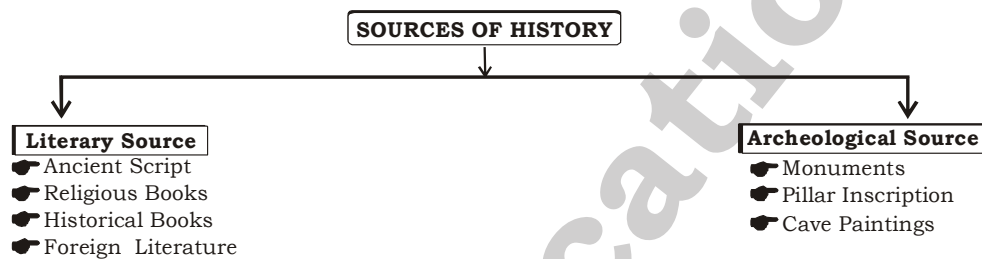


# INTRODUCTION

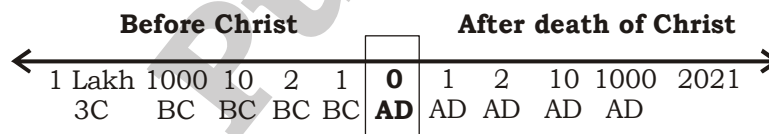
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- ✓ It is the study of civilization, culture, society, and developments of a particular civilization or a particular region.
- ✓ It is the chronological study of past.



## Histography:

- ✓ The process of writing history in descriptive form is known as histography.
- ✓ The writing of history started in '**Greek**'.
- ✓ '**Herodotus**' is known as the 'Father of history'.
- ✓ '**Kalhan**' was the first Indian Author who wrote 'Rastarangini'— a book on the history of Kashmir in '7th – 12th' century.

**Time scale:-** 'Gregarian Calender' is used to understand the time chronology of history.

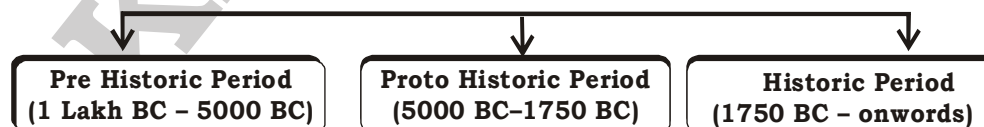


0 AD-In this time period Jesus Christ was Born.

AD also stands for Anno Domini.

## Ages of History:

There are 3 ages of history on basis of literary sources.



**Pre- Historic Period:**

- ✓ No evidence of Literary sources or written inscription was found of this period.
- ✓ Only tools and painting were found.
- ✓ Stone age was an Era of Pre- Historic period.

**Proto- historic period**

- ✓ Evidence of Literary sources or written inscription were found but they have not been deciphered yet.
- ✓ Indus valley civilization was as Era of proto-Historic period.

**Historic period**

- ✓ Evidence of literary sources was found and they have also been deciphered.
- ✓ Vedic period was an era of Historic Period.

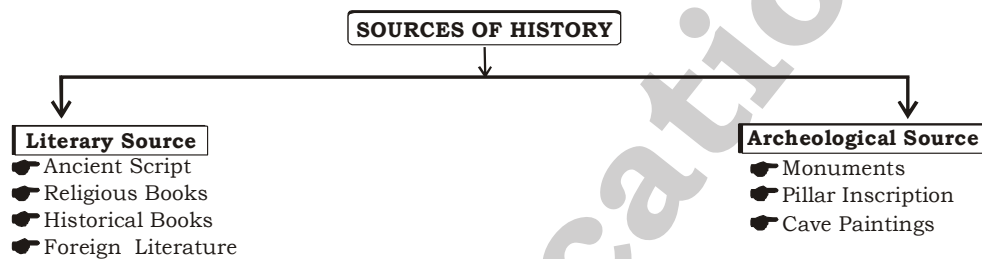
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The first modern human beings or the Homo Sapiens set foot on the Indian subcontinent somewhere between 2,00,000 BC and 40,000 BC and they soon spread through a large part of the subcontinent, including peninsular India.

They continuously flooded the Indian subcontinent in waves of migration from what is present-day Iran. These primitive people moved in groups of few families and lived mainly on hunting and gathering.

# INTRODUCTION

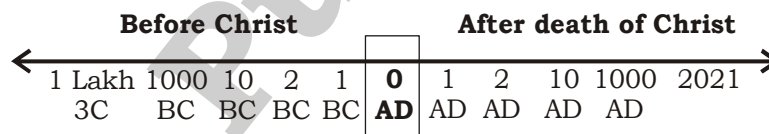
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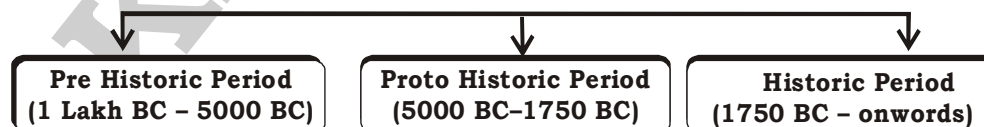


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# 1

## Chapter

# STONE AGE

(100000 BC – 5000 BC)

- ✓ The earliest man of prehistoric period used the tools and instruments made of stones, so this age is known as 'Stone Age'.
- ✓ The stone age is divided into 3 ages.
  1. Paleolithic Age (1 Lac to 20 K BC)
  2. Mesolithic Age (20 K BC to 5 K BC)
  3. Neolithic Age (5 K BC to 1800 BC)

### **Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)**

- ✓ Human being living in Paleolithic age were hunters, food gatherer and depended on natural food like roots, seeds, leaves, etc.
- ✓ They used the large and rough tools made of '**Quartzite**' stone.
- ✓ They had no knowledge of cultivation but they knew the use of fire.
- ✓ They wore leaves, tree barks, and animal skin.
- ✓ They lived in the caves and under the groves of trees.
- ✓ The people of Paleolithic Age worshipped 'Thunder and Lightning'.
- ✓ Bhimbetka and Soan valley are important sites of Paleolithic Age.

### **Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age)**

- ✓ To ensure a life that had abundance of food and clothing, vast development and transformation was seen in the middle stone age.
- ✓ People of Mesolithic age lived on hunting, food gathering and on domesticated animals.
- ✓ Dog, cattle, horses and goats were domesticated in this age.

- ✓ The tools of this age are Microliths which were smaller in size with better finish and were light weighted. Eg:- daggers and knives.
- ✓ Animal bones and ivory were also used for tool making.
- ✓ Peoples started living in small settlements and small colonization were established.
- ✓ Peoples started living in the small huts made of branches and grass.
- ✓ Belan Valley, Bhimbetka and Adamgarh are the important sites of Mesolithic age.

### **Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)**

- ✓ This was the last or concluding phase of stone age.
- ✓ People lived on 'Agriculture', hunting, fishing, food gathering and on domesticated animals.
- ✓ **Barley** was the first crop sown by the Neolithic people.
- ✓ Wheat, rice, barley, millet, ragi were the chief crops of Neolithic Age.
- ✓ The tools became more pointed, sharper and strong with polished finishing.
- ✓ Peoples started living settled life in mud-brick houses in villages or towns.
- ✓ Activities like spinning, weaving, bead making and pottery making were started in the Neolithic Age.
- ✓ Religious activities like ancestral worship, cremation of dead bodies, animal sacrifices and other rituals were practised in Neolithic Age.

- ✓ Mehargarh, Burzahom, Gufkhral, Pikhlihal, Chirand and Koldihawa are the important sites of Neolithic Age.

**Chalcolithic Age (1800 - 1000 BC)**

- ✓ Towards the end of the Neolithic period, metals like bronze and copper began to be used hence this phase is known as Chalcolithic phase.

- ✓ Copper was the first metal used by man.
- ✓ People lived in rural settlements on the banks of rivers and near the hills.
- ✓ Painted pottery was first seen in Chalcolithic Age.

KD Publication

# 2

## Chapter

# Indus Valley Civilization

(2500 BC – 1500 BC)

- ✓ From the beginning of 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, the individuality of early village cultures began to be replaced by more homogenous style of existence.
- ✓ By the middle of 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium, a uniform culture developed and settlements spread across nearly 5 Lac square miles, including parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Baluchistan, Sindh and the Makran coast.
- ✓ It was a highly developed civilization and derived its name from the main river of that region Indus.
- ✓ The cities were far more advanced than their counterparts in prehistoric Mesopotamia, Egyptian and Chinese civilization.

### Geographical Extent

- ✓ This civilization covered area of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and some parts of western UP.
- ✓ North – Manda (Akhaur District), Jammu-Kashmir around Chenab River.
- South – Daimabad (Ahmednagar District), Maharashtra near Godavari River.
- East – Alamgirpur (Meerut), Uttar Pradesh Near Hindon River.
- West – Sutkagan Dor (Baluchistan), Pakistan near Makran River.

### Other Names of IVC

- Harappa Civilization
- Bronze age Civilization

- Urban Civilization

### FEATURES OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

#### Town Planning

- ✓ Elaborated town-planning, cities have grid system, roads well cut at 90°, dividing the town into large rectangular blocks.
- ✓ Burnt bricks of good quality was used as the building material.
- ✓ Towns were divided into 2 parts: Upper Part of Citadel (fort Area) and Lower Part for common people.
- ✓ In Mohanjodaro, a big public bath (Great Bath) has been found.

#### Drainage System

- The drainage system to IVC was well developed and efficient.
- ✓ There were dams for fresh water with separately covered drainage lines for water supply.
  - ✓ There were another covered drains in city for sewage disposal and used water.

#### Script and Language

- ✓ The script was boustrophedon, written from right to left in one line and then from left to right in the next line.
- ✓ The script is not yet deciphered.
- ✓ The script is pictographical not alphabetical.

#### Social Division

The society of IVC had 3 divisions on the basis of occupation.

- (a) **High class** – Purohit who were administrators of the region and were considered as high class people.

- (b) **Middle class**– Small traders of the area who were considered as happy class belonging to the middle class.
- (c) **Lower class**– labourers and weaker section of society.

#### **Family life**

- ✓ The peoples of IVC followed the Matriarchy in which the senior most lady of the family was the head of the family.
- ✓ The condition of women was very good in IVC they enjoys equal rights in every field.

#### **Religion**

- ✓ The people of IVC mostly worshipped Nature as god.
- ✓ The chief male deity was Pashupati Mahadeva (proto-Siva), represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture on a low throne, and having three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by four animals (elephant, tiger, rhino and buffalo), each facing a different direction, and two deer appear at his feet.
- ✓ The chief female deity was Mother Goddess, who has been depicted in various forms and considered as mother of earth and goddess of fertility.
- ✓ There is sufficient evidence for the prevalence of phallic (lingum) and yoni worship also.
- ✓ The worship of fire is proved by the discovery of fire altars at Lothal, Kalibangan and Harappa.
- ✓ Further they believed in ghosts and evil forces and used amulets as protection against them.

#### **Burial Practices**

- ✓ Three forms of burials are found at Mohenjodaro, viz. complete burials, fractional burials (burial of some bones after the exposure of the body to wild beasts and birds) and post cremation burials.
- ✓ The general practice was extended

inhumation – the body lying on its back with the head generally to the north direction.

#### **Political system:-**

The script of IVC was undeciphered, therefore the political system was not clear but the uniformity and homogeneity of the area with proper roads , drainage system and town planning was not possible without a central authority so it was considered by historians that there was a proper political system in Indus valley Civilization.

#### **Economic life**

- ✓ Barter system was practiced in IVC.
- ✓ Small industrialization was established in Indus valley Civilization and import & export of goods was commons.

#### **Industries:-**

- Largest industry of Indus valley Civilization was cotton textile
- Bricks making factories were present.
- Beads making or ornaments factory were present, because both men and women wore jewellery.
- Metal industries for making tools were present.
- Harappan pottery was bright red-black with flowers painting and was uniformly made and well baked.
- Toy and doll industries were also found at some sites of Indus valley Civilization
- Shipping industry also existed in Indus valley Civilization as a dockyard was found at Lothal.

#### **Agriculture:-**

- The agriculture sector of IVC was

well developed and there was improvement in agricultural techniques, tools and equipment.

- People of Indus valley Civilization used wooden ploughs.
- Wheat was the chief crop and barley, oil seeds, mustard and pulses were other crops grown in Indus valley Civilization.
- Commercial crops like cotton, silk and indigo were also cultivated by peoples of Indus valley Civilization.
- People of Indus valley Civilization produced sufficient to feed themselves and to store in food granaries.

#### **Trade and Commerce**

- Inter regional trade was carried on with Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Maharashtra, South India, parts of Western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Foreign trade was conducted mainly with Mesopotamia and Baharain.
- Trade was carried on by land as well as overseas transport.

#### **Seals**

- ✓ They are the greatest artistic creations of the Indus people.
- ✓ Most commonly made of **Steatite** (soft stone) and terracotta (baked mud).
- ✓ Most of the seal had designs of God and Goddess with animals engraved on them with a short inscription.
- ✓ The seals were used as a pass to get entry in special areas like Citadel.
- ✓ The shape of the seals were rectangle and square.

#### **Decline**

- ✓ The Harappan Culture lasted for around 1000 years.
- ✓ After 2000 BC, the Indus culture slowly

declined and gradually faded away.

- ✓ Some ascribe this to the decreasing fertility of the soil on account of increasing salinity caused by expansion of the neighbouring desert.
- ✓ Others attribute it to some kind of depression in land, which caused floods.
- ✓ Still others point out that the Aryans destroyed it.
- ✓ Even though there are various theories for the downfall of this civilization, the most accepted version is that of ecological imbalance and Aryan invasion.

#### **MAJOR SITES OF IVC**

##### **Harappa**

- ✓ Harappa was located in between Indus and Rabi River presently it is in west Punjab (Montamori district), Pakistan.

Evidence:

- ✓ 6 Granaries to store wheat, seeds & grains.
- ✓ Seal with unicorn engraved over it.

##### **Mohenjodaro**

- ✓ It is known as oldest city of India.
- ✓ In Sindhi language, the word Mohanjodaro means 'mound of the dead'.
- ✓ It is the largest city of all Indus valley civilization.

Evidence:

- ✓ The Great Bath was the most important public place. Located at the centre of the citadel, it is remarkable for beautiful brickwork with stairs in north-south direction, changing rooms and over head water tank. It must have served as a rituals bathing site.
- ✓ There was a prayer hall near the great bath.
- ✓ Great grainier with 3 halls to store cultivated goods.
- ✓ Most of Mohenjodaro houses are built

of kiln-fired bricks.

- ✓ A bronze dancing girl, Steatite statue of a priest and a seal bearing Pashupati have been found here.
- ✓ Excavation reveals that the city was flooded more than seven times.

#### **Kalibangan**

- ✓ Located near Ghagghor river now in Rajasthan.
- ✓ Has pre-Harappan as well as Harappan cultural phases.

Evidence:

- ✓ The outskirts of the city were fortified by the mud-bricks.
- ✓ Bronze dolls and toys.
- ✓ Ploughed fields
- ✓ Designer bricks
- ✓ Cylindrical seal of Mesopotamia

#### **Banwali**

- ✓ Like Kalibangan, Amri, Kot Diji and Harappa, Banwali also show two cultural phases-pre-Harappan and Harappan.
- ✓ Here we find large quantity of barley, sesamum and mustard.

#### **Dholavira**

- ✓ Located on Luni River now in Rann of Kutch, Gujarat.

Evidences

- ✓ There was dam at the outskirts of the city which depicts engineering skills of Indus valley Civilization people.
- ✓ There was a playing ground or stadium in the city.
- ✓ The other Harappan towns were divided into two parts-Citadel and the Lower Town, but Dholavira was divided into three principal divisions, two of which were strongly protected by rectangular fortifications.

#### **Lothal**

- ✓ Located on Bhogura River now in Gulf of Khambhat Gujarat.
- ✓ Only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard. It must have served as the main seaport of the Indus people. It was surrounded by a massive brick wall, probably for flood protection.
- ✓ Lothal has evidence of the earliest cultivation of rice (1800 BC). The only other Indus site where rice husk has been found is Rangpur near Ahmedabad.
- ✓ Flour mill was found at Lothal.
- ✓ Double burial of men and women was found only in Lothal.

Important Discoveries		
Year	Site	Discovered by
1921	Harappa	D.R. Sahnii
1922	Mohenjodaro	R.D. Banerjee
1953	Kalibangan	B.B. Lal
1955-56	Ropar	Y.D. Sharma
1957	Lothal	S.R. Rao
1973-74	Banwali	R.S. Bisht

# 3

## Chapter

# VEDIC AGE

(1500 BC – 600 BC)

### EARLY VEDIC AGE

(1500 BC – 1000 BC)

- ✓ The information about this period is obtained from Rigveda so it is known as Rig Vedic age.
- ✓ Rig Veda is the earliest specimen of any Indo-European language.
- ✓ Rig Veda has many things in common with Avesta- the oldest text in Iranian language.
- ✓ Aryans on their way to India, first appeared in Iran and after 1500 BC, they came to India.
- ✓ Early Aryans were semi-nomadic and kept large herds of cattle. They belonged to pastoral society.
- ✓ The Indian sub-continent got its name Bharat Varsha by the Bharata tribe, which was the strongest one.
- ✓ During the later Vedic phase, the Aryans moved away from their early settlements to the Ganga- Yamuna Doab.
- ✓ However, he did not possess unlimited powers as he had to reckon with the tribal assemblies.
- ✓ Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata and Gana were the tribal assemblies. Of these, Vidhata was the oldest. These assemblies exercised deliberative, military and religious functions.
- ✓ The two most important assemblies were Sabha and Samiti.
- ✓ SAMITI – it consist of representatives elected by ordinary peoples.
- ✓ SABHA – it consist of indirect representative who was elected by representative of Samiti.

### Geographical Extent

- ✓ Most settlements of this age were around the rivers in Pakistan and West India.
- ✓ North → Upto Shivalik Range of Himalayas
- ✓ South → Vindhya
- ✓ East → Yamuna River
- ✓ West → Hindukush Range of Afghanistan.

### Political Structure

- ✓ The chief 'Rajan' was the protector of

### Rig Vedic Society

- ✓ People owed their primary loyalty to their tribe, which was called Jana.
- ✓ The families essentially followed patriarchal system.
- ✓ It was a pastoral and Egalitarian society.
- ✓ Rashtra (kingdom) had not come into existence during this period.

### Social Divisions

- ✓ When the Aryans first came to India, there was neither any consciousness of caste nor were the professions hereditary. The word 'Varna' is used in the Rig Veda with reference to only the Aryan or Dasa having, respectively, fair or dark complexion, but never with reference to the Brahmana or

Kshatriya.

- ✓ There was no nepotism in Early Vedic period. The social division of society was based on occupation and all classes were equally important for society.
  - Purohit → Priest (who gave (Brahman) education to others)
  - Kshatriya → Defenders (who were part of defence administration)
  - Vaishya → Traders (who were intermediators of the society)
  - Sudra → Small peasants, labourers and service men.

#### **Position of Women**

- ✓ Women attended Sabha and Vidhata in Rig Vedic times.
- ✓ Women held respectable positions in society. They took part in sacrifices along with their husbands.
- ✓ Women were allowed to participate in education.
- ✓ We also get evidence of widow remarriage and practice of Niyoga (levirate) in which a childless widow would co-habit with her brother-in-law until the birth of a son.
- ✓ No trace of Sati Practice was found.
- ✓ Monogamy was the established practice. However, polygamy and polyandry were also known.
- ✓ Amaju was also a practice in early Vedic Period, in which women were allowed to remain unmarried.

#### **Economic Life**

**Agriculture** – Agriculture was the main occupation of people of early Vedic Period.

- Barley and Wheat were the main crops of Vedic Period.
- Cotton and Silk were grown in this period.
- No trace of rice was found in Early

Vedic period.

**Animal Husbandry** – Cow, horse, goats and dogs were main animals domesticated for meat and milk.

#### **Other Activities –**

- Clothes making industries.
  - Wooden chariot making industries.
  - There was fond of ornament industry
- In Early Vedic Period only 'Bali Tax' existed in which cow was given to Rajan to run the administration and this tax was voluntary and not compulsory.

#### **Rig Vedic Gods**

- ✓ The early Vedic religion was naturalistic. Evidently, there was neither temples nor idols. The mode of prayer was recitation of mantras. The main purpose of worship was to get materialistic pleasure and mental stability.

✓ In Rig Veda, total 33 Gods are mentioned.

#### **Gods**

Indra — Most important God of early Vedic period. He was considered lord of Rain and war.

(\*Indra called Purandar)

Agni — 2nd most important God of Early Vedic Period.

Varun — God of water and oceans.

Marut — God of wind and storm.

Soma — God of trees.

Pushan — God of Animals.

#### **Female Deities**

Usha — Goddess of Dawn

Aditi — Mother of Gods

Prithvi — Earth Goddess

Aryani — Forest Goddess

Saraswati — The River deity

## LATER VEDIC AGE

(1000 BC – 600 BC)

- ✓ During the Later Vedic Age, the Aryans thoroughly subdued the fertile plains watered by Rivers Yamuna, Ganges and Sadanira. They crossed the Vindhya and settled in Deccan, to the north of Godavari.

### Political Organisation

- ✓ During the Later Vedic Age, popular assemblies lost much of their importance.
- ✓ The post of Rajan (King) lost its charm and it became hereditary and political structure became rigid as compared to early Vedic period.
- ✓ The Vidhata completely disappeared. Sabha and Samiti continued to hold ground, but their character changed and they were not more representatives of the will of the majority.
- ✓ Women were no longer permitted to attend the assemblies, which came to be dominated by nobles and Brahmanas.
- ✓ The term rashtra indicating 'territory' first appeared in this period.

### Later Vedic Society

- ✓ The Gotra system emerges in later Vedic period.
- ✓ Society in the Later Vedic Age became complex and came to be divided into four Varnas – Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.
- ✓ Now the social division of the society became hereditary. In other words nepotism started in later Vedic period.

**Brahmanas:** The growing trend of sacrifice enormously added to power to Brahmanas who performed various rituals and sacrifices for their clients. They were considered most educated race of society.

**Kshatriyas:** They constituted the warrior class. Majority of the rulers

belonged to this class.

**Vaisyas:** They were the agriculturists, cattle-rearers, traders, artisans and metal workers, which formed the bulk of population.

**Sudras:** They were the lowest in social hierarchy and were meant to serve the upper three Varnas.

- ✓ The upper three Varnas were known as the Dvijas (twice born).
- ✓ Certain sections of artisans such as Rathakara or chariot-maker enjoyed high status among the shudras.

### Position of women:-

- ✓ The condition of women was not good in later Vedic period.
- ✓ The society had become gender biased.
- ✓ Women were not allowed to participate in political organization and education system.
- ✓ Polygamy was a prevalent practice in which men could have more than one wife.
- ✓ Child marriage started in later Vedic period.
- ✓ The condition of women become worst in later Vedic Period and they lost their freedom.

### Concept of 4 stages of life or 4 Ashram of Later Vedic Age.

- (1) **Brahmacharya (upto age 25) :-** In this males were engaged in study and females were engaged in home activities
- (2) **Grihastha (25 to 50 age):-** The people of this age got married and established their family.
- (3) **Van Prastha (50 to 75 age):-** both male and female left behind their materialistic life and moved to the Jungle or forest.
- (4) **Sanyas (75 to 100 age):-** The People of this age started meditation to give their soul to the gods.

### Religious life

- ✓ The early Gods of Rig Vedic period lost their importance.
- ✓ The concept of Tridev emerges in later Vedic period.

**Prajapati :-** Brahma (creator of the universe)

**Rudra:-** Shiva (destroyer of the Universe)

**Narayan:-** Vishnu (protector of the Universe)

- ✓ Animal sacrifice and rituals practice became more important.
- ✓ Religious activities became expansive in later Vedic period, so the common people or the Vaishyas and Shudras could not afford it.
- ✓ In later Vedic Period, Rajas performed Yagya to expand their kingdom and to get materialistic life.

**(a) Ashwamedha yagya :-** for dynasty expansion.

**(b) Vajapeya Yagya:-** for ascending the throne.

**(c) Rajsuya Yagya :-** Rajas perform this yagya for happiness of the society and to get the support of chief officers.

### Economic Activities:-

**Agriculture:-** Rice and wheat were the main crops of Later Vedic Period.

**Mining:-** Iron was first seen in later Vedic period and it is known as Shyam Ayas.

In Later Vedic period tools and equipment were made of iron.

**Pottery Making:-** 4 types of potteries were found in Later Vedic period.

- (a) Black Pottery
- (b) Red Pottery
- (c) Black- Red Pottery
- (d) Pottery with paintings

### THE VEDIC LITERATURE

- ✓ The word Veda is derived from the Sanskrit word Vid meaning, to be

known or knowledge par excellence.

- ✓ Vedic literature were of types. Sruti text (based on hearing), which is distinct from Smriti text (based on memory).
- ✓ Four Vedas and their Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads form a class of literature known as Sruti.

### The Vedas

#### (a) Rig Veda

- ✓ Oldest religious text in the world.
- ✓ It contains collection of hymns and prayers that were recited at the time of sacrificial and rituals practice.
- ✓ Contains 1028 hymns and is divided into 10 mandalas. (parts)
- ✓ Upveda – Ayur Veda
- ✓ Priest (expert who chant Rigveda) were known as 'Hotra'.

#### (b) Sam Veda

- ✓ It contains hymns of Rigveda but in musical format.
- ✓ Sam Veda is known as 'Father of Indian Music'.
- ✓ It is the oldest book of music consisting of 7 Sargam.
- ✓ Upveda :- Gandharva Veda
- ✓ Priest:- Udgata.

#### (c) Yajur Veda

- ✓ It contains rituals and yagya for dynasty expansion.
- ✓ Deals with the procedure for the performance of sacrifices.
- ✓ Upveda- Dhanurved
- ✓ Priest- Adhvaryu

#### (d) Atharva Veda

- ✓ It contains charms and spells to ward off evil and disease.
- ✓ Upveda – Shilpveda
- ✓ Priest – Brahma

### The Brahmanas

- ✓ These explain the hymns of the Vedas in an orthodox manner.
- ✓ Each veda has several Brahmanas

attached to it.

- **Rigved:** Kaushetki and Aitreya Brahmin
- **Yajurveda:** Taitriya and Shatpatha Brahmin.
- **Samaveda:** Jemineya Brahmin
- **Atharvaveda:** Gopath Brahmin

#### **The Aranyakas**

- ✓ There are the concluding portion of Brahmanas.
- ✓ Called 'forest books', written mainly by the hermits living in the jungles for their pupils.
- ✓ These are considered as secrets and

dangerous.

#### **The Upanishads**

- ✓ These are commentaries attached with the Aranyakas.
- ✓ Upanishads are also known as 'Vedantas'.

#### **Epics**

- ✓ Though the two epics-the Mahabharata and the Ramayana-were compiled later, reflect the state of affairs of the Later Vedic Period.
- ✓ The Ramayana, attributed to Valmiki, has 24,000 verses. Its composition started in the fifth century BC.

### **History of 600 BCE – 327 BCE**

At the end of Later Vedic Period, the era between 580 BC – 327 BC was a turning point in intellectual, spiritual and state development of the whole world which leads to the formation of first Empire of Indian History- The Maurya Empire.

During this period, various changes occurred in the society.

1. Transformation of small areas 'Jana' into 'Nagar' which converted into big cities 'Mahanagar' and after final integration these Mahanagar are converted into 16 Mahajanpads.
2. Buddhism and Jainism were the 2 new religions that emerged in the society.
3. Persian and Greek Invasions (foreign Invasions) took place in India.
4. At last these 16 Mahajanpadas fought with one another and Mauryan Empire (first Indian Empire) came into power.

# 4

## Chapter

# BUDDHISM

### Causes of Emergence of New Religions

- ✓ Vedic philosophy had lost its original purity and had become very complex.
- ✓ The 4 Varna hereditary systems created chaos, frustration and birth based issues in the society.
- ✓ Supremacy of the Brahmins created unrest in the society and Kshatriya reacted against the Brahmanical domination.
- ✓ The religious activities became expensive so the ordinary people could not adjust with rituals, sacrifices and ceremonies of Vedic Religion.
- ✓ Shudras and Vaishyas lost their belief in Vedic Gods because they desire a simple way of life, as a result various religious sects emerged in the society.

### Buddhism

- ✓ Gautama Buddha also known as Siddhartha and Sakyamuni was born in 563 BC on the Vaisakha Purnima day at Lumbini near Kapilvastu of Malla Mahajanpada.

### Family of Siddhartha

Father	–	Suddhodhand (Elected Ruler of Lumbini)
Mother	–	Mahamaya
Foster Mother	–	Gautami
Wife	–	Yasodhara
Son	–	Rahula

### Story of Siddhartha

- ✓ At the age of 29 Siddhartha first time took a ride of the city on a chariot and saw 4 things which he didn't know in his entire life.

- (a) Old men                      (b) Sick men
- (c) Dead body                  (d) Ascetic

- ✓ Being witnessed of all that he made his mind to change his lifestyle, leave his home and family to find the truth of life. This event is, termed as 'Mahabhinishkram', or 'Great Renunciation'.
- ✓ After leaving home Siddhartha took education of meditation and Upanishads from 'Alara Kalama' and 'Uddaka Ramaputta'.
- ✓ At the age of 35 Siddhartha reached Uruvela (Bodhi Gaya) and did meditation under Peepal Tree (Bodhi tree) for 49 days and attained 'Nirvana' or got Enlightened and came to be known as 'Buddha'.
- ✓ Buddha delivered his 1st sermon at Sarnath (Banaras) to his 5 disciples this event is called as 'Dharmachakra Pravartan'.
- ✓ Buddha with his 5 disciples established 'Sangha' (Institution or Buddhist Monastery).
- ✓ At the age of 80 in 463 BC Buddha died at 'Kushinagar' (UP), this event is called as 'Mahaparinirvana'.

### Three Ratnas or Triple Gems of Buddhism

- Buddha
- Dhamma
- Sangha

### Four Noble Truths by Buddha

- ✓ The world is full of sorrow.
- ✓ Desire is root cause of sorrow.

- ✓ If Desire is conquered, all sorrows can be removed and Nirvana will be attained.
- ✓ Desire can be removed by following the eight-fold path or 'Ashtangika Marg'.

### **Eight Fold Path Ashtangika Marg**

- Right Vision      • Right thought
- Right speech      • Right action
- Right livelihood      • Right effort
- Right mindfulness • Right concentration

### **Philosophy of Buddha**

- ✓ Buddha was Agnostic, he believed in theory of 'Karma', 'Rebirth' and 'Ashtangika Marg'. According to Buddha the traditional teaching embedded in Vedas might not useful for humans to achieve salvation and one should not trust them blindly.

### **Buddhist Councils**

#### **• First Buddhist Council : 483 BC**

- Place – Rajgriha
- Presided by – Mahakashyap
- Patronized by – Ajatashatru
- Conclusion – Compilation of 2 Buddhist Literatures in Pali script.

(a) Sutta-Pitaka (original teachings of Buddha) by Ananda

(b) Vinaya-Pitaka (rules of Sangha) by Upali.

#### **• Second Buddhist Council : 383 BC**

- Place – Vaishali
- Presided by – Sabakami
- Patronized by – Kalasoka
- Conclusion – Division of Sangha and Vinaya-Pitaka

(a) Sthaviravadin (Old rules, Orthodox)

(b) Maha Sanghika (New rules, Liberal)

#### **• Third Buddhist Council : 250 BC**

- Place – Patliputra
- Presided by – Mogaliputta Tissa
- Patronized by – Ashoka
- Conclusion – 3rd book of Buddhism 'Abhidamma Pitaka' was compiled by Mogaliputta.

#### **• Fourth Buddhist Council : 78 AD**

- Place – Kashmir
- Presided by – Vasumitra and Ashwaghosh
- Patronized by – Kanishka
- Conclusion – Division of Buddhism
- (a) Hinayana (orthodox)
- (b) Mahayan (liberal)

### **Hinayana**

- ✓ Followers of Hinayana consider Buddha as a great man (pious) not as God.
- ✓ Believe in life of purity and meditation.
- ✓ Ultimate goal is to achieve nirvana.
- ✓ No idol whorship but follow original teachings of Buddha.
- ✓ Continued with Pali as preaching language.

### **Mahayana**

- ✓ Followers of Mahayana consider Buddha as God.
- ✓ Believe in worship, prayers and rituals.
- ✓ ultimate goal is to strive a place in Swarg or Heaven.
- ✓ Worship Buddha along with Boddhisttava.
- ✓ Adopted Sanskrit as preaching language.

### **Five Great Events of Buddha's Life and their Symbols**

- ✓ Birth: Lotus and Bull
- ✓ Great Renunciation: Horse and empty throne
- ✓ Nirvana: Bodhi tree
- ✓ First Sermon: Dharmachakra, Lion and deer
- ✓ 'Mahaparinirvana' or death: Stupa

### **Buddhist Architecture.**

- ✓ Barhut stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
- ✓ Sanchi stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
- ✓ Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- ✓ Nalanda (Bihar)

### **Buddhist Cave**

- ✓ Barabar Cave (Bihar)
- ✓ Bhoja Cave (Pune)
- ✓ Nasik Cave (Maharashtra)
- ✓ Kanhari Cave (Mumbai)

# 5 Chapter

## Jainism

- ✓ Jaina means conqueror (a person who conquers their desire)
- ✓ Followers of Jainism believe in the concept of 24 propagators who are known as 'Tirthankaras'

S. No.	Tirthankara	Symbol
1.	Rishabha Deva or Rishabha Nath	Bull
2.	Ajita Nath	Elephant
3.	Sambhava Nath	Horse
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22.	Arishtanemi or Nemi Nath	Conch shell
23.	Parshvanath	Hooded snake
24.	Vardhaman Mahavira	Lion

### Five Doctrines of Jainism

- ✓ Around 800 BC Parshvanath the 23rd Tirthankara promoted Jainism and propagated 4 vows.
- 1. 'Ahimsa' (non-violence) – do not commit violence
- 2. 'Sataya' (truthfulness) – Do not tell a lie
- 3. 'Asteya' (Not stealing) – Do not steal
- 4. 'Aparigraha' (Non-acquisition) – Do not acquire property.
- ✓ Around 570 BC Mahavir added the 5th vow in Parshvanath's teaching.
- 5. Brahmacharya– observe continence.
- ✓ Together these 5 vows are known as 'Five Doctrine of Jainism' or 'Mahavratas'.
- ✓ Mahavir was also known as 'Vardhaman Mahavir' and was born in 540 BC at Kundagram of Vajji Mahajanpad.

### Family of Mahavir

- Father – Siddhartha (Head of Jantrika Clan)
- Mother – Trishala
- Wife – Yashoda (Princes of Bhimbisal)
- Daughter – Priyadarshni or Anuja.

### Story of Mahavir

- ✓ At the age of 30, Mahavir's Father and Mother passed away so he decided to leave his home and joined the foundation of Parshvanath. He spend two years there and further moved away in search of truth.
- ✓ Mahavir wandered for next 10 years as Ascetic and finally reached Jrimbhikagram (Bihar) and started mediation under Saal tree and attained 'Kaivalya' (a person who knows the truth of life) or conqueror and known as 'Vardhaman Mahavir'.

Vardhaman gave his first sermon at 'Rajgir' in Ardhamagadhi Language and later he established Jain Sangha.

#### **Philosophy of Mahavir**

- ✓ Mahavir believed in dualistic philosophy i.e. matter and soul are two things that exist. Matter is perishable and soul is eternal or evolutionary.
- ✓ All living beings have some degree of consciousness and they all feel pain. He believed in 'karma', to get free from past karma one should do 'Mahavratas' to attain 'Moksha'.
- ✓ He rejected the teaching of Vedas, rituals, Brahman's supremacy and Varna system.
- ✓ He refused the idea of God, according to him only Good Karma can give you salvation.

#### **Teaching of Mahavir.**

Mahavir propagated Triratna.

1. Right Faith
  2. Right Conduct
  3. Right knowledge
- ✓ In 468 BC at the age of 72 years Mahavir died or attained 'Nirvana' by self-starvation at 'Pavapuri' Rajgir (Bihar).
  - ✓ After the death of Mahavir, his disciples spread the teachings of Mahavir in different parts of the country.

#### **Jainism Councils**

##### • **First Jainism Council : 298 BC**

- Place – Patliputra (Patna)
- Presided by – Sthul Bahu
- Results – 1. Split of Jainism in two sects
  - (a) Digambar
  - (b) Svetambar
- 2. 12 Anga literature was compiled by Sthulbhadra

##### • **Second Jainism Council 512 AD**

- Place – Vallabhi
- Presided by – Devardhi
- Results – 12 Upangas, 10 Prakirna, 6 Chedasutra were compiled.

#### **Jain Literature:-**

1. Kalpasutra was written by Bhadrabahu
2. 12 Anga was written by Sthulbhadra
3. 12 Upanga
4. 10 Prakirna
5. 6 Chedasutra

#### **Jainism Architecture**

1. Jain temple – Parshavanath (Khajuraho)
2. Udaigiri cave – Odisha
3. Ellora cave – Maharashtra
4. Pavapuri cave
5. Shri Sammed – Jharkhand Shikhar

# 6 Chapter

## MAHAJANPADA

6th Century BC was a period of socio-religious and political developments and also the foundation of Urbanization in form of Mahajanpada.

- ✓ Urbanization of an area is a time taken process. Various reasons which leads to the Rise of Mahajanpadaa are.
  - 1. Increase in population
  - 2. Discovery of Iron-ore technologies leads to the establishment of industrialization.
  - 3. Surplus cultivation of rice and agricultural produce.
  - 4. Political organizations became powerful due to trade, land routes, justice and administration.
- Towards the end of Vedic period, when

all these events were happening together with cultural changes in society, the integration or merging of small areas lead to the formation of 'Nagar' and Mahanagar which later transformed into 'Mahajanpada'.

### Characteristics of Mahajanpada:-

1. Size of city was quite big.
2. Proper drainage and disposal system.
3. Burnt bricks were used for Architecture.
4. Central Market places.
5. Main roads of Mahajanpada were connected with Nagars or rural areas.
6. Punched marked coins were used for trading.
7. Trade Routes:-

(a) **Uttrapath :-** Connects Takshila to Rajgriha

(b) **Dakshinpath:-** Connects Pratisthan to Shravasti

### List of Mahajanpada with Capital, King & present Location:-

Mahajanapadas	Capital	King	Present Location
Anga Magadha	Champa Rajagriha	Brahmadutta Ajatshatru	Monger and Bhagalpur in Bihar Patna, Gaya, and parts of Shahabad in Bihar
Kashi Vatsa Kosala	Kashi Kausambi Sravasti	Brihadratha Udayan Prasenjeet	Varanasi Allahabad, Mirzapur.in UP Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich of eastern Uttar Pradesh
Saurasena Panchala	Mathura Adhichhatra & Kampilya	Avantipura Keshin Dalbhya	Mathura Western UP
Kuru Matsya	Indraprastha Viratnagar	Kaurav Virat	Haryana and Delhi. Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur in Rajasthan.

<b>Mahajanapadas</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Present Location</b>
Chedi Avanti Gandhara	Sukhimati Ujjain Taxila	Sishupal Pradyota Pushkarasarin	Bundelkhand region. Malawa Western part of Pakistan and Eastern Afghanistan.
Kamboja Vajji	Rajpur Vaishali	Chitrangada Chetaka	Hazara districts of Pakistan North of the river basin Ganga in Bihar
Assaka	Potali	Asmaka	Between the rivers Narmada and Godavari.
Malla	Kushinagar	Sujata	Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur and Siddharthnagar in Eastern UP.

### **Transformation of Mahajanpada into Maurya Empire.**

#### **1. Vatsa Mahajanpada**

King – Udayan.

- Udayan had matrimonial relations with Avanti, Anga & Magadh Mahajanpada.
- After Udayan died his son 'Bedhikumar' was a weak ruler so the Vatsa Mahajanpada was captured by 'Pradyota' King of Avanti Mahajanpada.

#### **2. Avanti Mahajanpada**

King – Pradyota

- After capturing Vatsa 'Pradyota' married to daughter of Udayan.
- After 'Pradyota' died his son 'Palaka' was also a weak successor so the Avanti Mahajanpada was captured by 'Prasanajeet' king of Kosala Mahajanpada.

#### **3. Kosala Mahajanpada**

King– Prasanjit

Magadh & Kosala Mahajanpada had matrimonial relations.

- Prasanjit was married to daughter of Bimbisara of Magadh Mahajanpada & Bhimhisara was married to 'Kosala devi' sister of Prasanjeet of Kosala Mahajanpada.
- After Prasanajeet died his son 'Vidudabha' ruled over Kosala but

later Kosala was captured by Bimbisara of Magadh Mahajanpada.

#### **4. Magadh Mahajanpada**

King- Bimbisara

- Mahajanpada of Magadh was ruled by Haryaka Dynasty(500–413BC), followed by Shishunaga Dynasty (413 – 345 BC) and Nanda Dynasty (345 – 321BC).
- Now Magadh comprises area of Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala & Magadh Mahajanpada.

#### **HARYAKA DYNASTY (500 BC– 413 BC)**

King- Bimbisara

- ✓ Bimbisara captured Anga Mahajanpada by defeating Brahmadatta and placed it under his son Ajatshatru.
- ✓ Bimbisara did 3 marriages and his matrimonial relations gave him enormous power.
  1. 1st wife 'Kosala Devi' princess of Kosala Mahajanpada.
  2. 2nd wife 'Chellena', Licchavi princess of Vaishali of Vajji Mahajanpada.
  3. 3rd wife 'Chema', daughter of Chief of Madra Clan (Most powerful clan of Punjab).

- ✓ Ajatshatru starved his father to death and became the ruler of Magadh.

**Ajatshatru (494 BC – 462 BC)**

- ✓ He captured Vajji Mahajanpada by defeating Lichhavi of Vajji.
- ✓ He was 1st king of Indian history who acquired throne by killing his father.
- ✓ 'Udayin' the son of Ajatshatru was also a weak successor and Magadh was captured by Shishunag and Haryaka Dynasty came to end.

**SHISHUNAG DYNASTY (413 BC–345 BC)**

King- Shishunag

- ✓ Shishunag ended the Haryaka Dynasty by defeating Udayin.
- ✓ After Shishunag died his son

'Kalasoka' came in power and upheld the 2nd Buddhist Council but later he was killed by 'Mahapadma Nanda' of Nanda Dynasty.

**NANDA DYNASTY (385 BC– 321 BC)**

King- Mahapadma Nanda

- ✓ Nandas are considered as the 1st empire builder of India.
- ✓ Mahapadma Nanda was succeeded by his 8 sons & the last king of Nanda Dynasty was Dhana Nanda.

# 7

## Chapter

# Foreign Invasion in India

### PERSIAN INVASION (588 BC– 327 BC)

#### 1. Cyrus (588 BC–530 BC)

- During 6<sup>th</sup> century 'Zoroaster' religion emerges in Iran and Cyrus was the follower of 'Zoroaster'.
- He conquered 'Anatolia and Babylonia' in Europe then he entered India through Kabul region and conquered the Gandhara Mahajanpad.

#### 2. Cambyses (530 BC–522 BC):

He was the son of Cyrus and he ruled over Gandhara.

#### 3. Darius (522 BC– 486 BC)

He was the grandson of Cyrus and he conquered the western part of India (Indus and Sindh region) .

#### 4. Xerxes (465 BC– 456 BC)

He had rivalry with Greeks so he appointed Indian soldiers in his army and fought against the Greek.

#### 5. Darius III (456 BC– 327 BC)

- He was the last persian ruler who ruled over North-west part of India (Gandhara & Indus Region).
- He was defeated by Greek Invador 'Alexander'.

### Impact of Prevision Invasion over India:-

1. Indo-Iran trade and commerce increased .
2. Sigloid and Deltoid coins were introduced in the Indian society.
3. Indians were recruited in Persian army.

4. Persian script 'Kharoshti' was introduced in Indian society.

5. Persian Art had also influenced the Mauryan culture.

### GREEK INVASION (327 BC– 325 BC)

#### Alexander:-

- ✓ He came from 'Macedonia' (Greece) to conquered the whole world in 329 BC.
- ✓ First he conquered the Iran and Persian regions and then moved towards India.
- ✓ He entered India through Hindukush region and annexed the North-west region of India ruled by Darius-III in 327BC.
- ✓ After defeating Darius, he crossed the Indus river and defeated Porus in 'Battle of Vitasta' or 'Battle of the Hydapses". Then he crossed the Jhelum and Chenab River and defeated the king Glansai and king Sanbhuti.
- ✓ Later he decided to cross the Vyas (Beas) River and to fight with king Dhananand to conquere the Magadha. But before crossing the Vyas a conflict or revolt started in Alexander's Army so he decided to retreat his Army and go Back to Macedonia.
- ✓ Before leaving to Macedonia Alexander divided his acquired territories into 3 parts and appointed his 3 Governors as Chief of these territories.

(a) Peithon – Sindh Region

(b) Phillip – Kabul

(c) Oxyrates– Hindukush Region

On the way back to Macedonia at Balyon, he fell ill and died at the age of 33 years in 323 BC.

KD Publication

# 8

## Chapter

# THE MAURYA EMPIRE

(325 BC - 183 BC)

- ✓ The information of first empire of India was found in various literary success.
    - (a) 'Indica' by Megasthenes.
    - (b) 'Arthashastra' by Vishnugupta (Chanakya)
  - ✓ Vishnugupta also known as 'Chanakya' toppled the Nanda Dynasty and make his disciple Chandragupta Maurya as the new king of Magadh.
  - ✓ Chandragupta was born at 'Pushpapura' (Bihar) but later Chanakya took him away to Taxila.
  - ✓ During this period Alexander was invading India so Chankaya decided first to save India from foreign Invasion and then topple the Nanda Dynasty.
  - ✓ Chanakya instructed Chandragupta to raise an army comprises of himalyan king, theivs, chorangans, warrior clans & forest dwellers to fight against Dhana Nanda.
- CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA**
- ✓ In 321 BC Chandragupta killed the Dhana Nanda with the help of Chanakya and became the king of Magadh by ending Nanda Dynasty.
  - ✓ In 316 BC Chandragupta defeated 'Peithon' (Governor of Alexander) rulling over Sindh region.
  - ✓ In 305 BC Chandragupta defeated Seleucus Nikator, who surrendered a vast territory and married to 'Helena' daughter of Seleucus Nicator.
  - ✓ Megasthenese was a Greek ambassador sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by Seleucus.
  - ✓ Under Chandragupta Maurya, for the first time, the whole of northern India was united.
  - ✓ Trade flourished, agriculture was regulated, weights and measures were standardized and money came into use.
  - ✓ Taxation, sanitation and famine relief became the concerns of the State.
  - ✓ Chandragupta became a Jain follower and went to Sravanbelgola with Bhadrabahu, where he starved himself to death.
  - ✓ He gave his kingdom to his son 'Bindusara'.
- BINDUSARA**
- ✓ Bindusara was called as 'Amitrochates' (amitrghat) by Greeks.
  - ✓ Bindusara extended the kingdom further and conquered the south, as far as Mysore.
  - ✓ Deimacheus was a Greek ambassador send to the court of Bindusara by Antiochus I king of Syria.
  - ✓ Bindusar initially followed Budhism but later he patronized Ajivika.
- ASOKA**
- ✓ According to the Buddhist tradition Asoka usurped the throne after killing his 99 brothers and spared Tissa, the youngest one.
  - ✓ Under Asoka, the Mauryan Empire reached its climax. For the first time,

the whole of the subcontinent, leaving out the extreme south, was under imperial control.

- ✓ He followed the policy of Digvijaya.
- ✓ Asoka fought Kalinga war in 261 BC and killed around 2 lakh people and perished many other.
- ✓ After Kalinga war he adopted Buddhism and in 250 BC he patronized 3rd Buddhist council at Patliputra.

#### **FEATURES OF MAURYAN EMPIRE**

- ✓ **Central Administration:-** There was a group of experienced councillors and advisors to assist the king.
- ✓ **Defence Administration:-** Army in Mauryan Empire was divided into 6 groups or 6 battalions (Soldiers, Archers, Chariots, Cavalry, Elephants and Transport)
- ✓ **Municipal and district Administration :-** It consists of 30 officers divided into 6 boards. Each board was given separate departments (Health, trade, taxation, industrialization, transport, Agriculture).
- ✓ During Mauryan period, the punch marked coins (mostly of silver) were the common units of transactions.
- ✓ Employees recruited in Mauryan Empire received cash salary in the

form of coins.

- ✓ Judicial system was well established with separate civil court and criminal court with provision of extreme punishment for every crime.
- ✓ Megasthenes in his Indica had mentioned 7 castes in Mauryan society. They were philosophers, farmers, soldiers, herdsmen, artisans, magistrates and councilors.

#### **The Decline**

- ✓ In 185 BC the last Mauryan king 'Brihadratha' (son of Ashoka) was overthrown and killed by Pushyamitra Shunga an ambitious commander in chief of his Army.

# 9

## Chapter

## POST MAURYAN PERIOD

(185 BC– 250 AD)

This period was known as 'Dark Period' because political crises took place and a large empire was toppled or came to end. In Post Mauryan period various dynasties existed and also foreign invasions took place simultaneously.

### Dynasties of post Mauryan Period.

1. Shunga Dynasty (185 BC–72 BC)
2. Kanava Dynasty (72 BC –27 BC)
3. Satavahan Dynasty (26 BC–250 AD)

### Foreign invasion in Post Mauryan Period

1. Bactrian or Indo Greeks
2. Scythians or Sakas
3. Parthians or Pahlavas
4. Yeuchis or Kushans.

### DYNASTIES OF POST MAURYAN PERIOD

#### 1. Shunga Dynasty (185 BC– 72 BC)

- Pushyamitra Shunga assassinated 'Brihadrath' last king of Muraya Empire and founded the Shunga Dynasty in 185 BC.
- Pushyamitra defeated the Greek invader Bactrian king 'Demetrius'.
- Vasumitra Shunga came into power in 151 BC and defected Greek Invader 'Menander' (Milinda).
- Devbhuti:- He was the last king of Shunga dynasty, he was assassinated by his Minister 'Vasudeva Kanva' in 72 BC.

#### 2. Kanava Dynasty (72 BC – 27 BC)

- Vasudev Kanava was the founder of Kanava Dynasty, he ruled for around 45 years and then Kanava Dynasty was toppled by Satavahanas in 27 BC.

#### 3. Satavahanas Dynasty (27 BC – 250 AD):

- Simuka was regarded as the founder of this dynasty.
- "Gautamiputra Satakarni" was the most important king of Satavahanas Dynasty (106 AD– 130 AD) who raised the power and prestige of satavahanas.
- They were the 1<sup>st</sup> to introduced lead coins in India.

### FOREIGN INVASION IN POST MAURYAN PERIOD

#### 1. Bactrian or Indo-Greeks (190BC – 145BC)

- They were the people of Greek and ruled over Bactria (North Afghanistan).
- They were the first who attacked India in Post Mauryan Period.
- They were the first to issue gold coins in India.

**Demetrius:-** He invaded India in about 190 BC and conquered north west part of Mauryan Empire. He was defeated by Pushyamitra Shunga

**Appolodotes:-** He invaded India after Demetrius.

**Menander (Melinda):-** He was the most famous Indo-Greek ruler, he expanded his reign till Patliputra but he was defeated by Vasumitra Sugna.

**2. Scythians of Sakas**

- The Indo Greeks were followed by scythians or sakas.
- During this period 'Rajul' king of Mathura was defeated by 'Ambavati' king of Ujjain and after this victory Ambavati proclaimed himself as 'Vikramaditya' and started a new era or calendar known as 'Vikram Samvat' in 57 BC.
- Rudradaman-I was the most powerful king of saka Dynasty.

**3. Parthians or Pahlavas:-** They were the people of Iran.

- Gondopernis was the most important king of Parthians.
- In 52 AD St. Thomas came to patronized Christian religion in India.

**4. Yeuchis or Kushans :- (55 AD– 240 AD)**

- They were the people of Yeuchi tribe of China region.
- Kanishka was the most famous king of Kushans.
- He was the follower of Buddhism and had organized 4<sup>th</sup> Buddhist council in 78 AD at Kashmir.
- In 78 AD Kanishka started an Era or calendar which is known as Saka Samvat.
- Kushans were the 1st to introduced pure gold coin in India.

After the death of Kanishka their feudal lords 'Gupta' became prominent and toppled Kushan Dynasty.

# 10

## Chapter

# THE AGE OF THE GUPTAS

(320 BC – 550 BC)

### The Gupta Dynasty

<i>Chandragupta I</i>	320-335 AD
<i>Samudragupta</i>	335-375 AD
<i>Ramagupta</i>	375-380 AD
<i>Chandragupta Vikramaditya</i>	380-413 AD
<i>Kumargupta Mahendraditya</i>	415-455 AD
<i>Skandagupta</i>	455-467 AD

### Later Guptas

- ✓ *Purugupta, Narasimhagupta, Baladitya, Kumaragupta II, Buddhagupta\*, Bhanugupta, Harshagupta, Damodargupta, Mahasenagupta*
- ✓ Some 500 years after the collapse of Mauryan Empire, a new dynasty called Guptas arose in Magadha and established its control over the greater part of India (though their empire was not as large as that of Mauryas).
- ✓ This period is also referred as the 'Classical Age' or 'Golden Age' of ancient India.

### Chandragupta I

- ✓ He was the first Gupta ruler to assume the title of Maharajadhiraja.
- ✓ He strengthened his kingdom by matrimonial alliance with the powerful family of Lichchhavis who were the rulers of Mithila. His marriage to Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi, brought an enormous power, resources and prestige, he took advantage of the situation and occupied the whole of fertile Gangetic valley.

- ✓ He started the Gupta Era in 319-20 AD.

### Samudra Gupta

- ✓ Samudragupta was perhaps the greatest king of Gupta dynasty.
- ✓ His name appear in Javanese text Tantrikamandaka, and Chinese writer, Wang-Hiuen-Tse refers that an ambassador was sent to his court by King Meghvarma of Sri Lanka, who had asked his permission to build a Buddhist monastery at Bodh Gaya for the monks travelling from Sri Lanka.
- ✓ The most detailed and authentic record of his reign is preserved in the Allahabad pillar inscription, composed by his court poet Harisena.
- ✓ Samudragupta believed in policy of war and conquest and has been termed as the Napoleon of India by Vincent A. Smith.
- ✓ When he died his mighty empire bordered with Kushan of Western province (modern Afganistan and Pakistan) and Vakatakas in Deccan (modern southern Maharashtra).
- ✓ Allahabad pillar inscriptions mentions the title Dharma Prachar Bandhu for him – that is he was the upholder of Brahmanical religion.
- ✓ After all his military triumphs, he performed the Ashwamedha, which is evident on some of his coins. Ashwamedha gave him the coveted title of Maharajadhiraj, the supreme

king of kings. His greatest achievement can be described as the political unification of most of the India or Aryavarta into a formidable power.

- ✓ Coins – Archer types, tiger type and Battle type. On some of his gold coins he is represented playing the Veena.

#### **Position of Women**

- ✓ The position of women deteriorated further.
- ✓ Polygamy was common.
- ✓ The first example of sati appears in Gupta time in 510 AD in Eran in

Madhya Pradesh.

- ✓ The women of higher orders did not have access to independent source of livelihood.
- ✓ Women lacked property rights. However stridhana was considered her property.

#### **Trade and Coinage**

- ✓ In Gold content, Gupta coins are not as pure as Kushans.
- ✓ The Guptas also issued good number of silver coins for local exchange.
- ✓ The Gupta copper coins are very few as compared to Kushanas, which show that use of money did not touch common people.

# 11

## Chapter

# POST GUPTA PERIOD

(575 AD – 970 AD)

### 1. PUSHYABHUTI OR VARDHAN DYNASTY (575 AD– 647 AD)

- ✓ This was the last Hindu Dynasty of Northern India
- ✓ Prabhakar Vardhan was the founder of Pushyabhuti Dynasty at Thaneshwar, Haryana.
- ✓ He was known as 'Hun Harin' because he defeated Huns.

#### Harsha Vardhana (600 AD – 647 AD):

- ✓ He was the son of Prabhakar Vardhan.
- ✓ Harsha Vardhan patronized the Buddhist council at Kannauj to honour Hiuen Tsang.
- ✓ Harshacharita (biography of Harsha Vardhan) was written in Sanskrit language by his court poet Banbhhatta.
- ✓ He was defeated by Chalukya King Pulakesin- II on bank of Narmada River.

#### Title:-

1. Param bhattaraka (He used this title when he defeated Gaur king Shashanka)
2. Saklo Uttarapathnath (means king of the North)
3. Shiladitya (This title was given to him by 'Hiuen Tsang')

#### Hiuen Tsang or Xuanzang (627 AD– 643 AD):-

- ✓ He was a Chinese traveller came to India in 627 AD via Silk route or Jelep pass in search of Buddhist text.
- ✓ He got education from Nalanda University and wrote a book 'Su-Yu-Ki'.

### 2. CHALUKYA DYNASTY (575 AD– 975 AD)

Founder – Pulkesin-I

Capital – Bijapur

Chalukyas were also known as 'Vatapi'.

#### Pulkesin-II (609– 642 AD)

- ✓ He was the first ruler of South India who issues Gold coins known as 'Paigoda'.
- ✓ He defeated Harsha Vardhan on bank of Narmada River.

#### Title –

1. Parmeshwara
2. Dakshinapateshwar (king of the South)

#### Someshwar-I

- ✓ He shifted capital to Kalyani.
- ✓ He defeated Chola King 'Rajadheswar Chola', but he was defeated by 'Rajendra Chola' and became mentally disturbed.

#### Vikramaditya – 6<sup>th</sup>

- ✓ He was the most powerful king of later Chalukya period.
- ✓ He started a new calendar or Era known as 'Chalukya Samvat'

### 3. PALLAVA DYNASTY:- (575 AD – 780 AD)

Founder– Simha Vishnu

Capital - Kanchi or Kanchipuram

- ✓ This dynasty emerges after the decline of Satavahanas.
- ✓ They were the first to develop south Indian script called Pallava Script.

- ✓ They were the first who patronage architecture of temples in South India.

**Simha Vishnu**– First person who build temple in cave or a rockcut temple known as Varha cave temple at Mahabalipuram.

Mahendra Varman –I- Tamil literature flourished under his rule.

He wrote a book 'Mittavilasa Prahasana'.

#### **Narsimha Varman-I**

- ✓ Harsha vardhan, Pulkesin-II and Narsimha Varman-I were contemporary to each other.
- ✓ He defeated Pulkesin-II in 'Manimangalam war' and proclaimed the title 'Vatapi Konda'.
- ✓ He build 'Rath Temple' of Mahabalipuram.

#### **Narsimha Varman-II**

- ✓ He build Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.
- ✓ He also build 'Kailashnath Raj Sidheshwar Temple' at Kanchi.

**Aparajitavarman**:- He was the last king of Pallava Dynasty, he was killed by Chola King Aditya –I in 897 AD.

#### **4. RASHTRAKUTA DYNASTY :-**

Founder– Dantidurga  
Capital– Mahyakheta.

**Krishna-I** : He build 'Kailashnath temple of Ellora Cave'.

**Dhruva Dharavarsh**:- He was the first South Indian King who issue coins with picture of Ganga & Yanuma.

**Krishna-IV**:-He was the last king of Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

#### **5. CHOLA DYNASTY :-Emblem Tiger**

1. Traditional Cholas (300BC – 850AD)
  - ✓ They belongs to tribal clans.
  - ✓ They work as feudal lords under other ruler.
2. Later Cholas (850AD– 1275AD)
  - ✓ They were the real kings

- ✓ They expand the empire and became the largest empire of South India.

**Vijayalaya**– He was the founder of Chola dynasty and he also opened the gateway to cholas from feudal lord to kings.

**Prantaka**:-He defeated Sri Lankan King 'Mahendra-4th' but did not acquire the territory.

**Raja-Raja Chola-I** :- He was the first South Indian king who acquire territory of Sri Lanka as part of India.

- ✓ He was the first king to develop modern expanded navy and acquire Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Java, Sumatra and Bali.

**Rajendra Chola-I**:- He toppled Pallava dynasty and expand his empire till Ganga in North.

- ✓ Muslim Invasion took place in his regin by Mahmud Ghaznavi.

**Rajender Chola-III** :- He was the last king of Chola Dynasty.

#### **6. THE PANDYAS (EMBLEM-FISH)**

- ✓ The Pandyas were first mentioned by Megasthenese, were said that their kingdom was famous for pearls.
- ✓ The Pandyan territory included modern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. It had its capital at Madurai , situated on the banks of Vaigai river.
- ✓ The Pandyas kingdom profited from trade with Roman Empire and sent emissaries to Roman emperors, Augustus and Trojan.
- ✓ The earliest known Pandyan ruler was Mudukudumi, who ruled from Madurai. He accused Kovalan of theft. As a result, the city of Madurai was laid under a curse by Kannagi (Kavalan's wife).

## **7. THE CHERAS (EMBLEM – BOW)**

- ✓ The Chera country occupied the portion of both Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- ✓ The capital of Cheras was Vanji.
- ✓ Its main ports were Muzris and Tondi.
- ✓ One of the earliest and better known Chera rulers was Udiyangeral. It is said that he fed both the armies of Kurukshetra war and so earned the title Udiyangeral.
- ✓ The greatest of Chera king however was Senguttuvan or Red Chera. It is said that he invaded north and even crossed the Ganga.
- ✓ He was also the founder of the famous Pattini cult related to worship of goddess of chastity – Kannagi.

# 1

## Chapter

# ISLAM RELIGION AND ARAB INVASION IN INDIA

### ISLAM RELIGION

In 500-600 AD, religious transformation took place in Saudi Arabia and Islam religion emerged.

#### Prophet Mohammad:-

- ✓ He was the founder of Islam religion.
- ✓ He was born in 570 AD at Mecca, 'Saudi Arabia'.

#### Family of Prophet:-

Father- Abdulla

Mother- Amina

Wife - Khadija

Children

1. Abu Bakr Ibn Abdullah (son)
2. Fatima (daughter)

- ✓ In 610 AD Prophet Mohammed got enlighten at the age of 40 years at Hira Cave in Mecca.
- ✓ According to Prophet a fictitious character or angel named 'Zibrail' provided him the knowledge of Islam and he composed that knowledge in a book and named it 'Quran'.

- ✓ **24, Sept, 622 AD** - Prophet started new Era or Islamic Calendar called as 'Hizri Samvat'.
- ✓ Prophet was considered as the main source of Islamic religion so he was called as 'Khalifa'.
- ✓ In 632 AD Prophet Mohammad died at Medina, 'Saudi Arabia'.

#### ARAB INVASION IN INDIA:-

- ✓ In 636 AD Khalifa 'UNNAR' attacked over the Thane region (Mumbai) but he failed or got defeated.

- ✓ In 700 AD, Chachnama Dynasty ruled over Sindh region.
- ✓ Dahir and Jay Singh of Chachnama Dynasty attacked 'Hajjaj' (ruler of Iran) and defeated 'Abdul and Bundel' two generals of Hajjaj.
- ✓ In 712 AD Hajjaj sent his son-in-law 'Muhammad Bin Qasim' to attack on Chachnama Dynasty.
- ✓ **Md. Bin Qasim** enters India through 'Bolan Pass' and won the battle against Chachnama dynasty and conquered the Sindh territory.
- ✓ In 715 AD he went back to Iran and appointed 'Junaid' as the new Governor of Sindh.
- ✓ He introduced 'Jazia tax' (a religious tax) levied on Non-Muslims for preaching their religion.

#### Contribution of Arabs in India

1. Camel
2. Date Palms
3. Dirham (Arabian gold coins)

# 2

## Chapter

# TURKISH INVASION IN INDIA (1000– 1206AD)

### MAHMUD GHAZNI (1000 AD – 1030 AD)

- ✓ Ghaznavid Dynasty was founded by 'Alptegin' at Ghazna, Afghanistan.
- ✓ Mahmud Ghazni was the grandson of Alptegin and he became the king of Ghazna in 998 AD.
- ✓ Mahmud Ghazni was the first person who proclaimed 'Jihad' to attach on India.

#### Titles of Mahmud Ghazni:-

1. Sultan
2. Yamin-ul-ullah (Religious protector)
3. Yamin-ul-daula (Protector of empire)

#### Attack of Ghazni in India:-

Mahmud Ghazni attacked India 17 times between 1000–1025 AD.

**1001 AD** – He captured Peshawar region.

**1003 AD** – He attacked ruler of Bhatinda.

**1008 AD** – He attacked Kangra region and destroyed the Idols of Hindu Gods .

**1009 AD** – He attacked Thaneswar and defeated the Ajay Pal.

**1024 AD** – Ghazni defeated Solanki King Bhima-I at Anhilwad.

This battle is known as '1st Battle of Anhilwad'.

**1024 AD** – He attacked Somnath and damaged the Shiv linga and looted 2 lakh gold coins.

### Court Scholars of Mahmud Ghazni:-

1. **Al-Beruni**– He wrote '**Kitabul-Hind**' (1st Arabic book on India) in **Arabic** language.
2. **Fir-Dausi**– He wrote '**Shahnama**' (1st Persian book on India) in **persian language**.

### MOHAMMAD GHORI (1175 AD –1206 AD)

- ✓ Shihabuddin Moinuddhin Mohammad Ghori belonged to 'Ghuriyad clan' or Shanshvani Dynasty.
- ✓ The Ghaznavid Dynasty was destroyed by Ghuriyad Clan and in 1173 Ghori became the ruler of Ghazna (Afghanistan).
- ✓ He enters India through **Gomal Pass** with ideology of real expansion.

#### Attack of Ghori in India:-

**1175** – Ghori attacked and captured Multan.

**1178** – '2nd battle of Anhilwad' between Ghori and Bhima-II, Ghori lost this battle.

**1191** – '1st Battle of Terrain' between Ghori and Prithvi Raj-III, Ghori lost this battle.

**1192** – '2nd Battle of 'Terrain' between Ghori and Prithvi Raj-III, Ghori won this battle.

**1193** – 'Aibak' (Slave General of Ghori) captured Delhi and Meerut and made Delhi as the capital of Ghori Dynasty.

**1194** – 'Battle of Chandawar'

between Ghori and Jai  
Chand of Rathore Dynasty,  
Ghori won the battle.

**1202** – ‘Bakhtiyar Khilji’ (General of  
Ghori) demolished Nalanda  
University and Vikramshila  
University.

In 1206 Ghori got killed in Dhamiyaka  
(Rawalpindi) by Hindu Khokar tribe.

After death of Ghori his slave general  
‘Aibak’ claimed himself as ‘Sultan of  
all territories of Ghori in India’.

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# 3 Chapter

## DELHI SULTANATE

(1206– 1526 AD)

### Slave Dynasty or Mamluk Dynasty (1206–1211 AD)

Qutub-Ud-Din Aibak (1206 –1210)  
Aram Shah (1210 – 1211)

### Ilbari Dynasty (1211–1266 AD)

Iltutmish (1211–1236)  
Razia Sultan (1236 – 1240)  
Behram Shah (1240 – 1242)  
Mehmood Shah (1242 – 1246)  
Naseer-ud-din Shah (1246 – 1265)

### Qutbi Dynasty (1266–1290 AD)

Balban (1266 –1286)  
Qaiqabad (1286 – 1290)  
Shamsuddin Qumar (1290)

### Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 AD)

Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290 – 1296)  
Alla-ud-din Khilji (1296 – 1316)  
Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316 –1320)  
Naseer-ud-din- Khusro Khilji (1320)

### Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 AD)

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320 –1325)  
Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325–1351)  
Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388)  
Naseer-ud-din Tughlaq (1390 –1414)

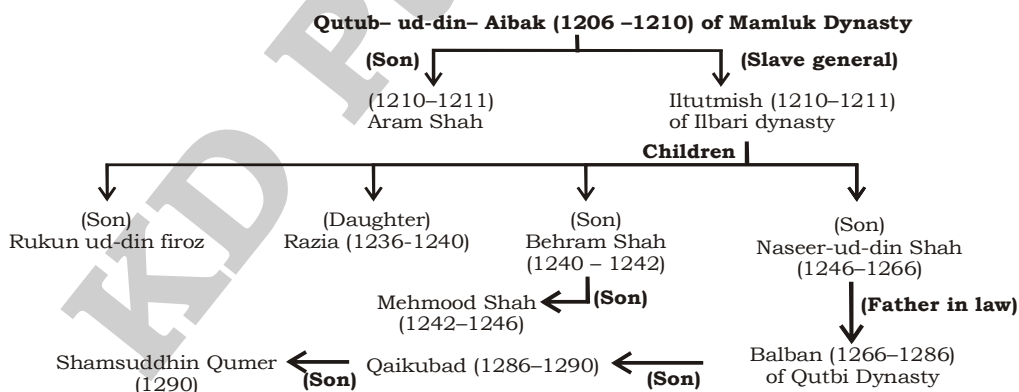
### Saiyyad Dynasty (1414 –1451 AD)

Khizr Khan (1414–1421)  
Mubarak Shah Saiyyad (1421–1434)  
Mohammad Shah Saiyyad (1434–1445)  
Shah Alam (1445–1451)

### Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526 AD)

Bahlol Lodi (1451 – 1489)  
Sikandar Lodi (1489 – 1517)  
Ibrahim Lodi (1517 – 1526)

✓ In 1206 AD after death of Mohammad Ghori, Aibak independent himself from Ghazna and established 'Delhi Sultanate' in India and later made 'Lahore' as capital of Delhi Sultanate.



## **SLAVE DYNASTY OR MAMLUK DYNASTY (1206–1211 AD)**

### **Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206– 1210)**

- ✓ Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the founder of first independent Turkish kingdom in northern India.

Titles of Aibak:-

- (1) Lakh- Baksha
- (2) Aamir -e - Akhnoor
- (3) Quran khan
- (4) Hatim Tai

### **Architectures built by Aibak :-**

- (1) **Quwat-ul-Islam:-** It was the first mosque ever built in India near Qutub Minar, Mehrauli, Delhi
- (2) **Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra:-** It was a rest-house for the soldiers and travellers at Ajmer, Rajasthan.
- (3) **Qutub Minar:-** Aibak laid the foundation of Qutub Minar in remembrance of Sufi Saint 'Khwaja-Qutub-ud-din-Bakhtiyar-kaki'.

### **Court Poets of Aibak:-**

- (1) **Hasan-un-Nizami:-** He wrote 'Taj-ul-Massir' (history of Delhi Sultanate)
  - (2) **Fakhr-ud-din :-** he wrote 'Taarik-e-mubarak Shah'
- ✓ In 1210 AD- Aibak died while playing 'Chaugaan'.

### **ILBARI DYNASTY (1211 AD–1266 AD) Iltutmish (1211– 1236)**

- ✓ He was the slave general of Aibak
- ✓ He received the title of 'Sultan-e-Azam' by Khalifa of Baghdad.
- ✓ He shifted capital of Delhi Sultanate from Lahore to Delhi

### **Reforms by Iltutmish:-**

1. Turkaan-e-Chahalgani:- It is a group of 40 Nobles, this chahalgani act as 'advisory council' to sultan.
2. Iqta System:- this is a centralized administrative system.
3. He issued 2 new coins in the society.
  - (a) Tanka (silver coin)
  - (b) Jittal (copper coin)

4. A special coin named 'RAZIA' was also introduced by Iltutmish.

### **Wars of Iltutmish:-**

- (1) 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Terrain (1215–1216 AD): fought between Iltutmish and Tajjuddin Yalduj of Ghazna, Iltutmish won the battle.
- (2) 1<sup>st</sup> Mongol Attack (1226–1228 AD):- fought between Iltutmish and Chagiz Khan.

### **Architecture built by Iltutmish :-**

Iltutmish was known as 'Father of Dome Architecture in India'

1. Qutab Minar of Delhi was completed by Iltutmish.
  2. 'Jama Masjid' at Badayun, Uttar Pradesh.
  3. Hauz-e-shamshi, Hauz khas, Delhi
- In 1236 Iltutmish died and his daughter 'Razia' was appointed as the 1<sup>st</sup> female sultan of Delhi Sultanate.

### **Razia Sultan (1236– 1240 AD)**

- ✓ Though Iltutmish nominated his daughter Razia Sultana as his successor, the nobles placed Rukun-ud-din Firoz on the throne. However Razia got rid of Rukun-ud-din and ascended the throne- with the support of Turkaan-e-Chahalgani.

She introduced two new rituals for females

- (1) Kulha (to wear a long coat)
- (2) Kuwan (to wear a square hat)

She also abolished Parda system (Burkha) for women.

- ✓ Soon after her accession, the governors of Multan, Badayun, Hansi and Lahore openly revolted against her. There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda. 'Altunia', governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia. Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia. However, Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia. Subsequently,

Razia married Altunia and both of them marched towards Delhi.

- ✓ In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal.

#### **Behram Shah (1240 AD - 1242 AD)**

- ✓ He appointed Noble 'Etgin' as his 'Aamir-e-Akhnoor' and transferred some power to him.
- ✓ Etgin started behaving like sultan so Behram Shah killed him, then other Nobles got angry and killed Behram Shah.
- ✓ Later his son 'Mehmood Shah' was appointed as Sultan but he was killed by his uncle 'Naseer-ud-din shah' who ruled over Delhi from 1246 to 1266 AD.

#### **QUTBI DYNASTY (1266 AD - 1290 AD)**

##### **Ghiyas-ud-din Balban**

- ✓ Balban ascended the throne in 1266 AD.
- ✓ He broke the power of chahalgani and restored the prestige of the crown. That was his greatest contribution towards the stability of the Sultanate.
- ✓ The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (shadow of God).
- ✓ He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarch) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- ✓ He established a new separate military department 'Diwan-e-Arz'
- ✓ Aamir Khusro was his court poet and he wrote 'Totiya-e-Hind'.  
In 1286 Balban died and his son Qaiqabad was appointed as sultan of Delhi.  
Qaiqabad appointed 'Jalal-ud-din Khilji' as his chief.  
Later in 1290, Khilji killed Qaiqabad and his son Shamsuddin Qumar and established Khilji Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate.

#### **KHILJI DYNASTY (1290 AD - 1320 AD) :-**

Jalal-ud-din Khilji killed the Qaiqabad and Shamsuddin Qumers of Qutubi Dynasty and established Khilji Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate in 1290 AD.

##### **Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290-96):-**

- ✓ He acquired the throne at the age of 70 years so he was called as 'Oldest Sultan Ruler'.
- ✓ His daughter was married to 'Ulugh Khan' (Mangols) and he established a city Mangolpuri in Delhi for Ulugh Khan.
- ✓ His son-in-law or General 'Allaud-din-Khilji' killed him after expedition of South India.

##### **Allauddin Khilji (1296-1316 AD):-**

- ✓ He ascended the throne after getting his uncle Jalal-ud-din murdered.
- ✓ He was an ambitious person as he wants to conquer the world.

##### **Titles of Allauddin Khilji:-**

1. Sikandar-Sahani
  2. Naib-i-Khudai (means Deputy of God)
  3. Bismark of Delhi sultanate.
  - ✓ He introduced many new policies and department in the system.
1. **'Tumun'** - an organization of 14000 soldiers.
  2. **'Dak-Chowki'** - Postal System in the society.
  3. **'Diwan-e-Mustakharaj'** - A separate department for Revenue collections.
  4. **'Diwan-e-Risalat'**:- A separate department which regulates and controls the market and its activities.  
**'Diwan-e-Risalat' had two wings.**  
(a) Shahna -e- Mandi (market for fruits and vegetable)  
(b) Sarai-e-Adl (market for grains, rice, pulses and spices)

**5. He abolished 'IQT system' started by Iltutmish.**

- ✓ In 1308, Malik Kafur (General of Allauddin) captured 'Devagiri' and won the Kohinoor diamond from Kakatiya Dynasty and gave it to Allauddin Khilji.
- ✓ Allauddin Khilji conquered areas of Rajputs like Mewar, Malwa, Ranthambore and Chittore.
- ✓ Allauddin attacked Chittore to win Rani Padmavati (most beautiful woman), he defeated Raja Ratan Singh of Chittore but Rani Padmavati did 'Jauhar' and gave up her life.
- ✓ In 1316 Allauddin Khilji died because of Dropsy Disease.

**Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316– 1320 AD)**

- ✓ He used to come to court in Feminine costumes and he was interested in men.

**Naseer-ud-din Khusro Khan Khilji (1320AD):-**

- ✓ He belonged to Hindu religion but he converted or adopted the Islam religion and became a Muslim.
- ✓ Because of his Hindu background he was killed by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (General of Allauddin Khilji in 1320 AD)

**TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320 – 1414 AD)**

**Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq (1320–1325 AD)**

- ✓ He was the General in Khilji Dynasty, he killed the Khusro Khan Khilji and established the Tughlaq Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate.
- ✓ He was known as 'Ghazi Malik' (means slayers of enemies)
- ✓ He was the first sultan who conducted marriage of poor girls.
- ✓ He built canals and wells to tackle the famine in India.
- ✓ In 1325 he was killed by 'falling from a wooden stage' built by his nephew 'Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq'.

**Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq (1325– 1351 AD):-**

His real name was 'Juna Khan'.

He was contemporary to Vijay Nagar Empire and Bahman Dynasty.

**Titles:-**

1. Khan of the world
2. Prince of coins
3. Sultan of failure
4. Mad Sultan

**Architecture built by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.**

1. Nizam-ud-din- Aulia Mosque at New Delhi
2. Bijli Mahal at New Delhi

**Ibn-Batuta:-** He was a foreign traveller and belong to Morocco region

- ✓ In 1333 AD he visited in Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's court and was appointed as 'Qazi of Delhi'.
- ✓ He wrote a book 'Rihlah' (travel in search of knowledge)

**He tried to introduce many administrative reforms. He had five ambitious projects for which he has become particularly debatable.**

1. **Taxation in the Doab:** He increased the rate of taxation and created some additional Abwabs or cesses on agricultural produce and it was fixed arbitrarily not on the basis of actual produce. It was said that the increase was twenty-folds and to this were added Ghari or House tax and the 'Charahi' or pasture tax.

The Sultan created a new Department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi. The main object of this department was to bring more land under cultivation by giving direct help to peasants.

2. **Transfer of Capital:** The most controversial step which Muhammad Tughlaq undertook soon after his accession was the so called transfer of capital from Delhi to Deogir. Deogir had been a base for the expansion of Turkish rule in South India. It appears

that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was, thus, named Daulatabad. After a couple of years Muhammad Tughluq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control South India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad which leads to wastage of money & time.

### 3. Introduction of Token Currency:

Muhammad Tughlaq decided to introduce token coins, which were to have same value as the gold, silver, copper ones. He introduced 'Daam' copper coin with face value of silver coin 'Tanka'. He also introduced iron and leather coin with face value of copper. Muhammad Tughlaq might have been successful if he could prevent people from forging the new coins. He was not able to do so and soon the new coins began to be greatly devalued in markets. Finally, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to withdraw the token currency.

### 4. Proposed Khurasan Expedition:

The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquest Khurasan and Iraq and mobilized a huge army for the purpose. He was encouraged to do so by Khurasani nobles who had taken shelter in his court. Moreover there was instability in Khurasan on account of the unpopular rule of Abu Said.

### 5. Quarachil expedition:

This expedition was launched in Kumaon hills in Himalayas allegedly to counter Chinese incursions. It also appears that the expedition was directed against some refractory tribes in Kumaon Garhwal region with the object of bringing them under Delhi Sultnate. He spent alot in these two wars and became financially weak.

In 1351 AD he died due to sickness.

### Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351– 1388AD)

He was the paternal cousin of Mohammad-bin- Tughlaq.

#### Tittles:-

1. Prince of Canals (because he built 5 canals)
2. Akbar of Delhi Sultanate ( because he started pure sharia law)
3. Prince of Cities (because he built 300 cities)

#### Reforms by Firoz Shah Tughlaq

##### ✓ The new system of taxation was according to Quran

1. **Khamsa** – 1/6 of loot bounty captured in wars
2. **Jazia** – Religious tax levied on non-Muslims.
3. **Jaqt**– Property tax.
4. **Kharaj**– Land revenue tax

##### ✓ New departments started by Firoz Shah Tughlaq

1. **Diwan-e-khairaat** – A separate department for welfare, education and marriage of poor girls.
2. **Diwan-e-Badagan:-** A separate department for welfare of slaves.
3. **Darul-Shifa:-** First ever public hospital with free health checkups and treatment.
4. **Diwan-e-Istihak:-**First person in history to start a pension department.

##### ✓ He was a great builder and society developer as he built many architectures throughout his territory.

1. He built 300 cities.
2. Feroz shah Kotla fort, New Delhi.
3. He established 30 schools
4. He built 5 canals.
5. He established 100 hospitals in his territory.
6. He repaired the roads and built 150 bridges
7. Built 40 mosque and 20 forts.

8. Repaired the Qutub Minar Delhi.

#### **Battles of Firoz Shah Tughlaq:-**

1. 1360 AD, Between Firoz and Bhanu-III, the battle was fought at Jagannath Puri Temple of Orissa. (Firoz Shah Tughlaq won the battle and destroyed the temple)
2. 1362 AD, he attacked on Jwalamukhi temple of Nagarkot, Himachal and destroyed 1300 Sanskrit Vedic text books and translate 300 Sanskrit text into Persian Language.

#### **Literatures of Firoz Shah Tughlaq**

1. Futuhat-e-Firozshahi (Autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq)
2. Tareekh-e-Firozshahi (Biography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq by Jia-Uddin-Barni)

In 1388, Firoz Shah Tughlaq was died due to illness and after his death both of his sons 'Tughlaq Shah' and 'Abu Bakr' was also died within a year, so his grandson 'Naseer-ud-din' Tughlaq was appointed as Sultan in 1390.

#### **Naseer-ud-din Tughlaq (1390- 1414 AD)**

- He was the sultan of Delhi when Taimur Invaded in 1398 AD

#### **Taimur Lunga-**

He was a Turkish Mangol and was never got defeated in any battle. He attacked on Delhi Sultanate and gave his occupied territory to his general Khizr Khan who established Saiyyad Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate by toppling Tughlaq Dynasty.

#### **SAIYYAD DYNASTY (1414-1451 AD)**

#### **Khizr Khan (1414-1421 AD)**

- He was the founder of Saiyyad Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate.
  - During his rule Delhi Sultanate was under Taimur Dynasty
  - He issued coins in name of Taimur
- Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 AD)**  
His court poet 'Yahiya Bin-Sar-Hindi' wrote 'Tareekh-e-Mubarak Shahi' (Biography of Mubarak Shah)

#### **Mohammad Shah(1434-1445 AD) :-**

He appointed 'Bahlol Lodi' as his general and also gave him the title of 'Khan-e-Khana'

#### **Shah Alam (1445-1451 AD):-**

He left the reign and handed the power to Bahlol Lodi who established the Lodi Dynasty at Delhi Sultanate in 1451.

#### **LODI DYNASTY (1451 AD-1526 AD)**

#### **'Bahlol Lodi' (1451-1489 AD) :**

(General of Saiyyad Dynasty)

He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Afghan Ruler to established an empire at Delhi Sultanate.

#### **Title:-**

1. Bahlol Shah Ghazi
2. Khan -e-Khana

He introduced a new copper coin 'Bahloli coin'.

He was the longest ruling person of Delhi sultanate.

#### **Sikander Lodi (1489-1517 AD)**

- ✓ He established the city of Agra and shifted the capital of Delhi sultanate from Delhi to Agra.
- ✓ He was also called as 'Sultan Sikandar Shahi'.
- ✓ He was a fine poet and wrote poems with name 'Gulrukhi'.
- ✓ He introduced land measurement scale called as 'Gaj-e-Sikandari'.
- ✓ He built the Lodi Garden at Delhi.

#### **Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 AD)**

He was the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate.

He struggled with Rajputs and Mughals to protect his Dynasty over Delhi Sultanate.

1. **Khatauli war (1518):-** fought between Ibrahim and Rana Sanga (Ibrahim won the battle).
2. **1<sup>st</sup> battle of Panipat (1526):-** 21 April 1526 fought between Ibrahim and Babur, Babur killed Ibrahim in the battle and ended the Delhi Sultanate.

# 4

## Chapter

# VIJAY NAGAR EMPIRE

(1336 – 1650 AD)

During the reign of 'Delhi Sultanate' two empire arose in South India.

1. Vijay Nagar Empire : (Hindu Dynasty)
2. Bahmani Dynasty : (Muslim Dynasty)

### VIJAY NAGAR EMPIRE (1336 AD – 1650 AD)

- (a) Sangam Dynasty (1336 – 1485)
- (b) Saluv Dynasty (1485 – 1505)
- (c) Tuluv Dynasty (1505 – 1665)
- (d) Aravaidu Dynasty (1565 – 1650)
- ✓ Around 1330 Mohammad bin Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate, he attacked on South Indian territory and defeated 'Hari-Har' and 'Bukka'. He prisoned them and converted both of them to Muslim Religion and gave them a post in his army.
- ✓ Later in around 1335, revolts started in South India so Mohammad bin Tughlaq sent Hari Har and Bukka to south to control the situation.
- ✓ A person named 'Vidharayan Brahmin' brainwashed Hari-Har and Bukka and convinced them to convert again in Hindu Religion and rule over the south.
- ✓ Hari-Har independent himself from Mohammad bin Tughlaq and established 'Hastinavat Dynasty' in the west of Tungabhadra River and became the king.
- ✓ Later this Hastinavati is known as Vijay Nagar Empire

### Sangam Dynasty : (1336 – 1485 AD)

Founder — Hari-Har  
Other Rulers — Bukka

Dev Rai-I  
Praudh

### Dev Rai-I :

- He build a Dam on Tungabhadra River.
- Italian scholar 'Nicolo-Di-Conti' came to his count and was appointed as ambassador.

### Dev Rai-II

- He was called as 'Gajbetkar' because he used to kill the elephants.
- He wrote a book 'Mahanayak Sadhanidhi' in Sanskrit language.

**Praudh :** He was the last king of Sangam Dynasty, in 1485 he tried to kill his father for throne but his minister 'Narsimha Saluv' killed him and established Saluv Dynasty at Vijay Nagar Empire.

### Saluv Dynasty (1485 – 1505 AD)

Founder : Narsimha Saluv  
Other Rulers Emmadi Narsimha-I (1491 – 1505)

Emmadi Narsimha-II (1505)

- ✓ After death of Emmadi Narsimha-I, Emmadi Narsimha-II became the king but he was incapable so he appointed 'Narsa-Nayak' as his minister.
- ✓ Veer Narsimha son of Narsa Nayak murdered Emmadi Narsimha-II and established Tuluva Dynasty at Vijay Nagar Empire.

**Tuluv Dynasty (1505 – 1565 AD)**

Founder : Veer Narsimha Rai  
(1505 – 1509)  
Other Ruler : Krishna Dev-Raya  
Achyuta Raya Venkata Raya  
Sadashiva Raya

**Krishna Deva Raya (1509 – 1529 AD)**

- ✓ He was the most powerful ruler of Vijay Nagar.
- ✓ He was also known as 'Andra Bhoj' and 'Abhinav Bhoj'.
- ✓ He was contemporary of 'Babur'.
- ✓ He was Sanskrit Laureate and wrote 2 books.
  - (a) Jambavati Kalyan
  - (b) Madalasa charita
- ✓ He was famous for his 'Ashta Diggaj' a group of 8 poets in his court which includes 'Telani Raman'.
- ✓ 'Domingo-Pias' a portugese traveller

came in the court of Krishna Deva Raya in 1520.

**Sadashiva Raya (1543 – 1565 AD) :**

He became the king of Vijay Nagar in 1543 after the death of Venkata Raya (son of Achyuta Raya).

Sadashiva alone with his minister 'Rama Raya' restored the Vijay Nagar Empire's power.

**Aravaidu Dynasty (1565 – 1650 AD) :**

In 1565 Vijay Nagar Empire was collapsed by Bahman Dynasty in the famous battle of Talikota or Rakshashi Tangadi war,.

After this some settlements were seen in these regions and were known as Aravaidu Dynasty and this was an inactive dynasty.

# 5

## Chapter

# BAHMAN DYNASTY

(1347 – 1527 AD)

### Rulers of Bahman Dynasty :

Hasan Gangu	(1347 – 1358)
Muhammad Shah Bahman-I	(1358 – 1377)
Muhammad Shah Bahman-II	(1377 – 1397)
Tajj-ud-din Feroz Shah Bahman	(1397 – 1422)
Ahmed Shah Bahman-I	(1422 – 1435)
Ahmed Shah Bahman-II	(1435- 1463)
Muhammad Shah Bahmani-III	(1463 - 1482)

### Hasan Gangu (1347 – 1358 AD)

He was the founder of Bahman Dynasty.

He was Turkish officer of Devagiri and he established Bahmani Kingdom in 1347.

### Muhammad Shah Bahman-I (1358 – 1377 AD)

- ✓ He was first Ruler of Ancient India who used imported Gun Powder and Cannon
- ✓ He defeated Bukka of Vijay Nagar Empire.

### Muhammad Shah Bahman -II (1377 – 1397 AD)

- ✓ He was a peace lover ruler and he maintained friendly relations with his neighbour.
- ✓ He built many mosques, madarsa and hospitals.

### Tajj-ud-din Feroz Shah Bahman (1397 – 1422 AD)

- ✓ He was the most powerful king of Bahman Dynasty.
- ✓ He defeated Dev Rai-I of Sangam Dynasty of Vijay Nagar in 'Sonar ki beti ka Yudh'.
- ✓ He built 'Jantar Mantar' at Daulatabad, Maharastra.

### Ahmeh Shah Bahman-I (1422 – 1435 AD)

- ✓ He was rude and heartless ruler and he conquered the kingdom of Warangal.
- ✓ He shifted capital from 'Gulberg' to 'Bidar'.

### Ahmed Shah Bahman-II (1435- 1463 AD)

Iranian Traveller 'Muhammad Guwaan' came to his court and was appointed as minister.

### Muhammad Shah Bahmani-III (1463 – 1482 AD)

- ✓ He became king at the age of 9 years so he was called as Puppet King. The actual power was in hands of Prime Minister 'Muhammad Gawan' who defeated the rulers of Konkan, Orissam, Vijay Nagar and made the Bahman Dynasty very powerful.

### 'Aamir Ali Barid'

- ✓ He was a wise scholar and a capable administrator, he never assumed any royal titles but ruled over Bahman Dynasty under title of 'Prime Minister'.
- ✓ He was known as 'Fox of Deccan'.

- ✓ In 1520 he appointed Allauddin Shah Bahman-II as king of Bahman Dynasty.
- ✓ In 1523, he appointed Wali-Ullah as king of Bahman Dynasty but wali-ullah try to plot a conspiracy against Aamir Barid so he was killed by him in 1525.
- ✓ In 1525 Aamir Barid appointed Kallim-Ullah-Khan as the king and he was the last ruler of Bahman Dynasty.

**Decline of Bahman Dynasty**

- ✓ There were constant battles between Bahman and Vijay Nagar rulers.
- ✓ The successor of Bahman Dynasty was weak and lost their important territory like Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda and Bidar.

# 6

## Chapter

# THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

(1526 – 1858 AD)

Mughal word was originated from Mangol because Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty was a descendent of Mangols.

### Main Mughals (1526 – 1707AD)

1. Babur (1525– 1530 AD)
2. Humayun (1530– 1540 AD)
3. Akbar (1556– 1605 AD)
4. Jahangir (1605– 1627 AD)
5. Shah Jahan (1627– 1658 AD)
6. Aurangzeb (1658– 1707 AD)

### BABUR (1525- 1530 AD)

- ✓ 'Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad Babur was a Turk-Mangol and Sunni-Muslim.
- ✓ He became the ruler of Fargana at the age of 11 years.
- ✓ During 1519– 1526 he attacked India four times and finally on 21 April 1526 he defeated 'Ibrahim Lodhi' in 'first battle of Panipat' and established Mughal Empire over Delhi Sultanate.
- ✓ He made Agra as capital of Mughal Empire.

### Battles of Babur

- ✓ First Battle of Panipat (1526)- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
- ✓ Battle of Khanwa (1527)- Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
- ✓ Battle of Chanderi (1528)- Babur defeated Medini Rai.
- ✓ Battle of Ghaghra (1529)- Babur defeated Mohd. Khan Lodhi (son of Ibrahim Lodhi)

### Title of Babur:

- (1) Badshah (Padshah)
- (2) Ghazi
- (3) Kalandar

### Reforms by Babur:

- ✓ Gaj-e-Babri:- a new road measurement tool.
- ✓ He introduced Mubaiyaan style of poetry writing.

### Architecture built by Babur:

1. Noor-e-Afghan Bagh (Aram Bagh) at Agra
2. Jama-Masjid at Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh
3. Babri Masjid, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh
  - ✓ Babar wrote Autobiography 'Babur Nama' in Turkish Language.
  - ✓ Babar was an alcoholic so he died due to illness in 1530.
  - ✓ Initially he was buried at Aram bagh but later his widow took his Bones and built his Mausoleum at Kabul.

### HUMAYUN (1530–1540 AD)- (1555– 1556 AD)

- ✓ After death of Babur his son 'Humayun' became the Badshah of Mughal Empire. Humayun fought many wars to expand, save and regain his dynasty.
- ✓ His life had 3 war phases.

### Phase -1 Expansion of Dynasty

1. **Kalinga war (1531):-** Humayun attacked Bahadur Shah (ruler of

Gujarat Region) for almost 30 day but this war had no result.

2. **Deoria War (1532):-** Humayun defeated and killed Mohd. Khan Lodhi (son of Ibrahim Lodhi).
  - ✓ In this battle Sher-Shah Suri helped Mohd. Khan Lodhi.
3. **Chunar war (1532):-** Sher-Shah Suri was defeated by Humayun and accepted the suzerainty under Mughal Dynasty.
4. **Bhadur Shah War (1536):-** Bahadur Shah surrounded the territory of Chittod, so Chittod's Queen 'Rani Karnwati' send a rakhi to Humayun to protect her.
  - ✓ Humayun defeated Bahadur Shah and killed him.

#### **Phase- 2 Dynasty Lost:-**

1. **Battle of Chausa (1539):-** In battle of Chunar (1532) Sher Shah Suri accepted the suzerainty but later in 1539 he Independent himself from Mughal Dynasty.
  - ✓ Therefore in 1539 Humayun attacked on Sher Shah Suri in battle of Chausa, this battle continues for 4 to 5 months and monsoon effected Mughal soldiers so Humayun lost the battle and fled away from battle field.
2. **Battle of Bilgram (1540) :-** After defeating Humayun in battle of Chausa Sher Shah Suri moved forward to capture Agra but at 'Kannauj' (Bilgram) Humayun reattacked Sher Shah Suri but Humayun again lost the battle and fled to Sindh Region of Pakistan.
  - ✓ Now from 1540 to 1555 Sur Dynasty Ruled over Mughal Empire.

#### **Phase -3 Regain of Throne**

During 1540-1555, Humayun lived at Sindh where he married to 'Hamida Bano

Begum' (daughter of ruler of Amarkot) and in 1542 Akbar was born in Amarkot.

1. **Battle of Machhiwara (1555):-** Humayun defeated Ibrahim Shah Suri.
2. **Battle of Sirhind (1555):-** Humayun defeated Sikandar Adil Shah Suri (last ruler of Sur Dynasty) and re-established Mughal Dynasty.
  - ✓ Humayun built 'Deen-e-Panah' at Delhi and started 'Meena Bazar'.
  - ✓ In 1556, Humayun fell from stairs of 'Deen-e-Panah' and died.
  - ✓ 'Bega Begum' built Humayun Tomb or mausoleum at Safdarjung, New Delhi.

#### **SUR DYNASTY (1540 -1555 AD)**

Sher-Shah-Suri or Sher Khan defeated Humayun in Battle of Bilgram (1540) and established Sur Dynasty over Mughal Empire in 1540.

##### **Sher-Shah-Suri:-**

Title – (1) Sher Khan  
(2) Hazrat-e-Aala

##### **Battles of Sher-Shah-Suri:**

1. **Battle of Chanderi (1528):-** In this war Sher-khan was a General in Babur's Army and he fought for Mughals against Medini Rai.
2. **Battle of Chunar (1532):-** Humayun defeated Sher-Khan.
3. **Battle of Chausa (1539):-** Sher-Khan defeated Humayun.
4. **Battle of Bilgram (1540):-** Sher-Khan defeated Humayun and established Sur Dynasty over Mughal Empire.
5. **Battle of Kalinjar (1545):-** In this battle Sher-khan was killed by 'Kirat Singh Chandel'.

##### **Reforms by Sher-Shah-Suri**

- ✓ He introduced 'PATTA', a system of land surveying.
- ✓ He started 'Kabuliyat' a written

- agreement with farmers and records of land.
- ✓ He introduced many coins.
  - (a) Ashrafi (gold coin)
  - (b) Rupaya (Silver coin)
  - (c) Daam (Copper coin)
- ✓ He was the first ruler in India who inscribed name and post of ruler with address of mint on the coins.
- ✓ He built 'Purana Quila' over 'Deen-e-Panha'.
- ✓ He changed the name of city 'Patliputra to Patna'.
- ✓ He constructed 'Shah-Rah-e-Azam' a road (from Peshawar to Sonargaon) which was later known as Grand trunk Road.
- ✓ In 1545 in Battle of Kalinjar he was killed by UKKA (gun powder Canon) and his mausoleum was built at Sasaram Bihar.

#### **AKBAR (1556– 1605 AD)**

##### **Introduction**

Birth- 15/Oct/1542

Place- Amarkot

Real Name- Baddruddin

Father – Humayun

Mother – Hamida Bano Begam

Foster Mother – Maha Manga

Protector – Bairam Khan

In 1556 at the age of 14 years he became the king under guidance of Bairam Khan.

##### **Title:-**

Badrudin- Jallalud- din- Mohammad -Beig- Akbar (this title was given by Bairam Khan)

##### **Battle Akbar:-**

1. **2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Panipat (1556):-** In 1556 , Hemu (the General of Sur Dynasty) captured Gwalior and Agra so Bairam khan defeated Hemu in 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Panipat.
2. **Battle of Mewar (1568):-** This was the first battle of Akbar in field.
- ✓ Akbar defeated Rana Uday Singh and established Fatehpur Sikri city near Agra.
3. **Battle of Haldighati (1576):-** Akbar defeated Maharana Pratap Singh who fled from battle field on his chetak.
4. **Battle of Asirgarh (1601):-** Akbar defeated Miran Bahadur and this was the last battle of Akbar.

##### **Religious Policy of Akbar:**

1. **Suleh-e-kul :-** In 1575 Akbar started 'Suleh-e-kul' or 'Ibadat Khana' at Fatehpur Sikri where religious leaders discuss & explain different religions .
2. **Deen-e-Illahi:-** In 1582, Akbar introduced new religion after learning all religions in Suleh-e-kul. It had only 250 followers and Birbal was the only Hindu follower of 'Deen-e-Illahi'.

He allowed Christians to established church at Agra and Lahore

- ✓ He donated land to Hindu Religious leader Vitthalacharya.
- ✓ He gave title of 'Jagat Guru' to 'HarvijayaSuriya' (Jain Guru)
- ✓ He donated 500 bigha land in Amritsar to Guru Ramdas.

##### **Navratna of Akbar:-**

Akbar had 9 philosophers or experts in his court who were known as Navratnas.

1. Birbal
2. Todarmal
3. Maan Singh
4. Tansen
5. Abul Fazal
6. Abul Faizi
7. Abdul Rahim
8. Fakir Aziz Uddin
9. Mirza-Aziz -Koka

##### **Reforms by Akbar:-**

- ✓ He introduced many taxes like Karori, Dahsala and Galla Bakshi .

- ✓ He introduced 'Mansabdari' in military administration.
- ✓ He introduced 'Dakhila' System.

#### **Coins introduced by Akbar:-**

##### **1. Gold Coins:-**

- (a) Muhr (square shape)
- (b) Ilahi (round shape)
- (c) Shansab (Heaviest and largest coin introduced by Akbar)

##### **2. Jalali a square shaped silver coin**

#### **Literature**

- ✓ The reign of Akbar was known as Golden Era for literature.
- ✓ He established 'Maqtab Khana' a translation department where many Sanskrit and Turkish text were translated in Persian language.
- ✓ Mahabharat was translated in Persian Language as 'Razm nama' by 'Abdul Kadir Badaiyui'.
- ✓ Tulsidas, Soordas were flourished in reign of Akbar.

#### **Architecture built by Akbar:-**

- (1) 'Diwan-e-Aam' at Fatehpur Sikri
- (2) 'Diwan-e-Khas' at Fatehpur Sikri
- (3) Jodha Mahal or Harka Mahal
- (4) Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri
- (5) Red Fort, Agra

On 16/Oct/1605 Akbar died and his mausoleum was built by 'Jahangir' at 'Sikandrabad' near Agra.

#### **Jahangir (1605– 1627 AD)**

- ✓ Noor-ud-din Mohd Jahangir (Salim) was son of Akbar and Harka Bai.
- ✓ Khusro and Khurram (Shah Jahan) and Saharyaar was his three sons.
- ✓ In 1606 Khusro revolted against Jahangir so he was captured and prisoned. Later khusro flew from prison and took blessings from 5<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru 'Arjan Dev'.
- ✓ In battle of Bhairawal, Jahangir's son Khurram defeated Khusro and killed him.
- ✓ Jahangir killed Guru Arjan Dev.

- ✓ He introduced 'Rope of Justice' a golden chain with 60 bells tied between Burj (Pillar) on bank of Yamuna to his palace so that anyone could seek justice by ringing the bell.
- ✓ He abolished unnecessary taxes and banned alcohol.
- ✓ He prohibited robbery, amputation and killing of animals.
- ✓ Jahangir reign was known as 'Golden Era of Painting', he was a good painter and started a painting and art school at Agra.
- ✓ Jahangir wrote autobiography 'Tuzuk-e-Jahangir' in Persian language.
- ✓ In 1627, Jahangir died and his mausoleum was built at Lahore on bank of Ravi River.

#### **Shah Jahan (1627– 1658 AD)**

##### **Introduction:-**

Father :- Jahangir

Mother :- Jodha Bai

Real Name:- Khurram

Title:- Shah Jahan.

- ✓ When Jahangir died, Shah Jahan was not in Agra so his younger brother Shaharyaar proclaimed himself as Badshah.
- ✓ Shah Jahan plotted a conspiracy with 'Davar Baksha' (son of Khusro) and Davar Baksha Killed Shaharyaar and became Badshah, later Shah Jahan killed Davar Baksha and became the Badshah.
- ✓ Davar Baksh was known as the 'Scape Goat of Mughal Dynasty'.

##### **Reforms by Shah Jahan:-**

- (1) He abolished Sijda-Paibos started by Balban.
- (2) He permitted slaughtering of cow which was banned by Akbar.
- (3) He introduced coin 'Aana' a mixed coin of Silver & copper.

##### **Architecture built by Shah Jahan:-**

Shah Jahan reign was known as Golden

Era of Mughal Architecture.

- (1) TajMahal at Agra in remembrance of Mumtaz Begam.
- (2) Red fort at Delhi.
- (3) Hira Mahal, South Delhi
- (4) Moti Mahal
- (5) Mughal Garden or Shalimar Garden at Delhi, Lahore and Srinagar.

- ✓ In 1658 Aurangzeb (son of Shah-Jahan) became Badshah and put Shah Jahan in captivity and 1666 Shah Jahan died in prison.
- ✓ His mausoleum was built at Taj Mahal Agra.

#### **AURANGZEB (1658 – 1707 AD)**

##### **Introduction:-**

Father – Shah Jahan (Khurram)

Mother – Mumtaaz Begam

Titles:- (1) Alamgir – I  
(2) Jindapir  
(3) Fakir

- ✓ He was the oldest Mughal to become Badshah at the age of 40 year.
- ✓ He was the longest ruling Badshah of Mughal Dynasty (for 49 years)

##### **Battles of Aurangzeb:-**

- ✓ During the reign of Aurangzeb.
- ✓ Dara Sikhoi was ruling over Delhi
- ✓ Shah Suja was ruling over Bengal
- ✓ Murad was ruling over Gujarat Region
- ✓ Aurangzeb was ruling over Deccan.

**1. Battle of Bahadurpur (U.P) :-** Dara Sikhoi defeated Shah Suja.

**2. Battle of Dharmat (M.P.):**- Aurangzeb and Murad together defeated Dara-Sikhoi.

- ✓ This battle is known as 'Battle of Princes'.

**3. Battle of Khajwar:-** Aurangzeb defeated Shah-Suja

**4. Battle of Dev Rai (Ajmer):-** Aurangzeb again defeated Dara-Sikhoi and killed him.

#### **Revolts during reign of Aurangzeb:-**

**1. Ahom Tribal Revolt:-** Ahom tribe of Assam under leader leadership of Chakradwaz and Birfur-Khan defeated the Mughal General Mir Jumla and Shaisha Khan.

**2. Revolt with Sikhs:-** In 1675, 9<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru 'Teg Bahadur' was assassinated by Aurangzeb for not accepting 'Dar-ul-Islam'.

- ✓ Hence in 1704 Battle of Khadrana was fought between Aurangzeb and Guru Gobind Singh. (Aurangzeb won the battle).

#### **3. Struggles with Marathas:-**

- ✓ In 1659, Shivaji Killed Afzal Khan (Sultan of Bijapur)

- ✓ In 1663, Shivaji defeated Shaista Khan (General of Aurangzeb).

- ✓ In Battle of Purander (1665), Jai Singh (General of Aurangzeb) defeated Shivaji and Shivaji accepted suzerainty of Mughal.

- ✓ In 1668, Shivaji was invited at Agra to accept the 'Darul-Islam' but he did not accept that so he was captured and prisoned.

- ✓ In 1674, Shivaji fled from prison & proclaimed sovereignty and became 'Chatrapati'.

#### **Reforms by Aurangzeb:-**

- (1) He started 'Darul-Islam'.
- (2) He reimposed 'Jazia Tax' in 1679.
- (3) He abolished unnecessary expenses on architecture.
- (4) He banned alcohol, singing and music in court of Mughal Dynasty.
- (5) He ended the celebration of Navroz festival.
- (6) He built Biwi Ka Makbara or Mini Taj Mahal at Aurangabad.

In 1707 Aurangzeb died at Bhingar, Ahmednagar at the age of 88 years and his mausoleum was built at Aurangabad.

# 7

## Chapter

# MARATHA DYNASTY

### Shivaji

#### Introduction:-

Birth:- 1627

Place:- Shivner fort Maharashtra

Father:- Shahji Bhosle

Mother:- Jija Bai

Teacher:- Samarth Ramdas and Tuka Ram

Wife:- (1) Sai Bai  
(2) Bohra Bai  
(3) Yasho Bai

#### Struggle of Shivaji:-

- ✓ At the age of 16 years in 1643 Shivaji attacked Singh Garh fort.
- ✓ In 1645 he proclaimed himself sovereign and gave thought of 'Swaraj'.
- ✓ In 1646 he attacked 'Toran fort' and defeated Innayat khan.
- ✓ In 1647 he attacked 'Raigarh fort' and killed 'Chandra Raoji'.
- ✓ In 1656 he captured Ahmednagar and Junnar fort.
- ✓ In 1659 he killed Afzal khan by Tiger Claws.
- ✓ In 1663 he defeated 'Shaista khan'.
- ✓ In 1664 he attacked Surat and looted 1 crore coins from Mughal Trade centre.
- ✓ In 1604 Jai Singh (Mughal General) attacked Shivaji and defeated him at Pratapgarh fort and Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and Mughals. According to this treaty Shivaji accepted Suzerainty under Mughals and gave back 23 fort to Mughal and pay 40 lakh as war compensation.
- ✓ In 1666 Shivaji and Sambhaji were called in Agra by Aurangzeb to accept 'Darul-Islam' but both of them denied to do so hence they were captured and prisoned. Later Shivaji fled and again captured some forts of Mughal Empire.
- ✓ In 1674, At Raigarh fort Shivaji proclaimed 'Independence' from Mughals and used 3 titles.
  - (1) Chatrapati (means sovereign)
  - (2) Shak-Karta (means beginner of New Era)
  - (3) Hindu DharmoDharak (means protector of Hindu religion).
- ✓ In 1680, Shivaji died due to Sickness.
- ✓ After death of Shivaji his eldest son 'Sambhaji' became Chatrapati.
- ✓ In 1689 Aurangzeb tortured and killed Sambhaji and put his son Shahuji in captivity.
- ✓ In 1689 Raja Ram-I became Chatrapati and he shifted capital from Raigarh to Satara.
- ✓ In 1700 Shivaji -II Son of Raja Ram -I became Chatrapati.
- ✓ When Aurangzeb died in 1707, Shahuji (son of Sambhaji) was released by Bahadur Shah.

**Battle of Kheda (1707) :-** Shahuji attacked and defeated Shivaji - II and became Chatrapati.

# 8

## Chapter

# SIKHISM

Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak and according to him Sikh means disciple of God or who believe in teachings of Sikh Guru. There were total 10 Guru in Sikhism.

### 1. **Guru Nanak:-**

Real Name:- Nanak

Birth – 13/April/1469

Birth Place:-Talwadi or Nankana village, Punjab , Pakistan.

Father:- Mehta Kalu

Sister:-Nanaki

Disciples:-Bala, Lahana (Angad), Ramdas.

- ✓ He believed in Monotheism or Nirguna (formless god).
- ✓ He started Langar System or Community Kitchen.
- ✓ He was contemporary of Babar. In 1539, he died at Kartarpur, Pakistan.

### 2. **Guru Angad:-** He was the 2<sup>nd</sup> Guru of Sikhism.

- ✓ He was the disciple of Guru Nanak
- ✓ He introduced 'Gurumukhi' script.
- ✓ He was contemporary to Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.

### 3. **Guru Amardas:-** He was the 3<sup>rd</sup> guru of Sikhism.

- ✓ He was contemporary to Akbar.
- ✓ He introduced Anand-Karaj (Sikh marriage system).
- ✓ He introduced Manji-Pir (saint who promote Sikh religion)
- ✓ He introduced Sikh community at Ramdaspur.

### 4. **Guru Ramdas:-** He was contemporary to Akbar.

- ✓ Akbar gave him 500 bigha land.
- ✓ He started construction of Golden temple at Amritsar.

### 5. **Guru Arjan Dev:-** He was contemporary to Jahangir.

- ✓ He completed construction of Golden Temple.
- ✓ He compiled teachings of all Guru in a book 'Adi Granth' in Gurumukhi Script.
- ✓ He was killed by Jahangir.

### 6. **Guru Hargobind:-** He was the son of Guru Arjan Dev

- ✓ He used war fare tactics.
- ✓ He introduced teachings of Arms in Sikhism.
- ✓ He introduced 'Akaal Takht' (eternal throne) in Golden temple.

### 7. **Guru Har Rai:-** He was executed by Aurangzeb.

### 8. **Guru Har Kishan:-** He became Guru at the age of 5 years so he was also known Baal Guru.

- ✓ He died at the age of 9 years due to small pox.

### 9. **Guru Teg Bahadur:-** He established 'Patiala city' in Punjab.

- ✓ He was killed by Aurangzeb for not accepting 'Darul-Islam'.

### 10. **Guru Gobind Singh:-** He was born at Anandpur in 1666

He started the use of title 'Singh and Kaur'.

He completed Guru Granth Sahib or Adi Granth and said that Guru Granth Sahib will be considered as the 11<sup>th</sup> and last Guru of Sikh religion.

He founded Khalsa Sect an army of Pure Souls and uses five symbols

- (a) Kesh
- (b) Kanga or Comb
- (c) Kada
- (d) Kripan or Dagger
- (e) Kaccha

KD Publication

# 1

## Chapter

# ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

### EUROPEAN CONQUEST:-

1. Portuguese
2. Dutch
3. British (England)
4. Danish (Denmark)
5. French (France)

### ADVENT OF PORTUGUESE IN INDIA:-

- ✓ Portuguese were the first who came to India. In earlier period of 1450's Portuguese people came to India through land route.

**1453-** A Turkish ruler of Ottoman Empire closed the routes for Portuguese so then Portuguese could not travel to India through South-East Asia.

**1497-** King 'Manuel' of Lisbon, Europe sent Vasco-da-Gama on a voyage to discover a sea-route from Europe to India.

- ✓ On 20<sup>th</sup> May 1498 Vasco-da-Gama finally reached Calicut (Malabar coast) India and discovered the sea route from Europe to India. He was received by 'Zamorin' a Hindu ruler of 'Vijay Nagar Empire'.
- ✓ From that time onwards Portuguese ruled over the sea route for 100 years and did trading of spices, handicrafts and textiles.

### Settlement in India:-

- ✓ **1500-** 'Estoda-da-India', a Portuguese company was established which was responsible for trading in India.

- ✓ **1503-** Portuguese established their first factory or warehouse in India at Cochin (Kerala). The main purpose of such establishment was to store commodities and to be a permanent office.

### Portuguese Governor:-

#### 1. Francisco-de-Almeida (1505)

- In 1505 Francisco-de-Almeida was appointed as the first governor of Portuguese in India.
- He introduced 'Blue water Policy', in which toll tax was collected by ships for their movement in Arabian Sea and this tax was known as 'Feitorias Tax'.

#### 2. Alfonso-de-Albuquerque (1509):

- In 1509 Albuquerque was appointed as the second Governor of Portuguese in India.
- He introduced 'Policy of imperialism' (capture an area and then expand it).
- In 1510 Alfonso-de-Albuquerque captured Goa by defeating 'Adil Shah' (sultan of Bijapur), hence Goa was the 1<sup>st</sup> place captured by Portuguese.

- ✓ **St. Francis Xavier:-** He was a Portuguese Christian missionary who came to India in 1540 and he alone converted 7 lakhs Indians into Christians.

### **Contribution of Portuguese in India:-**

- ✓ Portuguese were the first who introduced Printing Press in India at Goa.
  - (1) Saint Peter Charita – 1<sup>st</sup> book printed in India in Marathi Language.
  - (2) Bible– 1<sup>st</sup> book of Telugu Language printed in India.
- ✓ Portuguese introduced various vegetables and fruits in india
  - (a) Potato                      (b) Tomato
  - (c) Maize                      (d) Tobacco
  - (e) Cashew                      (f) Papaya
- ✓ Goa was the capital of Portuguese in India.

### **ADVENT OF DUTCH IN INDIA**

- ✓ Dutch people came from Netherland and Holland.
- ✓ **1602**– Dutch people came in form of 'Dutch United East India Company' for trading in India.
- ✓ **1605**– Dutch established their first factory or warehouse at Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh under leadership of 'Wader Hague' (1<sup>st</sup> Governor of Dutch in India).
- ✓ **1610**– Dutch established a new factory at Pulicat (Andhra Pradesh). Pulicat was made the first capital of Dutch in India.
- ✓ **1650**– Dutch established first silk yarn factory at Kasim Bazar (West Bengal) to promote silk and textile Industry in India.
- ✓ **1653**– Established factory at Chinsurah (West Bengal) and fortified this factory with the name 'Gustavus fort'.
- ✓ Dutch were the first who hired Indian on salary basis for their factories.
- ✓ **1759**– Dutch United East India Company was defeated in 'Battle of Bendra' by Mir Jafar (Nawab of Bengal) and all operations of Dutch in India

came to an end.

### **ADVENT OF BRITISHERS OR ENGLISH IN INDIA**

- ✓ Portuguese people were making profits in Britain by selling goods brought from India, so Britishers decided to come directly to India for trade.
- ✓ **1600**– 'East India Company' was established in Britain for trade in India.
- ✓ Queen Elizabeth-1 passed or signed a Royal Charter for 15 year trade monopoly of EIC in India.
- ✓ **1609**– 'King James -1' (Son of Queen Elizabeth-1) extended the trade monopoly of EIC for unlimited period.
- ✓ **Aug, 1609** – Jahangir gave permission to EIC for establishing their first permanent factory at Surat and titled Cap William Hawkins as English Khan.
- ✓ **1611**– EIC established their 1<sup>st</sup> temporary factory in India at Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) under Qutub Shah of Golconda Dynasty.
- ✓ **1613**– East India company established another Permanent factory at Surat.
- ✓ **1615**– 'Sir Thomas Roe' came to Mughals Court to seek Farman (Permission) for 'Free Inland Trade' and exemption from Inland tolls, so that EIC would get 'Trade Passes' and they did not have to pay Tax at every Toll and for these passes EIC would pay advance Tax in Royal Treasure of Mughals.
- ✓ **1632**– EIC got Right to trade in Golconda (Karnataka) by the sultan of Golconda and free Inland trade without toll tax.
- ✓ **1639** – Fransis-De of EIC took Madras on lease from King Chandragiri.
- ✓ **1644**– EIC established first fort of

Britishers in India at Madras & named it 'Fort St-George'.

- ✓ **1651**– EIC got Right to trade without tax by 'Suja-ud-din' Nawab of Bengal.
- ✓ **1662** – King Charles-II of England married to Portuguese Queen 'Catherine' and received Bombay in Dowry.
- ✓ **1668**– EIC got Bombay on lease by Charles-II.
- ✓ **1690**– 'Job Charnak' of EIC purchased 3 villages Govindpur, Sutnavati, Kalikata of Bengal from Mughal Emperor and formed Bengal Presidency by joining these 3 Villages.

#### **INVASION OF DANES IN INDIA**

- ✓ Danes or Danish came to India for trade from Denmark.
- ✓ **1616**– Danish established their first factory at 'Tranquebar' (Tamil Nadu).
- ✓ **1620**– The factory of Tranquebar was fortified .

The main headquarter or capital of Danes was 'Serampur' (West Bengal).

- ✓ **1645**– Danes sold all their settlements to Britishers and left India.

#### **INVASION OF FRENCH IN INDIA**

- ✓ In 17<sup>th</sup> century 2 Europeans countries France and England were getting powerful and had rivalry over international trade and had established their trade colonies and trade network in whole world.
- ✓ **1664**– 'French East India Company' was established by king 'Louis-14' for trading in India.
- ✓ **1668**– 'French East India Company' came to India and established their first factory at 'SURAT'.
- ✓ **1669**– FEIC established their 2<sup>nd</sup> factory at 'Machilipatnam' (Andhra Pradesh) .
- ✓ **1674**– 'Pondicherry' was made the headquarter of French East India company by 'Fransis Martin.'

- ✓ Now in India there were 2 trading companies of different countries and were facing trade competition and they used local rulers for more and more trading rights.

- ✓ Upto that time everyone (trading companies, local rulers) were fighting for their own territories because India was not a country at that time.

East India Company V/S French East India Company

- ✓ Three glorious wars took place between EIC and FEIC for establishing their territory in India and these wars were known as 'Anglo – Carnatic Wars'
- ✓ Anglo means Britishers and Carnatic is the name of a place at border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

- ✓ **1742** – 'Lord Dupleix' , Governor of French East India company began new chapter of expansion and introduced 'Subsidiary Alliance' strategy in India.

- ✓ '**Lord Wellesley**' – is known as the father of Subsidiary Alliance, because he implemented this strategy at ground level in India.

#### **Anglo Carnatic War:-**

1<sup>st</sup> Carnatic War (1746 – 1748)

2<sup>nd</sup> Carnatic War (1747 – 1755)

3<sup>rd</sup> Carnatic War (1756 – 1763)

#### **First Anglo Carnatic War:-**

- ✓ The cause of 1<sup>st</sup> Carnatic war started in Europe not in India and a proxy war was started between Britain and France.

- ✓ **1746** – with reflects to those wars between Britain and France 'Lord Dupleix' of French East India company captured 'Madras' an important trade centre of EIC.

- ✓ **1748** – 'Lord Barnet' of EIC attacked 'Pondicherry' an important trade centre of FEIC but 'Lord Dupleix' made the perfect strategy and FEIC won the

battle.

- ✓ **1748**– First Carnatic war was ended with 'Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle' signed at France.
  - Madras was given back to EIC
  - Quebec (Canada) was given back to France.

**Second Anglo Carnatic war (1749 – 1755)**

- ✓ **1749**– French attacked on 'Arcot' and 'Chand Saheb' killed his brother 'Anwar-ud-din' (Nawab of Carnatic) with the help of French East India Company and Chand Saheb was made the new Nawab of Carnatic.
- ✓ **1750**– French officer 'BUSSY' declared 'Mujaffar Jung' as new Nawab of Hyderabad by defeating 'Nazar Jung'. Earlier East India company got trading rights from Nazar Jung and Anwar-ud-din, but now it was a defeat for EIC as FEIC came in power at Carnatic and Hyderabad and got the trading rights. Then 'Robert Clive' a powerful officer of EIC came from Bengal to fight back against FEIC.
- ✓ **1752**– 'Mujaffar Jung' was killed by EIC and Nazar Jung was appointed as Nawab of Hyderabad.  
After that Lord Dupleix of FEIC was

called back and replaced by 'Godehu'.

- ✓ **1752**– Battle of Arcot, Robert Clive attacked on Arcot and killed Chand Saheb.  
Second Carnatic war was ended by 'Treaty of Pondicherry'.

**Third Anglo Carnatic War (1756-1763)**

- ✓ It was a Global war between French and Britishers.
- ✓ **1757** – EIC seized Chandranagar factory of FEIC in West Bengal.
- ✓ **1758** – FEIC attacked and captured Fort St-David of EIC in Tamil Nadu
- ✓ **1760** – Battle of Wandiwash, EIC defeated FEIC.
- ✓ **1763** – 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Carnatic war came to end by 'Treaty of Paris' and only Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandranagar were left with French East India company.

# 2

## Chapter

# BRITISH CONQUEST OVER PRINCELY STATES OF INDIA

During 1707 after death of Aurangzeb, Mughal Dynasty became weak and disintegrated into small kingdoms, which helped the foreigners to capture their territories.

### BRITISH CONQUEST OVER BENGAL

- ✓ **1756:-** Siraj-ud-Daula became Nawab of Bengal, he captured 'Fort William', and put 146 Britishers in captivity and out of these 123 Britishers died due to suffocation. This tragedy is known as 'Black hole Tragedy' of 20, June, 1756.
- ✓ This tragedy was settled by 'Treaty of Alinagar' between Siraj-ud-Daula and Britishers.
- ✓ Britishers were humiliated by black hole tragedy so Robert Clive plot a conspiracy against Siraj-ud-Daula and bribed the main leaders of Nawab and compelled them to back stab Nawab and play the role of traitor in Battle.
- ✓ **Battle of Plassey (1757) :-** A fictitious war scene was created at bank of Plassey river.
- ✓ Nawab fled from battle field and later he was betrayed and got killed by Mir Jafar.
- ✓ Mir Jafar was appointed as Nawab of Bengal by Britishers after battle of Plassey but after 3 years Mir Qasim was appointed as Nawab of Bengal because Mir Jafar was unable to pay

taxes to Britishers.

### Battle of Buxar (1764)

- ✓ Mir Qasim was also unable to pay expected rights and taxes to Britishers so again Mir Jafar was appointed as Nawab of Bengal.
- ✓ Mir Qasim formed a tri-alliance with Suja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah-Alam -II (Mughal Emperor) and fought against EIC.
- ✓ At that time Henry Vinsittart was the governor of India.
- ✓ On 22<sup>nd</sup>, Oct, 1764 :- In battle of Buxar EIC defeated the tri-alliance and signed the Treaty of Allahabad between Suja-ud-Daula, Shah Alam and Britishers and Diwani Rights was given to EIC for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

### BRITISH CONQUEST OVER MYSORE

- ✓ Haider Ali was ruling efficiently over Mysore and was developing Mysore by expansion and foreign trade with France.

### 1st Anglo-Mysore war (1766- 1769)

- ✓ Haider Ali defeated the tri party Alliance of EIC, Madhav Rao (Peshwa of Maratha) and Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ✓ This war was settled by 'Treaty of Madras'.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war (1780 - 1784)

- ✓ East India company under leadership of Lord Warren Hasting and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked Haider Ali.
- ✓ In 1782 Haider Ali died in battle and French port 'Mahe' was seized by Britishers.
- ✓ Tipu Sultan (son of Haider Ali) fought back but was also defeated by EIC and this war settled by 'Treaty of Mangalore' between Tipu Sultan and Sir Eyre Coot.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo- Mysore war (1789- 1792)**

- ✓ Tipu Sultan was defeated by Tri-party alliance of EIC (Lord Cornwallis), Nizam of Hyderabad and Bajirao-II (Peshwa of Maratha) and this war was settled by 'Treaty of Sri Rangapatnam'.

### **4<sup>th</sup> Anglo Mysore war (1798- 1799)**

- ✓ Mysore became weak after 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo- Mysore war and Tipu Sultan rejected to sign Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley so EIC and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked on Mysore. In 1799 Tipu Sultan died at Sri Rangapatnam and a puppet king was made in Mysore under Subsidiary Alliance.

## **BRITISH CONQUEST OVER MARATHA CONFEDERATION**

- ✓ Maratha Confederation was a group of 5 small kingdoms consisting of Peshwa of Pune, Bhonsle of Nagpur, Gaekwad of Baroda, Holkar of Indore and Sindhia of Gwalior.
- ✓ Earlier in Maratha Dynasty Chattrapati post was powerful and Peshwa was appointed by Chattrapati but later the post of Peshwa became more powerful and Peshwa Balaji - Vishwanath made this post hereditary and appointed his son Baji-Rao-I as

Peshwa in 1720.

### **First Anglo Maratha War (1775-1782)**

- ✓ Raghunath Rao killed Peshwa Madhav Rao-I (son of Peshwa Balaji-Baji Rao). As a result, a war started with in Maratha Dynasty.

- At first the war was settled by 'Treaty of Surat' (1775) between Raghunath Rao and Bombay Presidency of British but according to Regulating Act of 1773 Bombay Presidency was subordinate to Governor General of Bengal so this treaty was rejected by council of Calcutta.

- Finally first Anglo-Maratha war came to an end by 'Treaty of Salbai' between Lord Warren Hasting and Madhav Rao-II.

### **Second Anglo-Maratha war (1802- 1805)**

- ✓ In 1802 Baji Rao-II signed 'Treaty of Bassein' with EIC under subsidiary Alliance.

- ✓ Minister of Peshwa Baji-Rao-II killed prince of Holkar at Indore resulted into internal conflict arise between Maratha confederation and 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Maratha war started between two groups East India company and Peshwa on one side and Holkar, Sindhia, Bhosle and Gaekwad on the other side.

- ✓ In 1805 this war was ended by 'Treaty of Rajghat' between all Chiefs of Maratha Confederation and Sir George Barlow of EIC.

### **Third Anglo Maratha war (1817- 1818):-**

- ✓ Peshwa of Maratha was under subsidiary Alliance of EIC but EIC was not getting expected benefits from Marathas so EIC was trying to found

- an excuse against Marathas.
- ✓ Minister of Peshwa killed Ambassador of Gaekwad so a conflict arose and EIC asked Peshwa to handover the culprit but Peshwa refused to do the same which led to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war started between Baji-Rao-II and Lord Warren Hasting of EIC.
- ✓ EIC won the war and 'Pune Pact' was signed in 1818. According to this pact Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished.

#### **BRITISH CONQUEST OVER SIKH EMPIRE:-**

- ✓ After disintegration of Mughal Empire Punjab also divided into 12 Misls or provinces but during 1801 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered all misls and united them all to form Sikh Empire.
- 1839:-** Ranjit Singh died.
- 1843:-** Duleep Singh son of Ranjit Singh became ruler at the age of 7 years and this gave the opportunity to

Britishers to attack and conquer Sikh Empire.

#### **First Anglo Sikh War (1845- 1846):-**

- ✓ East India Company under leadership of Lord Harding-1 defeated Duleep Singh.
- ✓ In 1846 'Treaty of Lahore' was signed between Duleep Singh and EIC and Duleep Singh accepted Subsidiary Alliance under Britishers.

#### **Second Anglo Sikh War (1845-1849)**

- ✓ Henry Gough an officer of EIC was killed by Sikhs and they were unwilling to pay taxes to EIC that's why the war started between Sikhs and Britishers.
- ✓ **13, Jan, 1849:-** In 'Battle of Chillianwala' Duleep Singh was defeated and prisoned by East India Company and war came to end by 'Treaty of Amritsar'.

# 3

## Chapter

## POLITICAL CONSOLIDATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISHERS IN INDIA

### REGULATING ACT, 1773

- ✓ Subjected the Company's actions to the supervision of the British Govt.
- ✓ Recognized the political and administration functions of East India Company
- ✓ Governor of Bengal to be called as Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Warren Hasting was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- ✓ Created an Executive council of 3 member to assist Governor General of Bengal
- ✓ Established Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774.
- ✓ The servants of the Company were forbidden to engage in private trade, accept presents or bribes, etc.

### PITTS ACT OF 1784

- ✓ The commercial and political activities of the Company were now separated. Board of Control of six members was set-up to guide and supervise the Political affairs of the Company in India.
- ✓ Established Dual Government System. This Act was significant for two reasons.
  1. The company territory in India were for the first time called 'British possessions in India.'
  2. British Government was given Supreme control over company's affairs and administration in India.

### ACT OF 1786

- ✓ Governor of Bengal to be appointed by British Parliament.
- ✓ Lord Cornwallis was appointed as Governor General of Bengal.
- ✓ Governor General was given the power to over-ride the council and was made Commander-in-Chief.

### CHARTER ACT OF 1793

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

### CHARTER ACT OF 1813

- ✓ Company deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and trade with China. This made the Company more of an administrative body. All Englishmen could trade with India subject to few restrictions.
- ✓ A sum of Rs. 1 lakh earmarked annually for education of Indians.
- ✓ Further, Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.

### CHARTER ACT OF 1833

- ✓ End of company's monopoly even in tea and trade with China. Company was asked to close its commercial business at the earliest.

- ✓ Governor General of Bengal to be called Governor General of India; all powers, administrative and financial, were centralized in the hands of the Governor-General- in Council. (1st Governor General of India- Lord William Bentinck).
- ✓ Governor General was given legislative power.
- ✓ A law member (without power to vote) was added to the Executive council of the Governor General. Macaulay was the first Law members. This increased the Council's strength to four.
- ✓ Attempt was made to introduce an open competition for civil services under East India Company.

#### **CHARTER ACT OF 1853**

- ✓ Separate Legislative and Executive functions of Governor General of India by establishing Governor-General Legislative council or Indian Legislative council with 6 Members and 4 were appointed by local government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra (1<sup>st</sup> time Local representation )
- ✓ The Law member was made a full member of Governor General's Executive Council.
- ✓ Questions could be asked and the policy of the Executive Council could be discussed, though the executive council could veto a bill of the Legislative Council.
- ✓ Introduced open competitions for recruitment in civil services under East India Company.

#### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858**

- ✓ This Act was known as Act for Good Government of India because Rule of company ended in India and all powers was transfused to British crown.
- ✓ Governor General of India to be called

as Viceroy of India.

- ✓ System of Dual government ended by abolishing Court of Directors and Board of control and substituted them with a post of Secretary of State (a member of the British cabinet). He was assisted by a 15-member council (called Council of India).
- ✓ Secretary of State governed India through the Governor General.
- ✓ A unitary and highly centralized administrative structure was created.

#### **INDIAN COUNCIL ACT, 1861**

- ✓ Britain Parliament initiated decentralization in India by establishing new legislative council for Bengal, North-West frontire Provinces and Punjab.
- ✓ 6 additional members to be added to the Legislative Council as non-official members and viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members in legislative council and these were Raja ji of Banaras, Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
- ✓ Introduced Porfolio system in governance of country.
- ✓ Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.

#### **INDIAN COUNCIL ACT, 1892**

- ✓ Two improvements in both the Central and the Provincial Legislative Councils were suggested:
- ✓ Though the majority of the official members were retained, the non-official members were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Provincial Legislative Councils. [The non-official members of the Provincial Councils were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities]. Indian leaders like G.K Gokhale, Ashutosh Mukherjee, Ras

Bihari Ghosh and S.N. Banerjee found their way in the Legislative Council.

- ✓ The Councils were to have the powers to discuss the annual statement of revenue and expenditure (i.e. the budget) and of addressing questions to the Executive.

#### **INDIAN COUNCIL ACT , 1909 OR MORLEY-MINTO ACT**

- ✓ Morley was the Secretary of State, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- ✓ First time association of Indians in executive council of viceroy. Satendra Prasad Sinha was appointed as a official Law member in Executive council of Viceroy.
- ✓ The size of the Provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged by including elected non-official members so that the official majority was gone. Their functions were also increased. Now, they could move resolutions on Budget and on some matters of public matters.
- ✓ An element of election was also introduced in the Central Legislative Council, but the official majority was maintained.
- ✓ The most notable and retrograde change introduced was that Muslims were given separate representation. Thus, communal representation was introduced for Muslims.

#### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919 OR MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD REFORMS**

- ✓ Dismantle and separate central and provincial subject and Provincial legislatures were allowed to make laws on their respective subjects.
- ✓ **Dyarchy system** introduced in the provinces. It was considered to be a substantial step towards transfer of power to the Indians. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories: Transferred and Reserved.

- ✓ Introduced Bicameralism in central Legislative council or Indian Legislative council with an upper house and lower house.
- ✓ Communal representation extended to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- ✓ Established public service commission in 1926
- ✓ Separate the Central and Provincial budget

#### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935**

- ✓ Provided for the establishment of **All-India Federation** consisting of the British provinces and the Princely States.
- ✓ Divided the powers between Centre and Provinces in terms of three list federal list (for centre with 59 subjects), Provincial list (for provinces with 54 subjects) and con-current list (for both with 36 subject). Residuary Legislative powers were subject to the discretion of Governor General.
- ✓ Abolish Dyarchy in Provinces and introduced Provincial Autonomy.
- ✓ Adopted Dyarchy in Centre.
- ✓ It abolished Council of India established by government of India Act 1858.
- ✓ Established Reserve Bank of India to control Currency and credit of the country.
- ✓ Extended the voting franchise to about 10% of total population.
- ✓ Establishment of a Federal Court (setup in 1937).

# 4

## Chapter

# REFORMS BY BRITISHERS IN INDIA

Indians were rich in terms of resources but they lack in modernization in comparison to Europeans. Britishers wanted to rule over India but the ideologies of Britishers and Indians did not match so they tried to introduce some reforms in Indian society.

Initially, Britishers used an orientalist approach to make some reforms in Indian society.

1. 'Calcutta Madarsa' was setup by 'Warren Hasting' in 1781 for study of Quran and Hadis to understand Muslim religious laws.
2. 'Sanskrit College of Banaras' was established by Jonathan Duncan in 1791 to study the laws and Philosophy of Hindu religion.
3. 'Fort William College' was setup by 'Lord Wellesley' in 1800 for training of civil servant of Britain about Indian society, culture, language and laws.

### **SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORMS DONE BY BRITISHER IN INDIAN SOCIETY.**

- ✓ **1802** - 'Lord Wellesley' prohibited infanticide.
- ✓ **1829** - 'William Bentick' prohibited practice of 'Sati'.
- ✓ **1843** - 'Ellenborough' abolished slavery.
- ✓ **1844** - 'Ellenborough' introduced Uniform Civil Code.
- ✓ **1845-48** - 'Lord Hardinge-I' prohibited Human sacrifice.

- ✓ **1856** - 'Lord Dalhousie' drafted a bill for widow remarriage and this bill was passed by Lord Canning as 'Widow Remarriage Act'.

### **EDUCATION REFORMS DONE BY BRITISHERS IN INDIA:-**

Reasons for introduction of Modern education in India

1. Earlier Indian society followed the traditional education system which was focused on religious and ritual values only and not on scientific approaches.
2. Indian education system had caste and gender barriers as only upper class people and males could take part in education.
3. Britishers wanted convenience in Administration to rule over India and also if Indians would be educated then they will easily accept foreign goods.
4. Modern and English education will enlighten the thinking of society and develop temperament and rationalism in Indians.

### **Reforms:**

1. Charter Act of 1813:- It required the company to spend one lakh rupees annually to encourage and promote modern education in India.
2. Lord Macaulay's committee in 1835 supported modern western study rather than traditional Indian learning and English as the medium of language for learning.

3. In 1835 Lord William Bentinck passed one lakh rupee budget for promoting western education in India.
4. In 1844, Lord Harding declared reservation in Government Jobs for educated Indians.
5. Charles wood's despatch 1854:- It is known as Magna Carta of education in India.

Charles wood was the President of Board of Control and Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India during Wood's Despatch of 1854.

- This education dispatch specified the nature, scope and method of imparting education to the natives.
- It rejected the recommendation of Lord Macaulay committee of 1835 and provided to maintain balance between traditional Indian education and Modern western education system.
- It provided that primary and secondary education upto 12<sup>th</sup> standard should be in vernacular languages and higher education should be in English language.
- Establishment of separate education department in all provinces.
- It provided to focus on mass education, female education, improvement of vernaculars and favour secularism in education.
- It provided for establishment of Government Universities for Higher education at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Punjab and Allahabad.

#### **Development of Education in India:**

1. **Hunter Education Commission (1882-1883):-** Lord Ripon appointed this commission under Sir W.W.

Hunter to review the working of Charles wood's Despatch.

- It recommended that responsibility and management of Primary education should be given to local districts and municipal boards and to focus primarily on inclusion of women in education.

2. **Indian Universities Act. (1904):-** Lord Curzon appointed a Raleigh Commission under Thomas Releigh to give recommendation to increase control over Universities in India.

- It enabled the universities to assume teaching functions, periodic inspection of institutions, strict conditions for affiliations and mandatory approval for appointed of professors.
- The recommendation of Releigh commission was accepted and Lord Curzon passed India Universities Act of 1904 in order to curb the nationalist feeling in educational institutions in India.

3. **Saddler University Commission (1917-1918):-** Lord Chelmsford appointed this commission to review the working of Calcutta University.

- It recommended that secondary education of 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard should be separated from higher education and duration of higher courses or degree should be 3 years.
- It recommended the establishment of special board for women education in Calcutta University and setting up 7 new Universities at Banaras, Patna, Mysore, Aligarh, Dhaka, Lucknow and Osmania.

**4. Hartog Committee (1929):-**

- It recommended the policy of consolidation and improvement of Primary education.
- It highlighted the problem of syllabus and management system of Primary schools.
- It focused on reforms in admission to universities, primary schools, improve teaching methodology and creativity in imparting education.

**5. Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937):-**

M.K. Gandhi presided the Indian National Education conference at Wardha in 1937 and demanded some changes in education system.

- (a) Education should be provided only in Vernacular language not in English language.
- (b) There should be no Religious education in curriculum.
- (c) Promotion of Science, technology, art and craft in curriculum.
- (d) Free and compulsory education to all children between the age of 6-11 years.

**6. Sargent plan of Education (1944):-**

This commission accepted the demand of free and compulsory education to children between the age of 6-11 years but this was not implemented due to world war and revolts in India.

**7. Radha Krishnan Commission (1948-49):-**

It provided the structure of University education system of Independent India.

This commission recommended the establishment of UGC in India.

**PRESS REFORMS DONE BY BRITISHERS IN INDIA.**

- ✓ In 1780's Britishers started printing press in India for publishing news.
- ✓ 1780- 'James Augustus Hickey' started 1<sup>st</sup> English newspaper 'Bengal

Gazette' and it was a weekly Gazette printed once in a week.

**1. Censorship of Press Act 1799 :-** 'Lord Wellesley' passed this act to get control over printing press.

- According to his act material printed was to be checked by officials of EIC before publication.

**2. Licensing Regulation Act 1823:-** 'John Shore Adams' passed this Act.

- Printing press had to take license for printing and publication otherwise heavy penalty would be imposed on them.
- Later this Act was repealed by 'Charles Metcalf' in 1835.

**3. Licensing Act 1857:-** 'Lord Canning' again started Licensing system due to revolt of 1857 to suppress the voice of Indians through newspapers.

**4. Press Act 1867:-** This act was passed by Lord Lawrence.

- It provided for mandatory storage of at least 2 copies of newspaper in archive so that it could be checked for future references.
- It made mandatory to print printer's name, publisher and place of Publication on newspaper.

**5. Restriction Act 1870:-** It states that if any publisher prints against the government then they would be charged with sedition.

- S.N. Banerjee was charged with sedition in 1883 for his 'Bangalore Journal'.

**6. Vernacular Press Act 1878:-** After Revolt of 1857 various local press developed in India and they continuously print against the British Government so this act was passed by Lord Lytton to impose restrictions over printing of Vernacular Press. Later this act was replaced by Lord Rippon in 1881.

7. **Newspaper Act.1909:-** Magistrate could seize printing press if publisher published objectionable content against Government.

#### **REFORMS FOR CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA:-**

- ✓ Before 1773 appointment of officers in East India Company was done by 'Court of Directors'.
  - ✓ In 1793 Lord Cornwallis gave organized structure of civil services with Covenanted and Uncovenanted Post and he was known as Father of Civil Services.
  - ✓ Covenanted post are class-A or top level officers post and uncovenanted post are class-B or middle level officers posts.
  - ✓ Till 1833 only Britishers were recruited for covenanted and uncovenanted post and Indians were recruited for mostly clerical and class-D post.
1. **Charter Act 1833:-** Lord William Bentinck allowed Indians to hold uncovenanted post.
  2. **Charter Act 1853:-** Introduced open competition based examination for covenanted posts for all people of England without discrimination.
  3. **Council Act 1861:-** Indians were also allowed for open competition exam for covenanted post of Indian civil services.
    - Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to appoint on Covenanted post in Indian civil services.
    - In 1882 Lord Rippon set the upper age limit of 21 years for Indians Civil Services.
  4. **Islington Commission 1912:-** Recommended that the exam centres for Indian civil services should be in India and not only in England.

- In 1922 first time Indian civil services examination was held in India.

5. **Lee Commission 1924 :-** recommended establishment of Public Service Commission in India for recruitment of covenanted and uncovenanted post Indian civil services. Hence in 1926 Union Public Service Commission was established in India.

#### **OTHER REFORMS DONE BY BRITISHERS IN INDIA:-**

1. **Development of Modern Industries.**

In 1854 first cotton textile mill (Bombay Spinning and Weaving company) was setup by Cowazee Nanabhoy at Bombay.

  - In 1855 first jute mill was established at Rishra, Calcutta by Mr George Acland.
  - Till 1905 India had 206 mills in which nearly 2 lakh Indians were employed.
2. **Development of Railways:-**
  - Lord Dalhousie introduced railway in India on behalf of British Government.
  - **In 1832:-** A 5km railway line was laid between Red hills to Chidambarampet for transportation of Rocks and the train was operated by bulls not engines.
  - **In 1853:-** Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a British Company) built first railway line of 34km between Bombay and Thane for common people of India.

# 5

## Chapter

# GOVERNOR GENERAL AND VICEROY OF INDIA

- ✓ Governor General and Viceroy were the most important and highest level post of East India company in India.
- ✓ In 1757 there were three Governor is EIC, Governor of Bengal, Governor of Bombay and Governor of Madras and all those were independent in decision making for their territories.
  - Robert Civil was the first Governor of Bengal
  - Warren Hastings was the last Governor of Bengal.
- ✓ **Regulating Act- 1773:-** It designated the Governor of Bengal as Governor-General of Bengal and made Governor of Bombay and Madras subordinate to Governor-General of Bengal. 'Lord Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Lord William Bentinck was the last Governor General of Bengal.
- ✓ **Charter Act 1833:-** It made Governor General of Bengal as Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and Military power.
  - Lord William Bentinck was 1<sup>st</sup> Governor General of India.
  - Lord Mount Batten was last British Governor General of India.
- ✓ **Government of India Act 1858:-** It changed the designation of Governor General of India to Viceroy of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

Lord Mount Batten was the last Viceroy of India.

Between 1858 to 1948 Viceroy and Governor General of India were the two different post in EIC but a single person was appointed on the both posts.

- ✓ As a viceroy he dealt with the matters of Princely states and as Governor General of India he dealt with the matters of Direct Provinces of British India.

### GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA WARREN HASTINGS (1773-1785)

- ✓ Brought the Dual Govt. of Bengal to an end by the Regulating Act, 1773.
- ✓ The First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82), which ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782), and the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), which ended with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784), were fought during Hastings period.
- ✓ As a great patron of oriental learning, he founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784. Introduction of the first English translation of 'The Gita' written by Charles Wilkins.

### LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

- ✓ Did the Permanent Settlement of Bengal (also called Zamindari System).
- ✓ He curtailed Tipu Sultan's power by 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Mysore war.

- He laid foundation of Structure of Civil Services in India and was known as Father of civil services.
- He introduced thana system (Police station) in India and was known as Father of Police Reform.

#### **SIR JOHN SHORE (1793-1798)**

- ✓ He extended trade monopoly of EIC for 20 years.

#### **LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)**

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

#### **GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)**

#### **LORD MINTO-I (1807-1813)**

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

#### **LORD MARCUS HASTING (1813-1823)**

- ✓ He annexed 350 Kingdoms in British Empire under subsidiary Alliance.
- ✓ The Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) was fought during his reign which ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816)

#### **LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)**

- ✓ Carried out the social reforms like Prohibition of Sati (1829) and Elimination of Thugs (1830).
- ✓ Made English the medium of higher education in the country (After the recommendations of Macaulay).
- ✓ Suppressed female infanticide and child sacrifice.
- ✓ He allowed recruitment of Indians for Non-covenanted post.
- ✓ Charter Act of 1833 was passed; made him the first Governor General of India. Before him, the designation was

Governor General of Bengal.

#### **SIR CHARLES METCALFE (1835-1836)**

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

#### **LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842)**

- ✓ The most important event of his reign was the First Afghan War, which proved to be a disaster for the English.
- ✓ He repaired the Sher Shah Suri Road and renamed it as Grand Trunk Road.

#### **LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-1844)**

- ✓ The Anglo-Afghan war of 1842 ended during his reign.
- ✓ He abolished slavery (Das System) in India.

#### **LORD HARDINGE I (1844-1848)**

- ✓ First Anglo Sikh war (1845-46) which ends with Treaty of Lahore was fought during his reign.
- ✓ He suppressed human sacrifice in India.

#### **LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)**

- ✓ Opened the first Indian Railway in 1853 (from Bombay to Thane).
- ✓ Laid out the telegraphic lines in 1853 (First was from Calcutta to Agra).
- ✓ Introduced the Doctrine of Lapse and captured Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854) through it.
- ✓ Established the postal system on the modern lines through the length and breadth of the country, which made communication easier.
- ✓ Started Engineering college at Roorkee.
- ✓ Encouraged science, forestry, commerce, mineralogy and industry.
- ✓ In 1854, 'Wood's Dispatch' was passed, which provided the properly articulated system of education from the primary school to the university.

## **VICEROYS OF INDIA (1858 – AUG. 14, 1947)**

### **LORD CANNING (1856-1862)**

- ✓ The last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.
- ✓ Mutiny took place in his time.
- ✓ On Nov. 1858, the rule passed on to the crown.
- ✓ Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- ✓ Indian councils Act 1861 was passed by him.

### **LORD MAYO (1869-1872)**

- ✓ Started the process of financial decentralization in India.
- ✓ Established the Rajkot college at Kathiawar and Mayo college at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- ✓ For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.

### **LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-1876)**

### **LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)**

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

### **LORD RIPPON (1880-1884)**

- ✓ Liberal person, who sympathized with Indians.
- ✓ Vernacular Press Act (1882)
- ✓ Passed the local self-government Act (1882).
- ✓ Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- ✓ The First Factory Act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting Child Labour was passed.

### **LORD CURZON (1899-1905)**

- ✓ Passed the Indian Universities Act

(1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.

- ✓ Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) into two provinces
  1. Bengal (proper)
  2. East Bengal & Assam.

### **LORD MINTO (1905-1910)**

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

### **LORD HARDINGE (1910-1916)**

- ✓ Held a durbar in Dec, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- ✓ Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911); capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- ✓ A bomb was thrown at him, but he escaped unharmed (Dec, 23 1912).

### **LORD CHELMSFORD (1916-1921)**

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

### **LORD READING (1921-1926)**

- ✓ Rowlatt Act was repealed along with the Press Act of 1910.

- ✓ Suppressed non-cooperation movement.
- ✓ Prince of Wales visited India in Nov, 1921.
- ✓ Moplah rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.
- ✓ Ahmedabad session of 1921.
- ✓ Formation of Swaraj Party.
- ✓ Vishwabharati University started functioning in 1922.
- ✓ Communist party was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.
- ✓ Kakori Train Robbery on Aug 9, 1925.
- ✓ Communal riots of 1923-25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc.
- ✓ Swami Shraddhanand, a great nationalist and a leader of the Arya Samaj, was murdered in communal orgy.

#### **LORD IRWIN (1926-1931)**

- ✓ Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- ✓ Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
- ✓ Dandi March (Mar 12, 1930).
- ✓ Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
- ✓ First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- ✓ Gandhi – Irwin Pact (Mar 5, 1931) was signed and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.

#### **LORD WILLINGDON (1931-1936)**

- ✓ Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931.
- ✓ On his return Gandhiji was again arrested and Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in Jan, 1932.
- ✓ Communal Awards (Aug 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities. Gandhiji went on an epic fast in protest against this division.
- ✓ Third Round Table Conference in 1932.
- ✓ Poona Pact was signed.

- ✓ Government of India Act (1935) was passed.

#### **LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)**

- ✓ Govt. of India Act enforced in the provinces. Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces. They remained in power for about 2 years till Oct. 1939, when they gave up offices on the issue of India having been dragged into the II World War. The Muslim League observed the day as '**Deliverance Day**'
- ✓ Churchill became the British PM in May, 1940. He declared that the Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by the UK and US, stating to give sovereign rights to those who have been forcibly deprived of them) does not apply to India.

- ✓ Outbreak of World War II in 1939.

- ✓ Cripps Mission in 1942.

- ✓ Quit India Movement (August 8, 1942).

#### **LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)**

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

# 6

## Chapter

# INDIAN RESPONSE TO BRITISH RULE

### TRADITIONAL RESPONSE

- ✓ During 1773 – 1857, there were no organized response against colonization of East India company but there were some revolts by tribes, civilians, peasants soldiers and native rulers.
- ✓ Those revolts were based on agitation against orthodox and traditional values and for restoration of rituals or cultural values.
- ✓ There was no feeling of nationalism in these revolts, these were violent and aggressive in nature and were restricted to local areas so these revolts were known as traditional response.

### Some important traditional response:-

1. **Raja Vazianagaram Revolt (1756):-** It was one of the oldest revolt against East India Company. EIC acquired Northern Sircar area and demanded ₹ 3 lakh under subsidiary Alliances so Raja Vazianagaram revolted against EIC with locals of Andhra.
2. **Sanyasi Revolts (1772):-** This revolt was known as 'Sanyasi- fakir Revolt'. Britishers imposed religious pilgrimage tax on Hindu and Muslim so this revolt started against Lord Warren Hastings by Bhawani Pathak and Majnu Shah.
3. **Chuar Uprising (1799):-** Britishers imposed heavy land revenue tax on people of Bengal during Bengal famine of 1770 so this revolt started against Lord Wellesley by local Tribes of chuar.
4. **Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1805):-** This revolt is also known as 'Pre-path of Revolts of 1857'. Diwan of Travancore was placed under subsidiary Alliance with harsh terms and conditions so Diwan revolted against EIC with a band of military.
5. **Cutch Rebellion (1821):-** Raja Bharmal was under Subsidiary Alliance with EIC but he desired to withdraw his subsidiary Alliance so Britishers replaced him and appointed his infant son on throne and installed a British Resident as defacto ruler so Raja Bharmal with people of cutch revolted against Britishers.
6. **Kittor Revolt (1824):-** Kittor was annexed by EIC under Doctrine of lapse for not accepting adopted son as heir on the throne so Ravi Chennamma revolted against EIC.
7. **Ahom Uprising (1826):-** Britishers take the land of Ahom tribe on lease and pledge them that they will go back after first Burma war but they incorporated their territory instead of going back so this revolt was started by Gomdhar Konwar and Ahom tribe of Assam.
8. **Kol-Uprising (1831):-** Britishers transferred the land of kol tribes to outsiders according to Izardari system so this revolt started by Budho Bhagat

and kol tribe of Jharkhand.

9. **Kondh uprising (1844):-** Lord Harding-I abolished human sacrifice which was an important ritual of kondh tribe so this revolts started by Chakra Bisoi, Rindo Manjhi and Kondh tribe of Jharkhand.

10. **Surat Salt Agitation (1844):-** Britishers increased the salt tax from 50 paise to 1 rupee so this revolt was started by traders of Surat.

11. **Wahabi Movement (1830-1862):-** Wahabis were the followers of Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi. Abdul Wahab started Wahabi Movement for purity of Islam.

In India Syed Ahmed Bareliwior was acclaimed as desire leader for Wahabi Movement so he spread this movement in India with sunni Muslims against the western influence on Islam religion by Britishers.

12. **Revolt of 1857:-**

**Beginning of Revolt:**

In 1857 new Enfield Rifle was introduced in British Army and this rifle contained greased cartridge which was made of pig fat and beef. This greased cartridge had to bitten by mouth before loading the rifle so Indian soldier refused the used of Enfield Rifle because it was against their religious sentiments.

**26<sup>th</sup>,Feb,1857:-** 19<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry at Behrampur refused to use Enfield Rifle and a small mutiny took place.

**29<sup>th</sup> March,1857:-** First spark of revolt at Barrakpore, as Mangal Pandey of 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry shot his senior officer 'Henry Bob'.

**8<sup>th</sup> April, 1857:-** Mangal Pandey was hanged for firing on his senior.

**24<sup>th</sup> April 1857:-** 90 Sepoy of 3<sup>rd</sup> Bengal Light Cavalry Meerut refused to accept

greased cartridge and so they all were prisoned after trial by EIC.

After this incident entire garrison in Meerut revolted and released their fellow soldiers and raised the voice of 'Delhi Chalo'.

**12<sup>th</sup>,May,1857:-** 3<sup>rd</sup> Bengal light cavalry Regiment reached Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur-Shah-II as Emperor of India. This mutiny spread throughout the U.P. along with other parts of the country.

- Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Revolt of 1857.
- Palmerstone was the Prime Minister of Britain.
- Queen Victoria was the Crown of Britain.

**Causes of the Revolt of 1857:-**

**1. Political Cause:-**

- Harsh British Policy for controlling Political affairs of India.
- Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley on various States.
- Policy of direct Annexation of states.
- Doctrine of lapse of Lord Dalhousie.
- Abolition of Peshwaship
- Abolition of Pension of Nana Sahab and other.

**2. Military cause:-**

- Indian soldiers were paid low salaries, they could not rise above the rank of subedar and were racially insulted.
- Introduction of General Service Act 1856, according to which sepoy could be sent to anywhere in British Territory.
- Introduction of Enfield Rifle with greased cartridge.

### 3. Socio- Religious Cause

- Interference in religious practices of Hindu and Muslims and influence of western culture in India.
- Social reforms of British like widow remarriage, abolition of sati, slavery, infanticide, human sacrifice, etc.
- Imposition of religious pilgrimage taxes on Hindu and Muslims.

### 4. Economics Cause:-

- Abolition of cottage and handicraft industry in India.
- Introduction of harsh revenue system like Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Tulaqdari.

#### Centres of revolt with their leaders and suppressor.

- **Kanpur:-** Nana Saheb, Tantiya and Azimullah started war against East India company and they used lotus as symbol of revolts. This revolt was suppressed by Colin Campbell.
- **Delhi:-** Bahadur Shah Zafar and Bakht Khan revolted against EIC, Bakht Khan died in battle and Bahadur Shah was captured and sent to Rangoon. This revolt was suppressed by George Anson.
- **Jhansi:-** Rani Laxmi Bai with Mir Bakshi Sali started war against EIC but Rani Laxmi Bai died in battle field. Suppressor- 'Hugh Rose'
- **Lucknow:-** Begam Hazrat Mahal and Brijis Qadir refused to accept the pension offered by Britishers and revolted against EIC. Suppressor:- 'Colin Campbell' and James Neil.
- **Rohailkhand (Bareilly):-** Khan Bahadur Khan Rohilla revolted against EIC and escaped to Nepal. This

revolt was suppressed by Johan Nicholson.

- **Allahabad :-** Liaquat Ali revolted against harsh taxation of EIC and this revolt was suppressed by James Neil.

#### Causes of Failure

- Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British.
- The military equipments of the rebels was inferior.
- Comparative lack of efficient leadership.
- Revolt was limited to only deprived section of society like tribes and peasants.
- Outburst only in North India, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi but not in whole country.

#### Impact of The Revolt

- The control of Indian administration was transfer to the British crown by the Govt. of India Act, 1858.
- Governor General of India was made Viceroy of India.
- Officers of Indian Civil Services were appointed by open competition.
- No more direct annexation of princely states in India.

#### MODERN RESPONSE OR SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORMS BY INDIANS.

##### Brahmo Samaj

- ✓ Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 at Calcutta.
- ✓ Objective- Against orthodox practices of Hindu religion and fanatic Christian Missionaries.
- ✓ He earlier started Atmiya Sabha in 1814.

### **Arya Samaj**

- ✓ Founded by Swami Dayanand (or, Moolshankar) in 1875 at Bombay.
- ✓ His motto was 'Go back to the Vedas' & 'India for the Indians'. He disregarded Puranas, idol worship, casteism and untouchability. He advocated widow remarriage.

### **Ramakrishna Mission**

- ✓ Founded by Vivekanand in 1897 at Baranagar.
- ✓ Objective- To spread the ideologies of his guru 'Swami Ramakrishna Paramhans'.
- ✓ Vivekanand attended the Parliament of Religion at Chicago in 1893.

### **Young Bengal Movement**

- ✓ During the late 1820 and early 1830, there emerged a radical intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'.
- ✓ Founded by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-31). He was a teacher in Hindu College in Calcutta.
- ✓ Objective- Freedom of Press and Atrocities in Hindu religion.

### **Lokahitawadi**

- ✓ Started by Gopal Hari Deshmukh. Advocated western education and a rational outlook. He advocated female education for the upliftment of women.
- ✓ As he advocated national self-reliance, he attended Delhi durbar in 1876, wearing handspun khadi cloths.

### **Indian (National) Social Conference**

- ✓ Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It held its first session in 1887.

### **Servants of India Society**

- ✓ Formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1915.

### **Theosophical Society**

- ✓ Founded by Westerners who drew

inspiration from Indian thought and culture.

- ✓ Madam H P Blavatsky laid the foundation of the movement in US in 1875. Later, Col. M S Olcott of the US Army joined her.
- ✓ In 1882, it was shifted to India at Adyar (Tamil Nadu) with a motive to form a nucleus of Universal Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of race, sex, caste or place of Birth.
- ✓ Annie Besant was elected its President in 1907. She founded the Central Hindu College in 1898, which became Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
- ✓ The society accepted Hindu beliefs like re-incarnation, Karma and draws inspiration from Upanishads, Sankhya, Yoga and Vedanta schools.

### **The Aligarh Movement**

- ✓ Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He encouraged Muslims to accept the virtues of western education and urged them to apply the principle of enquiry to religion.

### **The Ahmedia Movement**

- ✓ Started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889 at Gurdaspur.
- ✓ Objective- To defend the Islam religion by the polemics of Arya Samaj and Christian Missionaries and against conversion to other religion.

### **The Deoband Movement**

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

### **Satya Shodhak Samaj**

- ✓ Founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873 to fight Brahmanic domination and to liberate low castes by educating them and teaching them their rights. He advocated against the cause of untouchables.

#### **Pandit Rama Bai**

- ✓ She established Arya Mahila Samaj in 1882 at Bombay for upliftment of women in the society.

#### **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**

- ✓ He initiated the movement for widow remarriage and raised the concern for abolition of child marriage and polygamy.

#### **Namdhari Movement**

- ✓ Founded by Balak singh and Ram singh in 1820

#### **Gurudwara Movement or Akali Movement**

- ✓ In 1920 Mahant who manage Gurudwara became corrupt by EIC so, Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhakn Committee, a sikh body was formed to manage Gurudwara throughout the world.

#### **POLITICAL RESPONSE**

Before 1885 the political organizations were dominant by wealthy people of society and aristocrats. Also these organizations were restricted to local and regional levels.

1. **Bangabhash Prakashika Sabha:** it was the most earliest political organization of India founded by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy in 1836 at Calcutta.
2. **Zamindari Association:** It was the first authentic political organization of India founded by Dwarkanath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb in 1838 at Calcutta.
3. **Bengal British India Society:** This society was founded by George Thompson in 1843 at Calcutta. The motive of this society was to gather the information about the condition of

the people in British India and to submit this report to British Government.

4. **The British India Association:** The aim of zamindari association and Bengal British India Society was somewhat same so in 1851 these two organizations merged and formed The British India Association.

- Radha Kanta Deb was the first President of British India Association.
- Hindu Patrika a newspaper was published by this association.

5. **The Indian League:** This association was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh in 1875 at Bengal.

- A weekly newspaper 'Amrita Bazaar Patrika' in Bengali language was published by Indian League.

6. **The Indian Association:** It was the biggest political organization of 1880's.

- It was founded by S.N Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876 at Bengal.
- They raise the issue for Indian Civil Services examination.
- They unified the people for common political causes and published a daily newspaper 'Bengalee'.
- In 1883 S.N.Banerjee invites all other political parties for All India National Conference at Bengal and a decision had been taken that a Pan India organization will be formed named Indian National Congress (INC).
- In 1885 INC was founded and in 1886 the Indian Association was merged in INC.

7. **Bombay Presidency Association:** Founded in 1885 by Badruddin Tayabji,

Pheroz shah Mehta and K.T Telang. In 1886 it was also merged in INC.

**8. Indian National Congress (INC):** It was a national level political organization formed by Allan Octavian Hume on 28, Dec, 1885 with different political organizations under one roof.

- According to Britishers Congress was a peaceful and constitutional outlet to control the rising discontent among citizens and to calm down citizen's grievances and demands but in reality it aimed at nation building, develop all India leadership and to unite all political organization to raise voice against the excessive westernization, colonization and imperial expansion of britishers.
- On 28, Dec, 1885 first session of INC took place at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay and 72 delegates from different parts of the countries participated in this session.
- The word Congress which means 'Movement of People' was suggested by Dadabhai Naoroji and was taken from USA.
- Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee was appointed as first President of Congress and A.O. Hume was made secretary of INC.
- Later in 1905 extremist emerged in congress with different ideology and Swaraj as the ultimate goal. They believed in direct faceoff and political actions with Britishers so conflict arised within congress.
- In 1907 yearly congress session was presided by Ras Bihari Ghose held at Surat and in this session extremist become violent and congress was broken into 2 parts.

#### **PARTITION OF BENGAL:-**

- ✓ Lord Curzon on 20 July, 1905 officially announced Partition of Bengal and on 16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1905 East Bengal was separated from Bengal Province.
- ✓ 16<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1905 was considered as sorrow Day.
- ✓ The government said that the reason behind partition was.
  - (a) Bengal was too big in size to administer.
  - (b) Population of Bengal was more than 10 crore.
- ✓ Actually the objective was to set up a communal gulf between Hindu and Muslims.
- ✓ A might upsurge swept the country against the partition and an anti-partition campaign was started which later transformed into Swadeshi National Movement and spread to other parts of the country.
- ✓ Rabindra Nath Tagore composed a national song 'Amar Sonar Bengal' which was adopted as national anthem by Bangladesh in 1971 after Liberation from Pakistan.

#### **MUSLIM LEAGUE:-**

- ✓ Setup on 30<sup>th</sup>, Dec, 1906 under leadership of Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dhaka.
- ✓ Agha Khan was appointed as first President of Muslim League.
- ✓ It was a loyalist, communal and conservative political organization which supported the partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi Movement and demanded special safeguard for their community and a separate electorate for Muslims.

# 7

## Chapter

# INDIAN STRUGGLE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

### SWADESHI MOVEMENT (1905-1905):-

- ✓ It was the first Pan India National movement started on 7<sup>th</sup>, Aug, 1905 at Calcutta.
- ✓ Extremist ideology took over the moderates in Swadeshi Movement, the main aim of movement was to boycott the British goods and demand complete Independence from British Rule.
- ✓ Different new ideas of protest was emerged at local levels.
  - (1) Foreign goods like clothes, sugar were boycotted and foreign clothes were put on fire.
  - (2) Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was made for promoting patriotic songs, organizing public meetings, for physical and moral training of people and performing Nukkad Natak.
  - (3) Traditional festivals like Ganpati Mahotsav and Shivaji Mahotsav were started.
  - (4) National council of education was established to organize education system on literacy, scientific and technical agendas.
  - (5) Cottage industries were established to promote Swadeshi products.
- ✓ Later this movement was converted into mass movement by student of colleges, women at village level and lower class people participated at

extreme level.

- ✓ In 1908 senior leader were suppressed and arrested by British Government so this movement came to end.
- ✓ B.G. Tilak was charged with sedition and sent to jail.
- ✓ Lala Lajpat Rai went to USA for studies, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal quit politics.

### GHADAR PARTY (1913)

- ✓ Formed by Lal Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- ✓ The name was taken from a weekly paper, Ghadar, which was started on Nov. 1, 1913 to commemorate the 1857 revolt.
- ✓ HQ was at San Francisco.
- ✓ The outbreak of the First World War provided the Ghadarites with an opportunity to free India from a Government which was indifferent to their cause.

### KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT: (1914)

- ✓ Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers mainly Sikh and punjabi Muslims from Yokohama (Japan) to Vancouver (Canada) under leadership of Baba Gurdit Singh.
- ✓ On 23, May, 1914 Komagata Ship got denied to enter 'Canadian Coal Harbor' at Vancouver and all the passengers were returned back to India by a naval ship S.S. Rainbow and 19 passengers were killed by British officers, so this

incident infuriated Gadar Party leaders and Gadar movement was started in India against the British Government.

#### **HOME RULE MOVEMENT (1916)**

- ✓ In 1914 B.G. Tilak was came out of the prison and tried to join the moderate congress but INC didn't entertained him and didn't let him to join INC again. During this time Annie Besant an Irish leader had started 'Home Rule Movement' in India so Tilak joined the Annie Besant in Home Rule Movement.
- ✓ Bal Gangadhar Tilak started this movement (April, 1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S. Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (Sept, 1916).
- ✓ Tilak's league had to work in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Province and Berar and Annie Besant's in the rest in India.
- ✓ Objective: Self-government for India in the British Empire.
- ✓ Tilak linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in vernacular language. He gave the slogan: Swaraj is my birth right and I will have it.
- ✓ The Maratha and Kesari of Tilak and Annie Besant's New India, Commonweal and Young India became the organs of the Home Rule movement.
- ✓ Muslim league also supported it.
- ✓ In 1916, Tilak was arrested by Britisher and students were prohibited to participated in the movement.
- ✓ In 1917, Annie Besant was arrested and the movement was suppressed by Lord Chelmsford and by 1919 this movement was completely faded.

#### **LUCKNOW PACT (1916)**

- ✓ It was also known as 'Congress League Pact'.
- ✓ Ambika Charan Mazumdar was the President of Lucknow Pact in which Congress and Muslim League came together and demanded Joint Constitution.
- ✓ Jinnah was made the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity' and 'Roots of two nation Theory' was evolved.
- ✓ Both INC and ML accepted the separate electorates.

#### **AUGUST DECLARATION (1917)**

- ✓ After the Lucknow Pact, a British policy was announced which aimed at "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire". This came to be called the August Declaration.
- ✓ Because of Hindu-Muslim unity exhibited in Lucknow Pact.
- ✓ The Montague Chelmsford reforms or the Act of 1919 was based on this declaration.

#### **ROWLATT ACT (MARCH 18, 1919)**

- ✓ This act was passed by following the recommendation of Sir Sydney Rowlett, to curb or control growing aggression and protest against British government.
- ✓ This gave excessive powers to the govt. to arrest and imprison suspects without trial for two years maximum. This law enabled the Government to suspend the right of Habeas Corpus, which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
- ✓ Caused a wave of anger in all sections. It was the first country-wide agitation by Gandhiji as Rowlett Satyagraha and marked the foundation of the Non Cooperation Movement.

### **JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)**

- ✓ People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal on April 10, 1919.
- ✓ Lt. Governor 'Michel O Dawyer' ordered General 'Reginald Dyer' to block the only entry gate of Jallianwala Bagh and to open fire on the protestors.
- ✓ As a result hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands injured.
- ✓ Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood in protest, Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council and Gandhi returned his 'Kesar-I-Hind' Gold Medal back to British Government.
- ✓ On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh killed O' Dyer when the latter was addressing a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.
- ✓ In 1919, Hunter committee was appointed by British Government to enquire the validity of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and at last General Reginald Dyer was removed from the service.

### **KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1920)**

- ✓ Muslims were agitated by the 'Treaty of Sevres' and abolition of post of Caliph-khalifa so a world-wide protest was started to revive the post of khalifa.
- ✓ Two brothers, Mohd. Ali and Shaukat Ali started this movement, along with Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani. It was jointly led by the Khilafat leaders and the Congress.
- ✓ Gandhiji viewed the Khilafat agitation as a golden opportunity for bringing the Hindus and Muslims together.

- ✓ In Nov, 1919 All India Khilafat Conference was held at New Delhi and M.K. Gandhi was appointed as president of khilafat Movement.
- ✓ In June, 1920, All Party Conference was held at Allahabad and it was mutually decided to start a Non-Cooperative Movement and transform Khilafat Movement into Non-Cooperative Movement.

### **NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT (1920)**

- ✓ It was the first mass-based political movement under Gandhiji.
- ✓ Congress passed the resolution in its Calcutta session of September, 1920 to support non-cooperation movement till Swaraj was established.
- ✓ Khadi and Charkha became the symbol of National movement.
- ✓ Leaders surrender their titles conferred by British Govt.
- ✓ Around 1 Lakh students left the Government schools and colleges.
- ✓ People started boycotting law court and seek justice through Panchayats.
- ✓ Lawyers gave up practice.
- ✓ Foreign clothes and goods were burnt publically.

### **CHAURI-CHAURA INCIDENT (1922)**

- ✓ In Congress session of Ahmedabad, Gandhi was appointed as 'Sole Authority of Congress' and he decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement from Bardoli.
- ✓ But before it could be launched, a mob of people at Chauri-Chaura (near Gorakhpur) clashed with police and burnt 23 police men on February 5, 1922.
- ✓ This compelled Gandhiji to withdraw the Non Cooperation movement on Feb. 12, 1922 due to violence.
- ✓ In Mar, 1922 Gandhi was arrested and put in the Yervada Jail.

### SWARAJ PARTY (1923)

- ✓ Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das and N.C. Kelkar (called Pro-changers) demanded that the nationalists should end the boycott policy and wanted to enter into legislative assembly and council and expose the weakness of government. But the no-changers like Rajendra Prasad and Rajgopalachari adhered to the Gandhian programme of boycott of legislatures. The pro-changers formed the Swaraj party and contested the elections and embarrassed the government by opposing its measures.
- ✓ In 1923 election Swarajist got 42 seat in central legislative council and majority in Bengal Province.
- ✓ In 1924 Gandhi came out of Jail and established 'All India spinner Association' to promote Sarvodaya and to make people understand the concept of non-violence and self dependence.
- ✓ In 1925 Vitthalbhai Patel was appointed as the first Indian speaker of Central Legislative Assembly.
- ✓ Swarajist agitated through powerful speeches and devoted many Government Bills in the Assembly.

### REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

At the end of Non-cooperation movement Gandhi and other leaders were arrested so the youth got distracted and got inspired by communist ideology of Russia and adopted the revolutionary activities to attain the independence.

- (a) **Communist party of India:-** On 25, Dec, 1925 'Communist Party of India' was established by Satyabhagat at Kanpur.
- (b) **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):-** It was established in October, 1924 at Kanpur by Sachin Saniyal and Ram Prasad Bismil was appointed as the president of HRA.

- Chandra Shekhar Azad and Ashfaq Ullah Khan were the members of HRA.
- The aim of the association was to organize an armed revolution and overthrow the British rule and establish 'Federation of Republic of United State of India'.

**Kakori Robbery Case:-** On 9, Aug, 1925 Ram Prasad Bismil with Ashfaq Ullah and Chandra Shekhar Azad looted the train carrying Government treasure at kakori and for this Ashfaq Ullah Khan was hanged and Bismil was arrested.

- (c) **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):-** This was established in September 1928 by Chandra Shekhar Azad at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi.

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru, Jatin Das and Batukeshwar Dutt were the member of HSRA.

**Saunders Murder:-** Lala Lajpat Rai was died in lathicharge by the order of James Scott during protest against the Simon commission so HSRA decided to kill James Scott but mistakenly D.S.P Saunder was killed.

**Delhi Legislative Assembly Bombing :-** On 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1929 Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw smoke bomb in Assembly shouting 'Inquilab Zindabad', the motive of bomb was not to kill anyone but to spread fear of revolutionaries among Britishers.

**Lahore Conspiracy:-** Jatin Das and other member of HSRA protested hunger strike in Lahore jail against the order of Judge G.C. Hilton and

after 64 days of hunger Strike on 13, Sept 1929. Jatin Das was died in Lahore jail.

**Irwin Assassination:-** On 23 Dec. 1929, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Jaidev Kapoor and Yashpal planted a bomb to kill Viceroy Irwin but luckily Irwin escaped.

- Police chased Azad in Allahabad but Azad shot himself by his gun at Alfred Park.
- On 23, March, 1931, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raj Guru were hanged in Lahore Jail for bomb explosion and this day is celebrated as Martyrdom Day.

# 8

## Chapter

# THE INDEPENDENCE

### **SIMON COMMISSION (1927)**

This commission was setup in 1927 under Sir John Simon to review the progress of Government of India Act. 1919 and to suggest further reforms and extension of parliamentary democracy.

- ✓ This commission consisted of 7 British members so it was opposed by Congress, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.
- ✓ Simon Commission reached India on 3<sup>rd</sup>, Feb. 1928 at Bombay and was greeted with heavy protest, strike, rallies and black flag throughout the country.
- ✓ Government used brutal repression and police attacked the protestors and Lala Lajpat Rai was died in lathicharge at Lahore railway station.
- ✓ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar supported the commission and met John Simon on behalf of 'Bahishkrit Hitakarani Sabha' and raised the issue of education for Depressed classes in India.

### **Nehru Report 1928**

- ✓ After boycotting the Simon Commission all political parties organized 'All Parties Conference' and decided to constitute a committee under Moti Lal Nehru with 9 members to evolve and determine the principals of constitution of India.
- ✓ In Aug, 1928 at Lucknow Session of All party conference, Nehru report was represented and suggested.

- (a) Dominion status on line of self-Governance.
- (b) Establishment of states on linguistic basis.
- (c) 19 Fundamental Rights should be provided to every citizen.
- (d) Rejected separate electorate for Muslims.

- ✓ Jinnah rejected the Nehru Report and voted out Muslim League from All party conference and proposed a new report 'Delhi Proposal' against Simon Commission and suggested.

(a) Joint electorate in place of separate electorate with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> representation of Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly.

(b) Formation of 3 new Muslim majority provinces i.e. Sindh, Baluchistan and North- West frontier provinces.

- ✓ **In Sept 1929** M.K. Gandhi supported the Nehru report and gave ultimatum to British Government to accept the report and grant Dominion status by the end of the year otherwise Congress will start Civil Disobedience Movement at its extreme level throughout the country.

- ✓ In Oct, 1929 Viceroy Lord Irwin requested M.K. Gandhi to remain calm until Simon Commission submits its report and after that if the issue was not resolved then he would organize a Round table conference at England to negotiate with Britain Parliament.

**Lahore Session of Congress (Dec. 1929):**

- ✓ On 19, Dec, 1929 under Presidentship of J.L. Nehru, INC at its Lahore Session declared Poorna Swaraj as its ultimate goal and boycotted the Round Table conference.
- ✓ British government did not respond to the Nehru Report, so on 31, Dec, 1929 at 12PM J.L. Nehru unfurled the tricolor flag of India on bank of Rabi river in Lahore and proclaimed Poorna Swaraj and said that the last Sunday of Jan 1930 (i.e. 26, Jan, 1930) will be celebrated as the first Independence Day of India and continued thereafter.

**Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**

- ✓ In Feb, 1930 Congress working committee invested in Gandhi with full support to launch CDM at his own choice of time, date and place.
- ✓ Gandhi decided to start the movement by breaking the salt law and abolishing the government's salt monopoly.

**Dandi March:-**

- ✓ Also called the Salt Satyagraha.
- ✓ On 12 March 1930 Gandhi along with his 78 followers started this march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi Village coast.
- ✓ On 6<sup>th</sup>, April 1930 after travelling 390 km in 24 days Gandhi reached Dandi coast and broke the salt law by picking a handful of salt and inaugurated Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ✓ The movement was taken up by C. Rajgopalachari in Tamil Nadu and K. Kalappan in Malabar Coast.
- ✓ In Andhra 'Shivram Camps' were organized to make their own salt.
- ✓ In Assam satyagrahi marched from Sylhet to Naokali to make their salt.
- ✓ People refused to pay taxes and revenue to British officers.
- ✓ Many Indians resigned their government jobs and assemblies.

- ✓ At Peshawar Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan started the 'Khudai-Khitmatgar' a group of Volunteers with Red Kurta and Shirts who supported the non-violence.

- ✓ Gandhi was arrested in April 1930 but Sarojini Naidu, Imam sahib and Manilal continued the Dandi march to Dharsana and named it Dharsana Movement.

**Simon Commission Report (1930)**

- ✓ On 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1930 Simon Commission submitted its report.
- ✓ In the report only constitutional reforms were suggested and there was no provision of Dominion Status.
- ✓ Dyarchy was introduced in the centre and abolished in the provinces.
- ✓ This report created a chaos throughout the country and protest started at its extreme level so in July 1930 Viceroy Irwin suggested a Round table conference at England to negotiate with Britain Parliament.

**First Round Table Conference:**

- ✓ It was organized at James Palace, House of Lords (upper house), London in Nov, 1930. George V was the crown of England and Ramsay MacDonald was the Prime Minister of England and the chairman of 1<sup>st</sup> round table conference.
- ✓ Congress and most of the leaders of India boycotted the first round table conference and stuck to Civil Disobedience movement.
- ✓ Muslim league, Hindu Mahasabha, Princely states and B.R. Ambedkar participated in first Round Table conference.

**GANDHI IRWIN PACT OR DELHI PACT**

- ✓ Moderate statesmen, Sapru, Jaikar and Srinivas Shastri initiated efforts to break the ice between Gandhiji and the government.

- ✓ The two (government represented by Irwin) signed a pact on March. 5, 1931 at Delhi.
- ✓ In this the INC agreed to suspend the civil disobedience movement and agreed to join the second round table conference.
- ✓ The government agreed to released the political prisoners and conceded the right to make salt for consumption of villages along the coast, lenient treatment to those Indian who resigned their government jobs and right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
- ✓ The Karachi session of 1931 endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Karachi session is also memorable for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Programme.

#### **SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1931)**

- ✓ Gandhiji represented the INC and went to London to meet British P.M. Ramsay Macdonald.
- ✓ In the Conference, Gandhiji demanded immediate establishment of a full responsible government at Centre as well as in the Provinces with complete control over defence, external affairs and finance.
- ✓ However, the session was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue and this time separate electorates was demanded not only by Muslims but also by Depressed Classes, Indian Christian and Anglo-Indians.
- ✓ Macdonald ended the session with an address which announced the creation of two new Muslim majority provinces i.e. North west Frontier Province and Sindh. Set up a committee on franchise, finance and states and held out the humiliating and the dangerous prospect of a

unilateral British Communal Award if the Indians failed to agree among themselves.

- ✓ On Gandhiji's arrival in Bombay, the Congress Working Committee decided to resume the Civil Disobedience Movement. In 1932, INC was declared an illegal organization and all its leaders were arrested. Gandhiji was sent to Yerawada jail in Poona.
- ✓ The Civil Disobedience Movement was finally withdrawn in 1934, because after that Gandhiji decided to make Harijan work the central plan of his new rural constructive program.

#### **THE COMMUNAL AWARD (AUG 16, 1932)**

- ✓ Announced by Ramsay Macdonald. It showed divide and rule policy of the British.
- ✓ Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, women and even Backward classes.
- ✓ Gandhiji, who was in Yerawada jail (Poona) at that time, started a fast unto death against it.

#### **POONA PACT (SEPTEMBER 25, 1932)**

- ✓ After the announcement of communal award and subsequent fast of Gandhiji, mass meeting took place almost everywhere.
- ✓ Political leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya, B.R. Ambedkar and M.C. Rajah became active.
- ✓ Eventually Poona pact was reached and Gandhiji broke his fast on the sixth day (Sept 25, 1932)
- ✓ In this, the idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved to them in the provincial legislature were increased.
- ✓ Thus, the Poona pact agreed upon a joint electorate for upper and lower castes.

- ✓ Harijan upliftment now became the principal concern of Gandhiji. An All-India Anti-Untouchability League was started in Sept, 1932, and a weekly Harijan in Jan, 1933. On May 8, 1933, Gandhiji decided to begin a 21 day fast for the purification of himself and his associates for the Harijan cause.

### **THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1932)**

- ✓ Proved fruitless as most of the national leaders were in prison.
- ✓ **Congress, Muslim League, Labour Party boycott the third Round table conference.**
- ✓ Ambedkar participated in all 3 Round table conference.
- ✓ In this conference a draft proposal (White Paper Resolution) was prepared which became the basis of Government of India Act, 1935

### **SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

- ✓ The Congress ministries coming to power did wonders to the morale of the people. They continued to function till the coming of the Second World War in 1939. When the war broke out, Lord Linlithgow declared India to be at war without prior assent of the Central Legislature.
- ✓ The Congress agreed to support Britain only in return of Independence being granted. The Viceroy could promise this only after the war. In October-November 1939, the Congress ministries resigned in protest. The Muslim League observed this as the Deliverance Day (Dec. 22, 1939).
- ✓ INC was willing to help the forces of democracy in their struggle against fascism, but asked how it was possible for an enslaved nation to aid others in their fight of democracy. They declared that India must be declared free or at

least effective power put in Indian hands before it could actively participate in the war.

- ✓ The Viceroy refused to accept preconditions set by the Congress Constituent Assembly for establishment of genuine responsible government at the Centre. The British Government was eager for the INC to support their war efforts. Subsequently, it tried to pacify the Congress and the Indian leaders by a series of offers through August Offer and Cripps Mission.

### **DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN**

- ✓ In 1930, Iqbal suggested that the Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir be made the Muslims state within the federation.
- ✓ Chaudhary Rehmat Ali gave the term Pakistan in 1933.
- ✓ Mohd. Ali Jinnah of Bombay gave it practicality.
- ✓ Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore session in 1940 (called Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory). It was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan, moved by Fazlul Haq and seconded by Khaliquzzaman.
- ✓ In December, 1943, the Karachi session of the Muslim League adopted the slogan- 'Divide and Quit'.
- ✓ To pacify the situation and demands of Congress and Muslim League Viceroy Linlithgow gave 'August offer'.

### **AUGUST OFFER-AUG 8, 1940**

- ✓ Lord Linlithgow promised Indians.
  - (i) Dominion status will be given after world war.
  - (ii) Setting up of a constituent assembly after world war.
  - (iii) To expand the Governor-General's Executive Council to give full weightage to minority opinion.

- ✓ Rejected by the INC because there was no suggestion of the national government and now demand was the complete Independence not the Dominion status.
- ✓ Muslim league rejected the August offer and demanded the separate Muslim state.
- ✓ Later no compromise was made from government side so Gandhi launched individual Satyagraha Movement and every person individually protested against British government as Satyagrahi.
- ✓ Gandhi Sent 'Acharya Vinoba Bhave' as first Satyagrahi to Delhi but he was arrested.
- ✓ J.L Nehru was the 2<sup>nd</sup> Satyagrahi and Brahman Dutt was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Satyagrahi.
- ✓ Till may 1941, 25000 people had been convicted as individual Satyagrahi.

#### **THE CRIPPS MISSION – 1942**

- ✓ It Dec. 1941, Japan entered the World War – II and advanced towards Indian borders. By March 7, 1942, Rangoon fell and Japan occupied the entire S.E. Asia.
- ✓ The British govt. with a view to get co-operation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the Indian leaders.
- ✓ He offered a draft which contained the following proposals;
  - Dominion status to be granted after the war.
  - Setting up a constitution-making body for India after the war whose members would be elected by the Provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the Princely States.
  - The British Govt. agreed to accept and implement the constitution so

framed subject to two conditions:

**First,** Any province(s) not willing to accept the new constitution could form a separate union and a separate constitution.

**Second,** The new constitution making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to sort out matters arising out of transfer of power to Indian hands.

- ✓ Rejected by the Congress as it didn't want to rely upon future promises.
- ✓ Gandhiji termed it as a 'Post Sated Cheque' of a Bankrupt company.

#### **THE QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)**

- ✓ Called the Wardha Proposal and Leaderless Revolt.
- ✓ The resolution was passed on Aug. 8, 1942, at Bombay. Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or die' and gave 70 min. speech and asked to support last time with full dedication.
- ✓ On Aug. 9, the Congress was banned and its important leaders were arrested by Britishers. Gandhiji was kept at the Aga Khan Palace, Pune.
- ✓ The arrests provoked indignation among the masses and, there being no programme of action, the movement became spontaneous and violent. Violence spread throughout the country. Several Govt. offices were destroyed, telegraph wires were cut and communication paralyzed.
- ✓ The trend of underground revolutionary activities also started during the phase. J.P. Narayan, R.M. Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali started consolidating underground networks. The most daring act of the underground movement was the establishment of Congress Radio with Usha Mehta as its announcer.
- ✓ Parallel govts. were set-up at various places. The first one was in Balia in

eastern UP under the leadership of Chittu Pande. Others were in Satara, Talcher, parts of eastern UP and Bihar.

- ✓ The Muslim League kept aloof and the Hindu Mahasabha condemned the movement. The Communist Party of India also didn't support the movement.

- ✓ The movement was however crushed.

#### **RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA (1944)**

- ✓ Congress would agree for Muslim League demand for separate Muslims state only if both congress and Muslim League will fight for a common cause of Independence.
- ✓ He proposed that plebiscite should be held after world war in which entire population of Muslim Majority areas would decide the fate of Separate Muslim State (Pakistan).
- ✓ If the majority decides in favour of forming a separate sovereign state, such decision could be accepted and agreement would be made for joint administration of Defence, commerce and communication for both country.
- ✓ Jinnah objected as he wanted only Muslims of North West and East of India to vote in the plebiscite.

#### **WAVELL PLAN OR SHIMLA PACT (JUNE-JULY 1945)**

- ✓ In England Prime Minister Churchill lost the election and Clement Atlee of Labour party became new Prime Minister of Britain in July 1945 and Lord Wavell was made the new viceroy of India.
- ✓ He came to India to negotiate with Indian leaders and on 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1945 All Party meeting was held in Shimla.
- ✓ The plan was that the Viceroy's Executive Council should be so reconstituted that its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be

Indians (from various parties) and Hindu and Muslims will have equal representation in interim government

- ✓ **Simla conference** was convened in this regard, but was rejected by Jinnah.

#### **NAVAL MUTINY (1946)**

- ✓ A revolt took place in HMS Talwar ship on Feb 18, 1946 in Bombay due to racial discrimination, unpalatable food and abuse after the arrest of B C Dutta who had written 'British Quit India' on the walls of the ship.
- ✓ Next day, HMS Hindustan in Karachi also revolted.
- ✓ Soon the revolt spread to other places also. In Bombay, the mutineers hoisted the tricolour on their ship masts together with a portrait of S. C. Bose and shouted Jai Hind in the barracks. Their demands included release of all political prisoners including those belonging to the Indian National Army.

#### **THE CABINET MISSION PLAN (1946)**

- ✓ The struggle for freedom entered a decisive phase in the year 1945-46. The new Labour Party PM, Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (Comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander) will visit India.
- ✓ The mission held talks with the INC and ML to bring about acceptance of their proposals.
- ✓ On May 16, 1946, the mission put forward and it contain following proposals:-
  - Rejected the demand for separate Pakistan and instead a federal union consisting of British India and the Princely States was suggested. The union would deal in the following subjects: foreign

affairs, Defence and Communication and would have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. Full autonomy would be enjoyed by the provinces in respect of all subjects other than the union subjects.

- There were to be three groups of Provinces: Group A with six Hindu majority provinces (Bombay, United province, Bihar, Central Province, Orissa, Madras); Group B with three Muslim majority provinces (Sind, NWFP, Punjab) and Group C (Assam and Bengal).
- One seat was allotted in Consituent Assembly for every one million population,
- Total strength of Consituent Assembly would be 389.
- Seats are allotted among three communities i.e. Muslim, Sikhs and General.
- Representatives of each community were elected by members of that community only and representatives of Princely states were nominated by head of the Princely state
- ✓ Both Congress and Muslim League accepted it.
- ✓ The elections of the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. The Congress got 208 of the total 296 seats.

#### **INTERIM GOVERNMENT**

- ✓ Based on Cabinet Mission Plan, an interim government consisting of Congress nominees was formed on Sept. 2, 1946.
- J.L. Nehru was its Vice-president and the Governor-General remained as its President. Muslim League did not join it initially but finally Wavell succeeded in having five members of the League

join the government on Oct. 26, 1946.

#### **JINNAH'S DIRECT ACTION RESOLUTION**

- ✓ Jinnah was alarmed at the results of the elections because the Muslim League was in danger of being totally eclipsed in the constituent assembly.
- ✓ Therefore, Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan on July 29, 1946.
- ✓ It passed a 'Direct action' resolution, which condemned both the British Government and the Congress (Aug. 16, 1946).
- ✓ It resulted in heavy communal riots.
- ✓ Jinnah celebrated Pakistan Day on Mar. 27, 1947.

#### **FORMATION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

- ✓ In Nov. 1946 Constituent Assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan.
- ✓ Constituent Assembly held 1st meeting on 9th, Dec. 1946, at Constitutional Hall, New Delhi and in this meeting 211 members were present and Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was appointed as temporary President of Constituent Assembly.
- ✓ Muslim League and Princely states boycotted the Constituent Assembly.
- ✓ On 11th Dec. 1946 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the Permanent President of Constituent Assembly. H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were appointed as two Vice President of Constituent Assembly.

#### **MOUNTBATTEN PLAN**

- ✓ On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem. The outlines of the plan were:
  - India to be divided into two counties i.e. India and Pakistan.

- Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NEFP and Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
  - There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to frame its Constitution.
  - The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or ever remain independent.
  - Aug. 15, 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.
  - ✓ The British govt. passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.
- PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE**
- ✓ All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.
  - ✓ Two Commissions were appointed by the British Government with Sir Cyril Redcliffe as chairman of both to see through the partition and fix the international boundaries of the two nations-to-be.
  - ✓ At the time of independence, there were 552 small and big Princely states in India.
  - ✓ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister, used iron hand in this regard and integrated all Princely States under Indian Constituency.

#### **Integration of Princely States**

- ✓ Most of the Princely states desired to remain Independent but local people started movements against the rulers that they want to be a part of Democracy. Therefore referendum took place in many princely states and the areas were merged in Indian constituency.
- ✓ Jammu & Kashmir was integrated in India in 1947 by 'Instrument of Accession'.
- ✓ Junagarh became part of India in 1948 by referendum.
- ✓ Hyderabad was integrated by Police Action and Operation Polo in 1948.
- ✓ Sardar Patel played an important role in integrating the Princely States and to unite them all to make 'India', so he was known as 'Bismark of India'.