

History

with

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MUSLIM INVASION THE GHAZNAVIS

- **Alpatgin** established an independent kingdom with its capital at Ghazni.
- **Mahmud** ascended the throne (998-1030) at Ghazni.
- **Firdausi** was the poet laureate at the court of Mahmud.
- **Firdausi** wrote 'Shah Namah'.
- **Mahmud** claimed descent from Iranian legendary king Afrasiyab.
- **Mahmud** is said to have made 17 raids into India.
- The initial raids were directed against the **Hindustani rulers**.
- In 1001 **Jayapala**, the Hindushahi, ruler was defeated.
- **Jaypala's** son Anandpal succeeded him to the throne.
- The Battle of Waihind(1008- 1009) was fought between Mahmud and Ananda.
- After the battle, Punjab passed into the hands of Ghaznavis.
- The subsequent raids of **Mahmud** into India were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities.
- **Mahmud** invaded Kannauj in 1018 and Somnath in 1025 A.D.
- Mahmud died at Ghazni in 1030 A.D.

MAHMUD GHAZNI'S 17 ATTACKS

1. 1000-1001 (against Jaipal of Peshawar) Sindh
2. 1001 (against Anandpal of Peshawar) Sindh
3. 1002-1004 Multan
4. 1005-1006 Multan
5. 1007-1008 Nawasa Shah of Multan
6. 1008-1009 Anandpal of Hindushahi of Sind
7. 1009-1010 Narayanpur (Rajasthan)

8.	1010-1011	Daud of Multan
9.	1012-1013	Thaneswar (The Mecca of Hindus)
10.	1013-1014	Nandana (against Anandpal)
11.	10-15-1016	Kashmir valley (unsuccessful)
12.	1016-1018	Kannauj, Mathura
13.	1020-1021	Kalinjar
14.	1021-1022	Lahore
15.	1025-1026	Somnath
16.	1026-1027	Jats of Sind
17.	1027	Khokars of Punjab

THE TURKISH CONQUEST

- The Ghurid empire rose into prominence in North-West Afghanistan.
- The Ghurids had started as vas-sals of Ghazni, but had soon thrown off its yoke.
- The power of the Ghurids increased under Sultan Alauddin who earned the title of 'jahan-soz' (World burner).
- In 1173, Shahabuddin Muhammad (Muhammad Ghori) ascended the throne at Ghazni.
- By 1190, Muhammad Ghori had conquered Peshawar, Lahore and Sialkot.
- In India Chauhans had captured Delhi from the Tomars.
- Conflict between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan started with rival claims for Tabarhinda (Bhatinda)
- The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 A.D.
- In this battle the Ghori forces were completely routed. Muhammad Ghori's life was saved by a young Khalji horseman.
- The Second battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 A. D.
- This battle is regarded as one of the turning points in Indian History.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was captured near Saraswati.
- After Tarain Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni.
- Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti came with Muhammad Ghori from Afghanistan.
- He left the affairs in India in the hands of his trusted slave Qutubuddin Aibak.
- In 1194 A. D. Muhammad Ghori returned to India.
- The battle of Chandawar (1194 A.D.) was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra.

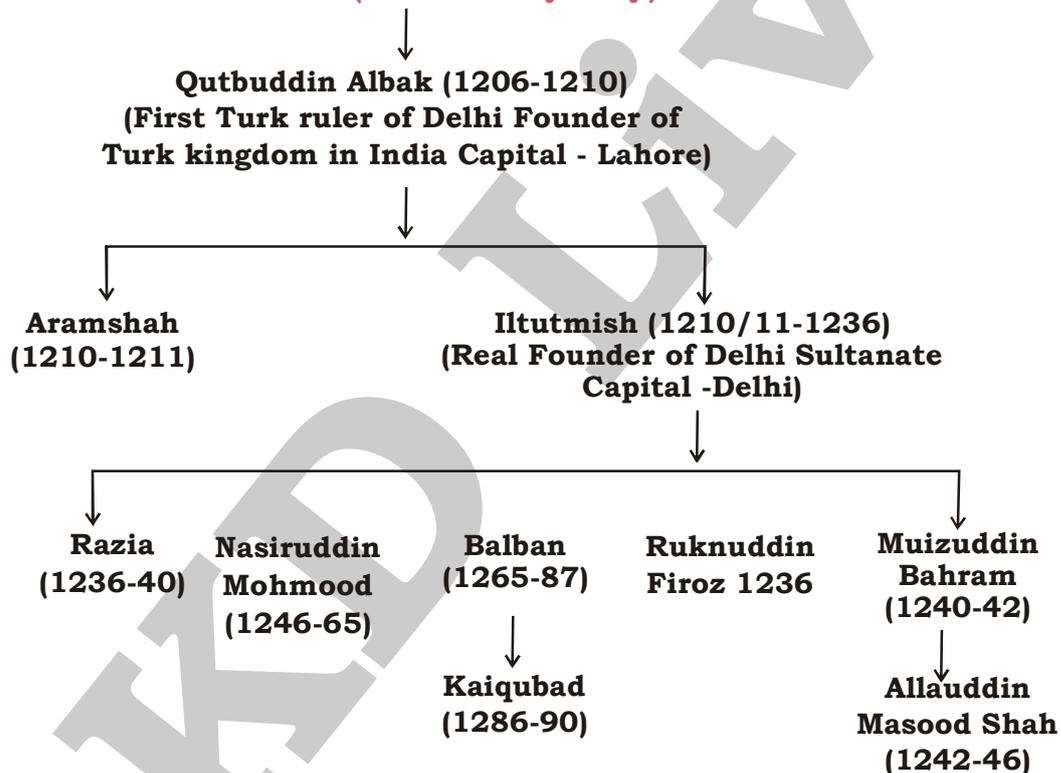
- Jaichandra was defeated in the battle of Chandawar.
- The battles of Tarain and Chandawar laid the foundations of Turkish in India.

DELHI SULTANATE

The Sultanate of Delhi had five ruling dynasties -

1. The Ilbari — 1206-1290 AD.
2. The Khalji — 1290-1320 AD.
3. The Tughluq — 1320-1413 AD.
4. The Saiyid — 1414 - 1451 AD.
5. The Lodhis — 1451 - 1526 AD.

1. The Ilbari (The Slave Dynasty)



QUTUBUDDIN AIBAK (1206-1210)

- He was a Turk of the **Aibak** tribe.
- He was crowned at Lahore later the death of **Muhammad Ghori**.
- He did not make any fresh con-quests and ruled from **Lahore**.
- He died in 1210 while playing chaugan (horse polo)
- He was famous for his generos-ity and earned sobriquet of **Lak- Baksha** (giver of Lakhs)
- He married Yalduz's daughter
- He got his sister married to Qubacha.
- He laid the foundation of **Qutab Minar** in Delhi after the name of the famous sufi saint Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki which was completed by Iltutmish.
- He patronized '**Hasan Nizami**' who wrote first official history of Delhi sultanate "Taj-ul-Masi".
- He was succeeded by his inexperienced and incapable son **Aram Shah** who ruled at Lahore for about eight months before being defeated and deposed by his son-in-law-Iltutmish.
- The Turks only introduced polo in India.
- **Aibak** constructed the first mosque in India named Quwwat- ul-Islam in Delhi and Adhye Din ka Jhopara in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

VICTORY OF AIBAK

1194 - Ajmer

1197 - Anhilvad, Badaun, Varanasi, Chandravar

1202-03 - Bundelkhand, Kalinjar, Mahoba, Khajuraho.

ILTUTMISH

- At the time of Qutubuddin's death, he was the governor of **Badaun**.
- He made Delhi the capital of his empire.
- **He was the real founder of Delhi Sultanate.**
- **He was the slave of Qutubuddin Aibak.**
- He first defeated rivals Particu-larly **Tajuddin Yalduz** and Nasiruddin Qubacha who were two surviving officers of Mohd. Ghori.
- He prevented changiz Khan's at-tack by refusing to give refuge to an enemy of Khan, Jalaludiin Manga Barani.
- He was skilled in diplomacy.
- Due to his deplomatic skill, he prevented Mongol attack.
- He formed **Turkan-i-Chahalgani** or chalisa.

- Chalisa was a group of 40 powerful Turkish nobles to suppress rebels.
- He divided his empire into 'Iqtas'. It is an assignment of land in lieu of salary, which he distributed to his officers.
- He introduced the silver Tanka and two copper 'Jital'-basi coins of the sultanate.
- He introduced 'Arabian coin' first time.
- He transferred his capital to Delhi from Lahore.
- In 1229, he received a deed of investiture from the Abbasid caliph of Baghdad. It was a formal recognition of his independent position as a sultan of the sultanate of Delhi and as a member of the world fraternity of Islamic states.
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.

RUKNUDDIN FIROZ

- After the death of Iltutmish, the Turkish nobles raised his son Ruknuddin Firoz to the throne.
- But Razia took help of some powerful disgruntled nobles and won over the throne of Delhi and deposed Firoz.

RAZIA: (1236-40)

- She was the first and last muslim woman ruler of Delhi Sultanate.
- She appointed an Abyssinian Slave, Jamaluddin Yakut as the 'Amir-e-Akhur' (Superintendent of horses)
- Altunia, the governor of Sirhind revolted. She won over Altunia and married him however both of them were killed by bandits when they were enroute to Delhi to defeat the revolt there.

MUIZUDDIN BAHRAMSHAH (1240-42) & MASUD SHALI (1242-46)

- The successors of Razia were Muzuddin Bahramshah and Alauddin Masud Shah
- Both fell to prey to the power struggle between powerful nobles.

NASIRUDDIN MAHMUD (1246-65)

- In 1246, Nasiruddin Mahmud ascended the throne but the real power was in the hands of Balban.
- Nasiruddin handed over all the powers to Balban.
- He awarded title 'Ulugh Khan' (Great Khan) to Balban
- He married with Balban's daughter.
- Minhaj -us-Siraj dedicated his book, Tabaqati-Nasiri' to him.
- He was a calligraphist.

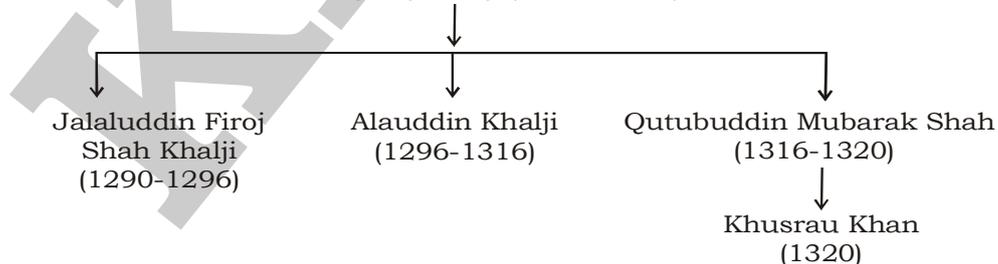
BALBAN (1265-1287)

- He himself was a member of Chalisa.
- His objective was to restore the prestige of crown.
- For this he started the Iranian Practise (method) of 'Sajda' and Paibos' to the Sultan.
- He destroyed the chahalganis power.
- He introduced the persian Fes-tival 'Nauroz' to impress nobles and people.
- He held darbar on Iranian model.
- He called himself the 'Nasiramir-ul-momim' or caliph's right hand man.
- He was the first sultanate to propound the theory of king-ship. According to it king is the shadow of God.
- To Guard himself, he got every member of Ilutmish family killed and gave a death blow to the turkish nobility (Chalisa).
- He employed an efficient spy system.
- He followed a policy of 'blood and Iron'.
- To control the onslaught of the Mongols, he founded the 'Diwan- I-Ariz' or the military depart-ment.
- He strengthened forts of Bhatinda, Sunam and Sumtra as parts of his Mongol policy.
- He defeated Tughril Khan's rebellian in Bengal and ap-pointed his son Buhgra Khan as new governor of Bengal.
- He was a liberal patron of persian literature and showed special favour to the Port, Amir Khusro.

KAIQUBAD (1287-1290)

- After Balban's death, Kaiqubad and Kaymurs became sultans.
- After 3 months Kaymurs the last Ilbari was killed and Jalaluddin ascended the throne.

The Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320)



JALAUDDIN KHALJI (1290-1296)

- Khalji Dynasty was founded by **Jalaluddin Khalji**
- He began to rule from **Kilkhori**
- He crushed the rebellion of Malik Chajju but later pardoned him.
- He rebelled the attack of Mongols under Abdullah
- He was assassinated by his nephew Ali **Gurshasp** (Aladuddin Khalji) near Kara who crowned himself the sultan.
- one of the most important events of Jalaluddin's reign was the invasion of Devagiri the capi-tal of the Yadav kingdom in the Deccan by **Alauddin Khalji**.

ALAUDDIN KHALJI (1290-1296)

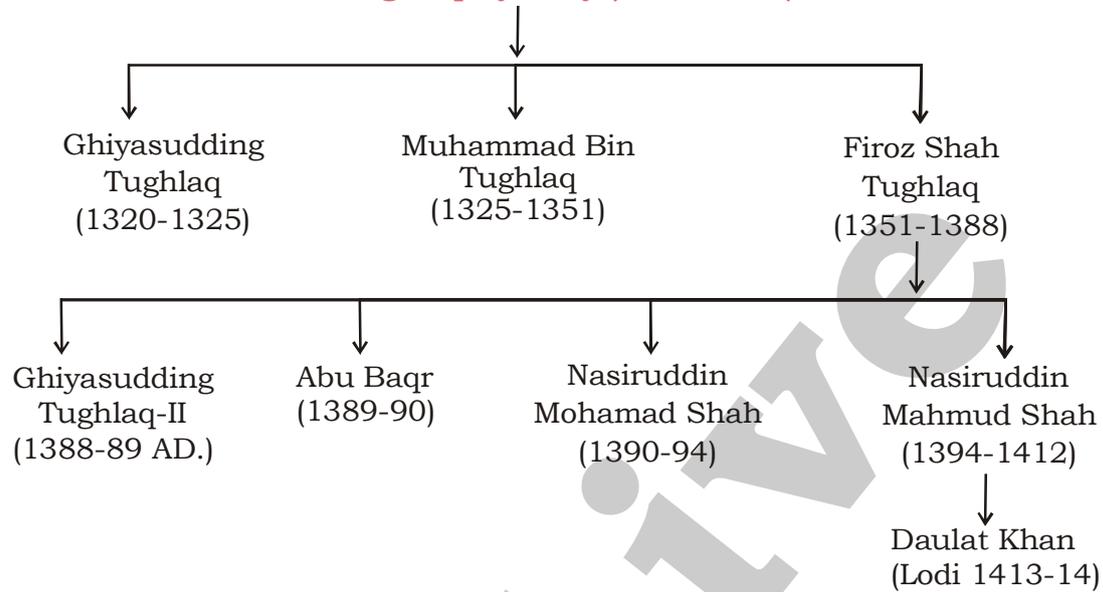
- **Alauddin Khalji's real name was Aligurshasp.**
- He was the governor of **Kara**.
- Maximum number of Mongol at-tacks happed during his reign. He fought and diminished the Mongol menace
- He adopted the title of **Sikandar- i-Saini**
- **Amir Khusro was given the title ofTota-i-Hind.**
- He created the first regular standing army of Delhi Sultan-ate. They were paid in cash
- Targhil were defeated near Siri, near Delhi.
- He captured Gujrat in **1297 AD**, which was ruled by Rai Karan. He sacked Dhillwara and Somnath and married Kamla Devi, The queen of Rai Karan.
- He also captured Malik Kafur and took him to the royal court.
- In **1300 AD**, he captured Ranthambhor which was under Hammirdev.
- In **1303 AD**, under Ratan Singh, Chittor was captured.
- Khizra Khan was made Gover-nor of Chittor which was re-named Khizrabad.
- **Alauddin** sent Malik Kafur to capture South India.
- Malik Kafur attacked **Devgiri**.
- According to **Amir Khusro**, Malik Kafur reached as far as Rameshwaram.
- **Malik Kafur** was given the title of 'Malik Naib'
- Malik Kafur was **Eunuch**.
- Alauddin Khalji centralized his administration and introduced many reforms
- **Barid & Munhis** were appointed to strenghtned the spy system.
- Social gathering of nobles and matrimonial alliances among them were prohibited. Wine and gambling also prohibited.

- He was the first sultan to collect land revenue was based on measurement and **Biswa** was the unit of measurement.
- He was also the first sultan to fix **land revenue in cash**.
- Cultivators were brought under direct control of states and middleman were deprived of powers and privileges.
- He appointed **Diwan-i- Mustakharaj** to collect arrears.
- 'Ghari' (house tax) and '**Chari*** (Grazing tax) levied.
- All patwari accounts were au-dited.
- Prices of goods were fixed on the principle of **Bar Award** (pro-ductions cost). Wheat 7.5 Jitals per maund barley 4, rice 5.
- Land revenue from **Khalisa** vil-lage was paid in cash.
- **Malik Qabul** looked after grain market.
- **Sarai Adl** was near Badaun gate under Rais Parwana.
- **Nayaks** were grain merchants
- **Merchants had to register themselves.**
- **Multanis** is traded mainly in cloth.
- **Dagh or branding of horse was introduced.**
- **Khams** collected 4/5 th.
- He built Alal minar (incomplete) height twice of **Qutub Minar**) Ali Darwaza, Siri Fort and the sec-ond capital Mahal Hazar Satoon (palace of thousand Pillars) and Jamat Khana mosque.
- **Ali Darwaza was first sultanate building on scientific method. Arc and dome were used. It is now entrance of Qutub Minar complex.**

MUBARAK KHALJI (1290-1296)

- After the death of Alauddin, **Mubarak Khalji** acquired the throne.
- He declared himself the Khalifa and took the title '**A1 Wasiq Billah**'.
- He was killed and succeeded by Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah.
- He was the only Hindu convert to sit in the throne of Delhi

The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)



GHIYASUDDIN TUGHLAQ (1320-1325)

- He ascended the throne after murdering **Khusrau Shah**.
- He ruled from 1320 to 1325 AD.
- He belonged to the qarauna tribe.
- He was the first sultan to use term '**Ghazi**' with his name.
- During Allauddin Khalji's reign, he was crown as **Kazi Malik**, governor of Dipalpur
- He was the first sultan to start irrigation works.
- His son **Jauna Khan** conquered Warangal.
- He suppressed the revolt in Bengal. It was at the victorious welcome arranged by Jauna Khan.
- He died due to collapse of Pavillion.

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- He died due to collapse of Pavillion.
- He built the fortified city of Tughlaqabad and made it capital of the empire.

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ (1324- 1351)

- He is one of the most controver-sial figures in sultanate history.
- His real name was Jauna Khan.
- During his reign, Delhi Sultan-ate reached its maximum terri-torial extent.
- He was called the '**wisest fool**' by historian Isami.
- He fixed the land revenue at half the produce and not on the ba-sis of actual produce but on ar-bitrary basis, this led to wide spread rebellion which was ac-companied by severe famine.
- He instituted agricultural re-forms by setting up a separate department of agriculture called **Diwan-I-Amir-Kohi**.
- He gave **sondhar**' and **Taqqavi**' loans to farmers.
- He died in **thatta** where he had gone to quell one of the many rebellians that took place during his reigns
- **Bahamani and Vijayanagar kingodm were formed during his reign.**
- He was succeeded by his nephew **Firoz Tuglaq**.
- Ibn Batuta a famous traveller came to Delhi in the reign of **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in 1334 AD.**
- **Ibn Batuta has recorded the con-temporary Indian scene in his safarnamah called Rehla.**

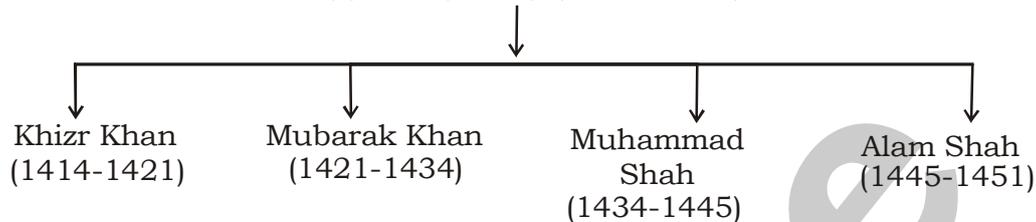
FIROZ TUGHLAQ (1320-1325)

- **Works and facts about Firoz shah Tughlaq**
- Irrigation extended massively by digging canals and wells.
- Gardens and orchard's planted. Established 1200 gardens around Delhi for grapes.
- As well as 23 taxes were abol-ished. Only 4 taxes sanctioned by **shariat** were levied.
 - (i) **Kharqj (1/ 10th of produce)**
 - (ii) **Zakat (Alms for poor Mus-lims)**

- (iii) *Jaziya* (poll tax on non- muslims)
- (iv) *Khams* (1/5th of *the spoils of war*)
- *Jaziya* was separated from land tax, earlier it was part of land tax.
- *Jaziya* was also imposed on Brahmins (earlier exempted) only women, children, disabled exempted.
- *Sharb* (irrigation tax) 1 / 10th of produce was imposed.
- Free hospitals (*Darul Shafa*), marriage bureau and employment bureau were set up.
- Officials were paid by *iqta* grants, very few were paid in cash.
- Soldiers and higher officials post became hereditary.
- In 1353 led campaign against *Haji Ilyas* of Bengal but failed in siege of *Ikadalamud* fort.
- In 1358 second Bengal campaign against *Sikandar Shah Ilyas* who accepted *Firoz's* suzerainty.
- *Raja Gajpati of Jainagar (Orissa)* was attacked and *Jagannath temple of Puri* was sacked.
- In 1365 *Nagarkot* campaign was successful, 1300 Sanskrit manuscripts from *Jawalamukhi* temple were collected and got translated into Persian as the *Dalai-i-Firoz* Shahi (by *Azizudin Khan*).
- He had 180,000 slave set up *Diwan-i-Bandagan* (for slaves)
- Founded towns of *Jaunpur* (old name *Manaich*) named after *Jauna Khan*, *Hisar Firoza*, *Fatehabad* and *Firozabad* (*Firoz Shah Kotla*, the 5th city of *Delhi*).
- *Topara* and *Meerut* pillars of *Ashoka* were brought to *Delhi*.
- *Diwan-i-Khairat*, the charity bureau formed.
- Introduced new coins *Adha* (1 / 2 Jital) and *Bikh* (1/4th Jital). *Shashgani* was 6 jitals and *Hastgani* 8 jitals.
- *Firoz Shahi Madarsa* was built at *Firozabad*.
- Banned unislamic practices e.g., prohibiting women to pray at graves of sufi saints.
- He erased palace paintings.
- He repaired the *Qutubaminar* which had been struck by lightning.
- The chief architect of *Firoz* was *Ghazi Shahna*.
- He wrote *Fautuhat-i-Firoz Shahi*.
- He entertained great regard for the Caliph of *Egypt* and styled himself as his deputy.
- He revived the jagir system which had been abolished by *Alauddin*.
- After ***Firoz Shah Tughlaq***, *Muhammad Khan*, *Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq* *Shah-II*, *Abu Baqr*, *Nasiruddin Muhammad*, *Humayun* and finally *Nasiruddin Mahmud* ascended the throne.

- **Taimur** invaded Delhi in **1398 A.D.**
- **Nasiruddin Mahmud** fled to Gujarat.
- **Nasiruddin Mahmud** died in Kaithal.

Sayyids Dynasty (1414-1451)



KHIZR KHAN (1320-1325)

- He was the founder of **sayyid Dynasty**.
- He acquired throne at Delhi by replacing its defect ruler **Daulat Khan**.
- As a reward for his service **Taimur** gave him the governership of Multan, Lahore and Depal.
- After departure of Taimur, he declared himself the viceroy of Taimur in North-western India.
- Later he invaded Delhi and be-come its master.
- He ruled Delhi independently for 7 years.
- He was very popular among the people of Delhi due to his wel-fare activities and good admin-istration.

MUBARAK KHAN (1421-1434)

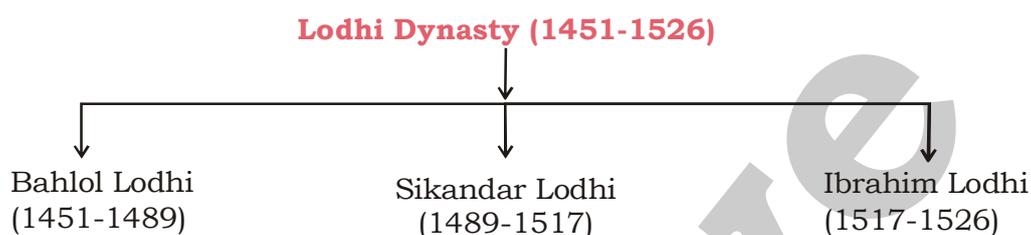
- After the death of Khizr Khan his son Mubarak Shah become the ruler of Delhi.
- He ruled Delhi for 13 years.
- He fought constantly against the Rajputs, the Muslim rulers of Malwa and Jaunpur and also the Mughals from Kabul.
- He fell a victim to the conspira-cies by the nobles.
- He was beheaded by them in February 1434 AD.

MUHAMMAD SHAH (1434-1445)

- Muhammad Shah came to throne as he was raised by Sarver-ul- Mulk
- He adopted the title of '**Shah**' and issued the coin of his name.

ALAM SHAH (1434-1445)

- He ruled Delhi for 6 years.
- He was incapable ruler.
- He was the last ruler of Sayyid dynasty.
- Sayyid dynasty's 37 years re-mained troubled with external invasions & internal chaos.



BAHLOL LODHI (1451-1489)

- **Lodhis** were Afgans by race.
- **Bahlol Lodhi** was the first founder of Afghan state.
- He deposed **Shah Alam** and laid the foundation of the Lodhi dynasty.
- He annexed the Sharqui Kingdom of Jaunpur in 1484.
- He was succeeded by **Sikandar Sha Shal Lodhi**.
- He adopted the title of **Ghazi**.

SIKANDAR LODHI (1489-1517)

- His real name was **Nizam Khan**.
- He was the noblest of the three Lodhi rulers.
- He introduced '**Gazz-i-Sikandri**', new yard for land measurment.
- He conquered south Bihar and concluded a treaty of friendship with **Alauddin Hussain Shah, ruler of Bengal**.
- In 1504, he founded the city of **Agra** and made it his **capital**.
- He wrote verses in persian under pen name of **Gulrukhi**.
- In 1506, he repaired **Qutub Minar**.

IBRAHIM LODHI (1517-1526)

- He was repressive ruler.
- He was defeated and killed by Babar in the 1st battle of Panipat in 1526.
- He was the last rules of Lodhi dynasty.

**IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICIALS UNDER
DELHI SULTANATE**

Officials

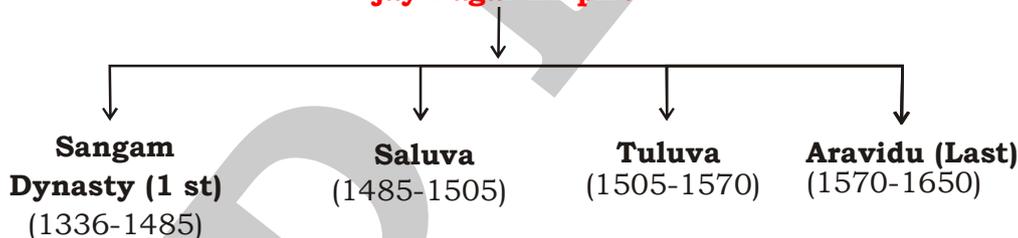
Departments

Wakil-i-Dar	:	Royal palace.
Diwan-i-Istikak	:	Head of pension department.
Sahna-i-Mandi	:	Head of grain market.
Mufti	:	Interpreter of shariat.
Diwan-i-Mawalim	:	Head of administrative tribunal.
Sar-Jandar	:	Head of royal bodyguards.
Sar-i-Jamadar	:	looked after royal garments.
Hajib	:	An officer under Barbak.
Diwan-I-khas	:	Head of royal correspondence department.
Barbek/Amir-i-Hajib	:	royal ceremonies.
Amir-i-Koh	:	Head of agriculture department.
Amir-i-Shikar	:	looked after royal hunting.
Barid-i-Mamalik	:	Head of intelligence department.
Ariz	:	Military needs, recruitment, horses.
Dabiri-Mamalik	:	Chief secretary.
Shiqdar	:	Head of Shiq.
Qazi ul-Qazat	:	Chief justice.
Amir	:	Officer of Sipalsalar.
Amirdad/Dadbau	:	Head of Diwan-i-majlis in absence of sultan.
Amiran-i-Tuman	:	Head of 10,000 soldiers.
Amiran-i-Hazara	:	Officer of 1000 soldiers.
Amiran-i-Sada	:	Head of 100 soldiers.
Amir-i-Punjah	:	Head of 50 soldiers.
Amil	:	Land revenue collection in Paragana.
Qazi	:	Justice.
Karcun	:	Land record keeper.
Kotwal	:	Law & order.
Kharitdar	:	Dispatcher of orders.
Dabir	:	Officer of royal correspondence.
Naib Barbak	:	Head of royal court.
Barid	:	espionage, Intelligence.
Malik	:	Head of Sipalsalari & Amirs.
Mutsarif	:	Head of royal Karkhana.
Mushrif	:	Accountant general.
Mustaufi	:	Auditor general.
Muhatasib	:	Public morals.

SULTANATE RULERS : AT GLANCE

Slave Dynasty	Tughlaq Dynasty
Qutb-ud-din Aibak : 1206-1210AD	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq : 1320-1324 AD
Aram Shah : 1211 AD	Muhammad Tughlaq : 1324-1351 AD
Shamsuddin Iltutmish : 1211-1236 AD	Firoz Shah Tughlaq : 1351-1388AD
Ruknuddin Feroz : 1236 AD	Mohammad Khan : 1388 AD
Razia Sulta : 1236-1240 AD	Ghiyasuddin : 1388 AD
Muizuddin Behram : 1242 AD	Tughlaq Shah II
Alauddin Masud : 1246 AD	Abu Baqr : 1389-1390 AD
Naseeruddin Mahmud : 1246-1266 AD	Naseeruddin : 1390-1394 AD
Ghiyasuddin Balban : 1266-1286 AD	Muhammad
Muizuddin Kaikubad : 1290 AD	Humayun : 1394-1395 AD
Kaimur : 1290 AD	Naseeruddin Mahmud : 1345-1412 AD
Khalji Dynasty	Sayyid Dynasty
Jalaluddin Khalji : 1290-1296 AD	KhizrKhan : 1414-1420 AD
Alauddin Khalji : 1296-1316 AD	Mubarak Shah : 1421-1433 AD
Shihabuddin Omar : 1316 AD	Muhammad Shah : 1434-1443 AD
Mubarak Khalji : 1316-1320 AD	Alauddin Alam Shah : 1443-1451 AD
Khusro Khan : 1320 AD	Lodhi Dynasty
	Bahlol loxhi : 1451-1489 AD
	Sikander Lodhi : 1489-1517 AD
	Ibrahim Lodhi : 1517-1526 AD

Vijay Nagar Empire



- Vijay Nagar was founded by Harihar & Bukka in 1336.
- They had earlier served under the **kaktiya** ruler of warangal Pratprudra EL
- **Harihar** nad **Bukka** were the son of Sangama.
- They were brought to the center by **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq** converted to Islam and were sent to south again to control rebellion, but on the instance of Vidyara-nya, they established Vijaynagar kingdom in 1336 AD.
- **Vidyaranya** was the carer of them.
- **Vijaynagar** was located on the bank of Tungbhadra.

- There were four dynasties in **Vijaynagar empire**.

1 - Sangam dynasty	2 - Saluva dynasty
3 - Tuluva dynasty	4 - Aravidu dynasty

SANGAMA DYNASTY

- **Harihar** was the first ruler.
- **Vidyaranya** was his Guru.
- **Bukka-I** fought with the Bahmani Sultan Muhammad Shah I and signed a treaty with him.
- **Devraya I constructed** a dam across the river Tungbhadra to solve the problem of shortage of water.
- Italian travelers **Nicolo Conti** visited during his region.
- His court was adorned by the gifted Telugu Poet **Srinatha**.
- **Srinatha** was the author of **Haravilasam**.
- He had to face invasion by the Bahmani ruler **Floz Shah** and he had to surrender the fort of Bankapur.
- **Devraya II** was the greatest Sangama ruler.
- He was called **Immadidevaraya** and **Proudha Devaraya**.
- The inscriptions call him as **Gajabetekara** (the elephant hunter)
- In order to strengthen his army, he employed Muslims in his army and asked his soldiers and officers to learn the archery from them.
- In 1442 he sent a naval expedition against Sri Lanka and defeated them.
- He wrote two Sanskrit works - (i) **Mahanatak Sudhanidhi** (ii) **Commentary on the Brahama sutras of Badanarayan**.
- Persian ambassador **Abdul Razzaq** visited his court.
- **Sangam dynasty** was replaced by Saluva dynasty.

SULUVA DYNASTY (1485-1505)

- **Saluva dynasty** lasted for two decades.
- **Saluva Narsingh** was the founder of Saluva dynasty.
- The Saluvas were closely linked to the Sangamas.
- **Saluva Mangu** served **Kumara Kampana** in his campaigns against the Sultan of Madurai and was awarded the title **Saluva**.

TULUVA DYNASTY (1505-1570)

- **Vir Narasimha** : was the founder of the Tuluva dynasty.

SADASHIVA RAYA:

- The real power lay in the hands of his minister Rana Raya.
- The Deccani Sultans except Berar joined hands to defeat Vijayanagar in the famous battle of **Talikota or Rakshsa Tangadi** in 1556.
- The Vijayanagar government now shifted to Penukonda and later to Chanregiri, which was made the capital by Venkat II of Aravidu dynasty.

ARAVIDU DYNASTY (1570-1650)

- This dynasty was founded by Rama Raya's brother, **Thirumala**.
- Thirumala deposed Sadashiva Raya from throne.
- Thirumala's son Ranga II expanded the empire.
- **Venkat II succeeded his father Thirumala in 1586.**
- His head office was Chandragiri. He died in 1614 AD.
- He was the last great ruler of **Vijaynagar**.
- **Rang III become ruler after Venkat II and after that Vijaynagar empire ended.**

MIX FACTS

- Patrons of Krishnadev Raya Lakshmi Narayan wrote a book '**Sangeet Suryodaya**'
- '**Sangeet Sar**' was written by **Sant Vidyaranya**
- '**Madura Vijyam**' was written by the wife of **Kumar Kampan**, the son of **Buka II** on his success.
- Tamil dictionary was written during **Krishnadeva Raya**.
- **Hazara Temple and Vitthal Swami Temple** was made by **Krishnadeva Raya**.
- **Peddau** was the patrons of **Krishnadeva Raya**.
- **Chamras and Lakkatra** were the patrons of **Devraya II**
- **Devraya II & Mallikajun** were given the title of '**Gajbetkar**'.
- **Tirumal** made the '**Lotus Temple**'.
- '**Amukta Maldaya**' was written by **Krishnadev Raya**.
- Telugu poet **Srinatha** come to the place of **Devaraya I**

RULERS OF THE VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE : AT A GLANC

Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485)		Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1570)	
1. Harishara-I	1336-1356	1. NarasaNayak	1505
2. Bukka-I	1356-1377	2. Vira Narasimha	1505-1509
3. Harihara-II	1377-1404	3. Krishnadevaraya	1509-1529
4. Buka-II	1404-1406	4. Achyutadeva	1529-1542
5. Devaraya-I	1406-1422	5. Venkata-I	1542-1543
6. ViraVijaya	1422	6. Sadasiva	1543-1570
7. Devaraya-II	1422-1446	Arividu Dynasty (1570-1652)	
8. Mallikajuna	1446-1465	1. Tirumala	1570-1572
9. Virupaksha	1465-1485	2. SriRanga	1572-1585
10. PraudhaDeva	1485	3. Venkata-II	1585-1614
Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505)		4. SriRanga-II	1614
1. Saluva Narasimha	1485-90	5. Ramadeva	1614-1630
2. Timmaraya	1490-91	6. Venkata-III	1630-1642
3. Immadi Narasimha	1491-1505	7. SriRanga-III	1642-1652

TRAVELLERS DURING VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS	COUNTRY	RULER	TIME
1. Nicoll Conti	Italy	Devraya I	1420 AD.
2. Abdur Razzak	Persian	Devraya II	1434 AD.
3. FernoaNuniz	Portugal	Mallikajun	1450 AD.
4. Domingos Peas	Portugal	Krishnadev Raya	1515 AD.
5. Barbosa	Portugal	Krishnadev Raya	1516 AD.
6. Nikitin	Russian	Devraya I	1515AD.

ASTHADIGGAS AND HIS BOOKS

Allasin Peddana	- Swarochit Sambhava, Manucharil
Bhaddya Mallan	- Rajshekhar Charitra
Naudi Timman	- Parijatharan
Achutraju Ramchandran	- Sakal Kath Sarsang-raha
Battimurtl	- Narasabhupaliyans
Jigli Suraktra	- Raghav Pandveya
Dhuijati	- Kalhasti Mahatmyas
Tainali Ram	- Panduran Mahatmya.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT OP VIJAYNAGAR EMPIRE

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mandal | - State |
| 2. Kottam or Valnadu | - District |
| 3. Nadu | - Tahsil |
| 4. Melagram | - 50 Villages |
| 5. Kar | - Village |

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM

- The **Bahmani** kingdom was founded by Zafar Khan in 1347.
- Zafar Khan took in title of **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah**.
- The capital of the Bahmani king-dom was at **Gulbarga**.
- **Gulbarga** was renamed as Ahsa- nabad.
- The greatest Bahmani ruler was Tajuddin Firoz Shah.
- **Firoz Shah** was a good calligraph- hist and poet and often composed extempore verses.
- According to **Farishta**, Firoz Shah was well versed'not only in Per- sian, Arabic and Turkish but also in Telugu, Kannada and Marathi.
- The most remarkable step taken by **Firoz Shah Bahmani** was the induction of Hindus in the ad- ministration on a large scale, par- ticularly, Deccani Brahmans in the revenue administration.
- **Firoz Shah Bahmani** encouraged the Pursuit of astronomy and built an observatory near Daulatabad.
- **Chaul** and **Dabhol** were main ports of Bahmani Kingdom.
- **Firoz Shah Bahmani** married a daughter of Deva Raya-I of Vijayanagar.
- In 1419 Firoz Shah Bahmani was defeated by **Devaraya-1**.
- **Ahmad Shah-1** is called a wali (saint) on account of his associa tion with the famous Sufi Gesu Deraz.
- **Ahmad Shah-I** shifted Bahmani capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- **Mahmud Gawan** was a great per-sonality of Bahmani kingdom. He was **Vakil** as well as the wazir of ^ Muhammad Shah-III between 1463-1481. He was an Iranian by birth and was at first a trader.
- **Gawan** was granted the title of chief of the merchants (**Malik-ul- Tajjar**)
- **Mahmud Gawan conquered** Konkan, Goa and Krishna- Godavari delta. He waged a series of battles agaisnt Mahmud Khalji over Berar.
- **Mahmud Gawan** carried out many internal reforms. He di-vided the kingdom into eight provinces or tarafs headed by governors or tarafdars.

- In every province, a trade of land (**Khalisa**) was set apart for the ex-penses of the Sultan.
- **Mahmud Gawan** was a great pa-tron of arts. He built a magnifi-cent madarsa or college in the capital, Bidar.
- **Bahmani** ruler Humayun Shah was known as **Zalim**.
- **Kalimullah** was the last ruler of Bahmani dynasty.
- The Bahmani kingdom was divided into five states.

BAHMANI SUCCESSOR STATES (DYNASTY)

State (Dynasty)	Founder	Capital	Duration
1. Nizamshahis	Malik Ahmad Bahri	Ahmadnagar	1490-1633
2. Adilshahis	Yusuf Adll Shah	Bijapur	1490-1686
3. Imadshahis	Fateullah Khan Imad-ul-mulk	Berar	1490-1574
4. Qutubshahis	Quli Qutubshah	Golconda	1518-1687
5. Baridshahis	Amir All Barid	Bidar	1528-1619

RULERS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY : AT A GLANCE

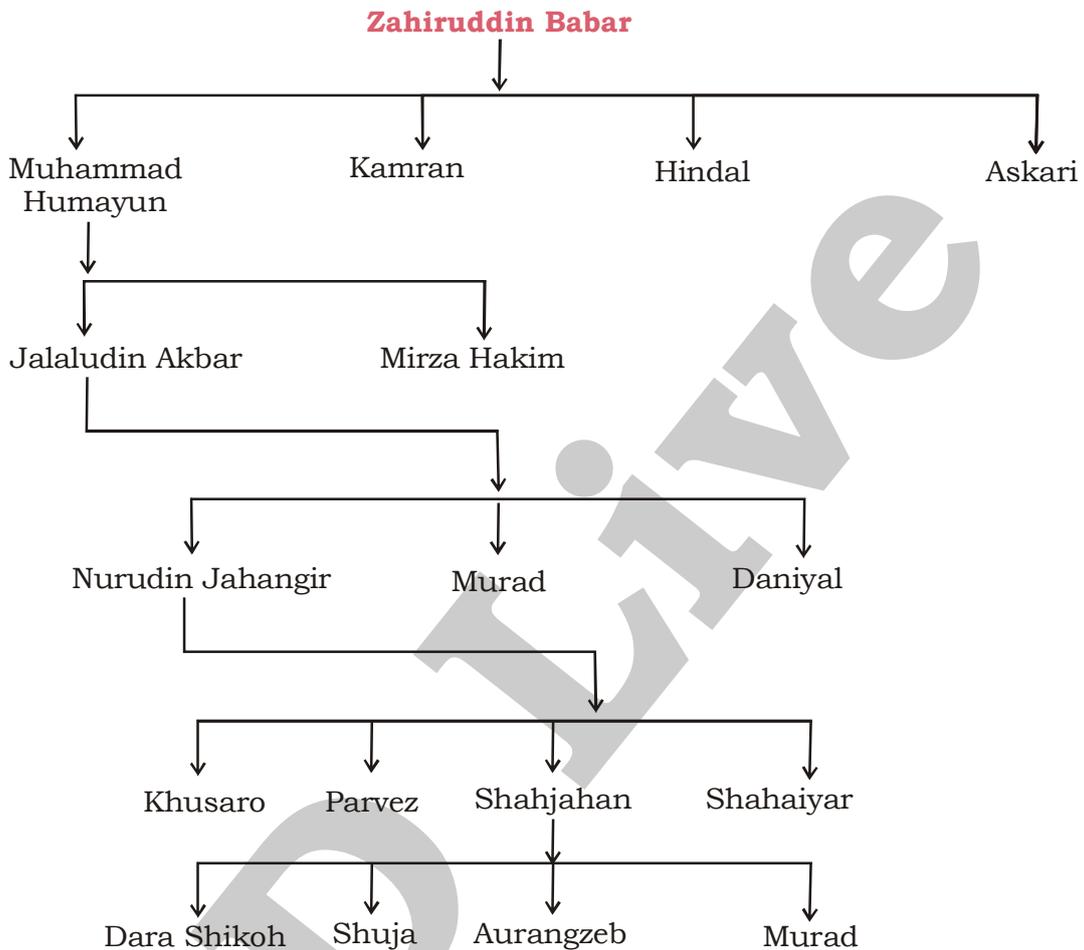
Ala ud Din Hasan BahmanShah	: 1347-1358	Mustafabad	: Mahmud Begarah
Muhammad-I	: 1358-1375	Muhmmadabad	: Mahmud Begarah
Ala ud Din Mujahid	: 1375-1378	Delhi/Dhilika	: Anangpal Tomar
Daud	: 1378	Firozabad	: Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Muhammad-II	: 1378-1397	Shah Jahanabad	: Shahjahan
Shams ud Din	: 1397	Fatehpur Sikri	: Akbar
Firoz	: 1397-1422	Mahabalipuram	: Narsimhavaiman-I
Ahmad-I Vali	: 1422-1436	Bikaner	: Rao Bika
Ala ud Din Ahmad-II	: 1436-1458	Fatehabad	: FirozShahTughlaq
Ala ud Din Humayun	: 1458-1461	Hisar	: Firaz ShahTughlaq
Zalim		Firozpur	: Firoz ShahTughlaq
Nizam	: 1461-1463	Amritsar	: GuruRamdas
		Gangaikonda-cholapuram	: Rajendra Chola-I
		Ajmer	: Ajayraj

Muhammad-III Lashkari	: 1463-1482	Agra	: Sikander Lodhi
Mahmud Ahmad-III	: 1482-1518	Nauraspur	: Ibrahim AdilShah-II
Ala-ud-Din	: 1518-1521	Vyayanagar	: Harihar-I
Valiullah	: 1521-1522	Calcutta	: JobCharnauk
Kalimullah	: 1522-1525	Tughlaqabad	: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
	: 1525-1527	Jahanpanah	: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

TOWNS AND FOUNDERS

Towns	Founder		
Pataliputra	: Udayin	Dinpanah	: Humayun
Jaunpur	: Firoz Tughlaq	Daulatabad	: Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
Jodhpur	: Rao Jodha	Allahabad	: Akbar
Hyderabad	: Md. Quli Qutub Shah	Siri	: Alauddin Khilji
Ahmedabad	: Ahmad Shah (in place of old town Aswal)	Jaipur	: Sawai Raja Jai Singh
		Srinagar	: Ashoka
		Hoshangabad	: Husang Shah
		Khizrabad	: Khizr Khan

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUGHAL RULE
The Mughal Empire



BABUR (1526-1530)

- **Zahiruddin Muhammad** Babur was the founder of the Mughal empire in India.
- Babur was the king of **Farghana** in Afghanistan.
- Taking advantage of the political conditions prevailing in India, Babur marched towards India. Babur defeated Ibrahim **Lodi** in first **Battle of Panipat** in 1526 A.D.

- Before the Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D.) Babur had made four expeditions to India.
- In 1519 (first-Indian expedition) he used gun powder for the first time in India to storm fort of Bhira.
- His second expedition in 1519, captured Peshawar.
- Third expedition in 1520, occupied Bajaur, Bhira, Sialkot and Sayyadpur.
- 4th expedition in 1524-Daulat Khan Lodi (Governor of Lahore) sent son Dilawar Khan and Alarn Khan Lodi to join Babur.
- Rama Sanga sent a message to Kabul, inviting him.
- 5th expedition in 1526 Battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodi, here used Rumi (ottoman) device and Tulugama tactics.
- In 1527 he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in battle of Khanwa on the bank of river Piliakhar.
- In 1529 he defeated Ibrahim Lodi's younger brother, Mahmud Lodi in battle of Ghaghara.
- His Indian empire extended from Himalayas in north to Gwalior in South and from Khyber pass in west to border of Bengal in east.
- Babur had the prestige of being a descendent of the two most famous warriors of Asia, Changez and Taimur.
- The 'Charbaghs' the symmetrically laid out gardens with flowing waters and fountains were introduced in India by Babar.

HUMAYUN (1530-1540, 1555-1556 A.D.)

- Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun succeeded Babur.
- Humayun ruled from 1530 A.D. to 1540 A.D. and again from 1555-1556 A.D.
- Humayun built Dinpanah at Delhi as his second capital.
- In 1532, defeated Afghans under Mahmud Lodhi at Daurah. In 1530, attacked Kalinjar.
- In 1539, Afghan leader Sher Shah defeated him at Chausa (Bihar)
- In 1540 Sher Shah again defeated him in battle of Kannauj.
- After battle of Kannauj (1540) Humayun fled, took shelter for a few days at Amarkot (ruler Rana Virsala)
- In 1545, he went to Shah Tahmasp's court in Persia (Iran) who aided him in conquering Kandhar.
- In 1551 Askari was exiled to Mecca.

- In 1553 Kabul was occupied and Kamran was blinded and sent to Mecca.
- Captured Lahore in 1555 from Sikandar Sur, Governor of Punjab, then Delhi and Agra.
- Humayun died in 1556 A.D. of fall from his library Sher Mandal.
- Humayun's tomb is situated in Delhi.
- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Hamida Banu Begum.
- Mirza Inayatullah was the chief architect of Humayun's tomb.
- Humayun brought two painters from Iran, Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad.

SHER SHAH (1540-1545 A.D.)

- Sher Shah's childhood name was Farid.
- Sher Shah was born to Hasan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram.
- He received the title of Sher Shah from Bahar Khan Lohani, the Af-ghan Governor of South Bihar.
- Sher Shah gained Chunar by marrying the widow, Malika.
- He defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa. He adopted the title of Sher Shah and proclaimed himself the emperor of Hindustan.
- He again defeated Humayun in the battle of Kannauj or Bfigram.
- Sher Shah's last campaign was against Kalingar. He succeeded but died from an explosion in 1545.
- He was succeeded by his son Islam Shah.
- Humayun defeated Sikandar Suri and occupied Delhi in 1555.
- Sher Shah established a highly centralised Government.
- He divided his empire into 47 Sarkars (districts) which were divided into several pargana (sub-districts). Village was the lowest unit of administration. He made the local village headmen (muqaddams) and zamindars responsible for local crime.
- He built many sarais.
- He built the grand trunk road that runs from Calcutta to Peshwar.
- He improved the land revenue system by adopting Zabti-i-Har-Sal.
- Sher Shah abolished all internal customs and duties. Sher Shah built three important roads, Agra-Jodhpur-Chittor, Lahore-Multan, and Agra-Burhanpur.
- Sher Shah built 1700 sarais which also worked as dak chaukis.
- Sher Shah ascended the throne of Delhi at the ripe age of 67.
- Abbas Khan Sarwani was the historian of Sher Shah.

- Sher Shah's roads and sarais have been called "The arteries of the Empire".
- Sher Shah also built a new city on the bank of the Yamuna near Delhi.
- The sole survivor of this is the **Old Fort (Purana Qila) in Delhi**.
- Sher Shah was succeeded by his second son, Islam Shah.

AKBAR (1556-1605 A.D.)

- **Akbar** was born in **Amarkot** in the palace of Virasal in 1542 A.D.
- Akbar's full name was **Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar**.
- He was crowned at Kalanaur at the age of 13 years.
- Akbar defeated Hemu in the second battle of Panipat in 1556 A.D.
- **Bairam Khan** was his regent from 1556 to 1560. Bairam Khan was a Shia.
- **Bairam Khan** was assassinated by Mubarak Khan at Patan (Gujarat) on his way to Mecca.
- **Bairam's widow Salima Begum** was married to Akbar and her son (from **Bairam, Abdur Rahim**) joined the court of Akbar later became the **Khan-i-Khana**.
- His chief advisor was **Mir Abdul Latif**.
- In 1562, abolished the system of making war captives as slave.
- In 1563, abolished pilgrim tax.
- In 1564, abolished **Jaziya**. His tomb was at **Sikandara**, near Agra.
- Laid the foundation of **Fatehpur Sikri** as his **capital**.
- Learnt the principles of **Sulh-i-Kul** from his teacher Mir Abdul Latif.
- In 1564, **Garh Katanga** was attacked. It was under the regency of Durgavati, the Chandella princess of Mahoba on behalf of her minor son Vir Narayan. Her capital Chauragarh was stormed by Asaf Khan.
- In 1668, **Chittor** under Rana Udai Singh of Mewar was invaded. Here two Rajput warriors fought bravely against Akbar-Jaimal and Patta.
- Akbar had the statues of **Jaimal** and **Patta** installed at Agra fort.
- In 1569 campaign against **Ranthambhor**, Rao Surajan Hara submitted and joined the imperial service.
- In 1569-1570 campaign against **Kalinjar**, Ramchandra offered submission to Majnun Khan.
- In 1576 Akbar defeated Rana Pratap of Chittor in the famous **Battle of Haldigati**.
- In 1601 captured fortress of **Asirgarh** his last conquest **Khandesh (1601)**
- Got translated into Persians- Ramayana, Mahabharata, Lilavati, Rajatarangini, Panchatantra, and Nal Damyanti, Atharvaveda.

- Tried to ban **sati system**, and legalised **widow marriage**. Increased marriagable age (girls 14 years, boys 16 years)
- European paintings was introduced in Mughal court during Akbar's reign.
- Akbar was fond of gardening. Akbar was himself architect of his tomb, completed by Jahangir.
- Set up **Ibadat-khana** at Sikri for religious discussion, held on every **Thursday evening** from 1575.
- Later **Ibadat-khana** was opened to Scholars of all faiths. In 1579 Akabr read the Khutba (written by poet **Faizi**) in his own name like the Prophet and Ca-liphs.
- In 1579 proclamation of the **Mahzar**, all imams signed it where by he became **Imam-i-Ad** , the supreme interpreter of Islamic law in all controversial matters, it made him higher than a **Mujtahid** (interpreter of Islamic Law).
- In 1582 **Tauhid-i-Ilahi** (Divine monotheism) was initiated 80 years later it came to be called **Din-i-Ilahi**. It was sufistic.
- After returning from Gujarat cam-paign, Akbar appointed officials called **Karoris**.
- Akbar divided the empire into 12 Subas in 1580 AD.
- In 1585 Akbar moved to Lahore and remained there for 12 years.
- Akbar nominated **Salim** as his successor who ascended the throne with the title of **Jahangir**.
- In 1605 Akbar died of dysentery. **Haki m Ali** was his personal phy-sician while Raja Salivahan was his court physician.
- Buried at Sikandara.
- **Sheikh Farid Bukhari** was his last Mir Bakshi.
- Started giving loan from royal treasury, as **Musadat**.
- Loan to farmers was called **takavi**.
- Started worshipping light (Prakash Pujas) in court.
- With the help of **Raja Todarmal** (revenue minister) began land settlement and launched Ain-i- Dahsala system.
- Issued round and square size sil-ver coins called **Rupaya and Jalali**.
- Adopted Persian as court language.
- Laid foundation of **Fatehpur Sikri** in 1572-1580. Main Buldings of Fatehpur Sikri. **Buland Darwaza, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas, pal-ace of Sultana, Panch Mahal** etc.
- Expert exponent of music. He played **Nakkara (drum)**. His court musicians-**ansen, Baba Ramdas, Baz Bahadur** etc.

- Famous painters in his court
- **Khwaja Abdus Samad, Daswant, Basawan** etc.
- Akbar set up a department of painting headed by **Khwaja Abdus Samad** with title **Shirin Kalam**.
- Got Mahabharata translated into Persian as **Razmnama**.
- Contemporary Hindu scholars **Ramdas, Suradas, Tulsidas, Raskhan, Abdur Rahim Khan- Khanan** and **Birbal** (Raja Mahesh Das).
- Famous Persian scholars-**Abu 1- Fazaal, Faizi, Budayuni, Abbas Khan Sanvani, Utbi, and Naziri**.
- Akbar's land revenue system was called **Todar Mai Bandobast** or **Zabti system**. Todar Mai was his Revenue Minister.
- Organised army and started **Mansabdari system** in 1575-1576.

Akbar's social & Religious work

1. 1562 AD. End of Slave system
2. 1562 AD. End of 'Haramdal'
3. 1563 AD. End of Pilgrime tax
4. 1564 AD. End of Jazia tax
5. 1571 AD. Eastablish of Fateh Pur Sikri & made it his capital.
6. 1580 AD. 'Dahsala System'
7. 1562 AD. Din-i-Ilahi

Nine Gems of Akbar

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mullah do Pyaja | 2. Abul Fajal |
| 3. Todar Mai | 4. Faizi |
| 5. Birbal | 6. Tansen |
| 7. Abdul Rahim-Khan-i- Khana | 8. Man Singh |
| 9. Bhagwan Das | |

JAHANGIR (1605-1627 A.D.)

- Jahangir was born at **Lahore** in 1569 A.D.
- Jahangir's full name was **Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir**.
- Jahangir was popularly known as **Salim**.
- Jahangir banned slaughter of ani-mals on **Sunday** and **Thursday**.
- He established **Zanjir-i-Adal** at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- Jahangir also married **Jodha Bai** of Marwar, and a Kachchwaha princes.
- His son **Khusrau**, who received patronage of **Guru Aijun Dev**, re-volted agaisnt, Jahangir. **The fifth Sikh Guru Aijun Dev** was later sentenced to death for his bless-ings to the rebel prince.

- **Khurram** (Shahjahan) supported by his father-in-law, Asaf Khan, also revolted against Jahangir but the two soon reconciled.
- His military general, **Mahabat Khan** revolted and abducted him but Nuijahan saved him due to her diplomatic efforts.
- He was well read and wrote his memories **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** in Persian.
- **Jahangir's** sons-**Khusrau Parvez Khurram, Shahryar and Jahandar.**
- Shahiyar married to **Ladli Begum.**
- **James-I** sent captain **Hawkins** and **Sir Thoams Roe** to Jahangir's court to get concession in trade for English.
- Laid many gardens, like **Shalimar Bagh** in Kashmir.
- Jahangir built a mosque in Lahore, **Itmaduddaula's tomb in Agra** (first building to have Peutra **Deura**), completed Akbar's tomb in Sikandara.
- During Jahangir, **Mughal painting** was on climax.
- **Portrait painting** and paintings of animals & birds started. **Mansur** was expert in this style.
- He was himself expert painter and claimed to recognise painting at a particular painter at a glance.
- Introduced **Du-Aspa** and **Sih-Aspa** systems in Mansabdari system.
- Lover of music, painting and arts.
- Jahangir met **Nur Jahan** on Nauroz (new years day) in **Mina Bazar of Agra**, married her in **1611.**
- In 1613 Nur Jahan was made **Padshah Begum** (the first lady).
- In 1616, Nur Jahan got title **Nur Mahal.**
- Farmans had signature and coins were struck in her name.
- **Itmad-ud Daula** (father of Nur Jahan) was given mansabdari of 7000 Zats.
- Nur Jahan's brother, **Abul Hasan** was appointed Mir-i-Saman (in charge of the royal household) with title of **Asai Khan** later wazir with 6000 mansab.
- **Khusrau** was blinded and in 1620 he was killed on the orders of Khurram at Burhanpur.
- **John Hawkins** resided at Agra for two years (1609-1611). He was given the mansab of 400.
- **Sir Thomas Roe** (1615-1618) was ambassador of James-I.
- Jahangir was buried at **Shahadara** near Lahore.
- The famous Italian traveller **letro Valle** came during his reign.

SHAHJAHAN (1628-1657 A.D.)

- Shahjahan was born at **Lahore** in 1592 A.D.
- Shahjahan's childhood name was **Khurram**.
- Shahjahan's full name was **Shihabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan**.
- Shahjahan was born to **Jagat Gosain**, daughter of **Mota Raja Udai Singh** of Jodhpur.
- In 1612 Shahjahan married **Arzumand Banu Begum** who became famous as **Mumtaz Mahal**.
- **Mahabat Khan** was given 7000 Zat and Sawar and title **Khan-i-Khanan**.
- In 1628 **Pir Khan Khan-i-Jahan Lodi** governor of the Deccan rebelled and joined the Nizam Shahis but was defeated at Tal Sahonda.
- In 1628-1629 **Jujhar Singh Bundella** of Orchha rebelled but later submitted. He again rebelled in 1635 by attacking Prem Narain of Chauragarh (Gondwana) and was defeated by Aurangzeb. Devi Singh was installed at Orchha.
- **Champat Rai** of Mahoba also rebelled. His son Chhatrasal rebelled during Aurangzeb's reign.
- In 1630 Deccan famine, witnessed by **Peter Mundi**, led to large scale relief measures by the state.
- In 1631 Mumtaz Mahal died during child birth at Burhanpur. She was first buried at **Burhanpur** but later transferred to **Agra** (Taj Mahal).
- Shah Jahan's six children from Mumtaz Begum-**Jahanara Begum, Dara Shikoh, Shah Shuja, Roshan Ara Begum, Aurangzeb** (born at Daulatabad) and **Murad Baksh**.
- Shah Jahan introduced 1/3, 1/4, 1/5 method in Mansabadari system. According to this a mansabdar had to keep horse-men 1/3, 1/4, 1/5 of his sawar rank.
- Built Taj Mahal in the sweet memory of **Mumtaz Mahal** in 1632-1654 of **marbles (white)**.
- Built Moti Masjid (**Pearl Mosque**) in Agra Fort.
- Built **Jama Masjid** and **Red Fort** of **Delhi** and laid foundation of **Shahjahanabad** (the 7th city of Delhi). These were made of red sandstone.
- **Jagannath Pandit** was the poet of his court.
- Shah Jahan was an expert musician and his voice was very melodious.
- Appointed Amins whose main function was to assess revenue.
- Constructed **Peacock throne** (1628-1635).
- Attacked Hooghly against Portuguese and captured it in **1632**.

- Foreign travellers who visit his court were **Bernier (France)**, **Travernier (France)** and **Manucci (Italy)**.
- His period was the climax of Mughal architecture.

AURANGZEB (1658-1707 A.D.)

- **Aurangzeb's** full name was **Muihiudjdin Muhammad Aurangzeb**.
- Aurangzeb was the third son of Mumtaz Mahal.
- Aurangzeb had to fight war of succession to gain the throne.
- He took the title of '**Alamgir**' in 1659.
- He was called as **Zinda Pir**, the living saint.
- In 1662, Mir Jumla, Aurangzeb's ablest general led the expedition against Ahoms.
- He forbade inscription of **Kalma** on the coins.
- He ended the celebration of **Navroz festival**.
- **Mutasib (regulator of moral conduct) were appointed**.
- **He ended Jharokha darshan, use of almanacs and weighing of the emperor.**
- Aurangzeb compiled **Fatwa-i- Alamgiri**.
- **Jaziya** was re-introduced.
- Built **Moti Masjid** (Pearl Mosque) in Red Fort of Delhi.
- No new temples were to be constructed. But old ones were not to be destroyed and they were allowed to be repaired. In 1669, the Vishwanath temple of Banaras and the Keshav Raj temple of Bir Singh Bundela at Mathura were destroyed.
- The proportion of Hindus **mansabdars was highest in Aurangzeb's reign**.
- Aurangzeb ordered the arrest and execution of the ninth Sikh Guru **Teg Bahadur** in AD 1675.
- **Guru Govind Singh** wrote letters to Aurangzeb, their collection is called Zafarnama.
- **Guru Govind Singh died at Nanded**, on the way to meet Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb had died earlier.
- **Shambhaji** (son of Shivaji) was captured at Sanghameshwar (1689) and executed.
- **Bijapur** (1686) and **Golconda** (1687) were annexed. His tomb is located in **Aurangabad**, Maharashtra. Expert Vina player. Banned singing in court, but allowed **Royal Band** (Naubat). Restarted Pilgrim tax.
- Disallowed cultivation of Hemp (Bhang).

- In 1669, Jats under **Gokla** revolted.
- In 1672, **Satnamis**, nick-named **Mundiya Sadhus**, founded by Birbhan near Narnaul revolted.
- In 1685, second Jat rebellion under Raja Ram and his successor **Churaman**.
- In 1667, **Yusufzai** tribe of Afghans, under the **Raushanai** movement led by Bhagu rebelled.
- In 1672, **second Afghan rebellion by the Afidi tribe led by Akmal Khan**.

MUGHAL GARDENS

	Garden	Place	Built by
1.	Hast Bahist Rambagh	Agra	Babur
2.	Shalimar Bagh	Srinagar	Jahangir
3.	Nishat Bagh	Srinagar	AsafKhan
4.	Shailimar Bagh	Lahore	Shahjahan
5.	Hayat Bagh	Delhi	ShahJahan
6.	Shalimar Bagh	Delhi	Shah Jahan
7.	Wazir Bagh	Kashmir	Dara Shikoh
8.	Char Buiji Bagh	Near Lahore	Zebunnisa

MUGHAL RULERS : AT A GLANCE

1.	Zahiruddin Babur	:	1526-1530
2.	Nasiruddin Humayun	:	1530-1540
3.	Nasiruddin Humayun	:	1555-1556
4.	Jalaluddin Akbar	:	1556-1605
5.	Nuruddin Jahangir	:	1605-1627
6.	Shihabuddin Shajahan	:	1628-1657
7.	Aurangzeb Alamgir	:	1658-1707
8.	Bahadur Shah I	:	1707-1712
9.	Jahandar Sah	:	1712-1713
10.	Farukhsiar	:	1713-1719
11.	Rafiul Daijat	:	1719
12.	Mohammad Shah	:	1719-1748
13.	Ahmad Shah	:	1748-1754
14.	Alamgir II	:	1754-1759
15.	Shah Alam II	:	1759-1806
16.	Akbar II	:	1806-1837
17.	Bahadur Shah II	:	1837-1857

BOOKS DURING MUGHAL PERIOD

BOOKS	AUTHORS	LANGUAGES
Tuzuk-e-Babri or Babarnama	Babar	Turkish
Humayun Namah	Gulbdan Begam (Sister of Humayu)	Persian
Iqbalnama	Motahad Khan	Persian
Alamgirnama	Mohammad Kajim	Persian
Akbarnama or Ain-e-Akbari	Abul Fajal	Persian
Tarikh-e-Rashidi	Mirza Haidar Daugulat	Persian
Tarikh-e-Shershahi	Abas Khan	Persian
Muntakhals -ul-Lubab	Khafi Khan	Persian
Nuska-e-Dilkhush	Bhimsen	Persian
Tarikh-e-Alfi	Maulana Ahmad	Persian
Dabistan-e-Mazahils	Mohsin Fani	Persian
Tarkikh-e-Salatin-e-Afgana	Ahmadyadgar	Persian
Shah Jahanama	Inayat Khan	Persian
Nuksha-dilkhusha	Mohammad Saki	Persian
Maz-ul-Bahrin	Dara Shikoh	Persian

TRANSLATED IN PERSIAN

Books

Mahabarat -
 Ramayan -
 Atharvaveda -
 Lilavati -
 Rajtarangini -
 Pachas upnishad -
 BhagwatGita -
 Yog Vishishtha -

Translators

NakiKhan, Badauni, Abul Fajal Faizi.
 Badauni
 Badauni Hazi Ibrahim (Sarhindi completed)
 Faizi
 Shah Mohmmad Sahbadi
 Darashikoh
 Darashikoh
 Darashikoh

HINDI BOOKS

Books

Ramchani inanas -
 Vinaya Patrika -
 Sur Sagar -
 Preni Vatika -
 Sunder Sringar -
 Kavindra Kalptara -
 Priya -
 Alankar Manjari -
 Ramchandrika -

Authors

Talsi Das
 Tulsi Das
 Surdas
 Raskhan
 Sunder Kaviray
 Kavindra Achaiya
 Keshav Das
 Keshav Das
 Keshav Das

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

(Political system)

Department:

Dewan	- Finance
Mirbakshi	- Civil Services on Military line
Khansama	- Management of Royal farry
Mir Tajak	- Festival
Kaji	- Judiciary department
Sadra Daroga-a-dak	- Religious interest
Mir Bahar	- Admiral
Mir Barr	- Forest
Mir Munshi	- Head clerk

State Aomimsirauon

1. Subedar	2. Dewan	3. Bakshi	4. Kotwal
5. Vakia-e-Navis	6. Sadar and Kaji		

District (Sarkar) Administration

1. Foujdar	2. Amalgujar	3. Bitiqchi	4. Khajandar
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Tahsil Administration

1. Shikdar	2. Amil	3. Fotdar	4. Kanungo
5. Karkun			

MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

Mosque at Kabulibagh	- Babar
Mosque at Sanbhal (Rohelkhand)	- Babar
Mosque of Fatehabad (Hisar, Haiyana)	- Humauri
Dinpanah (Delhi)	- Humaun
Old Fort (Delhi)	- Shershah
Quila-e-kuhna (Delhi)	- Shershah
Shergarh (Delhi)	- Shershah
Qila at Rohtasgarh	- North-west State
Tomb at Sasaram (Bihar)	- Shershah
Agrafort (Agra)	- Akbar
Jahangiri	- Akbar
Akbari Palace	- Akbar
Diwan-i-Aam (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar
Panch Mahal (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar

Buland Darwaja (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar
Salim Chisti's Tomb (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar
Birbal Palace (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar
Mariyam Mahal (Fatehpur Sikri)	- Akbar
Haroon Minar	- Akbar
Lahore Fort (Lahore)	- Akbar
Allahabad Fort (Allahabad)	- Akbar
Itimade-ul-Daula Tomb (Agra)	- Jahangir
Moti Masjid (Lahore)	- Jahangir
Taj Mahal (Agra)	- Shahjahan
Moti Mahal (Agra)	- Shahjahan
Khaas Mahal (Agra)	- Shahjahan
Sheesh Mahal (Agra)	- Shahjahan
Shalimar Garden (Lahore)	- Shahjahan
Musamman Burj —	- Shahjahan
Nahar-e- Faiz —	- Shahjahan
Moti Masjid (Delhi)	- Aurangzeb
Bibi ka -Makbara (Aurangabad)	- Aurangzeb
Badshahi Mosque (Lahore)	- Aurangzeb

MUGHAL PAINTING

Painter	Ruler	Painter	Ruler
Sayyid Ali	- Humayun	Abusamand	- Humayun
Farukbeg	- Humayun	Jamshed	- Humayun
Basavan Lai	- Humayun	Dasavan	- Akbar
Aagha Raza	- Akbar	Ustad Mansur	- Akbar
Mohammad Murad	- Akbar	Madhan	- Akbar
Tulsi	- Akbar	Sanarkandi	- Jahangir
Faqrullah	- Jahangir	Mirhasim	- Jahangir
Aroop	- Jahangir	Bichhittlar	- Jahangir
Ustadmansur	- Jahangir	Abul Hasan	- Jahangir

DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (Later Mughals)

List of Later Mughals

1. Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)

- He was known as **Shah -i- Bekhabar**
- He pursued Pacifist Policy that is why he called so.
- He made peace with Guru Gobind Singh and Chatrasal
- He granted **Sardeshmukhi** to Marathas.
- He released **Shahu**

2. Jahandar Shah (1712-1713)

- Ascended the throne with the aid of **Zulfiqar Khan**
- First puppet Mughal emperor.
- He abolished Jazia.

3. Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719)

- He had succeeded to the throne with the help of **Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Alt**
- In 1719 Sayyid brothers killed him with the help of Maratha Peshwa, **Balaji Vishwanath**.

4. Mohammad Shah (1719-48)

- He was the most pleasure loving ruler of loose morals and therefore, called Mohammad Shah '**Rangila**'.
- **Nadir Shah** defeated him in the Battle of Karnal (1739) and took away peacock throne and the kohinoor diomand.

5. Ahmad Shah (1748-54)

- During Ahmad Shah's reign, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded In-dia twice in 1749 and 1752 when he marched up to Delhi.

6. Alamgir n (1754-59)

- After the dethronement of Ahmad Shah, Azizuddin a grandson of Jahandar Shah was placed on the throne as Alamgir II.

7. Shah Alam n (1759-1806)

- Battle of Buxar (1764) held during his reign.

8. Akbar U (1806-37)

- Gave the title of Raja to Ram Mohan Roy.

9. Bahadur Shah n (1837 - 57)

- During the revolt of 1857, he was proclaimed the emperor by the rebels.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

- The **Bhakti Movement** began in South India in the 7th Century.
- The **Alvars** (Vaishnavites) and **Naynars** (Shaivites) popularised the Bhakti cult in South India.
There were **12 Alvar Vaishnavite** and **63 Naynar Saivite Saints**.
- The Saivite Saint Appar, is said to have converted the pallava king, **Mahendravarman**, to Saivism.
- **Sambandar and Manikkavasagar were other great Bhakti Saints.**
- The writings of these saints were collected in the **Tirumurai**.
- The Tirumurai has been called as the **Tamil Veda**
- Periya Puranam was composed by Shekkilar in the reign of the Chola king **Kulottunga I**.
- **Ramananda** was the first great Bhakti saint of North India.
- **Raidas, Kabir, Dhanna**, Pipawere his disciples.
- **Kabir** (1440-1518) belonged to a family of weavers.
- **Kabir** spent greater part of his life in Banaras.
- **Kabir's** verses were included in Adi Granth.
- **Raidas** was a tanner.
- **Dhanna** was a Jat peasant from Rajasthan.
- **Guru Nanak** (1469-1539) was born at Nankana Sahib.
- **Kabir** and Nanak were Nirguna Bhakti saints.
- **Vallabhacharya** was a Telugu Brahmana.
- **Vallabhacharya** was the founder of Pushti marga (way of grace)
- **Chaitanya** (1486-1533) was the most prominent Vaishnav saint of Bengal.
- **Chaitanya** popularized Krishna Bhakti.
- **Chaitanya** was looked upon as liv-ing Krishna.
- **Jnaneswar** (1275-1296) was the pioneer Bhakti Saint of Maharashtra.
- **Jnaneswar** wrote Jnaneswari.
- **Jnaneswari** is a commentary on Bhagavad Gita.
- **Jnaneswar** was the author of many hymns called Abhangas.
- **Namdeva** (1270-1350) was a tai-lor by caste.
- **Namdeva** travelled to North India and Punjab.
- **Namdev's** Bhakti Songs have been included in the Adi Granth.
- **Namdeva** is considered to be a part of the Varkari tradition.

- In Assam, Sankaradeva (1449- 1568) introduced bhakti.
- **Sankaradeva's** sect is called Mahapurushiya dharma.
- **Dadu** (1544-1603) was inspired by Kabir's doctrine.
- **Tukaram's** teachings are in the form of Abhangas or dohas.
- **Tukaram** founded the Varkari Sect.
- **Ramdasa** wrote Dasabodha.
- **Ramdasa** was the Guru of Shivaji.
- **The Lingayat** Sect was founded by Basava.
- The **biography** of Chaitanya is '**Chaitanya charitamrita**'.
- The biography of Chaitanya was written by **Krishnadas Kaviraj**.
- The disciples of Kabir later formed the **Kabirpanthi sect**.
- Jagjivan Das founded the Satnami sect.
- **Tulsidas** wrote Ramcharitmanas, Vinaypatrika, Kavitavali.
- **Surdas** wrote Sur Surawali, Sahitya Ratna, Sursagar.
- **Mirabai** was a Rajput Princess of Merta.
- **Mirabai** married to Bhojraja, son of Rana Sanga.
- **Mirabai** was famous for her devotion to Krishna.
- **Mirabai** advocated image-worship and observance of special fasts.
- **Mirabai**: wrote Severed poems like Padavali;
- **Ramanuja** advocated the philosophy of Vishistadvaitavada.
- **Madhvacharya** founded the Dvaita philosophy.
- **Nimbarka** propounded the Dvaitadvaita philosophy.
- **Nimbarka** founded the Sanak Sampradaya.

SOME SECTS DURING BHAKTI MOVEMENT

Sects	Founders	Philosophies	Periods
Smriti	Shankaracharya	Advaitavad	AD 9 th Century
Shrisect	Ramanuja	Vishishtadvaita	Ad 12 th Century
Sanak	Nimbark	Dvaitavadvaita	AD 12 th Century
Brahma	Madhva Acharya	Daitavad	AD 13 th Century
Rudra	Vishnu Swami/ Vallabhacharya	Shuddhadvaita	AD 15 th Century

SUFI MOVEMENT

- Suiism is the mystical movement in Islam.
- Al Hujuri was the earliest Sufi saint to have settled in India.
- Al Hujuri wrote 'Kashful Mahjub'.
- The Chishti and Suhrawardi orders were the most prominent.
- The Chishti order was founded by Muinuddin Chishti.
- He arrived around 1192 A. D. and established his centre at Ajmer.
- Muinuddin Chisti's disciple was Hamiduddin Nagauri.
- Qutubminar is named after the Chishti saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- His disciple was Farid Ganj-i- Shakar.
- He built his Jamaat Khana in Ajodhan (Punjab).
- The Sufis adopted the local language of the region in which they lived.
- The Suhrawardi order in India was founded by Bahauddin Zakaria of Multan.
- The Suhrawardi sufis established themselves mainly in North-West India.
- Iltutmish appointed Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria the Shaikh-ul Islam.
- Shaikh Ruknuddin of Suhrawardi order was also venerated by Sul-tans of Delhi.
- The Chishti mystics believed in the spiritual value of Music.
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki died in a state of ecstasy under the spell of Music.
- Khwaja Fariduddin Masud was known as Baba Farid.
- Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the Chief disciple of Baba Farid.
- Nizamuddin Auliya had problem with Mubarak Khalji and Ghayasuddin Tughlaq.
- He was succeeded by Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Delhi, who had trouble with Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
- After the death of Baba Farid, the Chishti order was divided into
- Nezamia and Sabiria orders.
- Shaikh Burhanuddin settled at Daulatabad.
- Shaikh Husamuddin and Shah Barkatullah were prominent Sufis in Gujarat.
- Shaikh Abdul Quddus Gangohi was a mystic of the Sabiria order.
- Shaikh Musa had joined Akbar's Service.
- Akbar was greatly devoted to Salim Chishti of Fatehpur.
- Shattari order was founded by Abdul Shattar.
- Tansen was the disciple of Mohammad Ghaus.
- Qadariya order was started by Niatamullah Qadari.
- Dara belonged to the Qadariya order.

Sufi Sect

Sufi Sect

Chisti
Shurawardi
Kadari
Satari
Firdoshi
Naqshabandi

Founders

Khwaza Moin-ud-din
Shiabuddin Shurawardi
Sheikh Abdul Kadir Jalani
Shah Abdul Satari
Badruddin
Khwaza Baqi Billah.

- **Naqshabandi** order was introduced in India by **Baqi Billah**.
- **Shah Waliullah** (1702-1762) was a saint of Naqshabandi order.
- **Shah Waliullah** tried to reconcile the two doctrines of Wahadat-ul Wujud and Wahadat-ul-Shuhud. **Khwaja Mir Dard** was the famous Urdu Poet.
- **Mullah daud** Wrote Chhanda in Hindavi.
- **Shaikh Nasiruddin** was known as Chiragh-i-Delhi.

LITERARY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Books

Navasahasankacharitam
Kathasaritsagar
Brihat Kathamanjari
Prabodha Chandrodaya
Adipurana
Ganitasara Samgraha
Amaghvritti
Harvllasam
Bhaktimala
Tahiqiq-I-Hind
Taj-ul-masir
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
Khazain-ul-Futuh
Tughlaqnama
Laila-Majnu
Ghurrat-al-kamal (on music)
Ashiqqa
Nuh Sipihar
Tarikh-i-Firozshahi

Authors

: Padamgupta
: Somadeva
: Kshemendra
: Krishna Mishra
: Jinasena
: Mahaviracharya
: Saktayana
: Srinath
: Nabhadasa
: Al-Beruni
: Hasan Nizami
: Minhajud-din Siraj
: Amir Khusaru
: Amir Khusrau
: Barni

Books

Tarikh-i-Firozshahi
Fatuh-at-i-Firozshahi
Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi
Kitab-ul-Rehla
Sur Sarawali
Sahitya Ratn
AmuktamaJyada
Manucharitam
Maduravijayam
Ain-i-Akbari
Humaun Namah
Panduranga Mahatmya
Jambavati Kaly^nam
Jnaneswari
Hir-Ranjha
Shanti Purana
Akbar Namah
Hasnat-ul-Arifin
Sakinat-ul-Auliya
Tabuqat-i-Akbari
Tarikh-i-Shershahi
Tarikh-i-Alii
Chandayan
Mintakhab- ul -Tawarikh
Tabaqat-i-Akbari
Maasir-i-Jahangiri
Iqbalnama-i-J ahangiri
Shahjahanama
Majm-ul-Bahrain
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab
Alamgimama
Masir -i-Alamgiri
Nuskha-i-Dil Khusha
Khulsat- u t-Tawarikh
Akbarshahi Sringardarpan
Bhanuchandracharita
Ras-Gangadhar
Ganga Lahri

Authors

: Sams-i-siraz Afif
: Firoz shah Tughlaq
: Sarhindi
: Ibn Battutah
: Surdas
: Surdas
: Krishna devaraya
: Allasani Peddana
: Gangadevi
: Abul Fazal
: Gulbadan Begum
: Tanali Ramalinga
: Krishna devaraya
: Jnandeva
: Warish Shah
: Ponna
: Abul Fazl
: Dara Shikoh
: Dara Shikoh
: Nizamuddin Ahmed
: Abbas khan Sherwani
: Mulla Daud
: Mulla Daud
: Abdul Qadir Badyuni
: Nizamuddin Ahmad
: Kamgar Khan
: Mutamid Khan
: Inayat Khan
: Darasikoh
: Khafi Khan
: Mirza Muhammad Qazim
: Is war Das Nagar
: Bhimsen
: Sujan Rai
: Padma Shankar
: Siddhichandra Upadhaya
: Jagganath Pandit
: Jagganath Pandit

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS DURING THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Period A.D.	Traveller	During the reign of
1288 -1292	Marco Polo (Italy)	Pandayas
1333 -1342	Ibn Batuta (Morocco)	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1420 -1422	Nicolo Conti (Italy)	Devaraya I (Vijaynagar)
1421 -1431	Cheng-Hi	Jalauddin (Bengal)
1442 -1443	Abdur Razak (Persia)	Devaraya II (Vijayanagar)
1470 -1474	Nikitin (Russia)	Muhammad III
1503 -1508	Varthalema Dias	Deccan
1516 -1518	Ed war do Barbosa	Krishnadevaraya
1520 -1522	Domingo Paes	Krishnadevaraya
1535 -1537	Fernao Nuniz	Achyut Devaraya
1578 -1582	Anthony Monserrate	Akbar
1585 -1591	Ralph Fitch	Akbar
16th Century	Caesar Fredrick	Vyaynagar
16th Century	John Lisconten	Vijaynagar
16th Century	Lama Taranath	East India
1608-1613	Captain Hawkins	Jahangir
1608-1612	William Fitch	Jahangir
1608-1617	John-Jourdian	Jahangir
1608-1615	Nicholas Downton	Jahangir
1612-1616	Nicholas Withington	Jahangir
1612-1617	Thomas Coryet	Jahangir
1615-1619	Sir Thomas Roe	Jahangir
1616-1619	Edward Teny	Jahangir
1615-1625	Paul Cannin (British)	Jahangir
1620-1627	Fransisco Pelasert	Jahangir
1622-1633	Pietra dellavale	Jahangir
1626-1633	John Lait	Shah Jahan
1627-1681	John Fryer	Shah Jahan
1630-1634	Peter Mundy	Shah Jahan
1641-1687	Tavernier	Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
1656-1687	Manucci	Aurangzeb
1658-1668	Bernier	Aurangzeb
1666 to 1668	Jean de Thevenot	Aurangzeb
1695 to 1699	Gemelli Careri	Bijapur

THE MARATHAS

- **Shivaji** was born in the fort of Shivneri in Poona in 1627.
- Shivaji belonged to **Bhonsle** clan.
- Shivaji's father **Shahji Bhonsle** was in the service of Ahmadnagar.
- **Dadaji Kondadeo** and **Guru Ramdas** had great influence on the life of Shivaji.
- Guru Ramdas wrote '**Dasabodh**'. Shahji gave Shivaji the jagir of **Poona**- Shivaji first captured **Torna** in 1646 A.D.
- **Shivaji** began his real career of conquest in 1656 when he con-quered Javli from the Maratha Chief Chandra Rao More.
- The conquest of **Javli** made him the master of the Mavala area. Mavali foot soldiers became a strong part of his army.
- He murdered **Afzal Khan** of Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur with baghnakh (tiger claw) in 1659.
- **In 1663, Shivaji injured Shaista Khan, the Mughal Governor.**
- **In 1664** Shivaji sacked Surat for the first time.
- The treaty of Purandhar was signed on **June 24, 1665 A.D.**
- Shivaji surrendered 23 out of the 35 forts to Mughals.
- Shivaji's son Sambhaji was awarded a Mansab of 5000.
- Shivaji visited Agra in **1666,**
- On **August 29, 1666,** Shivaji es-caped from Agra.
- In **October 1670** Shivaji sacked Surat a second time.
- Shivaji was coronated at Raigarh in **1674.**
- Shivaji assumed the title of
Chhatrapati Haindava Dharmod- harak.
- Shivaji died in **1680** at the age of 53.
- Shivaji was succeeded by **Sambhaji** (1680-89)
- Shivaji introduced various admin-istrative and revenue reforms.
- **Shivaji's council of Ministers was called Ashtapradhan**
- Provinces which were divided into prants which were further subdivided into **parganas or tarafs.**
- Shivaji maintained a regular standing army.
- The cavaliy was divided into two classes : the **Bargis** and **Silahdars.**
- **Bargis** were supplied with horses and arms by the state.
- **Silahdars** had to keep their own equipment.

- **Chauth** was 1 / 4 of the land revenue paid to the Marathas so that land would not be sullied to the Maratha raids.
- **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional levy of 10%, which Shivaji demanded on the basis of being the hereditary Sardeshmukh.
- Shivaji discouraged revenue farming system.
- **Kathi** was measuring in rods.
- **Annaji Datto** introduced various reforms in revenue in 1679.
- **Chauth** and **Sardeshmukhi** both were land tax collected from Mughal territory.

ASHTAPRADHANA

1. Peshwa	General Administration; like Prime Minister.
2. Sar-i-Naubat	Senapati
3. Mazumdar	Accountant
4. Waqia-i-navis	Intelligence, posts and household affairs.
5. Surnavis or Chitnis	Correspondence
6. Dabir/Sumant	Foreign affairs and master of ceremonies.
7. Nyayadhis	Justice
8. Panditrao	religious affairs.

MARATHA PESHWAS (1714-1818 A.D.)

1714-1720	: Balaji Vishwanath	1772-1773	: Narayan Rao
1720-1740	: Baji Rao I	1773-1774	: Raghunath Rao
1740-1761	: Balaji Baji Rao	1774-1796	: Madhava Rao Narayan
1761-1772	: Madhava Rao Ballal	1796-1818	: Baji Rao II

MODERN INDIA

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- After the death of Aurangzeb, **Muaazam** emerged victorious in the war of succession.
- Muaazam ascended the throne with the name of **Bahadur Shah-I** in 1707 at the age of 67.
- During Bahadur Shah's reign **Jaziya** was abolished.
- Bahadur Shah gave a high Mansab to Guru Govind Singh. Bahadur Shah released the Maratha Prince **Sahu**.
- **Jahandar Shah** came to the throne in 1712 A.D.
- He was dominated by his mistress **Lai Kunwar**. She imitated the style of Nur Jahan.
- Administration was virtually in the hands of **Zulfiqar Khan**.
- **Jahandar Shah** was the first later Mughal ruler to get the throne with the help of nobles.
- The policies of **Aurangzeb** were reversed.
- **Jai Singh** of Amber was given the title of Mirza Raja Sawai and appointed Governor of Malwa.
- **Ajit Singh** of Maiwar was awarded the title of Maharaja and appointed governor of Gujarat.
- **Sahu** was granted Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.
- **Farrukh Siyar** came to the throne in 1713 A.D. with the help of Sayyid Brothers.
- **Sayyid brothers** were known as King makers.
- **Sayyid brothers** dominated mughal court and empire from 1713 to 1719, the elder brother
- **Abdullah Khan** was **Wazir** and younger, **Hussain Ali Khan** was **Mir Bakshi**.
- Sikh leader **Banda Bahadur** was executed by Farrukhsiyar. Sayyid brothers belonged to Hindustani group of Mughal nobility.
- 1719, the Sayyid brothers de-posed **Farrukh Siyar** and killed him.
- After Farrukh Siyar, Sayyid brothers placed **Rafi-ud-darajat** on the throne but he died soon.
- Muhammad Shah came to the throne in 1719 A.D. Muhammad Shah was known as "**Rangta**".

- **Nadir Shah**, the Napoleon of Iran invaded India and inflicted a crushing defeat on Mughal army at Karnal on **Feb 13, 1739**.
- Nadir Shah captured Delhi and Muhammad Shah was imprisoned. He plundered Delhi.
- **Nadir Shah's** total plunder has been estimated at Rs. 70 crores. He also carried away the famous **Kol i-Nooi** diamond and the jewel studded Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan.
- **Ahmad Shah Abdali** invaded the kingdom for the first time during Muhammad Shah's reign in 1748.
- Various provinces became independent like Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh, Carnatic etc.
- The Jats under **Badan Singh** established themselves in the districts of Agra and Mathura and founded the Jat state of Bharatpur.
- **Sayyid brothers** were murdered in 1720 A.D.
- **Ahmad Shah** came to the throne in 1748 A.D.
- **Safdar Jang**, the Nawab of Awadh became the wazir of the Empire.
- His wazir (after **Saldar Ja**), **Imad-ul-Mulk** blinded him and placed Alamgir-II on the throne.
- **Ahmad Shah Abdali** invaded India thrice during his reign came to the throne in 1754 A.D.
- **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was fought during the reign of **Alamgir II**.
- **Ahmad Shah Abdali** invaded fourth time in his reign in 1755. The Marathas were invited by his wazir to save guard the empire against Abdali.
- In 1759 he was murdered by his wazir, **Imad-ul-mulk**.
- Real name of **Shah Alam II** was Ali Gauhar.
- Along with **Mir Qasim and Shuja- ud daulah** he was defeated by English at the **battle of Buxar in 1764**.
- He lived for several years at Allahabad as a pensioner of the East India Company.
- He regained the throne of Delhi with the help of Maratha sardar Mahadji Scindhia in 1772.
- British under **under Lake** captured Delhi and Agra in 1803. He was killed by **Ghulam Qadir** in 1806.
- English concluded treaty of **Allahabad (1765) Bahdur Shah Zafar** was the last Mughal Emperor.

COMING OF EUROPEANS

- **Vasco da Gama** landed at Calicut in 1498 A.D.
- Vasco Da Gama returned to Portugal in 1499 with cargo worth 60 times of his expenses.
- Arrived of **Pedro Alvarez Cabral** in 1500 A.D.
- Second trip of **Vasco da Gama** to India in **1502**.
- **Portuguese** set up trading stations at Calicut, Cochin, and Cannore in 1502.
- **Cartaz** system (passes given to ships) was introduced by Portugese.
- **Cochin** was the early capital of Portuguese in India. Later Goa re-placed it.
- **In 1503** Alfanso de Albuquerque arrived in India as commander of a squadron.
- **Vasco da Gama** bombarded Calicut on the Zamorin's refusal to expel Muslim traders.
- **In 1503** , Raja of Cochin let Vasco build first fort.
- **De Almeidi** was the first Portuguese governor (1505-1509) in India.
- **Albuquerque** was appointed sec ond governor of Portuguese in India in 1509.
- **Albuquerque** captured Goa in 1510 from Bijapur.
- **Albuquerque** encouraged his country men to many Indian womens. He persecuted the Muslims.
- At the time of **Albuquerque's** death in 1515 Portuguese was the strongest naval power in India.
- **Nino da Cunha** (Governor 1529- 38) transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1530 Nino da Cunha acquired Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Martin Alfanso de Souza (Gover-nor 1542-45) arrived in India with the famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier.
- **Francisco de Almeida** created for-tresses at Kilwa, Anjadiva, Mannaur and Cochin. Portuguese lost Hoogli in 1631 during the reign of Shahjahan.
- **In 1661** , the Portuguese king gave Bombay to Charles-II of England for marrying his sister.
- The Marathas captured Salsatte and Bassien in 1739.
- **In March 1602**, the Dutch east India company was formed.
- The name of the company was 'Uereenigde Oost Indische Companie'. (also known as Dutch United East India Company) It was the first multinational company to issue stocks. Till 1690 Pulicat was their main centre in India, thereafter **Nagapattam** replaced it.

- Their final collapse with their defeat by the English in the battle of Badera in 1759.
- Loss of their settlements one by one to the East India company of Britain.
- They were expelled from their last possession in India by the British in 1795.
- The English east India Company was formed by a group of merchants known as "The Merchant Adventurers' in 1599".
- Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court in 1609 and was given a mansab of 400.
- Sir Thomas Roe was an ambassador of James I to Jahangir's court.
- In 1661 AD the Portuguese gave Bombay as a part of dowry to their princess, on her marriage with Charles-II of Britain.
- In 1668, Bombay was transferred to East-India company by James II for 10 Rs. per year.
- In 1687, Bombay became seal of the western Presidency, it replaced Surat.
- In 1661 Shah Jahan's Nishan granted free trade in Bengal for Rs. 3000 P. a.
- East-India Company was regulated by Court of Directors.
- Queen Elizabeth was the largest share holder of East India Company.
- Charter of 1632 empowered the company to control and punish its employees in India. Bombay was fortified by Charles Boon in 1720.
- Company's mint was located in Bombay.
- Free Merchants were called interlopers by the EIC.
- Charles Eyre was the first President (Governor) of Fort William. General Aungier was the first governor of Bombay (1669-1677).
- Masulipatnam (1611) was first English settlement on East-coast.
- The immediate aim of the company was the acquisition of spices and peppers.
- In 1717 Farrukh Siyar confirmed the privileges (farman) of 1691 and extended them to Gujarat and Deccan also.
- The Danes formed an East India Company in 1616.
- Serampon was their headquarter in India.
- They sold their settlements to British in 1845.
- Establishment of the first French factory at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668.
- Establishments of a factory at Masulipatnam by Marcara in 1669.
- In 1673, acquisition of village of Valikondapuram (Pondichery) and Bellanger de Lespinay by Francois
- Martin from Muslim governor, Sher Khan Lodi.
- Francois Martin was the first governor of Pondichery.

- In 1690 they got Chandernagar in Bengal from Mughal governor, Shaista Khan.
- **Arrival of Duplex**, French Governor in India in 1742 and the beginning of the Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars), resulting in defeat of French power in India.
- French were finally defeated in the battle of **Wandiwash (1760)** by English and they lost almost all Indian settlements (by the treaty of **Paris in 1763**) to English.

Establishment of First European Factories in India.

Portuguese	1502 A.D. (Cochin- Kerala)
Dutch	1605 A.D. (Masulipatnam- A. P.)
English	1611 A.D. (Masulipatnam-A. P)
Danish	1620 A.D. (Tranquebar, Tanjore-T.N.)
French	1668 A.D. (Surat, Gujarat)

IMPORTANT SETTLEMENTS OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

1. **Portuguese** : Portuguese settlements on west coast : Calicut (1500), Cochin (1501), Cannore (1503), Quilon (1503), Cheliyam (1531), Rahole (1535), Krennannore (1536), Mangalore (1568), Hanawer (1568), Diu (1509), Goa (1510), Surat (1599), Daman (1599) and Bhavanagar Portuguese settlements on East coast: Meliyapur (San Thome), Chittagong, Hoogli and Bandel.
2. **Dutch** : Dutch factories : Masulipatnam (in 1605 by Vande Hagen), Pettappoli (Nizampatnam), Devanampettam/Tegnapattam (Called st. David under English), Palicut (1610, fort Geldiria), Surat (in 1616 by Van Broecke).
3. **English** : Masulipatnam (1611), Surat (1613), Madras (1639), In 1633, Hariharpur (Odisha), Balasore, Pipli (1661) Hoogli (1651) Patna, Qasim bazar, Rajmahal.
4. **Danes** : Tranquebar (1620), Serampore
5. **French**: Surat (1668), Masulipatnam (1669), Pondichery, Chandernagar.

ENTRY OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Portuguese — Dutch English — Danes French

Company	Year of Estd.
Estado da India (Portuguese Company)	1498
British East India Company	1600
Verrenigde Oost Indische Companie (Dutch)	1602
Danish East India Company	1616
Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French)	1664

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULES

- The Carnatic Wars, Battle of Plassey and Buxar, Anglo-Maratha wars, Anglo-Mysore wars established British Supremacy.

THE CARNATIC WARS

- These were the Anglo-French conflicts.
- These wars continued for 20 years from 1744 to 1763 A.D.
- **First War (1744-1748) : French captured Madras**
- French defeated Nawab of Hyderabad at St. Thome.
- Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, (1748) ended the War of Austrian Succession.
- **Second War (1749-1754): Dupleix aligned with Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) and Chanda Sahib (Carnatic).**
- After initial reverses, Robert Clive emerged victorious.
- Godeheu signed the treaty of Pondichery in 1755 with the English.
- **Third War (1758-1763): French, Count de Lally captured 'Fort St. David'.**
- French were defeated at Wandiwash (1760) under General Eyre Coote.
- Pondichery was returned to French by the Treaty of Paris.

CONQUEST OF BENGAL

- Nawab Sirajuddaulah was against the misuse of Dastaks.
- Nawab Sirajuddaulah seized the English factory at Qasim Bazaar.
- **On 20th June, 1756** Fort William (Calcutta) was captured.
- The Nawab placed Calcutta under the charge of Manikchand.
- The Black Hole Episode took place at Calcutta.
- Calcutta recovered by Clive in early **1757**.
- Nawab was forced to sign the Treaty of Alinagar in February **1757**.
- **Battle of Plassey** was fought on 23rd June, 1757.
- The English East India Company's forces under **Robert Clive** defeated **Siraj-ud-Daulah**. **Mir Jaffar**, Manikchand, Aminchand, Jagat Seth betrayed Nawab.
- **Mir Jaffar** was proclaimed Nawab of Bengal.
- The company received the **Zamindari** of 24 Parganas. Company gained a huge amount of wealth from **Bengal treasury**. The company received free trading rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- **Mir Jaffar** was replaced by Mir Qasim in 1760 A.D.
- **Mir Qasim** shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger.
- **Mir Qasim** ceded Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.

- **Mir Qasim** checked the misuse of the Farman of 1717.
- War with the company began in 1763.
- Mir Qasim fled to Awadh and formed a confederacy.
- Shujaudaulah and Shah Alam were part of the confederation.
- Battle of Buxar was fought on **22nd October**, 1764. Mir Qasim was defeated by Major Munro.
- The Battle of Buxar placed Awadh under the company.
- Mir Jaffar was again placed on throne.
- After the death of Mir Jaffar Nizam- ud-daulah was placed on the throne.
- Nizam-ud-daulah signed the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 with Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.
- The company got the Diwani of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
- The Diwani was granted by Mughal Emperor.
- Clive introduced the Dual system of government.
- Warren Hestings ended the Dual system in 1772.

ANGLO MYSORE WARS

- **First War (1766-1769)** : Haider Ali defeated the British army.
- The Treaty of Madras Signed.
- **Second War (1780-1784)**: War-ren Hastings attacked French port Mahe, which was in Haider Ali's territory.
- **Haider Ali led a joint front with Nizam and Marathas and captured Arcot.**
- In 1781, Haider Ali was defeated at Porto Novo by Eyre Coot.
- **Treaty of Mangalore (1784)** was signed by Tipu Sultan.
- **Third War (1789-1792)**: Marathas and Nizam aided the British, Cornwallis captured Bangalore. By Treaty of Srirangapatnam, Tipu ceded half of his territories.
- **Fourth War (1799)**: Tipu enlisted himself as a member of the Jacobin Club, also planted a tree of liberty at Srirangapatnam. Lord **Wellesley** attacked and Tipu died. Arthur Wellesley who was the brother of the Governor-General, also participated in this war.

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

- **First Anglo Maratha War** was fought from 1775-1782 A.D.
- The Britishers signed Treaty of Surat with **Raghunath Rao (1775)**.
- The Treaty of Purandhar was made in 1775.

- The **Treaty of Salbai (1782)** gave 20 years of peace.
- **The Second Maratha war** was fought from 1803-1806 A.D.
- The Primary cause was the Treaty of **Bassein (1802)**.
- The Scindia and the Bhonsle were defeated.
- The **Third Anglo Maratha War** was fought in 1817-1818.
- Lord Hasting's moves against Pindaris transgressed the authority of the Marathas.
- The Maratha confederacy was completely destroyed.
- **Peshwa Baji Rao-II** was dethroned and pensioned off at Bithur near Kanpur.

ANGLO-SIKH WARS

- Period of political instability pre-vailed after Ranjit Singh.
- **The First War** was fought in 1845- 1846.
- The Sikhs were defeated in four battles.
- Battle of Sabraon is also known as 'Battle of guns.'
- **Treaty of Lahore (1846)** ended the War.
- The Second War was fought in 1848-1849.
- The Sikhs were defeated.
- **Lord Dalhousie** annexed Punjab in 1849.

1857 REVOLT

- On 29th March, 1857 the sepoys at Barrackpore refused to use the greased cartridge.
- Mangal Pandey attacked and fired on the Adjutant.
- The 34 Native Infantry was dis-banded.
- 85 sepoys of 3rd cavalry were court-martialled on their refusal to use the greased cartridge.
- **General Hewitt** was the command-ing officer at Meerut.
- Delhi was seized by the rebels on 12th May 1857.
- **Lt. Willoughby** was the officer in charge of magazine at Delhi.
- The British officer of Delhi, Col. Ripley was killed.
- The British army entered Delhi on **14 sept. 1857**, after 5 days of battle.
- **Sadrudin** led the revolt in Mewat.
- **Rao Tularam** led the revolt in Rewari (Haryana).
- Devi Singh led the revolt in Mathura.
- **Kadam Singh** was an important leader in Meerut.
- **Rango Bapuji Gupte** led the revolt in Maharashtra.

- Copy of the manifesto of Nana Saheb was pasted in Pune college.
- **Chinta Bhupati** revolted in Golkonda region.
- **Deepuji Rana** revolted in Goa.
- **Nana Saheb** issued a manifesto for Deccan on 18 April, 1858.
- Major Changes were introduced through the proclamation of **Queen Vitoria (1858)**

THE SPREAD OF MUTINY AND CIVIL REBELLION (1857-1858)

- **2nd February, 1857 : Mutiny of the 19th Native Infantry at Behrampur.**
- **29th March, 1857 :** Mangal Pandey killed his British commander and was hanged at Barrack- pore.
- **10 May, 1857 :** Mutiny of Sepoys at Meerut and march to Delhi.
- **11-30 May, 1857 :** Outbreaks in Delhi, Ferozepur, Bombay, Aligarh, Etawah, Bulandshahar, Nasirabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahj ehanpur and other stations in U.P.
- The Mughal emperor proclaimed as the Emperor of India.
- **June 1857 :** Mutinies at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow etc.
- **July 1857 :** Mutinies at Indore, Mhow, Sagar and certain Places in the Punjab like Jhelum Sialkot etc.
- **August 1857:** Civil rebellion spreads throughout Sagar and Nerbudda districts.
- **September 1857 :** The English recapture Delhi.
- **October 1857 :** Revolt spreads to Kota State.
- **November 1857 :** The rebels defeat General Windham outside Kanpur.
- **December 1857 :** Sir Colin Camp-bell wins the battle of Kanpur. Tantya Tope escapes.
- **March 1858 :** Lucknow recaptured by the English.
- **April 1885 :** Jhansi falls to the English. Fresh rising in Bihar led by Kunwar Singh.
- **May 1858 :** The English recapture Bareilly, Jagdishpur and Kalpi
- **July-December 1858 :** English authority re-established in India.

1857 REVOLTS : AT A GLANCE

Centre	Leaders	Time Period	Officer Who Suppressed the Revolt	Date of Suppression
Delhi	Bahadur Shah, Bakht Khan	11 May, 57	Nicholson and Hudson	20 Sep., 57
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tatia Tope	5 June, 57	Colin Campbell	Dec., 57
Luckow	Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir	4 June, 57	Colin Campbell	31 Mar., 58
Jhansi, Gawalior	Rani Laxmibai, Tatia Tope	4 June, 57	Gen. Hugh Rose	17 June, 1858
Jagdish-pur	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh	12 June, 57	Major William Taylor	December, 1858
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	June 1857	—	5 June,
Allahabad	Liakat Ali	June 1857	Col. Neill	1858
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	June 1857	Campbell	1858

VIEW OVER THE REOVLT 1857

- **R.C Majumdar**: Neither first nor National nor War of Independence
- **V.D Savarkar** : First war of In-dian Independence
- **Sir John Scelcy**: Wholly unpatri-otic and selfish sepoy Mutiny
- **Joutram and W Taylor** : Hindu- Muslim Conspiracy
- **John Lawrence** : He was a single leader of ability arisen among the rebels.
- **Hugh Rose** : Here lay the woman (Laxmi Bai), who was the only man among the rebels.
- **T.R. Holmes** : Conflict between civilisation and Barbarism.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

- The revolt remained confined to small part of North India.
- lack of resources as compared to those of the British.
- The rebel leaders lacked political leadership, military experience and strategic knowledge and lim-ited social base

- Sikh, Marathas, Rajputs and some other sections of society supported British Authorities.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM DURING BRITISH RULE

Zamindari System (Permanent Settlement)

- This land revenue system was introduced by Lord Comwallis in 1793
- It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.
- Zamindars were made the owner of the lands and given them rights to collect the rent from the peasants.
- The realized $1/11$ of the share belong to Zamindar and $10/11$ of the share belongs to East India Company.

Ryotwari System

- This land revenue system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
- Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, Parts of Assam and Coorgh provinces of British India.
- In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants.
- British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
- The revenue rates of Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.

Mahalwari System

- This land revenue system was introduced in 1833 during the period of William Bentick.
- It was introduced in central Province, North-West Frontier, Agra, Punjab, Gangetic Valley, etc of British India.
- In this system, the land was divided into Mahals.
- Each Mahal comprises one or more villages. Ownership rights were vested with the peasants.
- The Villages committee was held responsible for collection of the taxes.

BOOKS AND WRITERS ASSOCIATED WITH 1857 REVOLTS

Authors	Books
S. N. Sen P. C. Joshi H. P. Chattopadhyaya R.C. Majumdar Maulana Azad V.D. Savarkar S. B. Chaudhari Karl Mark	1857 Rebellion, 1857 Sepoy Mutiny 1857 Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857 Eighteen Fifty Seven First War of Indian Independence Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies, Theories of Indian Mutiny. A. T. Embree 1857 in India The first Indian war of Independence 1857-59

MAJOR TRIBAL MOVEMENTS : AT A GLANCE

Tribal Movement	Leader	Year	Area
Chuars	W. Bengal	1768-1832	—
Bhils	Khandesh	1818-1848	Sevaram
Ho	ChotaNagpur	1820-32	—
Kolis	Sahyadri Hills	1824-48	—
Khasis	Khasi Hills	1829-32	Tirut Singh and Barmanik
Singh Phos	Assam	1830-39	—
Kols	ChotaNagpur	1831-32	Budho Bhagat
Koyas	Andhra Pradesh	1840-1924	Alluri Sitaram Raju
Kachnagas	Chacher (Assam)	1882	Sambhudan
Ahom	Assam	1828-33	Gomdhan Kunvar

FOUNDATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- The architect of Indian National congress was Allan Octavion Hume a retired English ICS officer, who founded this in December 1885 along with seventy one other political workers.
- The first meeting of the INC was organised by A.O. Hume at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College on December 28th, 1885 in Bombay.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates.

- The first president of the congress was an Indian Christian W.C. Banerjee, the second was a Parsi Dadabhai Naoroji, the third, a Muslim, Iyabji and the fourth and fifth were two English-men, George Youle and Wedderburn respectively.
- The first congress was attended by representatives of all communities.
- The first congress was attended by two Muslims, the 2nd by 33 and the sixth in 1890, by 156 out of 702 delegates i.e. 22 percent.
- Hume's main purpose in encouraging the foundation of the congress was to provide a **safety valve to the growing discontent among the educated Indians.**
- This was a myth and the core of the myth is that a violent revolution was on the verge at the time and was avoided and nipped in the bud, by the foundation of the INC.

Aims and Objectives of Congress :

- The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst all the more earnest workers in our country's cause in various parts of the empire.
- The eradication of all possible race, creed, caste and development and consolidation of sentiments of national unity.
- Recording of the opinions of educated classes on pressing problems.
- The authoritative record. Pressing social questions of the day.
- The determination of the lines upon and methods, by which, during the twelve months, it is desirable for native politicians to labour in the public interest.

Facts relating to INC

- Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India during the foundation of Indian National Congress (INC)
- Congress, term has been taken from the history of US. which means 'the group of people.'
- The first session of INC was planned to be organised in Pune but due to plague it was organised in Bombay (now Mumbai)
- According to **Lala Lajpat Rai**, The congress was the origin of Dufferin's mind.
- **Sir Sayyid Ahmad** was against INC. Curzon said to congress 'a rebellion organisation.'
- **On 27 December, 1936 congress sessions was held in village first time in Faizpur.**
- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay said the people of congress are greedy of posts.
- Lala Lajpat Rai said that the sessions of INC were the annual national fairs of uneducated Indians.

The Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement

- At the close of the 19th century the province of Bengal comprising besides Bengal proper, Bihar, Orissa and Chhotanagpur, was the largest and the most populated province in British India.
- In 1904 the viceroy and the Governor General Lord Curzon announced the scheme of the partition of Bengal into two separate provinces on the ground of administrative consideration namely lightening the burden of Bengal, but the real motive was to curb the growth of national feeling in Politically advanced Bengal by driving a wedge between the Bengali speaking Hindus and Muslims and destroying the solidarity of the people of Bengal by dividing them into two blocks.
The partition was declared in Shimla on **9 July, 1905**.
- The partition took place on 16 October, 1905
- The people of Bengal organised protest meeting and observed the day of mourning. The whole political life of Bengal underwent a change.
- **Gandhiji** wrote that the real awakening in India took place only after the partition of Bengal.
- The anti partition movement culminated into the Swadeshi movement and spread to other parts of India.
- The aggressive nationalists forced Dada Bhai Naoroji to speak of '**Swaraj**' in the session of Calcutta in 1906.

Swadeshi Movement

- This movement involved programmes like the boycott of government's service, court, schools, and colleges and of foreign goods, promotion of swadeshi goods, promotion of national education through the establishing of national schools and colleges.
- The **swadeshi movement** was a great success.
- In Bengal labourers also joined the movement.
- The government adopted several tough measures. It passed several acts to crush the movement. Indian National Congress took the swadeshi call first at Banaras session of 1905 presided over by G.K. Ghokhle.
- Lai, Bal, Pal and Arbindo Ghosh played the important role. October 16, 1905 the day of partition formally came into force was observed as the day of mourning throughout Bengal. People fasted, bathed in the Ganga and walked barefoot in processions singing Vande Mataram. R.N. Tagore invoked the people to celebrate the partition as a '**Rakhi Day**'.

Revolutionary leader with swadeshi movement

1.	B.G. Tilak	-	Mumbai & Pune
2.	Ajit Singh	-	Punjab
3.	Lala Lajpat Ray	-	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Sayyid Haider	-	Delhi Raza
5.	Chidambaram	-	Madras Pillai

- **Ashwani Kumar Datta** setup a 'Swadesh Bandhava Committee' to flash the message of this movement.
- **R.N. Tagore** set **Bengal National College** for National education. Aurbindo Ghosh was the Principal of this college.
- During **Swadeshi Movement** **R.N. Tagore** wrote a song named 'Amar Sonar Bangla' later this song became the national song of Bangladesh.

Act passed by Government to suppress the Movement

1. Sedition meeting Act, 1907.
2. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.
3. Indian Newspaper Act, 1908.
4. Explosive substances Act, 1908.
5. Indian press Act, 1910.

Leaders & their journals

Journal		Leader
Yugantar	-	Barindra Ghosh
Sanjivini	-	K. K. Mitra
Bharat Mata	-	Ajit Singh
Sandhya	-	B. Upadhyaya
New India	-	Anne Besent

Calcutta Session of Congress

- Calcutta session of congress was held in 1906 this session was presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- In this session Naoroji first time used the terms - 'Swaraj'.
- Bhupendra Nath Basu was the president of welcome committee of this session.

The Surat split (1907)

- This session was took place in Surat on the bank of river Tapti under the presidentship of Ras Bihari Ghosh.
- This was the 23rd session.
- During the Surat split, Lord Minto was the viceroy of India.
- The INC split into two groups - the extremists and the moderates.
- Extremists were led by **and Pal** while the moderates by G.K. Gokhale.
- Controversy rose over the elected President Ras Bihari Ghosh, as extremists did not accept this. Extremists wanted **Lala Lajpat Rai to be chosen**.
- The moderates were succeeded to make Ras Bihari Ghosh as pres-ident of **INC Surat session**. Due to this congress split into two parts.

Foundation of Muslim League (1906)

- Muslim League setup in 1906 under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dha-ka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk.
- Vakar-ul-mulk was the first pres-ident of **Muslim League**.
- A deputation of about 35 muslims, representing different parts of the country and led by Aga Khan met lord Minto on 10 October, 1906 in Shimla.
- Muslim League put before him two points -
 1. At all elections, whether for legislative councils or for local bodies muslims must be seperately represented and their representatives seperately elected by partly **Muslims electors**.
 2. The extent of the muslim com-munity's representation must be commensurate not merely with thier numerical strength but with their political importance and the value of the con-tribution which they make to the **defence of the Empire**.

The objective of muslim league :

- (i) To promote among Indian Muslim feeling of loyalty towards the British Government.
- (ii) To protect the political and other rights of Indian Muslims and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in temperate language.
- (iii) The fomation of the muslim league was a great success of British Government and his policy of 'Divide & Rule'

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

- After Curzon, **Lord Minto became** the viceroy of India
- It envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims.

- **Lord Minto** came to be known as the **Father of Communal Electorate**
- Aimed at dividing the rationalist ranks and at rallying the moderate and the muslims to the governments side.
- One Indian (for the first time) was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council.
- **Satyendra Prasad Sinha became** the first Indian to join the viceroy's Executive Council. He was ap-pointed as the Law member.

Komagata Mara ship Incident (1914)

- Canada Government was un-happy with the increasing number of India settlers in Canada.
- It harassed the immigrants and planned to shift all of them to Island which was known for its unhealthy climate.
- In order to arrest the inflow of Indians, the Canadians Govern-ment passed an immigration Act which permitted only those Indi-ans to land in Canada who were direct passengers from Calcutta.
- Unfortunately no passenger ship in those days sailed directly for Canada from only India bound ship either from Hongkong or Shangai.
- **Baba Gurdit Singh**, a man of affluent means and a contractor of repute came to rescue of Indians stranded in Hongkong in 1910.
- He hired a Japanese ship **Komagatamaru**. The ship reached Calcutta and accommodated nearly 500 passengers.
- It reached the fort of vancouver on **22 May, 1914**. These people did not come under the restrainsts of the Canadian Act.
- **Canadian Government** did not allow the ship to enter Vancouver hence the passenger did not get down.
- After two months stay in Canadi-an after, Komagata maru started returning on **23rd July**.
- When ship reached Budge- Budge, angry passengers fought with police many were wounded and died.

The second stage of National Movement

The main centres of revolutionary movement were three -

1. Maharashtra
2. Bengal
3. Punjab

Maharashtra

- The revolutionary movement was started from Maharashtra in 1897.
- Tilak's attempt to propagate militancy among the youth through the Shivaji and Ganapati Festivals.
- Tilak published journals - Kesari & Maratha.
- By the inspiration of Tilak **Acharya Bandliav Committee**' was established in Maharashtra.
- Chapekar Brothers - Damodar Hari Chapekar & Balkrishna Hari Chapekar established '**Vyayama Mandal**' in Pune in 1896-97.
- Chapekar brothers were associated with revolutionary institute - **Hindu Dharma Sangh**'.
- In **22 June, 1897** Chapekar Brothers shot dead plague com-missioners Rand and Amerst in Pune.
- Chapekar brothers hanged on 18 April, 1898.
- In **1899 V.D. Savarkar** and his brother Ganesh organised a secret society named - 'Mitra Mela'.
- They were coaccused in Nasik and Gwalior conspiracy cases.
- In **1904 Mitramela and Abhinava Bharat** were merged.
- In **1909** District Magistrate Jack-son of Nasik was assassinated by Anant Lakshman Kanhare.
- **Shyamji Krishna Varma** setup Indian Home Rule Society and India House and brought out journal named 'The sociologist' in London in 1905.
- **Madan Lai Dhingra** murdered Curzon Wylie in 1909.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama** operated from Paris and Geneva and brought out journal 'Bande Matram'.

Bengal

- In Bengal the revolutionary movements was organised by Bhadrlok society.
- '**Anushilan committee**' was the first revolutionary Institute in Bengal which was founded by P. Mitra, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Dutta in 24 March, 1903.
- **Another Anushilan committee** was founded by Pulin Biharidas in **Dhaka** in Bangladesh.
- Many newspapers advocated revolutionary activity like Sandhya by **Brahmabandhav Upadhyaya**, Vande Matram by **Arbindo Ghosh**, **Yugantar** by **Bhupendra Dutta**.

- In 1907, Avani Chandra Bhattacharya wrote a book- present strategy (Vartman Ranniti). This book advocated to youths to take military education.
- In 1908, Praffula Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempted to murder Muzaffapur Judge Kingsford.
- Praffula Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was arrested and hanged on May 11, 1908.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, Varindra Ghosh, Ullas Dutta, Hemchandra Das etc were involved in this case.
- Aurobindo Ghosh was released due to lack of evidence after that he published an English paper 'Karmyogini'.
- He became saint in course of time and set Ashram in Puducherry.
- Lord Hardinge decided to shift the capital of country from Calcutta to Delhi. When he triumphantly entered the historic city of Delhi Chandni Chowk a huge ceremonial procession was taken out. As the procession passed through the crowded 'bazaar of Chandni Chowk suddenly a bomb exploded as if to crack the shell of viceroy's. The bomb missed the target.
- The bomb had been thrown by a great patriot Ras Bihari Bose. He slipped away quietly.
- Under fictitious name he went away to Japan with R.N. Tagore and raised INA.
- Later he handed it over to the leadership of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
- This incident is known as Delhi conspiracy case. In this case Amirchandra, Avadh Bihari and Bal Mukund hanged on in Delhi and Basant Kumar in Ambala.

Punjab

- In Punjab, the revolutionary activists were Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh, Aga Haider Syed Haider Raza, Bhai Parmananda, Lalchand Falak and Sufi Amba Prasad.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- The Ghadar Party, which began as an association to protect and defend the rights of Indian settlers in the United States and Canada, later grew into a movement to liberate the country from alien yoke.
- In 1907 Ramnath Puri established Hindustan Association in San Francisco and edited 'sarku- lar-i-Ajadi in urdu.
- Taraknath Das brought out free Hindustan in 1908 from Vancouver, Canada.

The Lucknow Pact (1916)

- The **Lucknow session** was important not only in that it brought the moderates and the Extremists together, it also led to an entente between the congress and the Muslim League.
- **On 2nd October, 1911 the partition of Bengal was annulled.**
- The Muslims community in India was further disappointed by the hostile attitude of the British Government towards the sultan of Turkey during the Tripoli and Balkan wars in **1911, 1912 & 1913.**
- They looked upon the Sultan as the Caliph of Islam and did not like that he should have been humbled by Italy and the Balkan powers through the connivance of England.
- **The Participation of Turkey** in the Great war on the side of Germany convinced the Indian Muslim that British was not the real friend of Islam.
- **The first step** towards national solidarity and common action was taken by Jinnah and some of his associates. They invited the league to hold its annual session at Bombay in December 1915 where the congress was holding its own session.
- The congress and the league decided to cooperate in formulating a common scheme of postwar reforms and in pressing its adoption by the **British authorities.**
- This session was presided over **Ambika Charan Majumdar.**
- The architect of congress-league were Jinnah & Tilak.
- The cooperation of **Muslims League was welcomed by INC at Karachi Session in 1913** under the leadership of Nawab Sayyid Mohammad Bahadur.

Home Rule Movement

- **After Tilak's return**, having served sentence of six years in Mandalay.
- He tried securing the need to involve himself and other extremists into Indian National Congress.
- A committee of its members were formed for **Home Rule**. On the recommendation of this committee **Tilak setup Home Rule in Belgaon in 28 April, 1916.**
- **Tilak's League** had six branches and restricted to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central provinces and Berar.
- **Josef Baptista** became the president and N.C. Kelkar secretary.
- A similar organisation was setup in Madras in September 1916 by Annie Besant.
- She was a great leader of India and was deeply interested in the educational religious and social uplift of the Indian people.

- **Annie Besant's League** had 200 branches and covered the rest of the country, that was not included in Tilak's League.
- The British authorities became seriously concerned about the **Home Rule Movement** in India.
- British Government decided to curb the Home Rule leagues. Circulars were issued prohibiting school and college boys from participating in the **Home Rule Movement**.
- **In July 1916**, Tilak was prosecuted, allegedly, for delivering seditious speeches and was ordered to furnish a personal bond of Rs. 20,000 with two sureties of Rs 10,000 each. **Annie Besant** was called upon to furnish security for her press and papers.
- **The commonweal** and **The New India**, and altogether she deposited and forfeited a sum of Rs. 20,000 on 14 June, 1917.
- The Government of Madras issued order of internment against Besant and her two associates. **G.S. Arundale** and **B.P. Wadia**.
- Subramaniam Iyer returned his 'knighthood' due to the detention of Annie Besant and her two associates.
- Later in September, 1917 She was released. **She was the first women president of congress.**

Montague Declaration (1917)

- A British policy was announced which aim at increasing association of Indian 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 the August Declaration or Montague Declaration.
- Moderates called it **'the Magna Carta of India'**.
- Tilak called it **Morning Without the Sun'**.

The Montague -Chelmsford reforms (1919) (The Indian council Act 1919)

- This act was come into force in 1921.
The main provisions of this Act —
- The Imperial Legislative Council was abolished and in its place a bicameral legislature, composed of the legislative Assembly and Council of state, was established.
- The Indian executive comprised of the Governor-General and his Executive council. The former was the head of the Executive and distributed the portfolios among the executive councillors.

- The most important provision of the Act was the introduction of “**Dyarchy**”, a sort of double government in the province. The provincial subjects were divided into ‘Reserved’ and ‘Transferred’ subjects.
- It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the central budget.
- Important departments such as **Finance, Police, General Administration** etc were ‘Reserved’ and were to be dealt with by the Governor and his Executive Council, less important department called, ‘**Transferred**’ subject were to be dealt with by Minister chosen from the elected members of the provincial legislature.
- It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- Part V of the act made provision for a statutory commission to be setup, at the expiration of ten years after the passing of the act for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of Government.

The Third phase of National Movement (Gandhi Era -1919-1947)

- The third phase of the national movement is called the ‘**Gandhi- Era**’.
- Gandhiji returned from south Africa to India on 9 Jan, 1915 and joined the national movement.
- Here **Gandhiji** met with **Gokhale**, The thought of Gokhale influenced Gandhiji much and he accepted him his political Guru.
- Initially Gandhiji worked for British government but soon he disappointed with the policy of British Government.

Champan Satyagrah (1917)

- Gandhiji tried the efficacy of his weapon in India first in Champan.
- **Champan** was a district of the Tirhut division of the Bihar province.
- The tenants of this district were bound by contract to plant trees out of twenty parts of his land with **Indigo for his land lord who, by and large, were Englishman**.
- This system was known as ‘**tinkathia system**’.
- But when Indigo became unremunerative, the European planters imposed higher taxes to compensate their losses in the international trade at that time.
- **Gandhiji** was requested by Rajkumar Shukla to look into the problems of the Indigo planters.
- Gandhiji was successful in abolishing the tinkathia systems and refund was made to the cultivators in wages.

Movement of Ahmedabad Mill workers (1918)

- In **Ahmedabad** the disputes was between the mill owners and workers over the 'plague bonus' which the owner wanted to withdraw once the epidemic was over.
- Gandhiji requested the mill owners to pay wages but they refused to do so.
- Gandhiji advised the workers to go on strike and explained them what it meant. Gandhiji advised the workers to go on strike and he undertook hunger strike after which the mill owners press into **accepting the tribunal award of 35% increase in wages**.
- This was the second victory of Gandhiji's fight for justice.

Khera Satyagrah (1918)

- Hardly was the **Ahmedabad mill strike** over, that his attention was drawn to the deplorable plight of the Peasants of Khera district, in Bombay province.
- **The peasants of Khera district were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops and the government ignored their appeals for the remission of land revenue.**
- The peasants of **Khera** were already hard pressed because of Plague, high prices and draught.
- Due to Gandhiji's effort, the government bound and a compromise was made between them.
- **Indulal Yagnik** and **Sardar Patel** took leading role in movement with Gandhiji.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- **The 1919** sedition committee headed by justice Rowlatt led to the Rowlatt Act. where by war time restrictions of civil rights were to be made permanent by—
 - (a) System of Special court
 - (b) Detention without trial for maximum 2 years.
 - (c) Greater police power.
- This act authorized the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction of the court of law.
- It was first countrywide agitation by Gandhiji and marked the foundation of non-cooperation movement.
- During March and **April 1919**, the country witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India.
- This Act was criticized as 'Black Act'.
- This act was called 'Bina Apeel Bina Daleel Bina Vakil'.

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (13 April, 1919)

- A meeting was called in to oppose the detention of **Dr Satyapal & Kitchlew**.
- In the forenoon of the April -the Baisakhi day' along with troops of the 45th British Regiment marched through the main streets, proclamation that if more than 4 person gathered at one place would be shot.
- The people who gathered there were absolutely unarmed.
- As soon as the proceedings commenced, Dyer ordered the troops to fire, 'till the ammunition exhausted."
- With one hour, about 380 person were killed and 2000 were wounded.
- **The Lt. Governor of the Punjab**, applauded his action and the British business community in India hailed him as a valiant hero' and presented him a purse of 26 thousand pounds and a 'Sword of honour'.
- Due to this massacre, **R. N. Tagore** returned 'Knighthood' and Shankaran Nair resigned from the executive council of viceroy. Gandhi also returned his **Kaisar i- Hind**, title bestowed upon him by the British government for his **contribution** in the Boer war.
- Government setup enquiry commission under the chairmanship of Hunter hence known as 'Hunter commission'.
- **On March 13, 1940** Sardar Udham Singh killed O'Dyer when he was addressing a meeting in caxton hall, London. Udham Singh took the revenge of Jallian-wala massacre by killing O'Dyer.

Khilafat Movement (1920)

- In the first world war, Turkey, which had joined the Axis powers was defeated by the Allied powers. When the war ended the victorious Allied powers took a very stern attitude towards Turkey and finally dismembered the once mighty Turkish ottoman empire.
- The sultan of Turkey who was also the Khalif was deposed.
- **On May 14, 1920** the term of the treaty of serves that were proposed to be offered to the sultan of Turkey, were published. These convinced the Indian Muslims that the sultan was going to be deprived of all his territories in Europe and in Asia and that the Holy places of Islam were going to pass into non-muslim hands.
- Much resentment was expressed by the Indian Muslims against the deposition of the Sultan of Turkey and dismemberment of his empire.
- A deputation of the prominent Indian Muslim leaders led by Dr. **M.A. Ansari** demanded to (Unable to judge) Lord Chelmsford, and urged that the empire of the sultan must be preserved intact and sovereignty of the sultan as '**Calipha**' not be disturbed.

- These demands which were also supported by the INC. and included as one of the main demands for launching of the Non- Cooperation Movement led to the launching of Khilafat Movement.
- An all India Khilafat Conference under the chairmanship of Gandhiji met in Delhi and resolved to withdraw all cooperation with the Government until the Khilafat demands were redeemed.
- An all India Khilafat committee was also setup to organise mass support for Muslims cause.
- On 17 October, 1919, 'Khilafat day' was celebrated.
- Gandhiji suggested khilafat committee to start non cooperation movement. Committee accepted the suggestion.

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-21)

- It was the first mass-based on **political movement under Gandhiji**.
- Gandhiji launched this movement on 1 August, 1920.
- It was based on three demands-
 - (i) The Khilafat issue.
 - (ii) Justice for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - (iii) Issue of self Rule.
- A special session of the congress was convened at Calcutta in September, 1920, to approve of the non-cooperation scheme.
- The **Tilak Swaraj Fund** was started to finance the non-cooperation movement.
- In July 1921, the Ali brothers gave a call to the Muslims to resign from the Army.
- The movement envisaged -
 - (i) Boycott of school, college, law courts.
 - (ii) Surrender of titles honorary offices.
 - (iii) Resignation from nominated offices and posts in the local bodies.
 - (iv) Refusal to attend government offices.
 - (v) Refusal of general public to offer themselves for military and offer government jobs.
 - (vi) Boycott of foreign goods.
- **C. R. Das** and **Moti Lai Nehru** gave up their legal practices.
- Subhash Chandra Bose resigns from the civil services.
- During this movement the Prince of Wales visited India and were greeted with strikes and demonstrations.

Chauri-Chaura Incident (1922)

- The congress session at Allahabad in December 1921 decided to launch a **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- Gandhiji was appointed its leader. But before it could be launched, a mob of the people clashed with police at **Chauri-Chaura in Gora- khpur district of Uttar Pradesh on 5 February, 1922**.
- The mob burnt **22 policemen**. Gandhiji shocked with this incident.
- This incident compelled Gandhiji to withdraw the non-cooperation movement on **February 12, 1922**.
- After the suspension of the movement in order to isolate Mahatma Gandhi from the masses, the British authorities put him under arrest on **March 13, 1922**.
- Gandhi took upon himself the re-sponsibility for this incident.
- The judge sentenced him to six years imprisonment.

Swaraj Party (1923)

- **Motilal Nehru, C.R Das and N.C. Kelkai** demanded that the nationalists should end the boycott of the legislative council, enter them and expose them but the No Changers like Rajendra Prasad and Rajgopalachari ordered follow to the Gandhi's Programme of boycott of legislatures.
- The Pro-changers formed the Swaraj Party On **Jan 1, 1923**, contested the elections and embarrassed the government by opposing its measures.
- **In the elections of 1923 the Das- Nehru group under the banner of the Swaraj Party emerged the single largest party in the central Assembly, Bombay and Bengal Councils.**
- The swarajists pursued an obstructionist strategy to defeat all proposals for legislative enact-ments.
- The two sections were reunited in 1930 after the Lahore session.

The Simon Commission (1927-28)

- **In 1927**, the British decided to appoint a commission to recommend further constitutional reforms.
- This commission was under the chairmanship of **Simon**.
- During the time of **Simon** commission Lord Irwin was the viceroy of India.
- All the members of this commis-sion were the british that's why **congress opposed this and called it white commission**.
- **On 3rd February, 1928** Simon and his colleagues landed in Bom-bay and were greeted with hatrals and black-flag demonstrations.

- The commission's arrival in India led to a powerful protest movement in which nationalist enthusiasm and unity reached new heights
- In protest **Lala Lajpat Rai** succumbed to injuries on Oct 30, 1929.

Nehru Report (1928)

- After boycotting the Simon commission, all political parties constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to evolve and determine the principles of a constitution of India.
- It remained memorable as the first major Indian effort to draft a constitutional framework for India complete with lists of central and provincial subjects and fundamental rights.
- It demanded responsible government both in the centre and in the province, **but it advocated Dominion Status and not complete independence.**
- The report recommended equal rights for women, freedom to form unions and dissociation of the state from religion.
- The committee comprised **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Ali Imam, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Sohaib Qureshi, G.R. Pradhan and Subhash Chandra Bose.**

The Lahore Session of the Congress (1929)

- **On December, 1929, INC declared 'Purna Swaraj' at Lahore session under the chairmanship of J.L. Nehru.**
- Decision taken at Lahore Session—
 - (i) Round table conference to be boycotted.
 - (ii) Purna Swaraj was the main aim of congress.
 - (iii) Launch programme of civil disobedience including non payment of taxes.
 - (iv) All members of legislatures asked to resign their seats.
- **On December 31, 1929,** the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled and January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first independence day which was to be celebrated every year.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- **Civil Disobedience Movement began with Dandi March by Gandhi on 12 March, 1930.** The breaking of salt laws on 6 April, 1930 formally inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Salt law was violated in many parts of the country.**
- In this movement foreign liquor and cloth shops were picketed.
- Lawyers gave up practice public boycotted law courts by refraining from litigation.

- Government Servants resigned from their posts.
- People refused to pay tax.
- The movement reached the ex-treme North-Western frontier province under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
- **Surya Sen's** Chittagong Revolt Group carried out a raid on two armouries and declared the establishment of a provisional government.
- In **Sholapur** (Maharashtra) Textile workers went on a strike, burnt liquor shop, railway stations, Municipal building, law courts and declared the establishment of paralled government.
- In Bihar **chowkidari tax** were refused.
- Forest law breached in central region of the country.
- In Manipur **Rani Gaidinliu** raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule.

First Round Table conference (1930)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British and Indians as equals.
- It was held on **Nov. 12, 1930** in London to discuss Simon Commission.
- Congress and most business leaders kept themselves away from this conference.
- Participants —
 - (i) **Muslim league** – Represented by Mohammad Ali, Agha Khan, Fazlul Haq and Jinnah.
 - (ii) **Hindu Mahasabha** – Represented by Moonje and Jaykar
 - (iii) **Liberals** – Represented by Sapru, Chintamani and Srinivas Shashtri.
 - (iv) **Princes** – Represented by Akbar Hydar and Mirza Ismail, the Diwans of Hyderabad and Mysore respectively.
 - (v) **Dalits** – Represented by B.R. Ambedkar.
 - (vi) **Sikh** – Sardar Purna Singh
 - (vii) **Business** – Homi Modi

Gandhi -Irwin Pact (1931)

- Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.R. Jayakar and Srinivas Shashtri initiated efforts to break the ice between Gandhiji and the Governments. The two signed a pact on **March 5, 1931**.
- Gandhiji agreed to suspend Disobedience movement and agreed to **join the 2nd round table conference**.
- The government on its part released the political prisoners and conceded the right to make salt for consumption for villages along the coast and withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

2nd Round Table conference (1931)

- Ramsay Macdonald was the Prime Minister of Britain.
- 2nd round table conference was organised under his chairmanship.
- At that time Wellington was the Viceroy of India.
- Gandhiji was the only congress- member to participate in this conference.
- Gandhiji demanded control over defence and foreign affairs.
- Hindu Mahasabha demanded federal responsibility, which was opposed by muslim league and the princess.
- Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits, which was opposed by Gandhiji.
- The government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand of freedom on the basis of immediate grant of dominion status.

Communal Award and Poona Pact (1932)

- On August the 1932 Mac Donald announced the proposal on minority representation, known as the Communal Award' which recommended —
 - (i) To double the existing seats in provincial legislatures.
 - (ii) To retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities.
 - (iii) To grant weightage to muslims in provinces where they were in minority.
- The Communal Award declared the depressed classes also be minorities and entitled them to separate electorates.
- It reserved 3% seats for women in all provincial legislatures.
- To allocate seats to labour, land-lords, and traders and industrialists.
- Gandhiji was in Yervada jail at that time. He started fast up to death against it.

Poona Pact (Sep 25, 1932)

- Gandhi started fast from the jail due to given the right of separate electorates to the Depressed class.
- He regarded the Depressed classes as an integral part of Hindu society.
- In an anxiety to save his life, the Poona Pact with the following main terms was concluded between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
 - (i) 148 seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the Provincial legislatures as against 71 promised by the communal Award and 18% of the total in central legislature.
 - (ii) Ambedkar to accepted the principle of joint electorate.
- Leaders like Madan Mohan Malaviya, M.C. Rajah and B.R. Ambedkar became active to set-tle issue.

- Harijan upliftment now become the principal concerns of Gandhiji.
- An All India anti untouchability league was started in September, 1932 and a weekly 'Harijan'.
- He decided to begin a 21 day fast for the Purification of himself and his associates for the Harijan Cause.

Third Round table conference (November 1932)

- The third round table conference met in London in November 1932 congress boycotted it.
- It was attended by a much smaller number of representative than before. The outcome of the Round Table conference and subsequent discussions was the Government of India Bill which became an act in 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935

- This Act was the last of the con-stitutional means were prepared by the British parliament for India.
 1. The most conspicuous features of the constitution was the concept of an all India Federation. It was to consist of the British Indian provinces and the Native states. For the British India provinces it was compulsory to join the proposed federation. But for the Indian states it was vol untary. It was unnatural to think that the autocratic princes of the native states would join the Fedration of the democratically conscious Indian provinces they, there-fore didn't join and they hoped for All India Federation was never formed. A good portion of the act thus remained set contradictory.
 2. The real significance of he Act of 1935 lay in the changes it brought in the provincial sphere. The Dyarchy in the province as Introduced by the Act 1919, was abolished and the provincial powers were transferred into the hands of elected Indian Ministers. The real merit of Provincial autonomy lay in the powers vested in the elected Ministers, but in practice this autonomy was set contradicting because the governor was vested with so much authority that the powers of the responsible minis-ters appeared unreal.
 3. The members of the provincial legislative Assemblies were to be directly elected by the people, but the election to the central as well as provincial Legislatures was to be on the special electorates.
 4. In both Houses of the Federal Legislature has native states were given their quota of representation, but the members from the states were not to be elected. They were to be nominated by the rulers.

5. It provided for the establishment of a Federal court, which was set up in 1937.
6. Subject of administration divided in three sections federal, provincial and concurrent.

The second world war and Resignation of congress ministries

- The second world war broke out on September 1, 1939 when Nazi Germany invaded Poland.
- Britain and France came to the aid of Poland and declared war against Germany.
- Soon afterwards the Government of India declared India to be at war with Germany without consulting the congress or the elected members of the central legislature.
- But congress declared that it could not associate herself in war unless the British Government publicly stated that India would be granted political independence at the end of war. The congress also demanded immediate transfer of maximum of control over country's administration to Indians.
- Pt. J.L. Nehru said "It was absurd to drag slave India for defending the freedom of other countries."

Resignation of the congress Ministries-

- Lord Linlithgow declared India to be at war without the prior assent of the central legislature.
- The congress ministries gave the resignation.
- The muslim league celebrated the 'Deliverance Day' on the day of the resignation of the congress ministries in the provinces.

August Declaration (August 8, 1940)

- With the outbreak of world war II in September 1939 and India's automatic involvement in it without consultation, the Indian National Congress demanded a clearcut definition of the British Government's war and peace aims as applicable to India.
- Lord Linlithgow put forward a proposal that included —
 - (i) Dominion status in the unspecified future.
 - (ii) A post war body to enact the constitution.
 - (iii) Expansion of governor -General's council with representation of the Indians.
 - (iv) Establishing a war advisory council.
 - (v) Made consent of minorities necessary for adoption of future constitution, (indirectly veto power given to Muslim League)

The Demand for Pakistan (1940)

- In 1930, Iqbal suggested that the frontier province, Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir be made the Muslim state within the federation.
- Choudhary Rehmat Ali gave the term Pakistan in 1933.
- The demand for Pakistan' proposal was prepared by Khaliqz-zaman.
- Muslim league first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore session in 1940.

Individual Satyagraha (October ,1940)

- The rejection of the congress demands once again exasperated the congress as well as Gandhiji.
- On 13th October the congress working committee met in Wardha where Gandhiji unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience.
- England was facing the most critical hour of her life
- By starting a mass movement Gandhiji did not like to embarrass the Government. So, he decided to offer individual Satyagrah simply with a view to register his mild protest against the uncom-promising attitude of the Government.
- Gandhiji selected his disciple Vinoba Bhave to inaugurate the movements. He stood delivering antiwar speeches and was arrested for four days.
- J.L. Nehru was arrested next.
- The Satyagrahis in their speeches appealed to the people not to extend war help to the Government.
- By May 1941, nearly 14000 satyagrahis courted arrest.

Cripps' Proposals (March, 1942)

- After the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese the British decided to send the cripps mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included.
 - (i) Dominion status to be granted after the war.
 - (ii) Setting up a constitutional making for India after the war whose members would be elected by the provincial as-semblies and nominated by the rulers in case of the princely states.
 - (iii) Defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor general's powers would remain intact.
 - (iv) Gandhiji stated cripps proposal as "postdated cheque on a crashing bank".

Quit India Movement (1942)

- **Quit India** resolution was passed on August 8, 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
- Gandhiji told the British to quit '**Leave Indian in God's hand**'. His message was '**Do or Die**.'
- 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 government offices were destroyed telegraph wires were cut and communication paralyzed.
- **It was the only all India movement, which was leaderless**. In many areas, the government lost all control and the people established swaraj.
- The participation was on many levels. School and college students remained in the forefront, women actively participated and workers went on strike.
- **Ram Manohar Lohia**, Aruna Asaf Ali, Achyut Patwardhan and Jayaprakash Narayan emerged as leader.
- Usha Mehta started underground Radio.
- The movement did not evoke much response from the merchant community. They had profited heavily during the war.

The parallel Governments

- Parallel governments were established.
 - I. **Satara** — under Nana Patil, It was the first parallel government
 - II. **Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar Midhapur, West Bengal**— under Satish Samant.
 - III. **Balia** — under Chittu Pandey, the longest term parallel government
 - IV. **Katak** — under Lakshman Nayak.

The Indian National Army

- After releasing from jail Bose was kept in his home in Calcutta. From there they escaped secretly **14 Jan, 1941** and finally reached Berlin via Kabul, and Moscow on March 28, 1941.
- Bose was well received by Ribben trop, the foreign minister of Germany, that he would broadcast anti-British propaganda from Berlin and raise free Indian units from Indian prisoners of war in Germany.
- The Idea of the Indian National Army to liberate India was originally conceived by Rasbihari Bose, who fled to Japan in 1915 and had become a Japanese citizen, with the help of Mohan Singh, an Indian officer of the British India Army in Malaya.
- Later Rasbihari Bose handed over the chairmanship of **INA to S.C. Bose**.

- Rani Lakshmi Bai Regiment was established by **Lakshmi Swami- nathan**.
- The **INA** headquarters were formed in Rangoon & Singapore.
- INA had three fighting brigade - Gandhi brigade, Nehru brigade & Azad brigade. Rani Jhansi brigade was an exclusive women force.
- **S.C. Bose** gave a call from Jubilee place of Rangoon. 'You give me blood and I will give you freedom'.
- INA won Andaman and Nicobar Island on December 1943, and named them 'Shahid' and 'Swaraj' respectively.
- Abid Husain escaped Gandhi Brigade from the British Army. He was given a title 'Sardar-A-Jung' by **S.C. Bose** for his daring work.

INA Trials

- INA trials were held at Red Fort, Delhi.
- **P. K. Sehgal**, Shah Nawaj and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort.
- The congress took up their defence.
- **Bhula bai Desai**, Tejbahadur Sapru, J.L. Nehru, K.N. Katju and Arun Asaf Ali appeared for the defence.
- Muslim league also joined the countrywide protest.
- Wavell used veto power and set them free.
- **November 12, 1945** was celebrated as the INA Day.

Wavell Plan (4 June, 1945)

- This plan was given by Viceroy Wavell.
- The plain was that with the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were given equal representation in assembly.
- Simla conference was convened in this regard but was rejected by Jinnah.
- Governor had veto power.
- Foreign matters were given to Indians, but not tribals and border related areas.

Shimla Conference (25 June, 1945)

- This was proposed by wavell.

Revolt of the Royal Army (1946)

- **18 February, 1946**, Bombay Ratings of HMIS Talwar struck work due to flagrant racial discrimination, unpalatable food and abuse by superior officers. After the arrest of B. C. Dutt who has scrawled 'quit India' on the ship mutinied.
- In Bombay, the Mutineers hoisted the tricolour 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.
- Seeing the strict attitude of British government Aallabhai Patel and Jinnah persuaded the ratings to surrender.
- After the government's assurance they surrendered.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on **24 March, 1946**.
- **Three members were there in the Mission -**
 - (i) Pethick Lawrence
 - (ii) Stafford Cripps
 - (iii) A.V. Alexander
- **On May 16, 1946** the mission put forward its proposal.
- Rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan.
- Provincial legislatures would elect a constituent Assembly. The members were divided into three sections.
- All these sections would have the authority to draw up Provincial constitutions and even group constitutions.
 - Section - A** : Non muslim majority provinces.
 - Section - B** : Muslim Majority provinces in the north -west
 - Section - C** : Muslim majority provinces in north-east.
- Communal questions in central legislatures were to be decided by a single majority in both communities.
- Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers. Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of British Government.
- Both congress and Muslim league accepted it.
- The elections of the constituent assembly were held in July 1946. The congress got 209 of the total 273 seats.
- Based on Cabinet mission Plan, an interim government consisting of congress nominees was formed on **2 September, 1946**. **J.L. Nehru** was the vicepresident and the Governor general remained as its president.

- **Muslim league did not joined** it initially but finally wavel succeeded in having five members of the league join the government **on 26 October, 1946.**
- 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 withdraw its acceptance of the cabinet mission plan **on 29 July, 1946.**
- Cabinet mission returned on 29 June, 1946.
- It pass a 'Direct action' resolution.
- Jinnah celebrated 'Pakistan Day' **on May 27, 1947.**

Lord Attlee's Declaration (1947)

- British Government decided to quit India by a fix date (30 June, 1948)
- Mr. Attlee made an announcement in the House of commons on **February 20, 1947.**

Mountbatten Plan (3 June, 1947)

- Lord Mountbatten was sworn in as Governor General on **24, March, 1947.**
- **On June 3, 1947,** he put forward his plan which had taken the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
Outlines are —
- India to be divided into India and Pakistan.
- Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NWFP and sylhet district of Asam would be held.
- There would be a separate constitutional Assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
- Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either in Pakistan or India or remain independent.
- August 15, 1947 was the date to hand over power to India and Pakistan.

Indian Independence Act (1947)

- **On 18 July** the British Parliament passed 'Independence of India Act, 1947.
- This act was implemented on **August 15, 1947.**
- Sovereignty of British parliament was abolished.
- Dominions of India and Pakistan were created.
- Abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, a governor general for each dominion.
- At the time of independence there were 562 small and big princely states in India.

By 15 August, 1947 all except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh had Signed the instrument of Accession with India.

- Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under control of Portuguese and Pondichery under French domination.

Flow-Chart of Popular Movement during freedom struggle

Movement	Year
Swadeshi Movement	1905
Home Rule Movement	1916
Champaran Satyagrah	1917
Khera Satyagrah	1918
Movement of Ahmedabad Millworkers	1919
Non Co-operation Movement	1920
Protest of Simon Commission	1928
Dandi March	1930
Civil Disobedience Movement	1930
Individual Satyagrah	1940
Quit India Movement	1942
The INA Agitation	1945
India become Independent Nation	1947

Tribal Movement	Area	Year	Leader
Khonds	Odisha	1846-1914	Chattre Bisayi
Santhals	Rajmahal hills	1855-56	Siddhu and Kanhu
Naikadas	Gujarat	1858-68	Rup Singh and Jogia Bhagat
Mundas	Chota Nagpur	1899-1900	Birsa Munda
Konda Dora	Visakhapatnam	1900	Korra Mallaya
Bhils	South Rajasthan	1913	Govind Guru
Oraons	Chota Nagpur	1914-1915	Jatra Bhagat
Rampa	Andhra Pradesh	1916	Alluri Sitaram Raju
Kukis	Manipur	1917-19	Jadonang and Rani Gaidiniliu
Chenchus	Nallamalla Hills	1921-22	Motilal Tejawat
Kherwar	Jharkhand	—	Bhagirath

SOME SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Brahmo Samaj (earlier Atmiya Sabha)	1828	Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Propagated monotheism, opposed incarnation, sacrifices, existence of priests, idolatry, superstition and sati practices, Sought for reforms in Hindu society.
Young Bengal Movement	(1826-1831)	Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio	Opposed the vices in society, believed in truth, freedom and reason.
Dharma Sabha	1830	Calcutta	Radha Kanta Deb	Opposed to liberal and radical reforms, including Sati.
Namdhari/ Kuka Movement	1841-1871	N.W.F. Province and Bhaini (Ludhiana)	Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh	A politico-religious movement of the Sikhs.
Rahanumai Mazdayasan Sabha	1851 #	Bombay	S.S. Bangali, Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Furdonji, J.B. Nacha, etc.	Founded for the restoration of Zoroastrian religion to its pristine glory and social regeneration of the Parsi community through modern education and emancipation of women.

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Radha Swami Satsang	1861	Agra	Tulsi Ram also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb	Belief in one Supreme Being, religious unity, emphasis on simplicity of social life and social service.
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Bombay	Atmaram Pandurang M.G. Ranade	Worship and reform of society through emphasis on monotheism, uplift of women and abolition of caste discrimination.
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen	To create public opinion against child marriages and for legalising the Brahmo form of civil marriage. To promote the intellectual and social status of Indian women.
Aiya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Dayanand Saraswati (originally founder Mool Shankar)	Asserted Hindu faith over other religions, with in a revivalist framework, denounced rites, Brahmin Supremacy, idolatry, superstition.
The Theosophical Society	1875	New York (In India Adyar, Madras)	Madam H.P. Blavatsky, Col. H.S. Olcott (In India-Annie Besant)	Drew inspiration from Upanishads, Philosophy of the Vedanta, etc to aim at religious revival and social reform.

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Deccan Education Society	1884	Pune	M.G. Ranade, V. G. Chibdonkar, G. G. Agarkar, etc.	To contribute to the cause of education and culture in Western India. The Society founded the Ferguson College, Pune in 1885.
Seva Sadan	1885	Bombay	Behramji M. Malabari	Campaign against child marriages and enforced widowhood and care for socially exploited women.
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Bombay	M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao	To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms.
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Shiva Narain Agnihotri	Religious ideas closer to Brahmo Samaj. Impressed upon its followers to follow social code of conduct and , ethics such as not to accept bribe, in-dulge in gambling, consume intoxicants and non-vegetarian food.
Madras Hindu Association	1892	Madras	Viresalingam Pantalu	A social purity movement concerned with the plight of widow and to combat the Devadasi System.

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Bengal	Vivekananda	Sought to revive Hinduism based on ancient India's religious texts and concepts (eg. Vedanta, etc); against caste restrictions, oppression, superstition in Hinduism, aimed to uplift women and overhaul the education system.
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	1902	Varanasi	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Din Dayal Sharma	Organisation of the orthodox Hindus, popularly known as Sanatandharms to counter the teaching of the Arya Samaj, movement.
The Servants of India Society	1905	Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	To work for social reforms and to train "national missionaries for the service of India".
Poona Seva Sadan	1909	Pune	G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade (wife of M.G. Ranade)	Establish institutions for the economic uplift and useful employment of women.
Nishkam Karma Math	1910	Pune	Dhondo Keshav Karve	Educational progress of women, improving widows condition.

Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi	Founded women s university Improving the con- tion of the common masses, opened schools and libraries
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MUSLIM SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Faraizi or Faraidi Movement	1804	Faridpur, Bengal	Haji Shariatullah and dadu Miya	To rid the Muslim society of non Islamic social customs, rituals and practices. Anti-landlord and anti-British movement.
Taayuuni Movement	1839	Dacca	Karamati Ali Jaunpur	Opposed to the Faraizi movement and supported the British rule.
Dar-ul-ulum (A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband, Sharanpur, U.P.)	1867	Deoband	Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi	To improve the spiritual and moral conditions of Indian Muslims. Indian Muslims. This movement supported the INC and was opposed to the pro-British Aligarh movement.
Aligarh Movement	1875	Aligarh	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Liberalisation of Indian Islam and modernisation of

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Ahmadiya Movement	1889- 1890	Qadiani (Punjab)	Faridkot Ahmad of Qadiyan	Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform and modern education. Mirza Ghulam believed in the universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy and spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.
Nadwatul Ulama	1894- 1895	Lucknow	Maulana Shibli Numani	To reform the traditional Islamic system of education, to strengthen Hindu Muslim unity and to arouse nationalism among Indian Muslims.

LOWER CASTE MOVEMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Satya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Mahara- shtra	Jyotiba Phule	Opposed to untouchability, Priestly Brahmin domination, belief in social equality and uplift of the lower castes by educating them.

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravip-	Shri Narayan puram, Kerala	Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination and worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes to the temples.
Shri Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yogam or S.N.D.P. Movement	1902-1903	Kerala	Shir Narayan Guru, Dr. Palpu and Kumar an As an	In 1920, T.K. Madhavan launched the temple entry movement.
The Depressed Class Mission Society	1906	Bombay	V.R. Shinde	Launched by the Prarthana Samaj as an Independent as-sociation to organise education facilities for lower castes.
Bahujan Samaj	1910	Satara, Mahara-shtra	Mukund Rao Patil	Opposed to the exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste Brahmins, landlords, merchants and money lenders.

Movement/ Organisation	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Justice (Party) Movement	1915-1916	Madras, Tamil Nadu	C.N. Mudaliyar T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja Chetti	A movement of the intermediate castes. Opposed to Brahmin predominance in education, service and politics.
Depressed Classes Welfare Institute (Bahiskirt Hitkarini Sabha)	1924	Bombay	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	To propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus and untouchables. Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes.
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras (Tamilnadu)	E. V. Ramaswami Naicker 'Periyar'	Anti-Brahmin and Hindu orthodoxy radical movement, which advocated wedding without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws and also theism at times.
Harijan Sevak Sangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi	An all-India organisation for the removal of untouchability and all social discriminations against untouchables and other lower castes. To provide medical, educational and technical facilities to untouchables.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS

Movement	Period	Leader's	Place	Causes
Faqir Uprising	1776-1777	Majnum Shah, Devi Chaudhrani	Bengal	The immediate cause was the restrictions imposed upon pilgrims visiting holy places.
Sanyasi Uprising	1770-1773-1800	—	Bengal	
Pagal Pan this	1825-35	Tipu Shah, Karam Shah	North-East	Resentment of peasants against op-pression of Zamindars
Wahabi Movement	1820-1870	Syyaid Ahmed of Rae Bareli	North West, Central India	To revive and restore Muslim power in India overthrowing the Sikhs and the British
Kuka Revolt	1860-1870	Jawahar Mai, Ram Singh	Punjab	In about 1840, its aim was to purify the sikh religion, after the conquest of Pujab by the British. The revival of Sikh sovereignty become their chief programme.
Ramosi Uprising	1822-1825	Chittur Singh	Satara	In protest against heavy assessment of land revenue and very harsh methods of its collection. In 1825- 1826 again rose in re-bellion on account of acute famines and scarcity in Pune.

Movement	Period	Leader's	Place	Causes
Gadkari Uprising	1844	—	Kolhapur	Against arbitrary methods of land rev-enue collection and then dismissal from service.
Sawantwadi Revolt	1844	Phond Sawant, Anna Sahib		Appointment of a British administrator. To drive away the British. The revolt later transformed into a popular movement.
Revolt of Velu Thampi	1808-1809	Velu Thampi	Travancore	Against the British attempts to remove the Dewan-ship and the heavy burden imposed on the state through the subsidiary Alliance system.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Movement	Place	Year	Leader
Titu Mir's Movement	Bengal	1831	Mir Nithar Ali/Titu Mir
Indigo Revolt	Bengal	1859	Bishnu and Digambar Biswas
Pabna	Bengal	1873	Ishwar Roy, Sabu Pal, Khoodi Mollah
Deccan Riots	Maharashtra	1875	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
Ramosi Movement	Maharashtra	1879	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
Bijolia	Rajasthan	1913	Sitaram Das, Vijay Pathak Singh
Champaran	Bihar	1917	Gandhiji

Movement	Place	Year	Leader
Kheda	Gujarat	1918	Vallabh Bhai Patel and Gandhiji
Awadh Kisan Sabha	Uttar Pradesh	1920	Baba Ramchandra
Eka Movement	Awadh	1921	MadariPasi
Moplah	Kerala	1921	Sayyad Ali and Saiyed Fazl
Bardoli/Borsad	Gujarat	1928	Vallabh Bhai Patel
Forest Satyagrah	South India	1931	N V Rama Naidu, N G Ranga
Tebhaga	Bengal	1946	
Telangana	Andhra	1946	

**POLITICAL AND NATIONALIST ORGANISATIONS
OF MODERN INDIA**

Yr.	Organisation	Founder	Place
1838	Landholders Society	Dwarikanath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	Willian Adams	London
1843	British India Society	—	Calcutta
1851	British India Association	Devendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1852	Madras Native Association	—	Madras
1852	Bombay Association	Jagannath Shankar	Bombay
1862	London India committee	C. P. Mudaliar	London
1866	East India Association	Dadabhai Nauroji	London
1867	National India Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London
1876	Indian National Association	Anand Mohan Bose, S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1884	Indian National Conference	S. N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	F. S. Mehta and K. T. Telang	Bombay

Yr.	Organisation	Founder	Place
1888	United India Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Aligarh
1905	Servants of India Society	G. K. Gokhale	Bombay
1906	Muslim League	Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah and Mohsin-ul-Mulk	Dhaka
1915	Hindu Mahasabha	Madan Mohan Malviya	Uttar Pradesh
1916	Home rule league	B. G. Tilak and Annie Besant	Pune and Adyar
1918	U. P. Kisan Sabha	M. M. Malviya, Gauri Shankar and Indra Narayan	Lucknow
1920	Communist Party of India	M. N. Roy	Tashkent
1920	Indian Trade Union Congress	N. M. Joshi (founder) Lala Lajpat Rai (President)	Lucknow
1923	Swaraj Party	Moti Lai Nehru & C. R. Das	Delhi
1924	All India Communist Party	Satyabhakta	Kanpur
1925	Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha	K. B. Hedgewar	Nagpur
1926	Naujawan Sabha	Bhagat Singh, Yashpal	Lahore
1927	All Women Conference	Lady Sadashiva Iyer	Madras
1928	Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	Bhagat Singh, B-Vohra, B.K. Singh	Delhi
1928	Labour Swaraj Party	Qazi Nazrul Islam	
1929	Khudai Khidmatgar	Abdul Gaffar Khan	Peshawar
1934	Congress Socialist Party	Acharya Narendra Dev and Jaiprakash Narayan	

Yr.	Organisation	Founder	Place
1936	Progressive Writers Group	Munshi Prem Chand	Lucknow
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Sahjananda and N.G. Ranga	Lucknow
1939	Forward Block	Subhash Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1939	India Party Bolshevik	N. D. Majumdar	Calcutta
1940	Radical Democratic Party	M. N. Roy	Calcutta
1941	Indian Bolshevik Lenin Party	Ajit Rai and Indrasen	Calcutta
1942	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Satyendra Nath Tagore	Calcutta

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS - FACTS TO REMEMBER

- Founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume
- First President- W.C. Banerjee.
- Women Presidents - Annie Besant (1917), Sarojini Naidu (1925) and Nellie Sengupta (1933).
- **Thrice Presidents** (Maximum times) - Dadabhai Nauroji (1886, 1893, 1906), J.L. Nehru (1929, 1936, 1937).
- Complete Independence was de-mand for the first time-(1929), Lahore
- For the first time National song was sung in the Calcutta session (1896) of INC. i.e. **Vande Mataram**.
- For the first time National Anthem (Jana-Gana-Mana) was sung in Calcutta session (1911) of INC.
- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** was the youngest president of INC.
- During Guwahati session of INC (1926), wearing of Khadi was made compulsory for its workers.
- **In Madras session** of INC (1927), proposals for independence and to boycott Simon Commission were passed. Gandhi did not participate.
- During its **1932 and 1933** session Government had declared it an illegal organisation.
- During Faizpur session (1937) congress decided to take part in election of 1937.
- Only session of congress held in a village Faizpur (1937) In Ramgarh session (1940), decision on Individual Satyagraha were taken.

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Year	Place	President
1885	Bombay	W. C. Banerjee
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayyabji
1888	Allahabad	George Yule
1889	Bombay	William Wedderburn
1890	Calcutta	F. S. Mehta
1891	Nagpur	P. Anand Charlu
1892	Allahabad	W. C. Banerjee
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Nauroji
1894	Madras	Mr. Alfred Webb
1895	Poona	S. N. Banerjee
1896	Calcutta	M. A. Sayani
1897	Amravati	M.C. Sankaran
1898	Madras	A. M. Bose
1899	Lucknow	Ramesh C. Dutt.
1900	Lahore	H. G. Chandavarkar
1901	Calcutta	Dinshaw E. Wacha
1902	Ahmadabad	S. N. Banerjee
1903	Madras	Lai Mohan Ghosh
1904	Bombay	Henry Cotton
1905	Varanasi	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji
1907	Surat	Ras Bihari Ghosh
1908	Madras	Ras Bihari Ghosh
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malviya
1910	Allahabad	Sri William Wedderburn
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar
1912	Bankipur	R. N. Mudhukar
1913	Karachi	Nawab S. Muhammad
1914	Madras	Bhupendra Nath Basu
1915	Bombay	S. P. Sinha
1916	Lucknow	Ambika Char an Majumdar
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant
1918	Delhi	Madan Mohan Malviya
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Year	Place	President
1920	Calcutta	Lala Lajpat Rai (suspended)
	Nagpur	C. Vijayraghava Chariar (Annual)
1921	Ahmedabad	C. R. Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (acting)
1922	Gaya	C. R. Das
1923	Delhi	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (suspended)
	Kakinada	Mohammad Ali (Annual)
1924	Belgaum	Mahatma Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu
1926	Gauhati	S. Srinivas Iyengar
1927	Madras	M. A. Ansari
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru
1930		No session due to CDM
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel
1932	Delhi	Amrit Ranchoddas Seth (session banned)
1933	Calcutta	Mrs. Nellie Sengupta (session banned)
1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru
1938	Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose
1939	Tripuri	Subhash Chandra Bose (later Rajendra Prasad)
1940	Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
1946	Meerut	Acharya J. B. Kriplani
1948	Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitarammayya

IMPORTANT CONGRESS SESSION

Year	Place	Importance
1885	Bombay	At Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College Bombay 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	436 delegates
1887	Madras	Tayyabji became first Muslim President
1888	Allahabad	George Yule became first English President
1889	Bombay	Congress represented all areas of British India
1890	Calcutta	Decision taken to organise a session of Congress in London
1895	Poona	Demand for a representative body only for educated class
1898	Madras	Social reform was set as the main goal
1905	Benaras	Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal.
1906	Calcutta	Word Swaraj was first used from congress platform.
1907	Surat	Congress split
1908	Madras	Constitution for the Congress
1916	Lucknow	Congress merger, Pact with Muslim League, Gandhi attended
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant became first women President
1920	Nagpur	Gandhian programme was adopted. Change in Congress Constituion
1921	Ahmedabad	Hasrat Mohani demanded for complete independence.
1922	Gaya	Formation of Swaraj Party
1924	Belgaun	Only session presided over by Gandhiji
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu became first Indian women President
1927	Madras	Nehru and S C Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1st time
1928	Calcutta	First All India Youth Congress
1929	Lahore P	Poorna Swaraj Resolution and pledge for Independence day on 26 January 1930 1931 Karachi Resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy Passed 1934 Bombay Formation of Congress Socialist Party
1936	Lucknow	Support for socialism through democracy
1937	Faizpur	Demand for Constituent Assembly
1938	Haripura	Poorna Swaraj was to cover also princely states
1939	Tripuri	S C Bose resigned due to difference with Gandhi

SECRET REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETIES

Society/Organisation	Year	Founder	Features
Anushilan Samiti Dacca	1902	Pulin Das	Earliest Secret Society in Bengal
Mitra Mela (Maharashtra)	1902	V. D. Savarkar	Earliest Secret Society in
Abhinav Bharat (Maharashtra)	1904	Ganesh Savarkar	Ganesh was the elder brother of V. D. Savarkar
Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta)	1907	Barindra Kumar Ghosh & P. Mitra	—
Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)	1924	Sachindra Sanyal & J. Chatterjee	It was an all India level organisation

FAMOUS CASES

Case	Date	Accused
Nasik conspiracy	1909-1910	Vinayak Savarkar
Alipore Case	1908	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hawrah Case	1910	Jatin Mukherjee
Dacca Case	1910	Pulin Das
Delhi Case	1915	Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari & Bai Mukund
Lahore Case	1929-1930	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev
Banaras Case	1915-1916	Sachindranath Sanyal
Kakori Case	1925	Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION OUTSIDE INDIA

Year	Association/Organisation	Founder	Country
1904	India House	Shyamaji Krishna Verma	London (England)
1906	Abhinav Bharat	V. D. Savarkar	London (England)
1907	India Independence League	Tarakanath Das	America
1913	Gadar Party	Lala Hardayal	San Francisco (America)
1915	India Independence League and Government	Raja Mahendra Pratap	Kabul (Afghanistan)

Year	Association/ Organisation	Founder	Country
1928	India Independence League	Ras Bihari Bose J.L. Nehru	
1942	India Independence League.	Ras Bihari Bose	Tokyo (Japan)
1942	Indian National Army (INA)	Ras Bihari Bose (In 1943 reorg- anized by Netaji in Singapore)	Tokyo (Japan)

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND VICEROYS

Governor-General of Bengal

Name	Period	Important Events
Warren Hastings	(1772-1785)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor-General in 1773 through the Regulating Act. Abolished Dual system of administration. Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the Gita by Charles Wilkins. Founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784. Rohilla War (1774) 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1776- 1782) 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784). Pitt's India Act, 1784
Lord Cornwallis	(1786-1793)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice. Created post of district judge. Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal. Cornwallis is called the father of civil service in India.
Sir John Shore	(1793-1798)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fought 3rd Anglo-Mysore War. Introduced the 1st Charter Act Planned the permanent settlement and later succeeded Cornwallis as Governor General.

Lord Wellesley	(1798-1805)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Kharda between Niazam and the Marathas (1795). • Started Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British paramountcy in India. First alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad. • Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure. • 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)- defeat and the death of Tipu Sultan. • 2nd Anglo-Maratha War, (1803-1805) defeat of the Scindhia, the Bhonsale and the Holkar.
George Marlow	(1805-1807)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Bassein (1802). • Subsidiary alliance with Holkar by Treaty of Rajpurghat. • Vellore Mutiny.
Lord Minto-I	(1807-1813)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Anglo-Maratha War ended. • Concluded Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).
Lord Hastings	(1813-1823)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter Act of 1813 was passed. • Anglo-Nepalese War (1813-1823), strife with Pindaris (1817-1818) • 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818). Hastings forced humiliating treaties on Peshwa and the Scindhia. • Introduced the Ryotwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro, the Governor.
Lord Amherst	(1823-1828)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Burmese War (1824-26). • Acquisition of territories in Malay Peninsula. • Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Period
Lord William Bentick	(1828-1834)

Important Events

- Most liberal and enlightened Governor General of India.
- Regarded as the Father of Modern Western Education in India. Introduction of English as the official language.

Name	Period	Important Events
Sir Charles Metcalfe	(1834-1836)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished sati and other cruel rites (1829). Suppressed Thuggee (1830), Curbed by Colonel Sleeman. Annexed Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834), Central Cachar (1834) on the plea of misgovernment. Concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh. He is known as the Liberator of Press.
Lord Auckland	(1836-1842)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passed the Press law First Afghan war (1836-1842) Treaty with Sikhs and Amirs of Sindh.
Lord Ellenborough	(1842-1844)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought an end to Afghan War. Annexation of Sindh (1843). War with Gwalior (1843).
Lord Hardinge-I	(1844-1848)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Sikh War (1845-1846) Treaty of Lahore (1846) Prohibition of female Infanticide Gave preference to English educated in employment.
Lord Dalhousie	(1848-1856)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widow Remarriage Act (1856). “Wood’s Educational Despatch” of 1854 and opening of Anglo-Vernacular schools and government colleges. Introduced Doctrine of Lapse. Captured Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849) Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854). Fought the Anglo-Sikh War and annexed the whole of the Punjab. 2nd Burmese War (1852) and annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu. Annexation of Berar in 1853. Annexation of Awadh in 1856. Started the first railway line in 1853 (connecting Bombay with Thana). Telegraph and postal reforms.

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|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lord Canning | (1856-1858) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of separate public works department in every province. • Revolt of 1857 • He was the last Governor -Gen-eral of East India Company. • Establishment of three uni-versities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857. |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

VICEROYS OF INDIA

Name	Period
Lord Canning	(1858-1862)

Important Events

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lord Elgin-I | (1862-1863) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse. • The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed, which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India. • The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) was passed. • The Indian High Court Act (1861) was enacted. • Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858. • 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859. • Suppressed Wahabi Movement. |
| Sir John Lawrence | (1864- 1868) | |
| Lord Mayo | (1869-1872) | |
- High courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
 - Expanded canal works and railways.
 - Bhutan War (1865).
 - Advocated State-managed railways.
 - Created the Indian Forests Department and reorganized the native judicial service.
 - He established the Rajkot College at Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
 - He organised the Statistical Survey of India.
 - He established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
 - He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in the Andamans in 1872.

Name	Period	Important Events
Lord Northbrook	(1872-1876)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuka rebellion in Punjab (1872) • Famine in Bihar (1874) • Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875.
Lord Lytton	(1876-1880)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resigned over Afghanistan Question. • Most unpopular Viceroy. • Pursued free trade and abolished duties on 29 British manufactured goods which accelerated drain of India. • Arranged the Grand Darbar in Delhi (in 1877) when the country was suffering from a severe famine. • Passed the Royal Title Act (1876) and Queen Victoria was declared as the Kaiser - a-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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second Afghan War (1878-80) • Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878. • The first Factory Act, 1881 to improve labour condition. • Resolution on Local Self Government in 1882. • Resolution on Land Revenue Policy • Appointed Hunter commission (for education reform) in 1882. • The Illbert Bill controversy (erupted during his time).
Lord Dufferin	(1884-1888)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Burmese War • Annexation of Burma (1885) • Congress founded in 1885 • Bengal Tenancy Act (1885)
Lord Lansdowne	(1888-1894)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Factory Act of 1891. • Categorisation of Civil Services into imperial, provincial and subordinate. • Indian Council Act of 1892 (Introduced elections which was indirect).

Name	Period	Important Events
Lord Elgin-II	(1894-1899)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of the Durand Commission to define the Durand line between then India and Afghanistan. • The Santhal uprising of 1899. • Convention delimiting the frontier between China and India was ratified. • Great famine of 1896-1897. • Lyall Commission appointed after famine.
Lord Curzon	(1899-1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar brothers in 1897. • Appointed a Police Commission in 1902 under Andrew Frazer. • Set up the Universities Commission and accordingly the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed. • Set up the Department of Commerce and Industry. • Calcutta Corporation Act (1899). • Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (in 1899) and put India on a gold standard.
Lord Minto-II	(1905-1910)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 • Introduced Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904) • Swadeshi Movement. • Foundation of the Muslim League, 1906. • Surat session and split in the Congress (1907). • Newspapers Act, 1908.
Hardinge-II	(1910-1916)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morely-Minto Reforms, 1909. • Lord • Annulment of the partition of Bengal. • Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. • Durbar in Delhi and Coronation of George-V and Queen. • Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya, 1915.

Name	Period	Important Events
Lord Chelmsford	(1916-1921)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lucknow Pact in 1916 between Congress and Muslim League. • Arrival of Gandhi, and Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. • Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916) • Montague's August Declaration (1917). • Saddler Commission of Education in 1917. • Kheda Satyagraha and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad in 1918. • Government of India Act (1919). • Constitutional Refrom of 1919. • Repressive Rowlatt Act (1919). • Massacre at Jalianwala Bagh (1919). • Khilafat Movement. • Non-Cooperation Movement. • Appointment of S.P. Sinha as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).
Lord Reading	(1921-1926)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal of Press Act (1910) and Rowlatt Act of 1919. • Chauri-Chaura incident. • Voilent Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921) • CPI founded in 1921. • Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923. • RSS founded in 1925. • Kakori robbery in 1925.
Lord Irwin	(1926-1931)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Commission announced in 1927. • Butler Commission in 1927. • All India Youth Congress, 1928 • Nehru Report, 1928. • Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934. • Government of India Act, 1935. • Burma separated from India, 1935. • All India Kisan Sabha 1936.

Name	Period	Important Events
Lord Linlithgow	(1936-1944)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st General Election (1936-1937). • Congress ministries in 1937 and resignation of Congress ministries in 1939. • Outbreak of second World War (1939). • Forward Block founded in 1939. • Deliverance day by Muslim League • August offer, 1940, Lahore Resolution, 1940. • Cripps Mission, 1942. • Quit India Movement, 1942.
Lord Wavell	(1944-1947)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR Formula 1944. • Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference in 1945. • End of 2nd World War in 1945. • INA Trials and the Naval mutiny in 1946. • Cabinet Mission, 1946 and acceptance of its proposals by Congress. • Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1946) by Muslim League. • Formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946)
Lord Mountbatten	(1947-1948)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announced the 3 June, 1947 Plan. • Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons. • Appointment of Two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe. • Last British Viceroy of British India.
C. Rajagopalachari	(1948-1950)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Governor-General of Free India. • Only Indian Governor General • Last Governor-General of free India.

MAJOR COMMITTEES/COMMISSION

Committies/ Commission	Year	Viceroy	Associated with
Charles Wood Despatch	1854	Lord Dalhousie	Education
Hunter Commission	1882	Lord Ripon	Education
Raleigh Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Education
Sadler Commission	1917	Lord Chelmsford	Education
Hartog Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Education
Sargent Plan	1944	Lord Wavell	Education
Campbell Commission	1866	Sir John Lawrence	Famine
Strachy Commission	1880	Lord Lytton	Famine
Lyall Commission	1896	Lord Elgin-II	Famine
MacDonnel Commission	1900	Lord Curzon	Famine
Mansfield Commission	1886	Lord Dufferin	Currency
Fowler Commission	1898	Lord Elgin-II	Currency
Babington Smith Commission	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Currency
Hilton Young Commission	1939	Lord linlithgow	Currency
Skeen Commission	1925	Lord Reading	Army
Garren Commission	1932	Lord Willingdon	Army
Chatfield Commission	1939	Lord Linlithgow	Army
Hunter Committee	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Punjab Disturbances
Fraser Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Agriculture
Butler Commission	1927	Lord Irwin	Indian States
Whitley Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Labour
Sapru Commission	1935	Lord Linlithgow	Unemployment
Floud Commission	1940	Lord Linlithgow	Tenancy in Bengal

SOCIAL REFORM ACT PASSED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Act	Year	Governor-General	Purpose
Prevention of child Assassination Act	(1798-1805)	Wellesley	Prevention of Child Assassination.
Sati Pratha Prevention Act	1829	Lord W. Bentinck	Prevention of Sati Pratha
Slavery Prevention Act	1843	Lord Ellenborough	Prevention of Slavery
Hindu Widow Remarriage Act	1856	Lord Dalhousie	Widow Marriage
Native Marriage Act	1872	North Brook	Intercaste Marriage
Age of Consent Act	1891	Lans Down	For Marriage minimum age of girls 14 years and boys 18 years
It raised the age limit for marriage of girls from 10 to 12 years			
Sharda Act	1930	Lord Irwin	

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Aruna Asaf Ali	1888	1953	Member of Congress working Committee, Member of Executive Council (1946-47), 1 st Indian Ambassador to USA (1947- 48).
Acharya Narendra Dev	1889	1956	Founder Member of the Congress Socialist Party, Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
Acharaya Vinoba Bhave	1895	1982	Participated in the Dandi March, Salt Satyagraha, Individual Satyagraha, Bhoodan Movement.
Abdul Gaffar Khan	1890	1988	Called as Frontier Gandhi, founded Khudai Khidmat-gar, Participated in Non-

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Ashfaqullah Khan	1900	1927	Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements. A revolutionary associated with the Hindustan Republican Association, Participated in Kakori hold up, sentenced to death.
A.O. Hume	1829	1922	British Civil Servant known as the founder of Congress.
Abul Kalam Azad	1888	1958	Congress President from 1940 to 1946, published papers like Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh, Al-Nadawah.
Annie Besant	1847	1933	Came to India in 1839 associated with Theosophical Society, founded Central Hindu College (1898), founded Home Rule League (1915).
Ajit Singh	-	1947	Founded the Bharat Mata Society, worked with Ghadar Party, uncle of Bhagat Singh
Anand Mohan Bose	1847	1906	Founded National Conference (1883), President of Madras Session of INC (1898).
B.R. Ambedkar	1891	1956	Founded the Depressed Class Institute (1924), launched various movements, Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
Bhai Balmukund	1891	1919	He was a revolutionary, arrested in the Hardinge Bomb case and hanged.
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	1838	1894	Bengali poet and novelist wrote Durgeshnandini composed the song Bande Matram.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Barindra Kumar Ghosh	1880	1959	Started Bengali weekly, the 'Yugantar' organised Maniktala Party for revolutionary activities.
Bhai Parmanand	1874	1947	Leading figure of the Ghadar Party, became the chancellor of National College Lahore, associated with Hindu Mahasabha.
Chittaranjan Das	1870	1925	Founder of the Swaraj Party, presided over the AITUC session at Lahore (1923) and Ahmedabad (1924)
Achyut S. Patwardhan	1905	1971	Founder member of the Congress Socialist Party (1934), participated in Quit India Movement
Alluri Sitaram Raju	1897	1924	Leading figure of the Rampa tribal uprising (1923-24) in Andhra Pradesh
Badrudin Taiyyabji	1844	1906	Associated with Bombay Presidency Association and Indian National Congress, Presided over Madras Session, (1887).
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1857	1920	Known as Lokamanaya started two newspapers 'Maratha' and 'Kesari' an extremists leader of the congress.
Bipin Chandra Pal	1858	1932	Known as the father of revolutionary thought in India, Member of Congress, one of the famous trio Lai, Bal, Pal.
Bhulabhai Desai	1877	1946	Prominent lawyer, Congress leader, famous for INA trial.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Bhagat Singh	1907	1931	A revolutionary leader, founded 'Naujawan Bharat Sabha' killed Saunders, sentenced to death in Lahore conspiracy case.
C. Rajgopalachari	1878	1972	Chief Minister of Madras (1937-39), first and last Indian Governor-General.
Chandra Shekhar Azad	1906	1931	Associated with Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, shot himself dead at Alfred Park, Allahabad
C.F. Andrews	1871	1940	Actively participated in Trade Union Activities, joined Viakom Satyagraha (1925).
C.Y. Chintamani	1880	1941	One of the founder of the Liberal Party, edited papers like 'The Leader', 'Hindustan Review'.
Dadabhai Nauroji	1825	1917	'Grand Old Man of India' founded 'the London India Society,' gave the 'Drain theory.'
Kamala Nehru	1899	1936	Married to J.L. Nehru in 1916, participated in various movements, led the Civil Disobedience movement.
David Hare	1775	1842	Founder of the Hindu college in Calcutta, associated with 'Young Bengal Movement.'
D.K. Karve	1858	1962	Was a social reformer supported widow remarriage, started Widow Homes.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Dinabandhu Mitra	1830	1873	Author of 'Neel Darpan' showing exploitation of Indigo cultivators
Dayanand Saraswati	1824	1899	Founded 'Arya Sainaj' wrote 'Satyarth Prakash', was in favour of widow re-marriage and opposed un-touchability.
E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	1879	1973	Lower caste leader, launched Self Respect Movement (1925), President of the Justice Party.
Govind Ballabh Pant	1889	1961	Freedom fighter, demonstration against the Simon Commission (1927), Chief Minister of U.P. (1946)
G.G. Agarkar	1856	1895	Launched the weekly 'Sudharak', editor of papers like 'Maratha' and the 'Kesari,' great social reformer.
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1866	1915	Founded 'Servants of India Society' (1905), Moderate leaders of Congress.
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	1820	1891	Well known social reformer, supported valiantly widow remarriage, founded various schools for girls.
Jamnalal Bajaj	1889	1942	Treasurer of Congress (1920-42), founder of 'Gandhi Seva Sangh' Yogesh Chandra Chatterji 1895 1969 One of the founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association,' arrested in Kakori conspiracy case, associated with 'Anushilan Samiti.'

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Jatindra Nath Das	1904	1929	Great revolutionary, died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast.
Jadonang	1905	1931	Naga tribal freedom fighter from Manipur, was sentenced to death and hanged in 1931.
Jatindranath Mukherjee	1879	1915	Member of revolutionary societies like 'Jugantar,' 'Anushilan Samiti' and 'Ghadar Party,' popularly known as Bagha Jatin.
Jawaharlal Nehru	1889	1964	Freedom fighter, Prime Minister from 1947 to 1964 author of the 'Discovery of India,' 'Glimpses of World History.'
K.T. Telang	1850	1893	Co-founder of the 'Bombay Presidency Association,' President of 'National Social Conference,' One of the founders of congress.
Kasturba Gandhi	1869	1944	Wife of Mahatma Gandhi, died on Feb. 24, 1944 in prison.
Khudiram Bose	1889	1908	Young revolutionary arrested in Muzaffarpur conspiracy case and sentenced to death.
Madan Mohan Malviya	1861	1946	INC President (1909), was a founder member of the Hindu Mahasabha, founded the Banaras Hindu University in 1916 and remained its V.C. from 1919 to 1938.
Motilal Nehru	1861	1931	Father of J.L. Nehru, eminent lawyer, founder leader of the 'Swarajist Party.*'
Maulana Muhammad Ali	1878	1931	Associated with the "Khilafat Movement," INC President in Kakinada Session (1923), well-known journalist.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
M.A. Ansari	1880	1936	Muslim League leader, founded Jamia Millia Islamia, organised the All India Medical mission to Turkey in 1912-13.
Mahadev Desai	1892	1942	Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary for 25 years, edited "The Independent" and "Navjivan" died on 15 August 1942.
Khurshedji Rustamji Cama	1831	1909	Parsian businessman, supported social reforms on Parsis, father-in-law of Madam Bhikaji Cama
Kalpana Datta	1913	1978	Women revolutionary of Bengal, sentenced to transportation of life in the Chittagong Armory Raid Case.
K.M. Munshi	1887	1971	Freedom fighter, educationist founder of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.
Lala Lajpat Rai	1865	1928	Known as "Punjab Kesari," brutally lathi charged in anti Simon Commission procession in Lahore, died after 18 days.
Lala Hardayal	1884	1939	Founder of the Ghadar Party in USA, started a paper "The Vandematram" and a journal "Ghadar", was a professor at the Berkeley University,
Madan Lai Dhingra	1887	1909	Associated with the Indian Home Rule society, Abhinav Bharat Society and the India House, shot dead curzon wylie.
Madam Bhikaji Cama	1861	1936	Famous women revolutionary In 1907 attended the socialist

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Mahatma Gandhi	1869	1948	congress at Stuttgart and unfurled the Indian National Flag. 'Father of the Nation', leading figure in the Indian National Movement.
Manindra Nath Bannerji	—	1934	A revolutionary, involved in the Kakori conspiracy case, died after 66 days of hunger strike.
Muhammad Iqbal	1873	1938	Famous Urdu poet, wrote the famous Nationalist Song "Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindustan Hamara."
M.R. Jaykar	1873	1959	Leader of the Swarajya Party, attended the Round Table conference, lawyer by profession.
Mohammad Ali Jinnah	1875	1948	Leader of Muslim League, formulated 14 points in 1929, formulated two nations theory, known as Qaid-e-Azam.
N.M. Joshi	1875	1955	Founded the All India Trade Union Congress in 1921, called as father of the Trade Union Movement in India.
Meera Behn	1892	1982	Real name was Madeleine Slade, disciple and associate of Mahatma Gandhi
M.G.Ranade	1842	1901	Founded the Deccan Educational Society, a founder of the Indian National Congress.
M.N. Roy	1887	1954	Communist leader, arrested in Kanpur Conspiracy Case, formed Indian Federation of Labour,

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Nabh Gopal Mitra	1842	1894	founder of Communist Party of India. Popularly known as National Mitra was a Bengali poet and playwright.
Narayana Guru	1845	1928	A great socioreligious reformer from Kerala, fought against Brahmin domination, worked for the spread of education in Kerala.
Ferozshah Mehta	1845	1915	Founder of the Bombay Presidency Association and INC, was a moderate leader.
Pattabhi Sitaramiah	1880	1959	Congress leader in 1939, he lost the Congress presidential election to Subhash Bose.
P. Anand Charlu	1843	1908	One of the founders of Congress, President of INC (1891), associated with Madras Mahajan Sabha.
Preetilata Waddekar	1911	1932	Woman revolutionary, member of Yugantar samiti and the Chittagong Republican Army.
Ram Prasad Bismil	1897	1927	A revolutionary, member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, participated in Kakori Train Dacoity.
Rajendra Prasad	1884	1963	Congress leader from Bihar, became the first President of India.
Ram Manohar Lohiya	1910	1968	Founder member of Congress Socialist Party, edited the Journal The Congress

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	1889	1964	Socialist” after independence founded the Socialist Party. Belonged to the ruling family of Kapurthala, a follower of Gandhi, served as independent India’s first Health Minister.
Rani Lakshmi Bai	1835	1858	Second wife of the ruler of Jhansi, defended Jhansi from Britishers, captured Gwalior, died fighting heroically.
Rasbihari Bose	1886	1945	Revolutionary leader, associated with Yugantar and Ghadar Party, founded ‘India Independence League’ and ‘Indian National Army.’
Ras Bihari Ghose	1845	1921	A leading moderate leader of Congress, Presided over Surat Session of Congress (1907).
Rajendra Nath Lahiri	1898	1927	A great revolutionary, member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), participated in Kakori Dacoity.
Rabindra Nath Tagore	1861	1941	Multifaced personality, won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.
Surendranath Banejee	1848	1925	One of the founders of INC, successfully completed for Indian Civil Service in 1896, eminent journalist and educationist.
Sohan Singh Bhakna	1870	1968	Founded (Hind Association) in 1913, published Ghadar Newspaper, associated with ‘Kamagatamaru’ ship incident.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Subhash Chandra Bose	1897	1945	Successfully competed in civil services exam, presided over the Haripura session of the Congress (1938), founded Forward Block.
S. Subramaniam Iyer	1842	1924	President of the All-India Home Rule League, one of the founders of the Con-gress.
Saiyyad Ahmed Khan	1817	1899	Founder of Aligarh Movement, founded the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College (Aligarh).
Sarojini Naidu	1879	1949	First Indian women President of Congress (1925), Governor of U.P. (1947- 48), eminent poetess.
S. Rajguru	1908	1931	Trialed in the Lahore conspiracy case and sentenced to death along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev.
Tej Bahadur Sapru	1875	1949	Moderate leader of Congress, jurist from Allahabad, elected to the membership of privy Council.
Vallabhbhai Patel	1875	1950	Launched Bardoli Satyagraha, deputy Prime Minister after independence, called as 'Iron Man of India.'
Vithalbhai Patel	1873	1933	Lawyer by profession, represented INC at the London conference (1919).
V.D. Savarkar	1883	1966	A great revolutionary founded Mitra Mela, he called the 1857 Revolt as the First war of Independence.

Name	Birth	Death	Famous For
Wyomesh Chandra Bannerjee	1844	1905	First congress president at Bombay in 1885, financed the British committee of the congress in London and its journal <i>India</i> .
Vasudeo Balwant Phadke	1845	1883	A great revolutionary, organised a secret society, organised militant tribes like Kolis and Ramoshis.
Sachidra Nath Sanyal	1895	1945	A great revolutionary, associated with the activity of Ghadar Party, founder of Hindustan Republican Association, arrested in Kakori Conspiracy Case.
Swami Sahajanand	1889	1950	Farmer leader from Bihar, participated in Gandhian movements, founded Bihar Kisan Sabha in 1929.
S. Satyamurti	1887	1943	A great leader from South India, participated in Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.
Surya Sen	1894	1934	Revolutionary leader from Bengal, founded the Chittagong Republican Army, captured in 1933 and sentenced to death.
Swami Sraddhanand	1856	1926	A great Arya Samajist educationist started a weekly (Satya Dharma Pracharak) murdered in 1926.
T.K. Madhvan	1886	1930	Launched the Temple Entry Movement, Vaikom Satyagraha, editor of Deshabhmani.
T. Prakasam	1872	1957	Known as 'Andhra Kesari' took part in Salt Satyagraha.

Udham Singh	1899	1940	A great revolutionary leader from Punjab, murdered Michael O'Dwyer was sentenced to death.
Zakir Husain	1897	1969	Formulated Wardha scheme of education, served as vice-chancellor of Jamia Millia (1926-53), Governor of Bihar (1953- 62), and Vice President of India (1962-67), elected as President of India in 1967, died in office.

FAMOUS SLOGANS DURING FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Slogans	Leader
• "Delhi Chalo"	Subhash Chandra Bose
• "Jai Hind"	Subhash Chandra Bose
• Turn Mujhe Khun Do Mai Tumhe Azadi Dunga"	Subhash Chandra Bose
• "Bharat Chodo"	Mahatma Gandhi
• "Do ro Die"	Mahatma Gandhi
• "Aaram Haram Hai"	Jawaharlal Nehru
• "Inklab Zindabad"	Bhagat Singh
• "Back to the Vedas"	Dayanand Saraswati
• "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

NEWSPAPERS OF BRITISH INDIA

Newspapers	Year	Founder/Editor
Bengal Gazette (India's first newspaper)	1780	James Augustus Hickey
Madras Courier	1784	—
Bombay Herald	1789	—
Samachar Darshan (Bangla) (oldest in Indian language)	1818	Kaire, Marshman
Calcutta Journal	—	James Silk Buckingham
Sambad Kaumudi (Bangla)	1821	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Bombay Samachar (Gujarati)	1822	Fardoorejee Majban
Mirat-ul-Akhbar (Farsi)	1822	Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Newspapers	Year	Founder/Editor
Udant Martand	1826	Jugul Kishore (first news paper of Hindi)
Sambad Prabhakar	1830	Ishwar Chandra Gupta
Jam-e-Jamshed	1831	P.M. Motiwala
Bombay Times (English)	1838	Bennet Colloman & Co.
Hindu Patriot	1853	Harishchandra Mukherjee
Som Prakash	1858	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Rast Goftar	1861	Dada Bhai Nauroji
Pioneer (English) and Delhi (Changed)	1865	Allahabad, now from Lucknow
Amrit Bazar Patrika (Bangla-Calcutta)	1868	S.K. Ghosh, Motilal Ghosh, Tusarkanti Ghosh
Madras Mail	1868	First evening news paper
Statesman	1875	Robert Knight, Sunanda Dutta
Roy		
The Tribune (Chandigarh, Punjab)	1877	Sir Dayal Singh Mazithia
Hindu (English-Madras)	1878	Vir Raghvachari, G.S. Iyer. N Subba Rao Pantulu.
Paridashak	1880	Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh
Kesari (Marathi)	1881	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Maratha (English)	1881	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Sudharak (Marathi)	1888	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
Bande Matram	1906	Bipin Chandra Pal, Arvind Ghosh
Al-Hilal	1912	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Bombay Chronicle	1913	Feroz Shah Mehta
Madras Standard	1914	Annie Besant
Common Weal	1914	Annie Besant
New India	1914	Annie Besant
Dawn (Now from Pakistan)	—	Md. Ali Jinnah
Star	—	Paper of Muslim League
Searchlight	1918	Sachidanand Sinha
Punjab Kesari	—	Lala Jagat Narayan, Lala Hardayal
Sahsik	—	Sardar Ajit Singh, Sufi Amba Prasad
Independent	1919	Motilal Nehru
Young India	1919	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Newspapers	Year	Founder/Editor
Socialist	1922	S.A. Dnage
Hindustan Times	1922	K.M. Pannikar (Swarajya Party)
Free Press Journal	1930	S. Sadanand
Harijan	1933	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

TITLES GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL FREEDOM FIGHTER

Title	To the Leader	Given by
Mahatma	M.K. Gandhi	Rabindranath Tagore
Father of the Nation	M.K. Gandhi	Subhash Chandra Bose
Lokahitwadi	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	People
Sardar	Vallabhbhai Patel	Women of Bardoli
Raja	Ram Mohan Roy	Akbar II
Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose	—
Deshnayak	Subhash Chandra Bose	Ravindranath Tagore
Vivekanand	Swami Vivekanand	Maharaja Khetadi
Kayade Azam	Mohammed Ali Jinnah	Mahatma Gandhi
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	People

Important Books and Their Authors During Freedom Struggle

Books	Authors
Thought Forms	: Annie Besant
The Ancient Wisdom	: Annie Besant
Occult Chemistry	: Annie Besant
Death and After	: Annie Besant
Words of Freedom : Ideas of a Nation	: Aruna Asaf Ali
The Resurgence of Indian Women	: Aruna Asaf Ali
Why I am an Atheist	: Bhagat Singh
On the Path of Liberation	: Bhagat Singh
Canadian Society and Culture	: Bhagat Singh
Anandamath	: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Durgeshnandini	: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Kapalkundala	: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Devi Chaudhurani	: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Krishna Charitra	: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Hinduism Doctrine and Way of Life	: C. Rajagopalachari
The Story of Ramayan	: C. Rajagopalachari
Bhaja Govindam	: C. Rajagopalachari

Poverty and unbritish rule	: Dadabhai Naoroji in India
The Buddha and His Dhamma	: B.R. Ambedkar
Annihilation of Caste	: B.R. Ambedkar
Who were the shudras ?	: B.R. Ambedkar
The Untouchables	: B.R. Ambedkar
India Divided	: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
At the feet of Mahatma Gandhi	: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Satyagraha in Champaran	: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Little Chicken in a hurry	: Dr. Zakir Hussain
The Bravest Goat In the World	: Dr. Zakir Hussain
Agrarian Structure in British India	: Dr. Zakir Hussain
Neel Darpan	: Dinabandhu Mitra
Discovery of India	: Jawaharlal Nehru
Glimpses of World History	: Jawaharlal Nehru
Wither India	: Jawaharlal Nehru
Soviet Asia	: Jawaharlal Nehru
A Bunch of old Letters	: Jawaharlal Nehru
The Unity of India	: Jawaharlal Nehru
India and the World	: Jawaharlal Nehru
Why Socialism	: Jayaprakash Narayan
Towards Total Revolution	: Jayaprakash Narayan
Gulamgiri (Slavery)	: Jyotiba Phule
Shetkaryacha Asud	: Jyotiba Phule
Hints for self-culture	: Lala Hardayal
Our Educational Problem	: Lala Hardayal
India Wins Freedom	: Abul Kalam Azad
Tajjuman Al-Quran	: Abul Kalam Azad
Sallies of Mind	: Abul Kalam Azad
The Dawn of Hope	: Abul Kalam Azad
The immanence of God	: Madan Mohan Malviya
India Unrest	: Valentine Chirol
Indian Musalmans	: William W. Hunter
My Indian years	: Lord Harding-11
The Indian struggle	: Subhas Chandra Bose
Problems of the East	: Lord Curzon
Letters to Emilie Schenk	: Subhas Chandra Bose
Azad Hind	: Subhas Chandra Bose
Beacon Across Asia	: Subhas Chandra Bose
The Indian War of Independence	: V.D. Savarkar
Hindutva	: V.D. Savarkar

Maijhini Charitra	: V.D. Savarkar
The Arctic Home in the Vedas	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Srimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Orion (Antiquity of the Vedas)	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Vedic Chronology and Vedanta Jyotisha	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Unhappy India	: Lala Lajpat Rai
Englands debt to India	: Lala Lajpat Rai
Young India : An interpretation and a history of the nationalist movement from within	: Lala Lajpat Rai
<i>Aiya Samaj</i>	: Lala Lajpat Rai
The Political Future of India	: Lala Lajpat Rai
Hind Swaraj	: Mahatma Gandhi
<i>The story of My Experiments</i>	: Mahatma Gandhi with truth
Gora	: Rabindranath Tagore
Ghare Baiyre (Home and World)	: Rabindranath Tagore
<i>Gitanjali</i>	: Rabindranath Tagore
Letters from Russia	: Rabindranath Tagore
Gana Devta	: Tarashankar Bandopadhy
Philosophy of the Bomb	: Bhagwaticharan Vohra
Gandhi Verses Lenin	: S.A. Dange
India Today	: R.p. Dutt
Thakurmar Jholi	: D.M. Majumdar
Prachya Aur Pashchatya	: Swami Vivekanand
<i>Karma Yoga</i>	: Swami Vivekanand
Nibandhmala	: Vishnu K. Chiplunkar
Gau Karunanidhi	: Swami Dayanand
Satyarth Prakash	: Swami Dayanand
Pather Dabi	: Saratchandra Chattopadfr
History of Hindu Chemistry	: R.C.Ray
Peasantry of Bengal	: R.C. Dutt
New Lamps for the Old	: Aurobindo Ghosh
The Life Divine	: Aurobindo Ghosh
Vande Matram	: Aurobindo Ghosh
Bhawani Mandir	: Aurobindo Ghosh
Rise of the Maratha Power	: M.G. Ranade
Essays on Indian Economics	: M.G. Ranade
Indian in Transition	: M.N.Roy
<i>The Economic History of</i>	: R.C. Dutt British India

The Causes of the Indian Revolt	:	Sir Syyed Ahmed Khan
Monuments of Delhi	:	Sir Syyed Ahmed Khan
Pather Panchali	:	Bibhutibhushan Benerji
A Gift to Monotheism	:	Raja Rammohan Roy
A Nation In Making	:	Surendranath Banerjee

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1947.....

- **14 15 August 1947** : Appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor of Dominion of India.
- August 15** : Formation of the first (Cabinet of Independent India. It had following members :
 1. J.L. Nehru : P.M. and Minister for External and Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research
 2. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** : Home, Information and Broad-casting and States
 3. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** : Food and Agriculture
 4. **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** : Education
 5. **Dr. John Mathai** : Railway and Transport
 6. **Sardar Baldev Singh** : Defence
 7. **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai** : Communications
 8. **Raj Kumari Amrita Kaur** : Health
 9. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** : Law
 10. **R. K. Shanmukham Chetty** : Finance
 11. **Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee**: Industries and Supplies
 12. N.V. Gadgil : Works, Mines and Power
- **August 15** : India wins freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru is sworn-in as first Prime Minister.
- August 23 : Vallabhbhai Patel is appointed Deputy Prime Minister.
- **August 29** Pakistan tribesmen invade India under the banner of Azad Kashmir Forces.
- **October 25** : Maharaj Hari Singh of Kashmir appeals for help to India.
- **October 27** : Kashmir Maharaja signs the Instrument of Accession to India.
- **November 17** : G.V. Mavalankar elected Speaker of Indian Sovereign Dominion Parliament (On November 17).
- **December 12** : Financial agreement between India and Pakistan was announced in Indian Parliament by Sardar Patel.

1948

- **January 1** : India communicated to the United Nations the possibility of sending troops against Pakistan.
- **January 13** : Mahatma Gandhi went on fast in New Delhi. It was his last fast.
- **January 20** : Security-Council divided to set up a three-member UN Commission for investigation and mediation in the Kash-mir dispute (January 20).
- **January 30** : Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead by Nathuram Vinayak Godse at 5.10 P.M. while he was going for his daily evening prayer meeting in the Birla House, New Delhi.
- **June 21** : C. Rajagopalachari becomes the first and only Indian Governor-General of India.
- **July 7** : Damodar Valley Corporation, India's first public corporation, formed.
- **September 13** : Indian troops annex Hyderabad to Indian territory.
- **November 9** : Junagarh State annexed to India.

1949

- **January 15** : Lt. Gen. K.M. Cariappa becomes the first Indian C-in-C.
- **February 1** : Press Trust of India set up.
- **March 2** : Death of Sarojini Naidu.
- **March 30** : Rajasthan State comes into being.
- **May 19** : India decides to remain within the Commonwealth of Nations.
- **August 19** : Bhubaneswar is declared capital of Orissa.
- **September 9** : Hindi is declared National Language of India.
- **September 17** : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam formed by C.N. Annadurai in Tamil Nadu.
- **November 26** : Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- **October 6** : Nehru laid the foundation stone of the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla. The NDA was opened on January 16, 1955.
- The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was passed. It governs the regulation of all banks in India.
- **November 30** : Government of India issued a communique, on India's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the new Government of China.

1995

- **January 1** : India was elected a member of the UN Security-Council for a period of 2 years.

- **January 24** : Rajendra Prasad was elected the first President of India.
- **January 26** : Constitution of India came into force and India pro-claimed as Sovereign Democratic Republic.
- **January 26** : Dr. Rajendra Prasad took the oath as the first President of Indian Republic.
- **January 28** : Supreme Court of India inaugurated.
- **October 7** : Missionaries of Char-ity founded by Mother Teresa.
- **December 5** : Death of Sri Aurobindo.
- **December 15** : Death of Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy PM; Planning Commission set up.

1951

- **February 1** : Enumeration work of the first Census of Independent India begins. March 4 : The first Asian Games in New Delhi.
- **July 9** : The first Five-Year Plan published by Planning Commis-sion.
- **August 18** : The first Indian In-stitute of Technology opened in Kharagpur.
- **December 5** : Abanindranth Tagore, famous Indian painter and sculptor passed away in Calcutta.
- **December 16** : Salar Jung Museum opened at Hyderabad by Nehru.

1952

- Sindri fertilizer factory in Bihar (now in Jharkhand) was inaugu-rated by Nehru. *It is the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world.*
- Indian National Congress party secures absolute majority in the first Lok Sabha in General Elec-tions.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was reelected President of India after the first Presidential election held under the Indian Constitution.
- **May 12** : The first Session of India's new Parliament opened in New Delhi.
- **May 15** : G.V. Mavalankar was elected first Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- Lt. Gen. Rajendra Sinha nomi-nated to succeed General K.M. Cariappa as Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army.
- The first Indo-Soviet trade agree-ment signed.
- Potti Sriramula, who fasted for 58 days for the creation of Andhra Pradesh, died.

1953

- **January 29** : Sangeet Natak Akademi formed.
- **February 2** : Constitution of All India Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- **May 29** : Conquest of Mount Everest by Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary.

- **August 1** : Indian Airlines and Air India Corporation formed.
- **October 1** : Andhra Pradesh becomes a separate State.
- **October 14**: Death Duty is effrttve.

1954

- **January 1** : The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Re-search.
- **April 29** : Sino-India agreement on Tibet was signed. The Colombo Conference of Asian Prime Ministers held.
- Government of India constituted a National Film Board and decided to establish a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.
- Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister arrived in New Delhi, for talks with Nehru.
- India and China outlined Five Principles (Panchsheel) for the regulation of relations between the nations.
- Inauguration of Bhakhara Nangal Canals by Nehru. India accepted the Chairmanship of the three supervisory commissions for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.
- Separate department of Atomic Energy under the direct charge of the P.M. was created.
- The P.M. announced a National Health Scheme for the entire country.
- **October 19** : J.L. Nehru went to China.

1955

- **January 16** : official opening of the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla.
- **June 1** : Untouchability (offence) Act comes into force.
- **July 1** : Imperial Bank of India is nationalised and renamed State Bank of India.
- **July 15** : Bharat Ratna was conferred upon J.L. Nehru.
- **August 31** : the States Reorganisation Bill got Presidential assent.
- **October 2** : Inauguration of Integral Coach Factory at Perambur.
- **November 18** : Soviet leaders I Bulgarin and Khrushchev visited India.

1956

- **February 19** : Acharya Narendra Dev died.
- **April 29** : Government approved the draft of Second Five-Year Plan.
- **June 18** : Hindu Succession Act passed.
- **August 4** : Apsara, India's first nuclear research reactor, is commissioned.
- **September 1** : Life Insurance Corporation inaugurated.

- **September 1** : Oil and Natural Gas Commission established.
- **November 1** : Reorganisation of Indian States on linguistic basis; Madhya Pradesh created. Delhi is made a Union Territory. So are Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and Lakshadweep. Kerala State is formed merging Travancore, Cochin and Malabar.
- **November 28** : Chinese PM Chou En-lai comes to India.
- **December 6** : Death of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

1957

- **January 20** : 'Apsara' inaugurated.
- **February 24** : Second General Election began.
- **March 22** : National Calendar adopted.
- **April 1** : Naya Paisa, introduced.
- **April 5** : The first Communist Ministry installed in Kerala-the first in Asia.
- **August 10** : National Book Trust set up.
- **November 14** : Nehru's birthday is made Childrens Day (Bal Divas).

1958

- **February 22** : Death of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- **September 17** : Mihir Sen becomes the first Indian to cross the English Channel.
- **October 1** : India signed the Brussels Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, known as the Berne Convention.
- **October 1** : Metric system (decimal) of weights introduced.

1959

- **March 17** : Dalai Lama, fleeing Tibet, reaches India.
- **June 4** : Formation of Swatantra Party by C. Rajagopalachari.
- **September 15** : New Delhi has a Television Centre as a UNESCO- aided programme.
- **September 29** : Arati Saha swims the English Channel.
- **December 12** : US President Dwight D. Eisenhower visits India.

1960

- **May 1** : The States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are formed from former Bombay State.
- **September 8** : Death of Feroz Gandhi, M.P. and husband of Indira Gandhi.
- **November 26** : Kanpur - Lucknow STD introduced, the first in India.
- **December 19** : Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan signed in Karachi.

1961

- **January 21** : British Queen Eliza-beth II arrived.
- **March 7** : G. B. Pant died.
- **March 4** : INS Vikrant Commissioned.
- **April 26** : Maharaja Hari Singh died.
- **December 18** : Goa, Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli liberated from Portuguese.

1962

- **May 13** : Dr. S. Radhakrishnan became the President.
- **September 8** : Chinese incursion into Indian Territory.
- **26 October** : a State of Emergency declared.
- **November 21** : China declared unilateral ceasefire.

1963

- **February 28** : Dr. Rajendra Prasad passed away.
- **March 11** : Chittaranjan loco-motive works commissioned at Varanasi.
- **December 1**: Nagaland came into existence.

1964

- **27 May** : Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in Delhi.
- **27 May 27** : Gulzarilal Nanda sworn-in as interim Prime Minister.
- **June 9** : Lai Bahadur Shastri sworn-in as Prime Minister.

1965

- **April 20** : Indo-Pak conflict : Fighting in the Rann of Kutch between troops.
- **May 20** : Conquest of Everest by the first Indian team headed by Commander M.S. Kohli; Nawang Gombu at the summit second time.
- **September 1** : Pak army invades Chhamb and Dewa region.
- **September 23** : Cease-fire signed between India and Pakistan.
- **December 2** : Border Security Force formed.

1966

- **January 10** : India and Pakistan signed Tashkent Agreement.
- **January 11** : Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri dies at Tashkent.
- **January 23** : Indira Gandhi be-comes Prime Minister.
- **June 6** : Nuclear Scientist Homi Bhabha died in an air crash.
- **November 17** : Rita Faria became Miss World.
- **November 1** : Punjab divided into Punjab and Haryana.