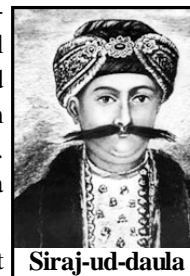
- In 20 March 1602 the United East India Company of the Netherlands was formed. The Name of the Dutch Company was Vereenidge Oostindische Companie (VOC)
- The Dutch set up their first factory at Masulipattanam in 1605.

- In 1663 the Dutch captured Cochin.
- In 1741 Marthandavarma, the Travancore ruler defeated the Dutch in the **Battle of Kolachal**.
- The final Collapse of the Dutch came with their defeat by the English in the **Battle of Bedara** in 1759.

The English and the French

- The English East India Company was formed by a group of Merchants known as '**The Merchant Adventurers**' in 1599.
- Early Name of the company was **John Company**.
- English East India Company was formally established on 31st December 1600 by a Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth of the Tudor dynasty.
- Hector, the first ship of the English East India company reached Surat on 24 August 1606.
- In 1612 the Company became a joint stock company.
- **Sir Thomas Roe**, first ambassador of James I of England landed at Surat and met Jahangir in 1613 and the first English factor, was established at Surat.
- The company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease which he got as dowry from Portugal.
- The designation of 'Chief Justice' was introduced in India by the English in 1678.
- Madras became the first presidency chartered as municipal corporation with Mayor's court 1687.
- **Job Charnock** founded the city of Calcutta.
- Colbert the minister of Louis XIV created the *compagnie des Indes Orientales* in 1664.
- Francis Carton set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668.
- The First French Governor of Pondicherry was **Francois Martin**.
- The arrival of **Dupleix** as French Governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo- French Conflict.
- **The first Carnatic war** between the French and the English for supremacy in South India occurred in 1742. It ended in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

- **The second Carnatic war** was from 1748 to 1754.
- **Robert Clive** was the Governor of the English during the Carnatic wars.
- The Gregorian Calendar came to be used throughout the British dominion in 1752.
- The Second Carnatic war ended with the treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.
- **The Third Carnatic war** was from 1758 to 1763.
- At the **Battle of Wandiwash** Eyre Coot defeated French general Lally in 1760.
- With the treaty of Paris in 1763 peace was settled between the French and English.
- **The battle of Plassey** was fought in the year 1757 June 13.
- In 1756 **Siraj-ud-daula**, the Nawab of Bengal, attacked Calcutta and captured it. 146 British prisoners including their commander John Zepharia Holwell and four women were locked in a small room. 123 of them died inside due to suffocation. This incident is known as a **Black-hole tragedy**.
- Battle of Plassey was fought between Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal.
- Siraj-ud-daula was defeated in the battle.
- **Mir Zafar** was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey.
- After the battle of Plassey Robert Clive became the first Governor of Bengal.
- The Construction of fort William of Calcutta was started by Lord Clive.
- In 1764 the European Bengal Regiment mutinied which was followed by the **First Indian Sepoy Mutiny** against the British.
- The combined forces of Mirkassim, Emperor of Delhi and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh were defeated in the **Battle of Buxar** on October 23 1764.
- Robert Clive introduced official postal system in India in 1766.



Siraj-ud-daula

- Robert Clive introduced '**Dual government**' in Bengal.

Conquest of Mysore

- **Haider Ali** was the son of Fatheh Muhammed. He was born in 1722.
- In 1766 he became the ruler of Mysore after the death of Mysore Raja Krishna Wodeyar.
- **First Mysore** war between Haider Ali and the English started in 1767 and ended in 1769.
- First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the defeat of English and the **treaty of Madras**.
- **Second Mysore** war was from 1780 to 1784.
- Haider Ali died in 1782 and **Tipu Sulthan** became the Mysore ruler.
- The second Mysore war ended by the **treaty of Mangalore in 1784**.
- Second Mysore war was fought during the period of Warren Hastings.
- **Third Mysore war** started in 1790 and ended in 1792.
- The third war ended by the treaty of **Seringapatnam** on March 19th 1792.
- Fourth Anglo Mysore war was in 1799.
- **Fourth Mysore** war was fought during the period of Governor general Wellesley.
- In this battle Tipu was killed in 1799 at Srerangapatanam by Col. Arthur Wellesley.
- Tipu's Capital was Srerangapatanam.
- Tipu is known as Mysore Tiger.
- **Fathul Mujahiddin** is the book written by Tippu which describes about Rockets.

Maratha Wars

- **First Anglo Maratha** war (1775-82) It ended by the treaty of Salbai.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War** was from 1803 to 1805.
- The treaty of Bassein was signed between the last Peshwa Baji Rao II and the English in 1802.
- The second Maratha War was ended by the treaty of Rajghat, 1806.

- **The third Anglo Maratha war** was from 1817-1818. Thus by the end of third Maratha war the Maratha power disappeared and the English created the State of Sathara.

Subsidiary Alliance system and other Policies

- Subsidiary Alliance System was used by **Wellesley** to bring Indian States within the orbit of British political power.
- First Indian ruler to join the Subsidiary Alliance System was the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Lord Wellesley is considered as the '**Akbar of English East India Company**' by Marshman.
- **Permanent Revenue Settlement** was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Benaras and northern districts of Madras by **Lord Cornwallis** in 1793. It was planned by John Shore.
- **Ryotwari System** was introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam. This system was similar to Akbar's revenue policy Zabti system.
- **Mahalwari System** was introduced in Awad region, Punjab, NWFP and parts of Central India.

Executors of British Policies

- **Warren Hastings** : (1772-85) He introduced quinquennial settlement of land revenue in 1772.
- He codified the Hindu and Muslim laws.
- He founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with the help of William Jones in 1784.
- The trial of Maharaja Nandakumar (1775) and his Judicial Murder was during the period of Warren Hastings.
- He abolished the Dual Government in Bengal in 1772.
- After his return to England he was impeached there in 1785.
- By the **Regulating Act 1775** of appointed him the first Governor General.
- First Anglo - Maratha war took place during his period.

- In 1780 James Augustus Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser during the period of Warren Hastings.
- Warren Hastings established a Muhammedan Madrasa in Calcutta.

Lord Cornwallis (1786 - 93)

- He introduced Permanent settlement in 1793.
- The Police system was introduced in India.
- Cornwallis Code was introduced. It was based on the separation of powers.

Lord Wellesley (1793 - 1798)

- Described himself as **Bengali Tiger**.
- He created the Madras presidency.
- Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
- The first state to sign the Subsidiary Alliance system was Hyderabad in 1798. Then Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, Peshwar, Bhonsle, Sindhia, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mecheri, Bundi, Bharatpur and Berar signed the subsidiary treaty.
- Lord Wellesley fought the second Maratha war.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote the Tuhfat-ul-Muwahiddin (gift to the Monotheists) during his period.

Lord Minto (1807-1813)

- Signed the **treaty of Amritsar** in 1809 between Ranjith Singh of Punjab and the English.

Lord Hastings (1813-23)

- He was made Marquis of Hastings due to his success in the Gorkhar war or the Anglo Nepalis war.
- He abolished the Peshwaship and annexed his territories to the Bombay presidency after the third Anglo-Maratha war (1818)
- Introduced the **Ryotwari System** in Madras presidency by Governor Thomas Munroe in 1820 under the governor generalship of Hastings.

- **Mahalwari System** of land revenue was introduced in North West Province by James Thomson.

Lord William Bentinck (1828- 35)

- First Governor General of India by the government of India Act of 1833.
- Known as benevolent Governor General.
- Banned the practice of Sati in 1829. Suppressed Tughi in 1830.
- Banned female infanticide.
- Created the province of Agra in 1834.
- Made English to be the court language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower courts.
- Appointed **Macaulay** as president of the committee of public instruction, **Mecaulays Minutes** was submitted in 1835.

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835 - 36)

- Abolished restriction on press
- He is called the “Liberator of Press”
- First Afghan war was started during the Governor Generalship of Lord Auckland.
- Slavery was abolished by Governor general Lord Ellenborough.


Lord Dalhousie (1849 - 56)

- Introduced the policy of ‘*Doctrine of Lapse*’
- Indian states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse were Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849) Baghatpur (1850), Udaipur (1852) Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854).
- Introduced the Woods Despatch known as the Magnacarta of English Education in India prepared by Charles Wood in 1854.
- Boosted up the development of Railways and laid the first Railway line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane and Second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
- Gave a great impetus to Post and Telegraph. Telegraphic lines were laid - first line from Calcutta to Agra.
- Shimla was made summer Capital and Army Head Quarters.

- **Hindu Marriage Act** was passed in 1856.
- In 1853 started recruitment of the **Covenanted Civil Service** by competitive examination.
- A Post Office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamps were issued for the first time.
- In 1855 the **Santhal Uprising** took place
- Abolished the title of the Nawab of Carnatic.

Socio - Religious Reform Movements

Rammohan Roy (1772 - 1883) and Brahmo Samaj

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as the *father of Modern India*, '*Herald of New Age*', '*Bridge between Past and Future*. '*First Modern Man in India*' *Father of Indian Renaissance*, *Pathfinder of his Century* etc.
- 
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Believed in monotheism and opposed idol worship.
 - Established the '**Atmiya Sabha**' in Calcutta in 1815 in order to propagate monotheism and to fight against the evil customs and practices in Hinduism.
 - He got legitimisation to his views from Upanishads.
 - In 1821 he started a paper called **Samvat Kaumudi**.
 - In 1822 he started **Mirat-ul-Akbar**, which was the first journal in Persian.
 - In the same year Rammohan and Dwarkanath Tagore jointly started a newspaper called **Bangadatta**.
 - In 1825 he started the Vedanta College at Calcutta.
 - In 1828, August he founded the **Brahma Sabha** Later in 1845 the name **Brahmasamaj** was given to it by Devendranath Tagore.
 - Against the Brahmasabha orthodox Hindus led by Raja Radhakant Deb started **Dharmasabha**.
 - In 1829 December 4 Sati was abolished by governor general William Bentinck.
 - In 1831 he went to England to argue the case of Akbar II before the Board of Control.

- The Mughal Emperor **Akbarshah II** gave Ram Mohan the title '*Raja*'.
- After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Brahmasamaj was divided into several sects.
- **Adi Brahmasamaj** led by Devendra Nath Tagore and **Bharatiya Brahmasamaj** led by Keshav Chandra Sen were started in 1866.
- **Sadharana Brahma Samaj** was started by Anandmohan Bose in 1878.
- Devendra Nath Tagore was the founder of **Tatvabodhinisabha** in Calcutta in 1839.
- **Keshav Chandrasen** started a paper called **Indian Mirror** in 1861.
- Brahmasamaj reached outside Bengal under Keshav Chandra Sen.
- Keshav Chandra Sen was the first Indian who attempted to reform the society on an all India basis.
- **Surendra Nath Banerjee** was the first Indian to take up his political activity on an all India basis.
- '**Precepts to Jesus**' is a book written by Rajaram Mohan Roy.
- **Thuhafath ul - muvahiddin** or Gift to Monotheists is also a work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Prarthana Samaj

- Founded in 1867 in Bombay by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** (not by MG Ranade) as an offshoot of the Brahmasamaj.
- It was later joined by M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar.

Arya samaj

- It was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswathi** in 1875.
- He considered Vedas as eternal and infallible and said '**Go back to Vedas**'
- Dayanand Saraswati (1824 - 1883) was a Sanyasi from Gujarat.



- He was the first to teach an aggressive, reformed and militant Hinduism.
- Dayanand, was known in his early life as Mul Shankar.
- He founded the Arya Samaj at Bombay in 1875.
- He is known as Luther of Hinduism.
- He was the first to use the terms - **Swarajya Swabhasha** and **Swadharma**.
- He was the first to consider Hindi as a National Language.
- He started the **Suddhi Movement** to re-convert to Hinduism those who were converted to other religions.
- His book *Satyartha Prakash* is a commentary on Vedas.
- He started **Dayanand Anglo Vedic College** in 1866.
- **Aryaprakash** was the news paper started by Dayanand Saraswati.

Ramakrishna Mission

- **Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa** (1834 - 1886) was born in Kumarpukur village in the Hoogly village of Bengal.
- His early name was Shuddirama Gadhadar Chatterjee.
- He was a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali temple. So he is called the **Saint of Dakshineswar**.
- The most famous disciple of Ramakrishna was **Vivekananda** (1861 - 1903).
- Vivekananda was born in a Kayastha family of Calcutta.
- He attended the **Parliament of Religions at Chicago** in 1893, September 11.
- He was invited to the Congress of the History of Religions at Paris in 1900.
- He founded the Ramakrishna Mission on 1st May 1897.
- 1899 the Matha or the centre of the mission was shifted to Belur.



- He started two papers - the monthly **Prabudha Barat** in English and **Udbodhana** a Bengali fortnightly.
- He is called the '**patriot saint of India**'.
- He was also described as a "**Cyclonic Hindu**".
- In 1898 **Sister Nivedita**, (Margaret Elizabeth Noble) an Irish lady was initiated to brahmacharya by Vivekananda.

Theosophical Society

- The Theosophical Society was founded by **Madame Blavatsky** and **Col. H.S.Olcott** in Newyork in 1875.
- In 1882 it shifted its head quarters to Adayar near Madras.
- Its philosophy was inspired by the Hindu Upanishads.
- **Dr. Annie Basant** came to India in 1893, was its notable President.
- In 1898 she started the Central Hindu School at Benaras, it later became **Benaras Hindu University** under Madan Mohan Malavya (1916).
- She was the first woman to become the president of INC in 1917.
- She started the **Home Rule League** with the Co-operation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916 with Dadabhai Naoroji as its President.

Young Bengal Movement

- Started by **Henry Vivian Derozio**, teacher in the Calcutta Hindu College.
- His followers were known as the Derozians They attacked the old traditions and decadant customs.
- In 1828 he started the **Academic Association**.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

- Reformer from Maharashtra he advocated the power of human reason.
- He founded the **Deccan Education Society** at Poona in 1884 with Tilak, V.K. Chiplunkar and N M Joshi.

Jyotiba Phule

- Belonging to the low caste of Mali from Maharashtra, struggled against upper caste domination and Brahminical supremacy through his **Sathyashodhak Samaj** founded in 1873.
- He wrote *Ghulam-giri* in 1872 exposing the conditions of the backward castes.
- He pioneered the **Widow Remarriage Movement** in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

Deva Samaj

- It was started in 1887 by **Shiv Narayan Agnihotri** at Lahore.
- The religious text of this Samaj was **Deva Shastra** and the teaching **Devadharma**.

NM Joshi

- Initially a member of Ghoklale's Servants of India Society.
- He founded the **Social Service League** at Bombay in 1911.
- He also founded the **All India Trade Union Congress** in 1920 at Bombay.
- He left AITUC in 1929 and started the **Indian Trades Union Federation**.

HN Kunzru

- He founded the Seva Samiti at Allahabad in 1914 with the objective of organising social service during the natural calamities and promoting education sanitation, physical culture etc.

Shri Ram Bajpal

- Founded the **Seva Samiti Boys Scouts Association** in 1914 at Bombay on the lines of world wide Baden Powell organisation, which at that time banned Indians from joining it.

Veerasingam Pantulu

- Most prominent social reformer of South India in the second half of the 19th Century.

- He founded the Rajmundri Social Reform Association in 1878 with the principal objective of promoting widow remarriage.

Muslim Reform Movements

Aligarh Movement

- This movement was started by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** (1817-98)
- Sir Syed's journal *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* advocated a rational approach towards religion.
- He founded the **Muhammadan Literary Society** at Calcutta in 1863.
- In 1875 he founded the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, (later Aligarh Muslim University)
- Altaf Hussain Hali, Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Nawab Mutin Ul Mulk, Chirag Ali etc were the prominent leader of Aligarh Movement.
- In 1866 Syed Ahmed Khan founded the **Muslim Educational Conference**.

Ahmadia Movement

- Founded by **Mirza Ahmad** at Quadiani in Punjab.

Sikh Reform Movements

- In 1873 the **Singh Sabha Movement** was founded at Amritsar.
- **The Akali Movement** was also started for Sikh reform
- **Kuka Movement** was started with the aim of Sikh reform and restoration of Sikh sovereignty in Punjab by driving the British away.
- Kuka movement was founded by Bagat Jawaharmal, popularly known as Sian Sahib in the 19th century.
- Kukas recognised Guru Govind Singh as the only true Guru of the Sikhs.

Some other Reformers

- **Prof. D.K. Karve** who took the cause of widow remarriage started the Indian Women University at Bombay in 1916.

- **B.M. Malabari** started a Crusade against child marriage and his efforts were crowned by the enactment of the Age consent Act. 1891.
- **Ahrar Movement** was founded in 1910 under the leadership of Maulana Mohamed Ali.

The Revolt of 1857

- The Great Mutiny of 1857 took place during the period of Lord Canning.
- The Centres and Leaders of the Revolt
Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal
Kanpur - Nana Saheb
Delhi - General Bhaktkhan
Bihar - Kunwar Singh
Jhansi - Rani Lekshmi Bai
Faridabad - Maulavi Ahmmadulla
Bareilly - Khan Bahadur

- The revolt of 1857 ended in failure but it promoted the spirit of Nationalism and Patriotism.
- The 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur which refused to use the greased Cartridge and the enfield rifle, started mutiny in February 26, 1857.
- The first shot was fired on March 29 by **Mangal Pandey** (of Ballia, UP) of the 14th Bengal Infantry at Barrakpore of Bengal.
- Mangal Pandey was hanged to death on 29 March 1857.
- May 10, 1857 witnessed the real mutiny at Meerut then in Delhi on 11th May.



Mangal Pandey

Major Tribal Movements

Tribe	Area	Year
Chuars	W.Bengal	1768 - 1832
Bhils	Khandesh	1818 - 1848 – Sevaram
Hos	Chotanagpur	1820-1832
Kolis	Sahyadri hillis	1824 - 48
Kharies	Khasi hills	1829 - 32 – Tirut Singh and Barmanik
Singh Phos	Assam	1830 - 39
Kols	Chotanagpur	1831 - 32 – Budho Bagat
Kayar	Andhra Pradesh	1840 - 1924 – Alluri Sitaram Raju
Kachnagar	Assam	1882 – Sambudhan
Ahom	Assam	1828 - 33 – Gomdhar Konovar
Khonds	Orissa	1846 - 1914 Chattr Bisayi
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills	1855 - 56 Sidhu and Kanhu
Naikadas	Gujarat	1858 - 68 Rup Singh Jogia Bhagat
Mundas	Chotanagpur	1899 - 1900 Birsa Munda
Bhils	South Rajasthan	1933 Govind Guru
Oraons	Chotanagpur	1914 - 1915 Jatra Bhagat
Kukis	Manipur	1917 - 19 Rani Gaidinlue
Rampa	Andhra Pradesh	1916 – Alluri Sitaram Raju

- The first British to loose his life was **Col.Finnis Meerut**.
- **Bahadurshah II** surrendered to Lt. W.S.R. Hodson on September 21, 1957 at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi.
- The capture of Delhi and the proclamation of Bahadurshah as the Emperor of Hindustan gave a positive political meaning to the revolt.
- The immediate cause for the 1857 revolt was the introduction of the greased Catridges.
- Educated middle class section of Indian population did not support the revolt fo 1857.
- As a result of the revolt of 1857 the then **Governor General Lord Canning** was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
- On November 1, 1858 a proclamation was made by the Queen to the people of India in eighteen languages.

- “The best and the bravest military leader of the rebels” sir Hugh Ross said this about Rani of Jhansi.
- The original name of **Rani of Jhansi** was **Mani Karnika**.
- The administration by Indian civil service officers started as a result of the Queen’s proclamation.
- The revolt was completely crushed in 1858.
- **Benjamin Disraeli** described the revolt as a “National Rising”.
- **V.D. Savarkar** in his book “*First war of Independence*” called it “The First War of Independence”.
- “**Eighteen Fifty Seven**” is a book written by Surendra Nath Sen.



Jhansi Rani

The Great Indian National Movement

- The most important events during Lord Duferin’s Period (1884-1888) were the third Anglo Burmese War (1885-86) and the establishment of the first All India organisation, the **Indian National Congress**.
- The INC was founded in December 28, 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.
- 72 delegates participated in the first session of the INC.
- It was founded by **A.O. Hume** a retired Civil Servant.
- **W.C. Banerjee** was the first president of INC.
- The Indian Association of S.N. Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose, organised an All Indian National Conference in 1883 December. They had given a call for another conference in 1885.
- The term ‘congress’ was desired from the history of The United States of America.
- ‘Congress’ means assembly of the people.



DadaBai Naoroji

- The name Congress was suggested to the organisation by **DadaBai Naoroji**.
- Dadabai Naoroji founded the **East Indian Association** in 1866.
- A.O. Hume was the General Secretary of INC till 1892.
- The Second Session of the INC met at Calcutta in December 1886, under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji. Here the National Conference merged itself with the INC.
- The second session was attended by 436 delegates and there were 2000 delegates in 1889.
- The period from 1885 to 1905 is known as the **Moderate Phase** of Indian National Congress. Prominent leaders of this phase were Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Pheroz Shah Mehta, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopalakrishna Gokhale etc.
- “*We do not ask favours, we only want justice*”, these were the words Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Dadabhai Naoroji is the author of the book “**Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India**” which contains the famous “**drain theory**”.
- The British committee of INC was founded in 1889.
- Aurobindo Ghosh called INC a “*begging institute*”
- Bibin Chandra Pal viewed “*INC playing with bubble*”.
- Tilak, the father of Indian unrest said “*INC should distinguish between begging and claiming right*” Tilak said “*Rights are not begged they are claimed*”.
- The congress sessions lasts only for three days a year.
- Dadabhai Naoroji is known as “**The Grand Old Man of India**”. He was the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons on the Liberal Party’s ticket. He became the president of INC thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He founded ‘**Gyan Prakash Mandali**’ and Bombay Association in 1852. He is also known as father of Indian Economics and Politics.

- **Badruddin Tyabji** was the first Indian barrister at Bombay High Court. He was the first Muslim president of INC. He became the third president of INC in Madras session in 1887.
- W.C. Banerjee founded the Bombay chronicle in 1913 and the ‘Moderate school’.
- S.N. Banerjee founded the Indian Association in 1876. He was the first President of Indian National Liberal Federation (1918).
- **Gopalakrishna Gokhale** founded the ‘Servants of India Society in 1905.
- K.T. Telang became the first “Hardworking secretary” of INC.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** observed the Early Congress to be “an English knowing upper class affair”.
- **George Yule** was the first foreigner to become the President of INC. (1888, Allahabad)
- Gopala Krishna Gokhale was popularly known as

the ‘Socrates of Maharashtra’. M.G. Ranade was the political guru of Gokhale.

- Gokhale is considered as the political guru of Gandhiji.
- **Sarojini Naidu** was the first Indian woman to become the president of Indian National Congress (1925 Kanpur session)
- **Nellin Sengupta** became the third woman President of INC, 1933 at the Calcutta Session.
- The word **Swaraj** was first used in the Calcutta session in 1906.
- First Joint session of Congress and Muslim League was held at Lucknow 1916.

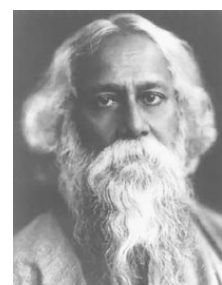


Sarojini Naidu

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS

Year..	Organisation	Founder	Place
1838	Landholders society	Dwaraknath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	William Adams	London
1851	British India Association	Devendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1862	London India Committee	C.P. Mudaliar	London
1866	East India Association	Dadabhai Naoroji	London
1867	National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London
1876	Indian Association	Anand Mohan Bose and S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1884	Indian National Conference	S M Banerjee	Calcutta
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	Mehta and Telang	Bombay
1888	United India Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh
1905	Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale	Bombay
1920	Indian Trade Union Congress	NM Joshi (founder) Lala Lajpat Rai (President)	Lucknow
1924	All India Communist Party	Satyabhakta	Kanpur
1928	Khudai Khidmatgar	Abdul Gaffar Khan	Peshwar
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Sahajananda and N.J. Ranga	Lucknow
1940	Radical Democratic Party	M.N. Roy	Calcutta

- First session held in a village was 1937 session held at Fazipur.
- Only session presided over by Gandhi - Belgaum (1924)
- Complete independence was demanded for the first time (1929) at Lahore.
- For the first time **National Song** was sung in the Calcutta session (1896) of INC ie Vande Mataram.
- During the fourth session of INC (1888, Allahabad) emphasise was given on the formation of its constitution.
- During the Nagpur session 1891, the word National was added to congress.
- During the Poona session (1895) representatives for the second time discussed on the formation of its Constitution.
- In the Lucknow session of the Congress (1916) the two factions of congress (extremists and moderates) reunited.
- During the special session of the congress in Calcutta (1920) Gandhi proposed to start **Non-co operation Movement**. Instead of Constitutional self-government congress declared Swaraj Party in 1922.
- During the Delhi session (1923) Indian National Congress decided to establish **All India Khadi Board**.
- During the Guwahati session of INC (1926) wearing Khadi was made compulsory to its workers.
- During the Madras session (1908) its constitution was formed.
- In Madras session of the INC (1927) proposals for independence and to boycott **Simon Commission** were passed
- During the Karachi session (1931) Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy proposals were passed.
- During its 1932 and 1933 Sessions Government had declared INC an illegal organisation.
- During the Lucknow session (1936) Nehru explained for the first time.
- During Faizpur session (1937) Congress decided to takepart in election of 1937.
- 1938 session of Congress was held in a village Haripura.
- In the Ramagarh session (1904) decision was taken on Individual Satyagraha.
- While Britishers tried to use Congress as a *safety valve*, Indian leaders tried to use it as a *lightning conductor*.
- During the Tripura session (1939) Subash Chandra Bose defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Gandhi's candidate in presidential election) but later resigned and Rajendra Prasad became the president.
- During Calcutta session (1928) first All India Youth Congress was established.
- During the Delhi session (1918) along with S.N. Banerjee many liberals resigned and Rajendra Prasad became its president.
- Aurobindo published **New Lamps For Old**. It was the first systematic critic of the Moderates.
- The radical wing of the INC that emerged at the end of the 19th century is referred to as the **Extremist Group**.
- The main leaders of the Extremist Group were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.C. Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.
- Tilak asserted **Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**.
- Tilak started two newspapers the **Mahratha** in English and the **Kesari** in Marathi. He started Sivaji festival to stimulate nationalism.
- Lord Curzon Partitioned Bengal on 20th July 1905 as a part of the '**Divide and Rule Policy**'.
- **Rabindra Nath Tagore** composed '*Amer Sonar Bengla*' as a part of ante partition movement, which later became the National Anthem of Bangladesh.
- Boycott of British products was first suggested by Krishna Kumar Mitra in **Sanjivani**.



Rabindra Nath Tagore

- **The Swadeshi Movement** was started in 1905.
- ‘**Charka**’ (spinning wheel) came to typify the popular concern for country’s economic self sufficiency.
- **Swadesh Bandhav Samiti** of Barisal founded by Ashwini Dutt was the largest Volunteer body to support Swadeshi Movement.
- First real labour union - The Printers Union was formed on October 1905.
- **Vande Mataram Movement** was started by Chandra Pal in Madras
- Tilak began the **Swadesh Vastra Pracharine Sabha** to propagate Swadeshi Movement.
- Savarkar founded ‘**Mitra mela**’.
- **Chakravarthi Vijjaraghavacharya** was the first Indian leader to undergo imprisonment in 1882. He was an extremist leader. He was the first Indian to draft a Swaraj constitution for India which was presented at the Madras session in 1927.
- First congress leader to suffer severe terms of imprisonment for the sake of the country was Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- Tilak wrote ‘**Gita Rahasya**’.
- **Bipin Chandrapal** started an English weekly New India.
- Bipin Chandrapal founded Bande Mataram in 1906 (an organization)
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** is popularly known as *Sher-e-Punjab* (Lion of Punjab). He founded and edited “**The Punjabee**”, ‘**The Vante Mataram**’ and the English weekly “**The people**”.
- The Bengali daily **Yugandar** was started by Aurobindo Gosh. He also started weeklies ‘*Karma Yogin*’ and ‘*Dharma*’.

The Formation of the Muslim League (1906)

- All India Muslim League was founded under the Leadership of **Aga Khan** to divert the Muslims from the National Political Movement. On December 30th **Nawab Salimulla Khan** of Dhaka became its first President.

- **Muhammed Iqbal**, who presided over the Allahabad session of the League in 1930 gave the idea of Separate Muslim State in North West India. Hence Iqbal is known as the *father of the idea of Pakistan*. But the name ‘*Pakistan*’ was framed by **Rahmat Ali**.
- **Mohammed Ali Jinnah** gave his famous Two Nation Theory in March 1940, at the Lahore session of the Muslim League.
- Sarojini Naidu called Jinnah the **Prophet of Hindu-Muslim Unity**.
- Later Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan. He is also known as the father of Pakistan.

Surat Split (1907)

- The clash between the **Moderates** and **Extremists** culminated in a split which occurred at Surat in 1907.
- **Dr. Rash Bihari Bose** was the INC President during the Surat Split.
- After the Surat Split the congress remained under the control of the Moderates.
- The Moderates did not approve the boycott of foreign goods but the Extremists favoured it. The Moderates continued to have faith in the good intentions of the British government. They wanted self government in gradual stages, while the Extremists wanted complete autonomy at the earliest.

Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909

- The Minto Morley Reforms for the first time tried to introduce communal representation (for muslims) and a popular element in the govt.
- The real purpose of the reforms of 1909 was to confuse the Moderate nationalists and to check the growth of unity among Indians.

Home Rule Movement (1916)

- Home Rule Movement was started by **Annie Besant** and **Tilak** in 1916.
- Self government for India in British Empire and work for national education, social and political reform etc were the aims of Home Rule League.
- Annie Besant was the first woman president of INC (1917, Calcutta Session)
- Annie Besant set up the newspapers -**New India**, **Common Weal** and **Young India** (1916).
- Home Rule Movement marks the beginning for the attainment of Swaraj.
- The Montague declaration of 1917 was the greatest achievement of the Home Rule League.
- The Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in 1916 marked the re union of the Moderates and Extremists together at Lucknow in 1916.
- **The Lucknow pact** was executed between the congress and Muslim League in 1916.

Montague - Chelmsford Reforms 1919

- It is also known as the **Government of India Act of 1919**.
- In 1918, Edwin Montague, the Secretary of State and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy produced their scheme of constitutional reforms which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- The Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged and the majority of their members were to be elected. The provincial government were given more powers under the system of dyarchy.
- Indian National Congress in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 criticised the reform as '*disappointing and unsatisfactory*'.
- The Montague Chelmsford reforms introduced dyarchy in the provinces.
- Provincial subjects were divided into '**Reversed subjects**' and "**Transferred Subjects**".
- Central legislature was made bicameral by this reform.

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre - April 13, 1919

- In 1919, **Rowlatt Act**, which authorised the government to detain any person without trial was passed.
- The Act was passed during the period of Lord Chelmsford.
- The official name of the Rowlatt Act was the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (1919).
- **Sir Sydney Rowlatt** was the president of the committee to make proposals for the Act.
- **C.Sankaran Nair** was the only Indian official member who supported the bill, while all the 22 elected Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council opposed the bill.
- Gandhiji set up 'Rowlatt Committee' to protest this act.
- The protest against this '**Black Act**' was the strongest in Punjab where it led to the Massacre at 'Jalianwala Bagh' Amritsar on April 13, 1919. It was on a Baishaki day. The British Officer **General Dyer** ordered his troops to open fire at unarmed gathering, who were gathered there to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew** and **Dr. Satyapal**.
- On this occasion Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest.
- **Michael O'Dyer** Governor of the Punjab province supported the incident and on March 15, Martial law was declared.
- Gandhiji renounced the '*Kaiser-i-Hind*' medal given to him for his work during the Boer War.
- **Hunter Committee** was appointed to enquire into the Jallianwallah Massacre (1920)
- Hunter Commissions report was described by Gandhiji as a '*white wash*'.
- **Sardar Udham Singh**, who took the name Ram Muhammed Singh, **Sonak** Murdered Dyer in England as a revenge to the Massacre.
- The English House of Lords presented a jewelled sword to General in which was inscribed "*saviour of the Punjab*".

Events/Acts/Reforms	Viceroy/Governor Generals
Permanent Settlement (1793).....	Lord Cornwallis
Subsidiary Alliance (1798).....	Lord Wellesley
Abolition of Sati (1829)	Lord William Bentinck
Introduction of Civil service	Lord Cornwallis
Doctrine of Lapse	Lord Dalhousie
Railways started in India	Lord Dalhousie
Post and Telegraph	Lord Dalhousie
English Education in India ..	Lord William Bentinck
Vernacular Press Act (1878).....	Lord Lytton
Arms Act (1878)	Lord Lytton
Local Self Government (1882)	Lord Rippon
Ryotwari System	Lord Munro
Partition of Bengal (1905)	Lord Curzon
Rowlatt Act (1914)	Lord Chelmsford
Simon Commission (1928) ...	Lord William Bentinck
Sepoy Mutiny (1857)	Lord Canning
Queens Proclamation (1858)	Lord Canning
Factory Act (1881)	Lord Ripon
Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1881)	Lord Canning
Indian councils Act/Minto -Morley Reforms (1909)	Lord Minto II
Partition of Bengal revoked (1911)	Lord Hardinge II
Transfer Capital to Delhi (1911) ...	Lord Hardinge II
Dyarchy in province (1919)	Lord Chelmsford
Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919)..	Lord Chelmsford
Non co-operation	Lord Chelmsford
Poorna Swaraj resolution (Lahore 1929) .	Lord Irwin
Frist Round Table Conference (1930)	Lord Irwin
Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)	Lord Irwin
Communal Award (1932)	Lord Wellington
Poona Pact (1932)	Lord Wellington
2nd Round Table Conference(1931)	Lord Wellington
3rd Round Table Conference (1932)	Lord Wellington
Separate Electorates (1932)	Lord Wellington
Government of India Act (1935)	Lord Wellington

Provincial Autonomy (1937)	Lord Linlithgow
Cripps Mission (1942)	Lord Linthgow
Quit India Movement	Lord Linlithgow
Cabinet Mission (1946)	Lord Wavell
INA Trial (1945)	Lord Wavell
Indian Independence Act 1947)	Lord Mountbatten
Partition of India (1947)	Lord Mountbatten

Non-Co-operation Movement (1920)

- Non Co-operation Movement was started with the aim of the annulment of the Rowlatt Act, and correcting the ‘*Punjab wrong*’ changing the ‘*Khilafat wrong*’ as well as moving towards the cherished goal of ‘*swaraj*’.
- It was the first mass based political movement under Gandhiji.
- The movement was launched as per the resolution of Calcutta session and ratified in **Nagpur session** in December 1920.
- The main emphasise of the movement was on boycott of schools, colleges, law courts and advocacy of the use of Charka.
- The whole movement was called off on 11th February 1922 at Gandhi’s insistence following the news of burning alive of 22 English plicemen by the angry peasants at **ChauriChaura** (Chauri Chaura Incident) in Gorakhpur district of Up on 5th February 1922.
- The Non Cooperation movement converted the national movement into a mass movement . It strengthened Hindu-Muslim unity.

Khilafat Movement (1919)

- The main object of the Khilafat Movement was to force the British Government to change its attitude towards Turkey and restore the Turkish Sulthan (Khalifa) to his former position.
- A Khilafat committee was formed under the leadership of **Ali brothers Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal khan, and Hasrat Mohani.**

- The Khilafat Movement lost its relevance due to the reforms of Mustafa Kamal Pasha in Turkey. Pasha abolished Khilafat and made Turkey a secular state.
- On 1 June 1920 the Khilafat Committee at Allahabad unanimously accepted Gandhi's suggestion of non co-operation and asked him to lead the Movement.

Indian Working Class

- First organised strike by any section of the working class was the **Signaler's Strike** in May 1899 in the 'Great Indian Peninsular (GIP) Railway'.
- **AITUC** was formed in 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first President and Dewan Chaman Lal as its General Secretary.
- Indian National Congress at its Gaya session of 1922 welcomed the formation of AITUC.
- Government appointed the Royal Commission on Labour in 1929.

Simon Commission

- In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as Simon Commission, to go to the question of further constitution reform.
- The Congress passed a resolution to boycott the Simon Commission at its Madras session 1927.
- The day Simon landed at Mumbai ; 3 February 1928 all the major cities and towns observed a complete hartal.
- The Madras session 1927 was presided over by Dr. Ansari.
- On the arrival of the Commission in Mumbai in 1928, it met with the slogan "**Go back Simon**".
- There were Seven members in the Simon Commission. but no Indian.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** was severely wounded in a police Lathi charge and died while protesting against the Commission.
- To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh shot dead General Saunders.

Some Commissions

- Amini Commission on Land Revenue and Famine (1878)
- Fraser Commission on Agriculture (1902)
- Hunter Commission on Punjab Disturbance (1919)

Books and Authors

Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
New Lamps for Old	Aurobindo Ghosh
Bhavani Mandir	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhi
Gora	Rabindranath Tagore
Ghare Baiyare	Rabindranath Tagore
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Discovery of India	J.L. Nehru
Essays in Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade
Arctic Home of the Aryans	B.G. Tilak
Geeta Rahasya	B.G. Tilak
Poverty and Un-British Rule in India	Dada Bhai Naoroji
We	M.S. Golwalkar
Durgesh Nandini	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Bang Darshan	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
India in Transition	M.N. Roy
Economic History of British India	R.C. Dutt
The Indian Struggle	Subhash Chandra Bose
Indian Musalmans	Hunter
Gana Devta	Tarashankar Bandhopadhyaya
Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagavati Charan Vohra
Why Socialism	Jayaprakash Narayan
Gandhi Versus Lenin	S.A. Dange
Problem of the East	Lord Curzon
Neel Darpan	Deen Bandu Mithra
India Today	R.P. Dutt
India Wins Freedom	Abdul Kalam Azad
Indian Unrest	Valentine Chirol
Prachya Aur Paschatya	Swami Vivekanand
Gau Karunanidhi	Swami Dyayanda
Letters from Russia	Rabindranth Tagore
Wither India	J.L.Nehru
Soviet Asia	J.L. Nehru
Pather Debi	Avanindranath Tagore
History of Hindu Chemistry	P.C. Rai
Peasantry of Bengal	R.C. Dutt

- Rowlatt Commission on Sedition (1919)
- Butler Commission on Indian States (1927)
- Sapru Commission on Unemployment (1935)
- Whitley Commission on Labour (1939)
- Floud Commission on Tenancy in Bengal (1940)

Peasant Movements

Indigo Revolt - 1860

- The revolt was directed against the British Planters who behaved like Feudal Lords in their estates.
- The revolt began after Hemachandrakar deputy Magistrate, published on 17 August, 1859 a proclamation to policemen that they should interfere with the rights of the peasants to sow whatever they preferred.
- It began at Govindpur village in Nadia and was led by **Digambar Bishwas** and **Bishnu Bishwas**.
- **Din Bandu Mitra's** novel **Neel Darpan** portrayed this struggle.
- An Indigo Commission was also appointed in 1860.

Pabna Revolt (Bengal)

- In May 1874 an Agrarian League was formed in Pabna. Main leader was **Ishan Chandra Roy**. The revolt was against increased rent.

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- The peasants in this region were forced to cultivate indigo at the prices decided by the British. This system was known as Tinkathia system.
- Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was the Champaran in 1917.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- Chiefly directed against the government.
- It was started by **Madan Mohan Malavya** later taken up by Gandhiji in 1918.

Swaraj Party (1923)

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from Congress on 31 December 1922 and founded the Swaraj Party on 1st January 1923.

- Its early name was Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party.
- **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru** were the first president and Secretary respectively of the Swaraj Party.
- C.R. Das gave the slogan '**Enter the Council**'
- Swaraj Party was formed at Allahabad.
- The 1924 when Gandhi came out of Jail he supported the programme of Swaraj Party.

Trade Union Movement in India

- First Textile Mill : Bombay (1853)
- First Jute Mill at Rishra in Bengal (1855)
- First Factory Act was passed in 1881.
- The Second Factory Act was passed in 1891.
- First Industrial Commission was appointed in 1875.
- The first real labour union was formed in October 1901 in Calcutta called the Printers Union.
- **The Madras Labour Union** was the first organisation with regular membership and was started by G. Ramanujalu Naidu, G. Challapathi and was presided over by B.P. Wadia in 1918.
- **The All India Trade Union Congress** was founded in 1920. The Indian National Congress President of the year was elected as its President.
- **The Trade Union Act** of 1926 organised trade unions as legal Associations.
- The Jamshedpur Labour Association was founded by S.N. Halder and Byomkesh Chakravarty in 1920.
- In 1929, **All India Trade Union Federation** was formed under the leadership of NM Joshi.
- **The Congress Socialist Party** was founded in 1934.
- Kanpur Labour Enquiry Committee was founded under the chairmanship of Rajendra Prasad.
- In 1944 national leaders led by Sardar Patel organised the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Civil Disobedience movement -1930

- In 1930, Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- In 1929 INC adopted '**Poorna Swaraj**' (complete independence) as its goal at the Lahore session of the congress under the Presidentship of Nehru. It also decided for launching a Civil Disobedience Campaign.
- At midnight on 31 December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the newly adopted Tricolour Flag of freedom on the bank of river Ravi.
- 26 January 1930 was fixed as the first independent day.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji with his famous **Dandi March**
- He started his **Salt Satyagraha** or the Dandi March on the morning of 12 March 1930 with a band of 78 volunteers. It was 385km (240 miles) Journey from Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad to Dandi on the West Coast. On April 5, at 6 in the morning Gandhiji and his volunteers picked up Salt lying on the sea-shore. (Sarojini Naidu, at this hailed Gandhiji as "*Lawbreaker*")
- In Tamil Nadu **C. Rajagopalachari** led a Salt March from Trichirapalli to Vedaranyam on the Tanjore Coast. He was arrested on 30 April, 1930.
- In Malabar **K. Kelappan**, the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha, walked from Calicut to Payyannur to break the Salt law.
- Gandhiji was arrested on May 5, 1930. After his arrest his place was taken by Abbas Tyabji and after the arrest of Abbas leadership passed on to Sarojini Naidu.
- **Lord Irwin**, the then Viceroy called the decision of Gandhi as a '**Kindergarten stage**' of revolution.
- Irwin called Gandhi's breaking of salt law as a '**Storm in a tea cup**'
- '*Salt suddenly became a mysterious word, a word of power*' These words were spoken by Nehru on the occasion of Salt Satyagraha.
- On 18, April 1930 **Chittagong Armoury** was raided by Surya sen.
- On 23 April 1930, **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's**

Khudai Khidmatgar activated the NWFP leading to rioting where the Hindu Gahrwal Rifles refused to fire on Muslim rioters.

- **Darshana Salt Works (21 may) Satyagraha** led by Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Manilal Gandhi.

Governors Generals of India

1772-1785	Warren Hastings
1786 - 1793	Lord Cornwallis
1793 - 1798	Sir Joh Shore
1798 - 1805	Lord Wellesley
1807- 1813	Lord Minto
1813-1823	Lord Hastings
1823 - 1828	Lord Amherst
1828 - 1835	Lord William Bentinck
1835 - 1842	Baron Ellenborough
1842 - 1844	William Wilberfore Bird
1844 - 1848	Lord Hardinge
1848 - 1856	Lord Dalhousie
1856 - 1858	Lord Canning

Viceroy of British India

1858 - 1862	Lord Canning
1862 - 1863	8th Earl Elgin I.
1863	Sir Robert Napier
1863 - 1864	Sir William T. Denison
1864 - 1869	Earl of Mayo
1872 -	Sir John Strachey
1872 - 1876	Baron North Brook
1876 - 1880	Lord Lytton
1880-1884	Lord Ripon
1884-1888	Lord Dufferin
1888-1894	Lord Lansdowne
1894-1899	Lord Elgin II
1899 - 1905	Lord Curzon
1905 - 1910	Lord Minto II
1910 - 1916	Lord Hardinge II
1916 - 1921	Lord Chelmsford
1921 - 1926	Lord Reading
1926-1931	Lord Irwin
1931 - 1936	Lord Wellington
1936-1942	Lord Linlithgow
1942-1947	Lord Wavell
1947 (March 13 - August 14)
..... Lord Louis Mounbatten

Governors - Generals of Indian Union

1947 (August 15)
1948 (June 20)	Lord Louis Mountbatten
1950 Jan. 25	C. Rajagopalachari

- One notable feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhiji was wide participation of women.

Round Table Conferences

- The British government organised the First **Round Table Conference** at London to discuss the Simon Commission Report.
- The first Round Table Conference was from 12 Nov. 1930 to 19 January 1931.
- British Prime Minister **Ramsay Mac Donald** presided over the First Round Table Conference.
- The first Round Table Conference was attended by Tej Bahadur Supru B.R. Ambedkar, Muhammed Shafi, M.A. Jinnah etc. Gandhiji did not participate in it.
- As a result of the **Gandhi Irwin pact** (1931) Congress decided to stop the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931.
- **The Second Round Table Conference** started in London on 7 September 1931. It was attended by 107 Indians including Gandhiji.
- The Second Round Table Conference was a failure. So the Civil Disobedience movement was re-started on 3rd January 1932.
- Sarojini Naidu participated in the Second Round Table Conference.
- **The Communal Award** was announced on August 16, 1932 by British Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald.
- By the Communal Award minority communities were given Separate Communal Electorates.
- The Communal Award was opposed by Gandhiji and he decided to go on fast unto death.
- The Third and the last Round Table Conference was held between Nov. 17 and December 24, 1932.
- **The Third Round Table Conference** agreed upon certain broad principles for the future constitutional set up: Which were published later as '*white paper*' (March 1933)
- The Poona Pact was signed on 25 September 1932 at Bombay. By this the separate electorate for de-

pressed classes was abolished.

- Harijan upliftment now became Gandhiji's main concern. He started an **All India Anti-Untouchability League** in September 1932 and the weekly Harijan in January 1933. The January 8, 1933 was observed as "*Temple Entry Day*".
- Only Indian to participate all the three Round Table conference was **B.R. Ambedkar**.

Socialists

- It was above all Jawaharlal Nehru who imported a socialist vision to the national movement.
- At the Lahore session in 1929 Nehru introduced this idea.
- **The Congress Socialist Party** was founded in October 1934 at Bombay under the leadership of **Jaya Prakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani**
- The CSP supported the Quit India Movement.
- Socialist ideas led to the emergence of **Communist Party of India (CPI)** and the Congress Socialist party.
- Towards the end of 1920 **M.N. Roy** and other Indian emigres at Tashkent formed a communist party of India. In India on 1st September, 1924 **Satyabhakta** in a press note announced the for-

Famous Conspiracy Cases

Case	Date	Accused
Nasik Conspiracy	1909-10	Vinayak Savarkar
Alipore	1908	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hawrah case	1910	Jatin Mukharjee
Dacca Case	1910	Pulin Das
Delhi case	1915	Amirchand, Awad Bihari and Bal Mukund
Lahore case	1929 - 30	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
Banaras case	1915 - 16	Sachindranath Sanyal
Kakori case	1925	Rama Prasad Bismil and Ashfaq

mation of the Communist Party of India with himself as the Secretary.

- In December 1928 the All India Worker and Peasants Party came into existence.
- The government declared CPI illegal in 1934.

Revolutionary Terrorism

- Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee and Sachindranath Sanyal founded the **Hindustan Republican Associations** (HRA) in 1924, whose object was to establish a Federal Republic.
- On 9 August 1925 ten revolutionaries robbed the 8-Downtrain at Kakori, near Lucknow. This is known as **Kakori Conspiracy**.
- HRA became **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928**.
- **Bhagat Singh** and B.K. Dutt threw bomb on the Central Legislative Assembly against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill.
- **Chittagong Armoury Raid** was planned by Suryasen and his associates on 18 April 1930.
- In March 1929, a group of 31 labour leaders were tried in **Meerat Conspiracy Case**.
- **Provisional Government of Free India** was set up at Kabul in 1915 by Mahendrapratap and Barkatulla.
- Death of Jitin Das, a revolutionary in jail on the 64th day of a hunger strike was in 1929.
- Execution of Bhagatsingh Sukh Dev and RajGuru by the British was on March 23, 1931.
- Death of Chandrasekhar Azad in 1931 in an encounter with police at Allahabad.

Government of India Act (1935)

- The government of India Act 1935 proposed a government based on Federal System.
- It ensured complete autonomy
- First general election as per the Act of 1935 was held in 1937, Congress got the majority.
- But all the Congress Ministers resigned in 1939 as a protest against Britains decision to drag In-

dia into the Second World War.

August offer (1940)

- The famous proclamation made by **Lord Linlithgow** on 8 August 1940 is known a August Offer.
- This ensured to give dominion status and freedom to frame constitution based on representative nature.

Cripps Mission 1942

- The mission under **Stafford Cripps** (the Lord Privy Seal and a member of the British War Cabinet) arrived in India on March 22, 1942 to find out a political formula for transfer of power to Indians.
- The main proposals of the mission was to grant Dominion status to India at the end of the Second World War and setting up of an interim government to administer the country in all matters except defence.
- The Congress and the League rejected the offer Gandhiji called the cripps offer “**a Post Dated Cheque on a Crashing Bank**”.

Quit India Movement (1942)

- The failure of the Cripps Mission was the major reason for the beginning of Quit India Movement.
- The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on August 8, 1942 passed the famous Quit India resolution.
- The Movement began on 9 August 1942.
- On the occasion of the Quit India Movement Gandhiji gave his famous call of ‘**Do or Die**’.
- The term Quit India was coined by an American Journalist while interviewing Gandhiji.
- “*Quit India*”, “*Bharat Chodo*” ‘*Do or Die*’ these were the powerful slogans of Quit India movement.
- Muslim League new slogan during the Movement was “Divide and Quit”.
- C. Rajagopalachari evolved, in 1944, a formula called the **CR Formula** to end the struggle between the Congress and Muslim League.

- Lord Wavell, the then Governor General offered the famous **Wavellplan** in 1945 at Shimla.

Royal Indian Navy Mutiny (1946)

- On 18th February 1946 1,100 naval ratings of the Signal School of HMIS Talwar (ship) in Bombay went on strike against racial discrimination regarding pay and food.
- BC Dutt was arrested for writing 'Quit India' on HMIS Talwar.
- Both Congress and Muslim league did not help the mutineers.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- The British Government headed by Attlee of the Labour Party, appointed a Cabinet Mission consisting of **Pethic Lawrence, Stafford Cripps** and **A.V. Alexander**.
- Cabinet Mission proposed a federal government for the whole of India.
- Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held under the Cabinet Mission Plan, in 1946.
- Cabinet Mission arrived in India in 1946 March 23.
- The Mission was headed by Lord Pethwick Lawrence.
- It provided an interim government during the time of Lord Wavell
- It also provided for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution
- On 2 September 1946 an **Interim Government** headed by Nehru came to power.
- It was a 12 member Ministry. Three members were Muslims.
- Liaqat Ali Khan was the Finance Minister in the Interim Government.
- The Muslim League proclaimed '**Direct Action Day**' on 16 August 1946 with battle cry of Pakistan', '*Larke Langa Pakistan*'.
- The Muslim League proclaimed September 2, 1946 as a '**Day of Mourning**'.

- Communal riots broke out in Naokhali from November 7, 1946 to March 2, 1947 Gandhiji toured in these 49 villages.
- December 3 - 6, 1946 The British Prime Minister **Clement Atlee** summoned Jawaharlal Nehru, Baldev Singh, Muhammed Ali Jinnah and Liaqat Ali Khan for an extraordinary conference at 10 Dawning Street London.
- **Constituent Assembly:** The constituent Assembly started its session on December 9, 1946 in the Library of the Council Chamber without the participation of the League.
- Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Mountbatten Plan (1947)

- Mountbatten arrived in India on March 22, 1947.
- Mountbatten became the last Viceroy of India, the last Governor General of India and first governor general of free India.
- Mountbatten proposed a plan to divide India.
- Clement Atlee announced the plan in the House of Commons on 2 June 1947, hence it came to be known as 3rd June Plan.
- Work of the demarcation of the boundaries was done by **Radcliff**. Hence the line is known as Radcliff line.
- **The 3rd June Plan** was given effect by the **Indian Independence Act 1947**.
- The dominion of Pakistan was inaugurated in Karachi on 14th August 1947. India became free on 15th 1947.

Integration of States

- The integration of Princely States was done by **Sardar Patel** with the assistance of **V.P. Menon**.
- By August 1947, all the 554 States, with the exception only of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh acceded to the union.
- On 26th October the Maharaja of Kashmir, Harisingh signed the "*Instrument of Accession*" and Sheik Abdulla is known as '**Lion of Kashmir**'.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad signed the agreement

to join the Indian Union through police action in 1948.

Indian National Army (INA)

- The idea of Indian National Army was first conceived by **Mohan Singh** at Malaya, an officer in British Indian Army.
- The first division of INA was formed in September 1942 with Japanese help.
- Subash Chandra Bose began to associate with INA by July 1943. The command was handed over by Rash Bihari Bose
- To the Indians Subash Chandra Bose said '*you give me blood I will give you freedom*'. .
- Subash Chandra Bose set up two INA headquarters at Rangoon and Singapore.
- The women's regiment called the '**Rani Jhansi**' regiment was under **Captain Lekshmi Segal**.
- He was the first to address Gandhiji as the '*Father of the nation*' in his appeal on the '**Azad Hind Radio**' Singapore.
- In May 1944 INA captured Mowdok and hoisted the tri-colour flag on Indian soil.
- The Japanese government handed over the Andaman and Nicobar island to him which were renamed '**Shaheed and Swaraj**' islands respectively.
- The INA troops surrendered before the British army in 1945.
- The British Government of India charged INA soldiers of waging war against the king. The trials were held in the Red Fort in Delhi.
- The first three accused were capt. P.K. Sehgal, Capt. Shah Nawaz and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.
- Subash Chandra Bose was born at Cuttack in Orissa.
- He appeared for the Indian Civil Service in 1920 and passed with merit, but resigned before completing his probation in April 1921, he joined the Congress and plunged into the national movement.
- He was unanimously elected President at the **Haripura Congress session** in 1938 and was re-elected for the second term at the **Tripuri session** in 1939, defeating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya,

who was supported by Gandhiji.

- He resigned the Presidentship of INC in April 1939 and founded **All India Forward Block** and the **Kisan Sabha**.
- But in January 1941, he escaped out of India and reached Berlin (Germany) from where he arrived in Singapore in 1943.
- Bose was popularly known as the '**Netaji**'
- He was reportedly killed in an air crash over Taipei, Taiwan on August 18, 1945.
- **A.N. Mukherjee Commission** enquired about the mysterious disappearance of Subash Chandra Bose.

The Viceroy of India

Lord Canning (1856 - 62)

- Revolt of 1857.
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation and passing of the Indian Act of 1858.
- Withdrawal of the '**Doctrine of Lapse**' in 1859, which was passed by Lord Dalhousie.
- Foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857.
- **Indigo Revolt** in Bengal in 1859-60.
- **White Mutiny** by the European troops of East India Company in 1859.
- Bahadurshah II was sent to Rangoon
- Enactment of Indian Penalcode.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Enactment of **Indian Code of Criminal Procedure**.

Lord Elgin (1862 - 63)

- Suppressed the Wahabi Movement

Sir John Lawrence (1864 - 69)

- Famine commission was constituted.
- Followed a policy of rigid non-interference in Afghanistan called policy of masterly inactivity.
- Set up highcourts in Calcutta Bombay and Madras (1865).

Lord Mayo (1869-72)

- Wahabi and Kuka movements were active.
- Mayo was murdered

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- Passing of the Royal Titles Act of 1876 and the assumption of the title empress of India (Qaiser-i-hind) by Queen Victoria.
- Holding of Delhi Durbar in 1877.
- Passing of the **Vernacular Press Act of 1878**.
- Passing of the **Arms Act of 1878**.
- Lowering of maximum age from 21 years to 19 years for the Civil Services Examination, an attempt to prevent Indians from entering Civil Services.
- Appointment of first Famine Commission under Sir Richard Strachy.
- Started Statutory Civil Service.
- Second Anglo Afghan war in 1878.

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- Passing of the first Factory Act in 1881 for the welfare of child labour.
- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act in 1882.
- Foundation of the **Local Self Government (1882)**
- Holding of the first decennial and regular census in 1881 which put the total population at 254 million.
- Appointment of an Education Commission under Sir William Hunter in 1882.
- **The Ilbert bill controversy**.
- Famine code of 1883.

Lord Dufferin (1884 - 88)

- Foundation of Indian National Congress
- Third Anglo Burmese war
- Commented on the Congress being a *microscopic minority*.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

- Creation of a new province called the North West Frontier Province.
- Appointment of **Universities Commission** in 1902 under Sir Thoma Releigh and passing of Indian Universities Act 1904.
- **Partition of Bengal**

Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)

- Coronation durbar in 1911 at Delhi in honour of George V
- A separate state of Bihar and Orissa was created in 1911.
- India's capital was decided to shift to Delhi in 1911 and shifted in 1912.
- **Kamagata Maru incident**.
- 1916, Saddler committee on Univerisities appointed.
- Tilak founded Home Rule League.

Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 21)

- Foundation of women's university at Poona.
- **Hunter Commission** on Jalianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Chamber of Princes established in 1921.
- **Home Rule League** founded by Annie Besant.
- Third Afghan war started.
- Aligarh Muslim University was founded in 1920.

Lord Reading (1921-26)

- Foundation of **Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh** by K.B. Hedgewar at Nagpur in 1925.
- Beginning of Indianisation of the officers cadre of the Indian Army.
- **Railway Budget** was separated from General Budget in 1921.
- Hilton Young Committee on currency was appointed in 1926.
- **Viswa Bharati University** started by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

- Train Robbery at Kakori.

Lord Irwin (1926-31)

- Popularly known as **Christian Viceroy**.
- **Simon Commission** arrives in Bombay.
- **Meerut conspiracy case**.
- Gandhi started his **Dandi March**.
- Chitagong Armoury Raid.
- First Round Table Conference.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact.

Lord Willington (1931-36)

- **Communal Award** in 1932 by Ramsay Mac Donald.
- Third Round Table Conference in 1932.
- White Paper on Political reforms in India was published in 1933.
- Burma was separated from British Empire in 1935.

Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)

- August Offer by the Viceroy in which he declared dominion status as the ultimate goal of British policy in India.
- In 1940 individual **Civil Disobedience Movement** was started.
- 1942 **Cripps Mission** came.
- Congress starts **Quit India Movement**.

Lord Wavell (1943-47)

- Wavell Plan, Shimla conference Congress represented by Maulana Azad
- **RIN Mutiny** (1946)
- Interim Government was formed (September 2, 1946)
- Prime Minister of Britain Clement Atlee announced to give independence to India by June 1948.
- **Cabinet Mission** 1946.
- 16th August 1946, Muslim League begins '*Direct Action day*'.

Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)

- His plan to make India free on August 15 1947 is also known as **June 3rd Plan**.
- First Governor General of free India

Rajagopalachari (1948-50)

- First Indian Governor General.

Father of Our Nation

- **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**, called Mahatma, is the father of our nation.
- He was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat as the son of Diwan Karamchand and his fourth wife '**Putilibai**'.
- In 1883, at the age of 14, he married **Kasthurba** Later he went to England to study law.
- In 1893 he went to South Africa to practice law.
- After his studies in England Gandhiji began his practice as a lawyer in Bombay and Rajcot.
- He was subjected to racial discrimination and organised **Natal Indian Congress** in 1894. There he started a weekly, **Indian opinion** 1904.
- Gandhiji experimented the weapon **Satyagraha** for the first time in South Africa in September 1906 to protest against the Asiatic Ordinance issued against the Indians in Transval
- Gandhiji's first imprisonment was in 1908 at Johannesburg in South Africa.
- In 1899 during the Boer war Gandhiji organised Indian Ambulance Corps for the British.
- Gandhiji was humiliated and ousted from **Peter Marits Burg Railway Station** in South Africa.
- Gandhiji became a Brahmachari in 1906.
- Gandhiji started **Tolstoy Farm South Africa** in 1910.
- Gandhiji started the **Foenix Settlement** in Durban.
- **Gandhian Era** in Indian politics is from 1915 -1948.
- He returned to India on 9th January 1915, leaving South Africa for ever. January 9 is observed as '**Pravasi Bharatiya Divas**' to commemorate this.

- Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was for the right of Indigo workers in Champaran in 1917.
- Gandhiji's first fast was in 1918 in connection with the strike of mill workers in Ahmedabad.
- He started the **Satyagrahasrama** on the banks of Sabarmati river in Ahmedabad in 1917.
- In 1918 he started two weeklies - Young India in English and Navjeevan in Gujarati.
- Gandhiji abandoned his title Kaiser -i-Hind in protest against Jallianwalabagh Massacre (1919)
- Gandhiji's first National Movement was organised against the Rowlat Act in 1919.
- Gandhiji launched the Non-Co-operation Movement on August 1, 1920 which caused the violent incident at Chauri Chaura in UP. This incident initiated Gandhiji to suspend the movement in 1922.
- Gandhiji renounced worldly pleasures and became a symbol of halfnaked villager in 1920.
- The only Congress session presided over by Gandhiji was the one which held at **Belgaum** in 1924.
- Gandhiji started his historic Dandi March on 12 March 1930 related to the **Salt Satyagraha**.
- Gandhiji participated in the **Second Round Table Conference** in London in 1931 August.
- With the aim of eradicating untouchability Gandhiji founded the **All India Harijan Samaj** in 1932.
- Gandhiji started his journey for Harijan upliftment from the Wardha Ashram in Maharashtra.
- Gandhiji called low class people as '*Harijan*' which means '*sons of God*'.
- He started the weekly **Harijan** in 1933.
- **Gandhi-Irwin pact** was signed on 5 march 1931.
- Gandhiji was associated with the Vaikom and **Guruvayur Sathyagraha** in Kerala.
- Gandhiji called the Temple Entry Proclamation a *wonder of the Modern Age*.
- Pattabhi Sitaramayya Gandhiji's candidate for the Presidentship of INC was defeated by Subash Chandra Bose.
- Gandhiji called Subhah Chandra Bose the '**Palriots**', **Patriot**
- Winston Churchill called Gandhiji a "**Half naked Seditious Fakir**."
- The name '*Gurudev*' was given to Tagore by Gandhiji
- Tagore called Gandhiji 'Mahatma'.
- '**Wardha** scheme of education was the basic education policy formulated by Gandhiji.
- In 1940 Gandhiji started Individual Satyagraha and selected Vinoba Bhavne and Nehru for that.
- In 1942 August 9 Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement and gave the call '**Do or Die**'.
- Gandhiji called the Cripps Mission (1942) "a post-dated cheque on a drowning bank".
- Gandhiji was assassinated by **Nadhuram Vinayak Godse** on 30 January 1948 at the Birla house in Delhi. He died at 5 : 17 pm.
- 'He Ram, He Ram' was his last words.
- Godse used an Italian Beritta Pistol to shoot at Gandhiji.
- **Gandhiyum Godseyum** is a book written by N.K. Krishnavarier.
- '**Mem Nadhuram Godse Bolthai**' is a play written by Pradeep Dalvi to humiliate Gandhi.
- After the assassination, The R.S.S was banned in 1948 February 4.
- Narayan Dathathrya Apte was hanged to death along with Godse on the Gandhi Assassination case.
- French Novelist who wrote the biography of Gandhiji was Romain Rolland.
- Medalim Slaiduin a British woman became a follower of Gandhi and came to be known as Meera Ben.
- The original autobiography of Gandhiji written in Gujarathi language was '**Sathya na Karogo**'.
- Liberty or Death written by Patrick French deals with antogonism in Gandhis life.
- Gandhiji called his hanging clock *my little dictator*.

- ‘**Ente Gurunathan**’ poem written by Vallathol Narayana Menon speaks about Gandhiji.
- ‘*That’s my mother*’ Gandhiji said these words about Bhagavatgita.
- Gandhiji’s political guru was Gopalakrishna Gokhale.
- **Gandhi’s prisoner** is a book written by Uma Dupfeli Mistri, daughter of Gandhis son, Manilal.
- Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas and Devdas were Gandhiji’s four sons.
- ‘**I follow Mahatma**’ is a book written by K.M.Munshi.
- ‘**Unto This Last**’ of John Ruskin greatly influenced Gandhiji
- R.K. Narayan wrote ‘**Waiting for the Mahatma**’.
- ‘**A week with Gandhi**, ‘**Gandhi and Stalin and Life of Mahatma Gandhi** are the books written by Fischer.
- Gandhiji grandson Thushar Gandhi led the second Dandi March from Marh 12 - April 17, 2005 on the 75th anniversary of Dandi March.
- Gandhiji’s autobiography “**My Experiments with Truth**’ was written in 1922 while he was in Jail. It describes his life from 1869 to 1921.
- It was translated into English by **Mahadev Desai**.
- **Leon Tolstoy** is considered as the spiritual guru of Gandhiji.
- One of the great dreams of Gandhiji was the establishment of Grama Swaraj. He said “*India lives in villages*”. He started **Sewagram Ashram** on 30 April 1936.
- Gandhiji said ‘**Non violence is not one form it is the only form of direct action**’.
- Gandhiji once sarcastically (humorously) called jail “**His Majesty’s Hotel**”.
- “*Generations to come it may scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth*”, **Einstein** said about Gandhiji.
- “Truth and Non-violence are my Gods” Gandhiji
- *Untouchability is a crime against God and Man-kind* Gandhiji.

- “Swaraj for me means freedom for the meanest of our countrymen” - Gandhiji
- “*The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere*” Nehru on the death of Gandhiji.
- “*Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute*” Gandhiji
- “*Indian culture is neither Hindu, Islam, nor any other wholly. It is a fusion of all*” - Gandhiji
- “*Non Co-operation with evil is as much a duty as co-operation with good*” - Gandhiji
- “*My only hope lies in prayer and answer to prayer*” - Gandhiji

Rabindranath Tagore

- Rabindranath Tagore was born at Calcutta in West Bengal as the son of **Maharshi Devendranath Tagore** and **Sarda Devi**. One of Rabindranath’s brothers, **Satyendranth Tagore** was the first Indian to get selected for the ICS in 1864.
- In 1901 Tagore established a school at **Shanti Niketan** which finally developed into the world famous **University of ViswaBharati** in 1921.
- In 1913, Tagore’s **Gitanjali** was selected for the Nobel prize for Literature.
- In 1912 Tagore Published **Jana Gana Mana** (Now India’s National Anthem)
- The National anthem is composed in the Raga, ‘**Sankarabharanam**’
- The English translation of the national anthem is “**The morning song of India**”.
- National anthem was first sung at the Calcutta session of INC (1911)
- India accepted it as our national anthem on 24 January 1950.
- ‘**Bharat Vidhata**’ was the first name of National anthem.
- National anthem was first published in the book ‘**Tatvabodhini**’.
- Tagore also wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh ‘**Amar Sonar Bengla**’.

- In 1915, Tagore was awarded Knighthood by the British Monarch George V, but he surrendered it in 1919 as a protest against the Jalianwallabagh Massacre.
- Gandhiji called Tagore ‘**Gurudev**’.
- For Tagore, the great objective of education was ‘*to know man and to make oneself known to man*’.
- ‘**Jeevan Smriti**’ is the autobiography of Tagore.
- ‘**Gora**’, ‘**Raja and Rani**’ ‘**Rajarishi**’, ‘**Kabooliwala**’ etc are the famous novels of Tagore.
- ‘**Purabhi**’, ‘**The cycle of the spring**’ ‘**The evening song**’ ‘**The morning song**’ etc are the other famous works of Tagore.

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

- Jawaharlal Nehru was the son of **Motilal Nehru** and **Swarupa Rani**.
- ‘Jawahar’ means Jewel.
- He was born in 1886 November 14.
- **Vijayalekshmi Pandit** and **Krishna Harthising** were the sisters of Nehru.
- Nehru became a member of Theosophical Society at the age of 13.
- He went to London in 1905 and joined the Haro Public School, Then Trinity College in Cambridge and finally at the Inner Temple.
- He returned India in 1912 and started practice at the Alahabad High Court.
- Nehru attended the Bankipore Congress Session in 1912.
- He met Gandhi in 1916 at the Lucknow session.
- Nehru became the General Secretary of INC in 1923.
- Nehru became the president of INC for the first time 1929. **Poorna Swaraj Resolution** was passed at this session (Lahore).
- Nehru became the President of INC for the largest number of times Lahore (1929), Lucknow (1935), Faizpur (1936), New Delhi (1951), Hyderabad (1953) and Kalyan (1954).
- Nehru started a newspaper called ‘**National Herald**’.
- Nehru headed the interim ministry formed in 1946 September.
- He became the first Prime Minister of India after independence in 1947.
- Nehru has the largest term as India’s Prime Minister.
- Important works of Nehru are ‘**Glimpses of World History**’, ‘**The Unity of India**’, ‘**The Discovery of India**’ ‘**Bunch of Old letters**’.
- “**An Autobiography**” is the autobiography of Nehru.
- “..... At the stroke of the mid night hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom..... these are the words of Nehru.
- Nehru’s main contribution to the evolution of Indias foreign policy was the acceptance of non-alignment.
- **Non-alignment** meant taking independent decisions on international issues with a sense of neutrality.
- Nehru visited China in 1954, both the countries signed the **Panch Sheel**.
- ‘I want the cultures of all lands to be brought to my house as freely as possible’ He said
- The expression “**Tryst with destiny**” was first used by Jawaharlal Nehru on the Occasion of India attaining freedom.
- There will be no freedom in this country or in the world so long as a single human being is unfree. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- It is not so much the existence of a nation that counts but what the nation that counts but what the nation does during various periods of existence Nehru.
- Nehru was awarded the **Bharat Ratna** in 1955.
- Nehru got placed in Indial Postal Stamp in 1964.
- India government began to distribute International Award for International understanding in 1965 UThant got it for the first time.
- First woman to get the award was **Mother Theresa** (1969)
- Nehru died on 27 may 1964 at the age of 75.

Famous Statements

- **Lord Dufferin** : *Congres was a microscopic minority.*
- **Lord Curzon** : Congress was ‘*tottering to its fall*’ and one of his greatest ambition in India was “*to assist it (congress) a peaceful demise*”.
- **Charles Napier**: ‘*We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful humane piece of rascality it will be*’.
- **Thomas Roe** : “*I know these people are best treated with the sword in one hand and the caducean in the other.*”
- **Nabin Chandra Sen** : “*The battle of Plassey was followed by a night of eternal gloom for India*”.
- **John Sullivan** : ‘*Our system acts very much like a sponge drawing up all the good things from the banks of the Ganges and Squeezing them down on the banks Thames*’
- **Tipu Sultan** - ‘*Better to die like a Soldier, than to live a miserable dependent on the infidels in the list of their pensioned Rajas and nobles.*’
- **Peter the Great** of Russia “*Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the world*”.
- **Cornwallis** “*Every native of Hindustan is corrupt*”.
- **William Bentinck** : “*The misery hardly find a parallel in history of commerce, the bones of the cotton weavers were bleaching the plains of India*”.
- **Rani of Jhansi** - “*With our own hands we shall not let our Azadshahi burry*”.
- **J.L. Nehru** : “*British power became the guardian and upholder of many and evil custom and practice which it other wise condemned.*”
- **Cornwallis** : “*One third of Bengal has been transformed into a jungle inhabited only by wild beats*”
- **A.O. Hume** - “*A safety valve for the escape of great and growing forces generate by our action was urgently needed*”.
- **Dada Bhai Naroji** : Regarding law and orders “*pray strike on the back but dont strike on the belly*”.
- **Dufferin** : Branded the national leaders as “*Disloyal Babus*’ “*Seditious Brahmins*’ and “*Violent Villains*’.

- **Swami Vivekananda** “*For our own motherland a junction of the two great system Hinduism and Islam is the only hope.*”
- **Swami Vivekananda** “*We are just don’t touchists Our religion is our kitchen our god is the cooking and our religion is don’t touch me, I am holy. If this goes on for a century, everyone of us will be in a lunatic asylum.*”
- **Aurobindo Ghosh** : - “*Political freedom is the life breath of a nation*”.
- **Tilak** : “*Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it.*”
- **Gandhiji** on the eve of Dandi March “*Sedition has become my religion*”.
- **Ram Krishna Paramahamsa** “*God is of no use to the hungry belly*’
- **Swami Vivekananda** “*Christianity wins its prosperity by cutting the throats of its fellowmen.*”

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

India - Pak Wars

- The major cause of the India - Pak wars was the Kashmir problem.
- On September 1, 1965 Pakistan started attack on the border and invaded Chhamb and Dewa regions.
- On September 11, UN Secretary General U-Thant reached to talk on cease fire.
- After the battle, **Tashkent agreement** was signed under the mediation of Russia.
- Indian Prime Minister **Lal Bahadur Sastri** and Pakistan President Ayub Khan signed the agreement.
- On December 2 **The Border Security Force** was formed.
- Lal Bahadur Sastri died at Tashkent on 11 January 1966.
- The deplomacy of Sastri was the major source behind India’s victory in the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- The Second Indo-Pak war was in 1971. After the war Bangladesh became an independent country.

- The agreement signed after the 1971 war was the **Simla Agreement**.
- Simla Agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan Prime Minister Sulfiker Ali Bhuto in 1972.
- **The Kargil war in 1999** was against the terrorist usurpation into Kashmir from Pakistan.
- Kargil military operation of India was known as '*Operation Vijay*'.
- Former Prime Minister **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** conducted the famous Lahore Bus Journey in 1999 February.
- The Kargil war officially ended on 26 July 1999.
- Boundary line between India and Pakistan is **Radcliff line**.
- **The Lahore declaration** was signed between A.B. Vajpayee and Nawaz Sherif.
- Military operation conducted by India on Pakistan 1948 was known as **Operation Sojila**.
- The operation in which Indian army captured Siachin was known as **Operation Meghdoot**.
- India and Pakistan signed the Indus River Water **Agreement in 1960**.

Indo-China War

- Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chau Enlai established bilateral friendly relation signing the **Panchsheel** in 1954.
- But giving asylum to the Dalai Lama of Tibet (1954) provoked China.
- China attacked India by crossing the **Mac Mohan line** on September 8, 1962.
- On October 19 Chinese made a massive attack.
- On October 26 Government declared **Emergency and Defence of India Ordinance**.
- Keeping view of the Chinese aggression the **Gold Bond Scheme** was declared.
- In November 1962 the **National Defence Council was set up**.
- On Nov. 10, the Chinese declared a Unilateral withdrawal.
- In 2005 China removed Sikkim from Chinese map and accepted it **Indias part**.
- In 2006, Two countries agreed to open the **Nathula pass** (Sikkim) after a lapse of four decades.

Liberation of Pondicherry and Goa

- Goa was in the hands of Portuguese from 1510 AD onwards.
- The Liberation Army captured Dadra, Nagarhaveli on 22 July 1954.
- Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from the Portuguese in 1964.
- Pondicherry was under the French
- Since 1946 there were freedom struggle in Pondicherry.
- The legal hand over of Pondicherry was in 1962.
- Malayalam speaking Mahi, Telegu speaking yanam and Tamil speaking Karakkal are the parts of Pondicherry.
- Pondicherry's new name is Puthussery.

Nuclear Experiments in India

- Nuclear researches in India were lead by **Homi J. Bhaba**.
- Council for Scientific Industrial Research Institute was formed in 1942.
- Indias first Nuclear Experiment was on 18th May 1974.
- First Nuclear Experiment of India was code named as "**Buddha Smiles**". It was during the period of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.
- It was conducted at the Pokhran Desert in Rajasthan.
- Uranium was used in the process.
- It was lead by **Dr. H.N. Setna** and **Dr. Raja Ramanna**.
- Second Nuclear experiment was in 1998.
- It was code named a '**Operation Shakti**' or '**Buddha Smiles again**'.
- Pokhran is in the Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.
- Second experiment was conducted during the term of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Ante Sikh Riots

- In 1984, General K. Sundarji, Commander-in-chief with the army besieged the Golden Temple in **Operation Blue Star** on June 5. 90 soldiers and 712 Sikh extremists including Bhindranwale.

- The operation was done by 15th Cavalry Regiment of Indian Army.
- As a sequel to the Operation Blue Star. Indira Gandhi was gunned down and killed by her own security guards, Sub Inspector Beant Singh and Constable Satwant Singh on October 31, morning.
- In the Ante Sikh riots more than 3000 sikhs died.
- Congress president Sonia Gandhi officially apologised the Community in 1998.
- **Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission** appointed in 1985 submitted the report in 1986.
- **Kapur Mithal Committee (1987) Jane Banerjee Committee Potti Rosha Committee (1990) Jane Agarwal Committee (1990) Dhillan Committee (1985), Narula Committee (1993), Nanavati Commission (2004)** etc enquired about the incident.

Demolition of Babri Masjid

- On 6th December 1992, the B.J.P. and VHP organised a huge rally of over 20,000 volunteers at the site of Babri Masjid. The BJP Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, **Kalyan Singh** assured to the Supreme court that the mosque would be protected. But the mosque was hammered down.
- The Central Government banned VHP, RSS, BajrangDal and Jamaat -e-Islami. The Kalyan Singh government was dismissed.
- Babri Masjid was constructed by Babar's governor **Mir Sakhi** at Ayodhya (U.P).
- **Narasimha Rao** was the Prime Minister when the Babary Masjid was demolished.
- **Ayodhya 6th December, 1992** is a book written by NarasimhaRao, published Posthumously.