

Target Mission 67th BPSC/CDPO History-Chakra



HISTORY

Chronology of Important Events in Indian History

ANCIENT INDIA

Year	Event	Importance
2 Million BC to 10,00 BC 2 Million BC to 50,000 BC 50,000 BC to 40,000 BC 40,000 BC to 10,000 BC	Paleolithic Period Lower Paleolithic Middle Paleolithic Upper Paleolithic	Fire was discovered Tools made of limestones were used. They are found in Chotanagpur plateau and Kurnool district
From 10,000 BC	The Mesolithic Age	Hunters and Herders Microlith tools were used
7000 BC	The Neolithic age	Food producers Use of polished tools
Pre-Harappan Phase – 3000 BC	Chalcolithic Age	Use of Copper – first metal
2500 BC	Harappan Phase	Bronze age civilization, development of Urban culture
1500 BC-1000 BC	Early Vedic period	Rig Veda period
1000BC-500BC	Later Vedic period	Growth of 2 nd Urban phase with the establishment of Mahajanapadhas
600 BC – 325 BC	Mahajanapadhas	16 kingdoms with certain republics established
544 BC – 412 BC	Haryanka Dynasty	Bimbisara, Ajatshatru and Udayin
412 BC – 342 BC	Shisunaga Dynasty	Shisunaga and Kalashoka
344BC – 323 BC	Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadmananda
563 BC	Birth of Gautama Buddha	Buddhism established
540 BC	Birth of Mahavira	24 th Tirthankara of Jainism
518 BC	Persian Invasion	Darius
483 BC	1 st Buddhist council	Rajgir
383 BC	2 nd Buddhist Council	Vaishali
326 BC	Macedonian Invasion	Direct contact between Greek and India
250 BC	3 rd Buddhist council	Pataliputra

322 BC – 185 BC 322 BC – 298 BC 298 BC – 273 BC 273 BC – 232 BC 232 BC – 185 BC	Mauryan Period Chandragupta Maurya Bindusara Ashoka Later Mauryans	Political unification of India, Dhamma policy of Ashoka, the growth of art and architecture
185 BC – 73 BC	Sunga Dynasty	Pushyamitra Sunga
73 BC – 28 BC	Kanva dynasty	Vasudeva founded the dynasty
60 BC – 225 AD	Sathavahana dynasty	Capital at Paithan, MH
2 nd BC	Indo-Greeks	Menander(165-145AD)
1 st BC – 4 th AD	The Shakas	Rudradaman (130 AD – 150 AD)
1 st BC – 1 st AD	The Parthians	St Thomas arrived in India during the reign of Gondophernes
1 st AD -4 th AD	The Kushans	Kanishka (78 AD – 101 AD)
72 AD	4 th Buddhist Council	Kashmir
3 rd BC – 3 rd AD	Sangam age	Convene of Sangam Commune, Rule of Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas
319 AD – 540 AD 319 – 334 AD 335 – 380 AD 380 – 414 AD 415 – 455 AD 455 – 467 AD	The Gupta Age Chandragupta I Samudragupta Chandragupta II Kumaragupta Skandagupta	319 AD – Gupta Age The golden age of India Development of numerous art and literature. Nagara style of Temple Building
550 AD – 647 AD	Vardhana Dynasty	Harsha (606-647 AD) Kannauj assembly and Prayag assembly held Huan-Tsang visited Harsha's assembly
543 – 755 AD	Chalukyas of Vatapi	Development of Vesera style
575 - 897 AD	Pallavas of Kanchi	Structural temples in Dravida style started to develop

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Early Medieval Period (650 – 1206 AD)

Year	Event	Importance
750 – 1150 AD	Rule of the Palas	Capital at Munger, Bihar
752 – 973 AD	The Rasthrakutas	Capital at Malkhed
730 – 1036 AD	The Pratiharas	Ruled western India

712 AD	First Muslim Invasion	Mahmud Bin Qasim invaded India
850 – 1279 AD	The Cholas	Capital at Tanjore, epitome moment for Dravidian Architecture
998 – 1030 AD	First Turk invasion	Mahmud of Ghazni
1175 – 1206 AD	Second Turk invasion	Mahmud of Ghori
1178 – 1192 AD	Prithviraj Chauhan	First battle of Tarain in 1191 between Prithviraj and Mahmud of Ghori 1192, Second battle of Tarain

The Sultanate Period (1206 – 1526 AD)

The Slave Dynasty		
Year	Event	Importance
1206 – 1210 AD	Qutbuddin Aibak	Known as Lal Bakhsh, began the construction of Qutb Minar
1211 – 1236 AD	Shamsuddin Iltumish	Real founder of Delhi sultanate
1236 – 1240 AD	Razia Sultana	First and only Muslim lady whoever ruled India
1240 – 1266 AD	Weak successors	
1266 – 1287 AD	Ghiyasuddin Balban	Established Diwan-i-Arz

The Khalji Dynasty		
Year	Events	Importance
1290 – 1296 AD	Jalaluddin Khalji	Founder of Khalji dynasty
1296 – 1316 AD	Allaudin Khalji	Did many administrative reforms, introduced the Dagha and Chehra system

The Tuglaq dynasty		
Year	Events	Importance
1320 – 1325 AD	Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq	Founder
1325 – 1351 AD	Mohammed-Bin-Tuglaq	Introduction of administrative reforms and certain ambitious projects
1351 – 1388 AD	Firoz Shah Tuglaq	Built great cities
1398 – 1399 AD	Taimur Invasion	Taimur, the descendant of Chengiz Khan, invaded during the reign of Muhammad Shah Tuglaq

The Sayyid dynasty 1414 – 1451 AD

The Lodhi Dynasty (1451 – 1526 AD)		
Year	Events	Importance
1451 – 1488 AD	Bahlol Lodhi	Founder of Lodhi dynasty
1489 – 1517 AD	Sikander Lodhi	Founded the city of Agra
1517 – 1526 AD	Ibrahim Lodhi	Babur defeated Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat

Vijaynagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

Vijaynagar Kingdom		
Year	Events	Importance
1336 – 1485 AD	Sangama Dynasty	Founded by Harihara and Bukka
1485 – 1505 AD	Saluva Dynasty	Saluva Narasimha
1505 – 1570 AD	Tuluva Dynasty	Veer Narashima
1509 – 1529 AD	Krishna Deva Raya	A gifted Scholar, contemporary of Babur
1570 – 1650 AD	Aravidu Dynasty	Founded by Tirumala

Bahmani Kingdom		
Year	Events	Importance
1347 – 1358 AD	Alaudin Hasan Bahman Shah	Founded the Bahmani Kingdom at Gulbarga
1397 – 1422 AD	Tajuddin Firoz Shah	
1422 – 1435 AD	Ahmad Shah Wali	

Mughal Empire

1526 – 1530 AD	Babur	Founder of Mughal empire after the 1 st Battle of Panipat
1530 – 1540 AD	Humayun	He was defeated by Sher Shah
1555 – 1556 AD		
1540 – 1555 AD	Sur Empire	Sher Shah defeated Humayun and ruled from 1540-45 AD
1556	2 nd Battle of Panipat	Akbar Vs. Hemu
1556 – 1605 AD	Akbar	Established Din-i-illahi, expanded Mughal empire
1605 – 1627 AD	Jehangir	Captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited the Mughal court
1628 -1658 AD	Shahjahan	The pinnacle of Mughal empire and art and architecture
1658 – 1707 AD	Aurangazeb	Beginning of the decline of the Mughal empire

1707 – 1857 AD	Later Mughals	Decline and disintegration of the Mughal empire with gaining strength of the British
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Maratha State and Maratha Confederacy

Maratha state 1674 – 1720 AD		
Year	Events	Importance
1674 – 1680 AD	Shivaji	Contemporary of Aurangzeb and the biggest challenge for the Mughals in Deccan
1680 – 1689 AD	Sambhaji	
1689 – 1700 AD	Rajaram	
1700 – 1707 AD	Tarabai	
1707 – 1749 AD	Shahu	The rise of Peshwas
1713 – 1720 AD	Balaji Vishwanath	The first Peshwa

Maratha Confederacy 1720 – 1818 AD

1720 – 1740 AD	Baji Rao I	
1740 – 1761 AD	Balaji Baji Rao	
1761 AD	Third battle of Panipat	Defeat of Marathas by Ahmad Shah Abdali
1761 – 1818 AD	Later successors	

Anglo Maratha Wars

1775 – 1782 AD	1 st Anglo Maratha War	British were defeated
1803 – 1806 AD	2 nd War	Marathas were defeated and they signed the Subsidiary Alliance
1817 – 1818 AD	3 rd War	Marathas were decisively defeated

MODERN INDIA

Bengal

Year	Events	Importance
1717 – 1727 AD	Murshid Quli Khan	Capital of Bengal transferred to Murshidabad
1727 – 1739 AD	Shujauddin	
1739 – 1740 AD	Sarfaraj khan	
1740 – 1756 AD	Alivardi Khan	
1756 – 1757 AD	Sirajuddaulah	Battle of Plassey
1757 – 1760 AD	Mir Jafar	
1760 – 1764 AD	Mir Qasim	Battle of Buxar

Mysore

Year	Events	Importance
1761 – 1782 AD	Haider Ali	Establishment of Modern Mysore state

1766 – 1769 AD	1 st Anglo – Mysore war	Haider Ali defeated the British
1780 – 1784 AD	2 nd Anglo – Mysore war	Haider Ali was defeated by Sir Eyrecoot
1782 – 1799 AD	Tippu Sultan	Continued the 2 nd war
1790 – 1792 AD	3 rd Anglo – Mysore war	Tipu ceded half of his territory
1799	4 th Anglo – Mysore war	Tipu Sultan died

Punjab

1792 – 1839 AD	Maharaja Ranjit Singh	Founder of Sikh rule
1845 – 1846 AD	1 st Anglo – Sikh war	Sikhs were defeated
1848 – 1849 AD	2 nd Anglo – Sikh war	Dalhousie annexed Punjab

Advent of Europeans in India

1498	Portuguese East India company	Headquarters at Cochin and Goa
1600	English East India company	Madras, Calcutta and Bombay
1602	Dutch East India company	Pulicat, Nagapattinam
1616	Danish East India company	Serampore
1664	French East India company	Pondicherry

Carnatic wars

1746-48	1 st Anglo-French war	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
1749-54	2 nd Anglo-French war	Treaty of Pondicherry
1758-63	3 rd Anglo-French war	Treaty of Paris

Freedom Struggle

1857	First war of Indian independence	Revolt due to socio-religious and economic causes
1885	Formation of Indian National Congress	A O Hume
1885 – 1905	Moderate phase	Dominated by Dadabai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjea
1905 – 1917	Extremists Phase	Dominated by Lal-Bal-Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh
1905	Bengal Partition	Curzon announced the partition

1905 – 1908	Swadeshi movement	Boycott of foreign products
1906	Muslim league formation	
1906	Calcutta Session of INC	Swaraj as the goal
1907	Surat split	Question on extending the movement to the rest of India
1909	Morley – Minto reforms	The separate electorate for Muslims
1915 – 1916	Home rule movement	BG Tilak and Annie Besant
1916	Lucknow Pact	Pact between Congress and League
1916	Lucknow session	Extremists admitted in Congress

Gandhian Era

Early life		
1893 – 1914	Gandhi in South Africa	Foundation of Natal Indian Congress, Sathyagraha and CDM against British excesses
1915 – 1948	Gandhi in India	
1915	Arrived in Bombay. First two years to tour India and not to participate in any political movement	
1917	Champaran Campaign	Against the Indigo cultivators
1918	Ahmedabad	First hunger strike
1918	Kheda	First non-cooperation movement
1919	Rowlatt Sathyagraha	Against the Rowlatt act and Jallianwala massacre
1920-22	Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement	
1924	Belgaum session	Gandhi elected as Congress president
1930 -34	Civil disobedience movement	Dandi March Gandhi – Irwin Pact 2 nd Roundtable conference Resuming the Civil disobedience movement
1940-41	Individual satyagraha	
1942	Quit India movement	Do or die

Important Events during this period

1919	Rowlatt act	Gandhi gave a call for Rowlatt satyagraha
1919	Jallianwala Massacre	

1920-22	Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement	Hindu Muslim unity
1922	Chauri Chaura incident	Gandhi called off NCM
1923	Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party	Enter legislative councils
1927	Simon commission	All white commission to review the 1919 act
1928	Nehru committee report	To determine the principles of the constitution
1929	Jinnah's 14 points	
1929	Lahore session	Purna Swaraj
1930	Civil disobedience movement	Dandi March
1931	Gandhi Irwin Pact	To ask Gandhi to participate in the 2 nd RTC
1931	2 nd RTC held in London	
1932	Communal award	
1932	Poona Pact	
1935	Government of India act	Provisional autonomy
1937	18 months rule of Congress begins	
1939-45	World War II begins	
1939	Congress ministries resign	
1940	August offer	Linlithgow proposed to seek India's cooperation in the World War
1941	Individual Satyagraha	
1942	Cripps mission	
1942	Quit India movement	
1943	Gandhi's 21 days fast	
1944	C R Formula	

1945	Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference	
1945	INA Trails	
1946	RIN Ratings Mutiny	
1946	Cabinet mission plan	
1946	Formation of Interim government	
1946	Formation of the constituent assembly	
1947	Atlee's announcement	
1947	Mountbatten Plan	
1947	Indian independence act, 1947	

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

John Marshall, the first scholar to use the term “Indus valley civilization”. The civilization flourished between 2500 BC-1750 BC.

Geographical Extent of IVC

1. Extent: The Indus valley civilization extended from Sutkagandor (in Baluchistan) in the West to Alamgirpur (Western UP) in the East; and from Mandu (Jammu) in the North to Daimabad (Ahmednagar, Maharashtra) in the South.

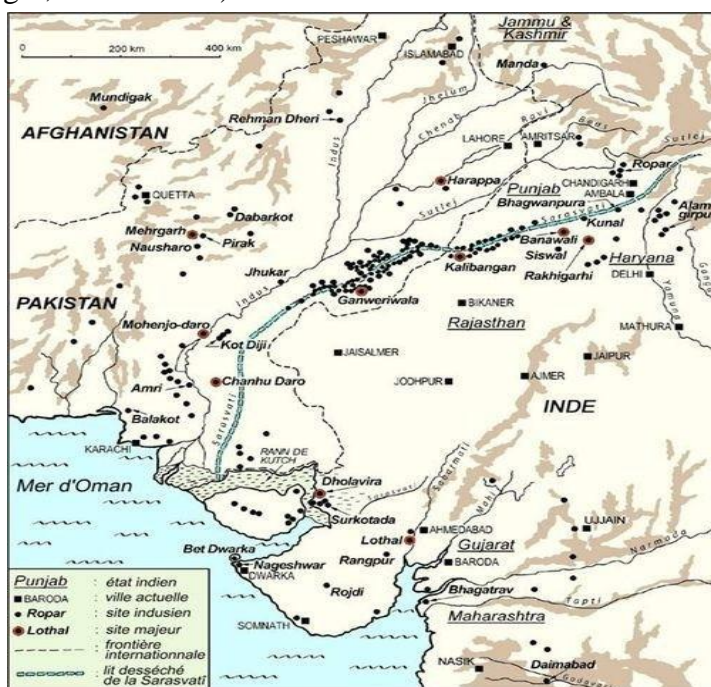


Image source: NCERT

2. Important cities

City	River	Archaeological Importance
Harappa (Pakistan)	Ravi	A row of 6 Granaries, Mother goddess figurines
Mohenjodaro (Pakistan)	Indus	Great Granary, Great bath, Image of Pashupati Mahadeva, Image of Bearded man and Bronze image of a woman dancer
Lothal (Gujarat)	Bhogava	Port city, Double burial, Terracotta horse figurines.
Chanhudaro (Pakistan)	Indus	The city without a citadel
Dholavira (Gujarat)	Indus	City divided into 3 parts.
Kalibangan (Rajasthan)	Ghaggar	Ploughed field
Banawali (Haryana)	Ghaggar	-
Rakhigarhi (Haryana)	-	-
Ropar (Haryana)	-	-
Mitathal (Haryana)	-	-

Bhagatrav (Gujarat)	-	-
Rangpur (Gujarat)	-	-
Sutkagandor (Pakistan)	-	-
Sukotada (Gujarat)	-	-
Kot Diji (Pakistan)		

Town planning and Structure of IVC

- Grid system (Chess-board) of town planning
- Rectangular houses with brick-lined bathrooms and wells together with stairways are found
- Use of Burnt bricks
- Underground drainage system
- Fortified citadel

Agriculture of Indus Valley Civilisation

- Hindon – Cotton – Major trade good – earliest people to produce Cotton.
- Proofs of Rice husk found
- Wheat and Barley were majorly cultivated
- Use of wooden ploughshare. They had no idea about Iron implements.

Domestication of animals

- Ox, Buffalo, Goats, Sheep and Pigs were domesticated
- Asses and camels were used as Beasts of Burden
- Elephants and Rhino were known
- Remains of horse found in Surkotada and evidence of horse in Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal are also found. But the civilization was not horse centered.

Technology and crafts

- Bronze (Copper + tin) tools widely used
- Stone implements were still in vogue
- Potter's wheel was put to full use
- Bronzsmiths, Goldsmiths, Boat-Making, Bricklaying etc. were other occupations commonly found

Trade of Indus Valley Civilisation

- Presence of granaries, weights and measures, seals and uniform script signifies the importance of trade
- The barter system was widely prevalent
- Lothal, Sutkagandor were port cities used for conducting trade
- Trade destinations – Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asia. Contacts with Mesopotamia civilization are also seen

The political organization of IVC

- Cultural homogeneity achieved through a strong central authority
- No temples or religious structures found. Harappa was possibly ruled by Merchants class.
- Weapons are rarely found.

Religious practices of IVC

- Terracotta figure of Mother Goddess.
- Phallu and Yoni worship.
- Pashupati Mahadev seal found with the elephant, tiger, rhino and a bull surrounding him with two deer near his feet.

Tree and animal worship of IVC

- Pipal tree worship was found.

- One-horned Unicorn recognized as Rhino and the humped bull was commonly worshipped.
- Use of Amulets to ward off ghosts and evil spirits.
- The lion was *not* known in Harappan culture.

The Harappan script

- Harappan script Pictographic in nature but not deciphered so far.
- They are recorded on seals and contains only a few words
- Harappan Script is the oldest script in Indian Sub-continent

Weights and Measures

- Use of standardized weights and measures to keep accounts of private property, to indulge in trade and commerce etc.
- Weights are found in multiples of 16.

Harappan Pottery of IVC

- Well-developed Pottery techniques with elaborate designs of trees and circles.
- Redware pottery painted with black designs.

Seals of Indus Valley Civilisation

- Seals were used for the purpose of trade or worship. Images of animals such as Buffalo, bull, tiger etc were found inscribed in the seals

Statue of IVC

- Discovery of Bronze statue of a naked woman and bearded man steatite statue

Terracotta figurines of IVC

- Terracotta – Fire baked earthen clay
- Used as toys or objects of worship
- Massive stone works were not found in Harappa which shows the poorly developed artistic works made of stone

Origin, maturity and end of IVC

- Pre-Harappan Settlements – Lower Sindh, Baluchistan and Kalibangan.
- Mature Harappa – 1900BC – 2550BC.
- Causes for the Decline of Civilization.
- Decreasing fertility due to increasing salinity on the account of the expansion of the nearby desert.
- Sudden subsidence of uplift of land causing floods.
- Earthquakes caused changes in the course of Indus.
- Harappan culture destroyed by invading Aryans.

Post-urban Phase (1900BC – 1200BC)

- Sub-Indus Culture
- Primarily chalcolithic
- Development of Ahar Culture, Malwa Culture and Jorwe Culture at various phases in post-Harappan Civilization.

Early Vedic Period (1500BC-1000BC)

1. Aryans appeared in India around 1500 BC and settled near Eastern Afghanistan, NWFP, Punjab and fringes of western Uttar Pradesh. The whole region is called as the Land of Seven Rivers.
2. The Aryans came into conflict with the indigenous inhabitants Dasyus and the Aryan chief who overpowered them is called as Tarsadasu.
3. Sapta Sindhu mentioned in the Rig Veda. Sindu is the river of *Par Excellence* while The Saraswati or *Naditarana* is the best of rivers in the Rig Veda

Rig Vedic name	Modern Name
Sindu	Indus
Vitasta	Jhelum
Asikani	Chenab
Parushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
Sutudri	Sutlej

Later Vedic period (1000 BC - 500 BC)

The history of the later Vedic period is based mainly on the Vedic texts which were compiled *after* the age of Rig Veda.

1. Later Vedic Texts

a. The **Veda** **Samhitas**

i. **Sama Veda** – The book of chants with hymns taken from Rig Veda. This Veda is important for Indian Music.

ii. **Yajur Veda** – The book consists of sacrificial rituals and formulae.

iii. **Atharva Veda** – This book consists of charms and spells to ward of evils and diseases

b. **The Brahmanas** – Consists of the explanatory part of the Vedas. Sacrifices and rituals have also been discussed in great detail.

i. **Rig Veda** – Aitreya and Kaushitiki Brahmana

- Consists of 1028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas (books).
- In IIIrd Mandala, Gayatri mantra is addressed to solar deity Savitri.
- X Mandala addressed to Purusha Sukta

ii. **Yajur Veda** – Shatapata and Taittiriya

iii. **Sama Veda** – Panchvisha, Chandogya, Shadvish, and Jaiminaya

iv. **Atharva Veda** - Gopatha

c. **The Aranyakas** – Concluding portions of Brahmanas, also called as Forest texts are written mainly for the hermits and students living in forests.

d. **The Upanishads** – Appearing at the end of the Vedic period, they criticized the rituals and laid stress on right belief and Knowledge.

Note- Satyamev Jayate has been taken from Mundaka Upanishad.

2. Vedic literature –

Following the Later Vedic age, a lot of Vedic Literature was developed, inspired by the Samhitas which follow the Smriti – Literature which was written in comparison to Shruti – Word of Mouth tradition. Important texts in Smriti tradition are further subdivided into

a. Vedangas

i. **Shiksha** - Phonetics

ii. **KalpaSutras** – Rituals

- **Sulva Sutras**

- **Grihya Sutras**
- **Dharma Sutras**
- iii. Vyakarna - Grammar**
- iv. Nirukta - Etymology**
- v. Chhandha - metrics**
- vi. Jyotisha - Astronomy**
- b. Smriti**
- i. Manu Smriti**
- ii. Yajnavalkya Smriti**
- iii. Narada Smriti**
- iv. Parashara Smriti**
- v. Brihaspati Smriti**
- vi. Katyayana Smriti**
- c. Mahakavyas**
- i. The Ramayana**
- ii. The Mahabharata**
- d. The Puranas**
- i. 18 Maha Puranas** – Dedicated to specific deities such as Brahma, Surya, Agni, Saiva and Vaishnava. They include Bhagavata Purana, Matsya Purana, Garuda Purana etc
- ii. 18 Upa Puranas** – Lesser known texts
- e. The Upvedas**
- i. Ayurveda - Medicine**
- ii. Gandharvaveda - Music**
- iii. Arthaveda - Vishwakarma**
- iv. Dhanurveda - Archery**
- f. Shad-Darshanas or Indian Philosophical Schools**
- i. Samkhya**
- ii. Yoga**
- iii. Nyaya**
- iv. Vaisheshika**
- v. Mimansa**
- vi. Vedanta**

Buddhism and Jainism

Causes of Origin

1. The Kshatriya reaction against the domination of the priestly class called Brahmanas. Mahavira and Gautama Buddha, both belonged to the Kshatriya clan.
2. Indiscriminate killing of cattle for Vedic sacrifices and for food had led to the destabilization of the new agricultural economy which was dependent on cattle for ploughing the fields. Both Buddhism and Jainism stood against this killing.
3. The growth of cities with the increase in the circulation of Punch Marked coins and trade and commerce had added to the importance of Vaishyas who looked for a new religion to improve their position. Jainism and Buddhism facilitated their needs
4. The new forms of property created social inequalities and the common people wanted to get back to their primitive form of life
5. Growing complexity and degeneration of Vedic religion.

Difference between Jainism and Buddhism and Vedic Religion

1. They did not attach any importance to the existing Varna system
2. They preached the Gospel of non-violence
3. They accepted Vaishyas, including the Moneylenders who were condemned by Brahmanas
4. They preferred simple, puritan and ascetic living

Buddhism

Gautama Buddha and Buddhism

Gautama Buddha was born in 563 BC in the Republican clan of Shakyas in Lumbini near Kapilavastu. His mother was a princess from Kosalan dynasty.

Four Sights of Buddha's life at the age of 29 had moved him to the path of renunciation. They are

- An old man
- A diseased person
- An ascetic
- A dead person

Important events in the life of Buddha

Events	Places	Symbols
Janma	Lumbini	Lotus and Bull
Mahabhinishkramana	-	Horse
Nirvana	Bodh Gaya	Bodhi Tree
Dharmachakra Pravartana	Saranath	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana	Kusinagar	Stupa

Doctrines of Buddhism

- **Four noble truths**
 1. Dukha – life is full of sorrow
 2. Samyuda – there are causes for the sorrow
 3. Nirodha – they can be stopped
 4. Nirodha gamini Pratipada – Path leading towards the cessation of sorrow
- **Ashtangika Marga**
 1. Right observation
 2. Right determination

3. Right exercise
4. Right action
5. Right speech
6. Right memory
7. Right meditation
8. Right livelihood
- **Madhya Marga** – to avoid the excess of both luxury and austerity
- **Triratna** – Buddha, Dharma and Sangha

Special features of Buddhism and the causes of its spread

1. Buddhism does not recognize the existence of god and soul
2. Women were also admitted to the Sangha. Sangha was open to all, irrespective of caste and sex
3. Pali language was used which helped in the spread of Buddhist doctrines among the common people
4. Ashoka embraced Buddhism and spread it to Central Asia, West Asia and Srilanka
5. Buddhist Councils

First Council: The first council was held in the year 483 B.C at Saptaparni caves near Rajgriha in Bihar under the patron of king Ajatshatru, during the first council two Buddhist works of literature were compiled Vinaya and Sutta Pitaka by Upali

Second Council: The second council was held in the year 383 B.C at Vaishali under the patron of king Kalashoka

Third Council: The third council was held in the year 250 B.C at Patliputra under the patron of King Ashoka the Great, during the third council Abhidhamma Pitaka was added and Buddhist holy book Tripitaka was compiled.

Fourth Council: The fourth council was held in the year 78 A.D at Kundalvan in Kashmir under the patron of king Kanishka, during this council Hinayana and Mahayana were divided.

Importance and influence of Buddhism

Literature

1. Tripitaka
 1. Sutta Pitaka – Buddha's sayings
 2. Vinaya Pitaka – Monastic code
 3. Abhidhamma Pitaka – religious discourses of Buddha
2. Milindapanho – a dialogue between Menander and Saint Nagasena
3. Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa – the great chronicles of Sri Lanka
4. Buddhacharita by Ashvagosh

Sects

1. **Hinayana (Lesser Wheel)** - They believe in the real teachings of Gautam Buddha of attaining Nirvana. They do not believe in idol worship and Pali language was used in the Hinayana text
2. **Mahayana (Greater Wheel)** - They believe that Nirvana is attained by the grace of Gautam Buddha and following Bodhisattvas and not by following his teachings. They believe in idol worship and Sanskrit was used in Mahayana text
3. **Vajrayana** - They believe that Nirvana is attained by the help of magical tricks or black magic.

Bodhisattvas

1. Vajrapani
2. Avalokitesvara or Padmapani
3. Manjushri
4. Maitreya (Future Buddha)

5. Kshitigriha
6. Amitabha/Amitayusha

Buddhist architectures

1. **Places of Worship** – Stupas containing the relics of Buddha or Bodhisattvas. Chaityas are the prayer hall while Viharas are the place of residence of monks
2. **Development of Cave architecture** eg. Barabar caves in Gaya
3. **Development of Idol worship and sculptures**
4. **The growth of universities of par excellence** which attracted students from all over the world

Jainism

- Jainism believes in 24 Tirthankaras with Rishabdev being the first and Mahavira, contemporary of Buddha being the 24th Tirthankara.
- The 23rd Tirthankar Parshwanath (Emblem: Snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Banaras.
- The 24th and the last Tirthankar was Vardhman Mahavira (Emblem: Lion).
- He was born in Kundagram (Distt Muzaffarpur, Bihar) in 599 BC.
- His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatrika clan. His mother was Trishla, sister of Lichchavi Prince Chetak of Vaishali.
- Mahavira was contemporary to Bimbisara.
- Married to Yashoda, had a daughter named Priyadarsena, whose husband Jamali became his first disciple.
- At 30, after the death of his parents, he became an ascetic.
- In the 13th year of his asceticism (on the 10th of Vaishakha), outside the town of Jrimbhikgrama, he attained the supreme knowledge (Kaivalya).
- From now on he was called Jaina or Jitendriya and Mahavira, and his followers were named Jains.
- He also got the title of Arihant, i.e., worthy. At the age of 72, he attained death at Pava, near Patna, in 527 BC.

Five vows of Jainism

- Ahimsa – non-violence
- Satya – do not speak a lie
- Asteya – do not steal
- Aparigraha – do not acquire property
- Brahmacharya – celibacy

Three main principles

- Ahimsa
- Anekantavada
- Aparigraha

Triratna of Jainism

- Right faith – Samayak Shradha
- Right Knowledge – Samayak Jnan
- Right Conduct – Samayak karma

Five types of knowledge

- Mati jnana
- Shruta jnana
- Avadhi jnana
- Manahparayaya Jnana
- Keval Jnana

Jain council

- **1st Council** at Patliputra under the Patron of Chandragupta Maurya in 300 BC during which the 12 Angas was compiled
- **2nd Council** at Vallabhi in 512 AD during which the final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas was done

Sects

- **Shwetambars** – Sthulabhadra – People who put on white robes. Those who stayed back in the North during the times of famine
- **Digambar** – Bhadrabahu – Exodus of monks to Deccan and South during the times of Magadhan famine. They have a naked attire

Jain Literature

Jain literature used Prakrit, which is a common language of people than using Sanskrit. In this way, Jainism reached far and wide through people. The important literary works are

- 12 Angas
- 12 Upangas
- 10 Parikramas
- 6 Chhedsutras
- 4 Mulasutras
- 2 Sutra Granthas
- Part of Sangam literature is also attributed to Jain scholars.

Mahajanapadas, Haryanka Dynasty, Shishunaga Dynasty, Nanda Dynasty

- **Magadha (Patna, Gaya and Nalanda districts)** – The first capital was Rajagriha and the later capital was Pataliputra.
- **Anga and Vanga (Munger and Bhagalpur)** – The capital was Champa. It was a prosperous business centre.
- **Malla (Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur region)** – The capital was Kushinagar. It was the seat of many other smaller kingdoms. Their main religion was Buddhism.
- **Vatsa (Allahabad and Mirzapur)** – The capital was Kaushambi. The most important ruler of this kingdom was King Udayan.
- **Kashi (Benaras)** – The capital was Varanasi. Though many battles were fought against the Kosala kingdom, eventually Kashi was merged with the Kosala kingdom.
- **Kosala (Ayodhya)** – Though its capital was Shravasti which is identical with Sahet-Mahet but Ayodhya was an important town in Kosala. Kosala also included the tribal Republican territory of Sakyas of Kapilvastu.
- **Vajji (Muzaffarpur and Vaishali)** – Vajji was the seat of a united republic of eight smaller kingdoms of which Lichchavis, Janatriks and Videhas were also members.
- **Kuru (Thaneswar, Meerut and present-day Delhi)** – The capital city was Indraprastha.
- **Panchala (Western Uttar Pradesh)** – Its capital was at Kampila. Earlier a monarch state, it later became an independent republic. Kannauj was an important town in this kingdom.
- **Matsya kingdom (Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur)** – Its capital was Viratanagar.
- **Ashmaka (Between Narmada and Godavari)** – Its capital was at Pertaii and Brahamdatta was its most important ruler.
- **Gandhara (Peshawar and Rawalpindi)** – Its capital Taxila was important as a trade and education centre (Ancient Taxila university) during the later Vedic age.
- **Kamboj (Hazara dist of Pakistan, North-east Kashmir)** – Its capital was Rajapur. Hazara was an important trade and commerce centre of this kingdom.
- **Avanti (Malwa)** – Avanti was divided into two parts north and south. The northern part had its capital at Ujjain and the southern part had its capital at Mahismati.

- **Chedi (Bundelkhand)** – Shaktimati was the capital of Chedi. Chedi kingdom was spread between Yamuna and Narmada rivers. One of the families from this kingdom later merged into the Kalinga kingdom from this royal family.
- **Shurasena (Brajmandal)** – Its capital was at Mathura and its most famous ruler was Avantiputra.

Sources of Sixteen Mahajanapadas

- Anguttara Nikaya, Mahavastu (Buddhist Literature)
- Bhagavati Sutta (Jain Literature)

Dynasties

Haryanka Dynasty

(1) Bimbisara (544BC-492BC)

1. Haryanka is the name of a new dynasty founded in Magadha by Bimbisara. He was also called Seniya who was the first Indian to have a regular and standing army
2. Bimbisara was a contemporary of Buddha.
3. Pataliputra and Rajagriha were the capitals of the Magadha kingdom. Magadha falls in the Patna region of Bihar.

(2) Ajatashatru (492BC-460BC)

1. He followed a more aggressive policy. Gained control of Kashi and Vajji. Built the fort of Rajgir.
2. He convened the 1st Buddhist council

(3) Udayin (460BC-440BC)

1. He laid the foundation of Pataliputra and shifted the capital from Rajgir to Pataliputra

Shishunaga Dynasty (412BC-344BC)

- People elected Shishunga over Nagadasaka (last Haryanka ruler) thereby ending the Haryanka dynasty
- Shishunga was succeeded by Kalashoka who convened the 2nd Buddhist council

Nanda Dynasty (344BCC-323BC)

- Mahapadma Nanda was the founder and the first king of the Nanda dynasty.
- He overthrew the Magadha dynasty and established the new Empire. He was known as Sarvakshatrantak and Ugrasena
- Mahapadma was known as Ekraat – the sole monarch
- Initially, the Nanda Dynasty inherited a large kingdom of Magadha and subsequently, the boundaries of the Nanda Dynasty were expanded in all directions by its rulers.
- Dhana Nanda was the last ruler of the Nanda Dynasty. During his rule, Alexander invaded North-West India by 326 BC

Mauryan Empire

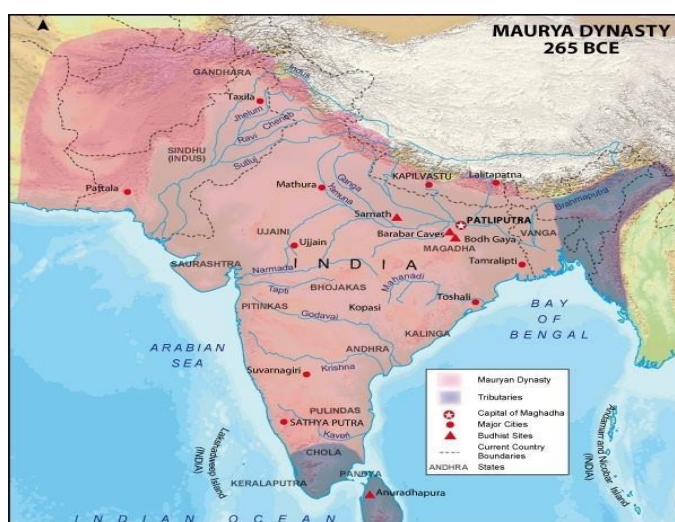
Bindusara (298-273 BC)

He was known to Greeks as Amitrochates and he patronized the Ajivika sect.

Ashoka

1. Ashoka ascended the throne in 273BC and ruled up to 232 BC. He was known as 'Devanampriya Priyadarsi' the beautiful one who was the beloved of Gods.
2. Ashoka fought the Kalinga war in 261 BC. Kalinga is in modern Orissa.
3. Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered by James Princep.
4. After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka became a Buddhist, being shocked by the horrors of the war, he replaced Bherighosha by *Dhammaghosha*
5. Ashoka was initiated to Buddhism by Upagupta or Nigrodha, a disciple of Buddha
6. For the propagation of Buddhism Ashoka started the institution of Dharmamahamatras.

Ashokan Inscriptions



1. Ashokan inscriptions carried royal orders through which he was able to speak directly to the people. There were rock edicts and pillar edicts which were again divided into major and minor.
2. The 14 Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka tell about the principles of Dharma
3. The Kalinga rock edict explains the principles of administration after Kalinga war. In his Kalinga edict, he mentions “All men are my children”
4. The Major Rock Edict XII of Ashoka deals with the conquest of Kalinga.
5. The term ‘Ashoka’ was mentioned only in the Maski Minor rock edict.

Foreign Invasions in India

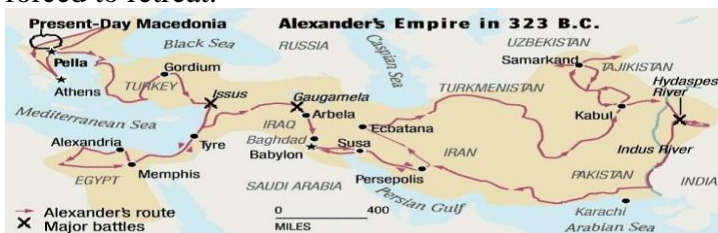
Iranian Invasion – 518 BC

Iranian ruler *Darius* penetrated into NW India in 516 BC and annexed Punjab, West of Indus and Sindh. This was 20th province of Iran and contributed 1/3rd of the total revenue of Iran due to fertile lands. *Xerxes*, the successor of Darius, employed a large number of Indians in the war against Greeks.

Alexander's Invasion

He defeated the last king of the line of Darius, *Xerxes* in 333 BC and 331 BC. After occupying the realm of the Persian king, Alexander crossed the Hindukush mountains in eastern Afghanistan in 327 BC.

After annexing Iran, Alexander moved into India through Khyber Pass. *Ambhi*, the ruler of Taxila readily submitted. He met *Porus* at *Jhelum* where he defeated him in the Battle of Hydaphes but later restored his kingdom to him. Alexander marched till the *Beas* river but his army refused to accompany him. He remained in India from 326-325 B.C after which he was forced to retreat.



Central Asian contacts and their results

The Indo-Greeks

The series of invasions began in 200 BC by the Bactrian Greeks who were pushed by the Scythian tribes.

- *Menander* (165-145 BC) was the most famous ruler who was converted to Buddhism by *Nagasena*. The questions of Menander were compiled as *Milindapanho*.
- Indo-Greeks were the *first* to issue Gold coins in India and they were also the first to issue coins which could be definitely attributed to Kings.
- They introduced the features of *Hellenistic Art* through which *Gandhara style* had developed.

The Shakas (1st BC – 4th AD)

- The Shakas or Scythians replaced Indo-Greeks. There were five branches of Shakas and they controlled a much larger territory.
- Vikrama Samvat started in 57 BC when a king called as *Vikramaditya* in Ujjain defeated the Shakas.
- Rudradaman I (AD 130-150) was a famous king who ruled over western India. He repaired the Sudarshana lake in Kathiawar.

The Parthians

- They originally belonged to Iran and they replaced the Shakas in the NW India.

- During the times of Gondophernes, St. Thomas is said to have come to India for the propagation of Christianity.

The Kushans

- They were nomadic people of Central Asia who ruled from the Oxus to the Ganges.
- The Kadaphises I and II ruled for 28 years from 50 AD. They were replaced by the Kanishka.
- Peshawar was their first capital and Mathura the second.
- Kanishka started the Shaka era in 78 AD.
- Kanishka patronized Buddhism by holding a Buddhist council in Kashmir where the doctrines of the Mahayana form of Buddhism was finalized.

Impact of the Central Asian Contacts

- Advances in building activities and pottery
- They had a better cavalry
- They identified themselves as an integral part of India
- Satrapy system of Government developed
- They appointed military governors called Strategos
- Mahayana style of Buddhism developed with Gandhara and Mathura schools of Art supporting the Buddhism.

Kushans Empire

Background of Kushans

- Kushans succeeded the Parthian rulers.
- Yue-chi tribe was divided into five clans and they were one among them, also called as Tocharans.
- They were from steppes in north Central Asia and were nomadic.
- First, they occupy Bactria or north Afghanistan. Sakas were displaced there by them.
- Moving southwards gradually, they crossed the Hindu Kush and occupied Gandhara, and replaced Parthians and Greeks in those areas.
- The empire was vastly extending from Oxus and Khorasan in Central Asia to Ganga and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.
- Kushanas unified several parts of Central Asia, Iran, Entire Pak, and most part of Northern India bringing under one ruler.

Dynasties of Kushanas

There are 2 dynasties of the Kushan tribe that ruled India.

First:

- Founded by Kadphises, House of chiefs.
- Term: 28 years starting from 50 AD
- Two rulers Kadphises I (Kujul Kadphises) and II (Vema Kadphises), ruled under this dynasty.
- They both issued a large number of Coins. Kadphises I, minted a large number of copper coins in sync with Roman coins. Kadphises II issued gold money and also expanded the kingdom to the far east.

Second:

- Kanishka succeeded the House of Kadphises. Kanishka kings further expanded the kingdom over lower Indus basin and upper India. The authority was much higher over the Gangetic basin.
- The large number and purer gold coins were issued by them, found mainly in the west of Indus.
- Kanishka continued to rule the northwestern part until 230 AD. Several of his successor intermingled completely into India, and also acquired Indian names. Vasudeva was the last ruler of the dynasty.

The Rise and Growth of the Gupta Empire

1. Chandragupta I (319-334 AD)

- He was the first great ruler of the Gupta Dynasty. He assumed the title Maharajadhiraja. Married Licchavi princess
- Started the Gupta Era by 319-20 AD
- The original type of Gold coins Dinaras was issued.

2. Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- He followed a policy of violence and conquest which led to the enlargement of the Gupta empire
- Harisena, his court poet, vividly mentions his military exploits in Allahabad inscriptions
- He reached Kanchi in the south which was ruled by Pallavas
- Meghavarman, the ruler of Srilanka, sent a missionary for permission to build a Buddhist temple at Gaya
- Samudragupta is called as Napoleon of India

3. Chandragupta II (380-412 AD)

- He adopted the title Vikramaditya
- He conquered Malwa and Gujarat which provided him access to the sea which enabled trade and commerce. Ujjain was made as the second capital
- His court was adorned by *the Navaratnas* including Kalidasa and Amarasimha.
- His exploits are glorified in *Iron Pillar at Qutub Minar*
- Chinese pilgrim *Fa-Hsien (399-414AD)* visited India during his period.

1. Art

- Gupta period is called the Golden age of ancient India. Art was mostly inspired by Religions.
- **Rock cut caves** – Ajanta, Ellora and Bagh caves
- **Structural temples** – Dashavatar temple of Deogarh, Laxman temple of Sirpur, Vishnu temple and Varah temple of Eran. The growth of Nagara style also enabled the development of temple architecture in India
- **Stupas** – Dhammek stupa of Sarnath, Ratnagiri stupa of Orissa, Mirpur Khas in Sindh developed in this period.
- **Paintings** – Ajanta paintings and Bagh caves paintings
- **Sculpture** – the Bronze image of Buddha near Sultanganj, Sarnath and Mathura school flourished during this period which supports the growth of Mahayana Buddhism and Idol worship.
- Images of Vishnu, Shiva and some other Hindu gods were also found.

1. Literature

- **Religious**
Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vayu Purana etc were re-written. Dignaga and Buddhagoshha were certain Buddhist literature written in this period
- **Secular**



- a. **Mudrarakshasha** by Vishakadatta
- b. **Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvashiyam, AbhijanaShakuntalam** – Dramas by Kalidasa
- c. **Ritusamhar, Megadoot, Raghuvamsam, Kumarasambhavam** – Poetries by Kalidasa
- d. **Mricchakatika** by Sudraka
- e. **Kamasutra** by Vatsyayana
- f. **Panchatantra** by Vishnu Sharma
- **Scientific**
 - a. **Aryabhatiya and Surya Siddhanta** by Aryabhatta
 - b. **Romaka Siddhanta**
 - c. **Mahabhaskarya and Laghubhaskarya** by Bhaskara
 - d. **Pancha Siddhanta, Vrihat Jataka, Vrihat Samhita** by Vrahmihira

The Rajput States

Rajputana

There was an expansion of aggressive and expansionist Turk tribesmen in the North-western India whose main mode of warfare was rapid advance and retreat. The disintegration of Gurjara-Pratihara in North-Western India led to a time of political uncertainty.

The Ghaznavids

- Mahmud (998-1030) ascended the throne of Ghazni
- Firdausi was a court-poet of Ghazni. His famous work “Shah Namah” was a watershed in Iranian renaissance
- Mahmud was a plunderer and destroyer of temples. In 1025, he raided and plundered the Somnath temple in Gujarat. He undertook 17 raids in India and constantly fought against the Hindushahi rulers
- Seljuk Empire was established with the death of Mahmud

The Rajput States

- The break-up of the Pratihara empire led to the formation of Rajputana states.
- Few important of these were-
 - (a) Gahadavalas of Kannauj
 - (b) Paramaras of Malva
 - (c) Chauhans of Ajmer
- Few other significant states were Kalachuris near Jabalpur, Chandellas in Bundelkhand, Chalukyas of Gujarat, Tomars of Delhi etc.
- Rajputs patronized Hinduism and Jainism to a certain extent.
- They also upheld the Varna system and the Privileges of Brahmanas

Turkish Conquests

- The Seljuk empire was replaced by Khwarizmi empire in Iran and Ghurid empire in Ghur.
- Muizzudin Muhammed ascended the throne at Ghazni while Chauhan's powers were also constantly rising. With the capture of Delhi, the Chauhans and Ghurids were in the direct contest.
- 1st Battle of Tarain (1191) Muhammed Ghori Vs. Prithviraj Chauhan – Ghurids lost the battle
- 2nd Battle of Tarain(1192) Muhammed Ghori Vs. Prithviraj Chauhan – Prithviraj Chauhan lost the battle. This led to Delhi and Eastern Rajasthan passing under the Turkish rule.
- Muhammad Ghori entrusted the positions under Qutbuddin Aibak, who later found the Slave dynasty and led to the foundations of Delhi Sultanate. Bakhtiyar Khalji has entrusted the positions east of Benares.

The Chauhans of Ajmer

- The Chauhans were the feudatories of Gurjara-Pratiharas
- Ajayaraj Chauhan, king of Sakhambari established a city called Ajayameru which was later known as Ajmer
- His successor Vigraharaj captured Dhillika from Tomar Kings
- After the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan, the dynasty was weakened.
- Qutbuddin Aibak dealt the final blow by defeating the dynasty in 1197 AD.

The Tomars of Delhi

- The Tomars were the feudatories of the Pratiharas.
- They founded the city of Delhi in 736 A.D. During 9th-12th century, the Tomars of Delhi ruled parts of the present-day Delhi and Haryana.
- Mahipala Tomar captured Thaneshwar, Hansi and Nagarkot in 1043 A.D.
- Chauhans captured Delhi in middle of the 12th century and the Tomars became their feudatories.

Mewar

- Mewar is a region of south-central Rajasthan state in western India.
- It includes the present-day districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pirawa Tehsil of Jhalawar District of Rajasthan, Neemuch and Mandsaur of Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Gujarat.
- The region was a part of the Rajput-ruled Mewar Kingdom or the Udaipur Kingdom. In 1568, Akbar captured Chittorgarh, the capital of Mewar.

Maha Rana Sanga (1508 - 1528)

- Rana Sanga of Mewar belonged to the Sisodiya clan who was a contemporary to Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur.
- **The Battle of Khanwa, 1527** took place between Babur and Rana Sanga in which Babur won and established the Mughal's rule firmly in North India.

Maha Rana Pratap (1572 - 1597)

- Rana Pratap of Mewar belonged to the Sisodiya Rajputs as was Rana Sanga.
- He was a contemporary of Akbar.
- When Akbar sent a number of envoys in making Rana Pratap as a vassal and submitting to Akbar, Rana refused and the Battle of Haldighati was fought on 1576 between Raja Man Singh I of Amber and Maha Rana Pratap in which Maha Rana Pratap was defeated by the Mughals.

Marwar

- In 1194, Mahmud of Ghori defeated Jaichand of Kannauj.
- His descendant, Sheoji, established themselves at Mandore city in Marwar.
- The Jodhpur state was founded in the 13th century by the Rathore clan of Rajputs, who claim descent from the Gahadvala kings of Kannauj.
- The Rathore rulers of the Indian princely state of Jodhpur were of an ancient dynasty established in the 8th century.
- However, the dynasty's fortunes were made by *Rao Jodha*, first of the rulers of the Rathore dynasty in Jodhpur in 1459.

The Chandelas of Bundelkhand

- Established them in the 9th century. Harshadeva was the founder of this dynasty.
- Bundelkhand was also known as Jejakabhukti
- Mahoba was the capital of Chandela during the period of Chief Yasovarman
- Kalinjar was their important fort.
- The Chandelas built the most famous Kandariya Mahadeva Temple in 1050 A.D. and a number of beautiful temples at Khajuraho. Vidyadhara is noted for having commissioned the Kandariya Mahadeva Temple.

- Paramal the last Chandela ruler was defeated by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1203 A.D.

The Paramaras of Malwa

- They were a part of Agnivanshi Rajput dynasty. Established in 9-10th Century, they were vassals of Rashtrakutas
- They made Dhar as their capital. Bhoja was an important ruler in their period.
- The later Paramara rulers moved their capital to Mandu after Dhar was sacked multiple times by their enemies.
- Mahalakadeva, the last known Paramara king, was defeated and killed by the forces of Alaaddin Khalji of Delhi in 1305 CE

The Chalukyas of Gujarat

- The Chalukya dynasty ruled parts of what is now Gujarat and Rajasthan in north-western India, between c. 940 CE and c. 1244 CE. Their capital was located at Anahilavada (modern Patan).
- Mularaja was the founder of the dynasty. During the rule of Bhima, I, Mahmud of Ghazni plundered Somnath temple.
- Mularaja is said to have built Mulavasatika temple for Digambara Jains and the Mulanatha-Jinadeva temple for the Svetambara Jains.
- The Dilwara Temples and the Modhera Sun Temple have constructed during the reign of Bhima I.
- Rani-ki-Vav was commissioned by Queen Udayamati

The Kalachuris of Tripuri

- The Kalachuris of Chedi, ruled parts of central India during 7th to 13th centuries from their capital Tripuri near Jabalpur.
- The kingdom reached its zenith during the reign of *Lakshmikarna*, who assumed the title *Chakravartin* after military campaigns against several neighbouring kingdoms
- The Karan temple at Amarkantak was built by Lakshmikarna (1041 – 1173 CE)

Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

Dynasty	Period of Rule	Prominent rulers
Mamluk or Slave dynasty	1206 – 1290	Qutubuddin Aibek, Iltutmish, Razia Sultan, Ghiyasuddin Balban
Khilji dynasty	1290 – 1320	Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq dynasty	1321 – 1413	Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Sayyid dynasty	1414 – 1450	Khizr Khan
Lodhi dynasty	1451 – 1526	Ibrahim Lodhi

Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)

Year	Ruler	Important Facts
1206 - 1210	Qutbuddin Aibak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Most trusted slave of Muhammed of Ghori 2) Died in 1210 while playing <i>Chaugan</i> (Polo) 3) He was granted the title <i>Lakh Bakhsh</i> 4) He constructed the <i>Quwat-ul-Islam</i> mosque in Delhi and <i>Adhai din ka jhonpra</i> at Ajmer 5) He also started the construction of <i>Qutb Minar</i> in the honour of Sufi saint <i>Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki</i>
1210 – 1236	Iltutmish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The real consolidator of Turkish conquests 2) He saved the Delhi Sultanate from the invasion of the Mongol, <i>Chengiz Khan</i> 3) He introduced the currency system of Tanka and Jittal 4) He organized <i>Iqta System</i> – land grant to soldiers and nobility 5) He set up the <i>Chahalgani</i> system – nobility of 40 members 6) He completed the construction of Qutb Minar

1236 – 1240	Razia Sultana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The first and the only Muslim lady who ever ruled India 2) Though a popular ruler, she was disliked by the Chahalgani who wanted to put a puppet ruler at the throne 3) She was defeated and killed by Bandits while in a fight
1240-1266	An era of weak rulers	After the death of Raziya, weak rulers ascended the throne, who were supported by the Nobles. Bahram Shah, Masud shah and Nasiruddin Muhammad were the successors.
1266 – 1287	An era of Balban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A strong and centralized government was established 2) He acted as a champion of Turkish Nobility 3) He broke the strength of Chahalgani to restore the powers of the Monarchy 4) He established <i>Diwan-i-arz</i>, military department towards a strong army 5) He adopted a policy of blood and iron to restore the law and order problems 6) He insisted on the ceremony of <i>Sijada and Paibos</i> 7) He took up the title <i>Zil-i-illahi</i>
1218 - 1227	Changez Khan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Mongol leader who prided in being called the <i>Scourge of God</i> 2) They attacked the Khwarizmi empire and sacked the flourishing cities 3) Delhi Sultanate became the only important Islam state of this period 4) Illtutmish, in 1221, refused an asylum request of Jallaudin, who was defeated by Changez Khan. Changez Khan did not cross River Indus, which saved the weak sultanate from loot and plunder.

The Khaljis (1290- 1320)

Year	Rulers	Important Facts
1290 – 1296	Jalaluddin Khalji	1) He checked the monopoly of Turkish nobility and followed a policy of tolerance
1296 – 1316	Allauddin Khalji	1) He separated religion from politics and proclaimed, ‘Kingship knows no kinship’ 2) He followed an imperialist and annexation policy. He annexed Gujarat, Ranthambore, Malwa, Mewar etc Administrative reforms 1) By series of 4 Ordinances, Allaudin took steps to avoid the problems caused by the nobles 2) He introduced the <u>Dagh</u> – branding of horse and <u>Chehra</u> – a descriptive roll of soldier’s system. 3) By setting up markets, Allauddin fixed the cost of all commodities 4) He constructed the <i>Alai fort</i> and <i>Alai Darwaza</i> – entrance of Qutb Minar 5) He also built the palace of thousand pillars called <i>Hazar Sutun</i> 6) Amir Khusrau was the court poet of Allaudin
1316 – 1320	Mubarak Khan	
1320	Khusrau Khan	Ghazi Malik deposed Khusrau Khan in a rebellion.

Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1412)

Emperor	Period
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-24
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324-51
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351-88
Mohammad Khan	1388
Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq Shah II	1388
Abu Baqr	1389-90
Nasiruddin Muhammad	1390-94
Humayun	1394-95
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1395-1412

Ruler	Period of Rule	Important facts
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-1325	1. Khusrau Khan, the last king of the Khilji dynasty was killed by Ghazni Malik, and Ghazni Malik ascended the throne assuming the title Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. 2. He died in an accident and his son Jauna (Ulugh Khan) succeeded him under the title Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Mohammad-bin Tughlaq	1325-1351	<p>1. Prince Jauna, Son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in 1325</p> <p>2. He tried to introduce many administrative reforms. He had 5 ambitious projects for which he has become particularly debatable.</p> <p>Taxation in the Doab (1326)</p> <p>Transfer of Capital (1327)</p> <p>Introduction of Token Currency (1329)</p> <p>Proposed Khurasan Expedition (1329)</p> <p>Qarachil Expedition (1330)</p> <p>3. His five projects have led to revolts all around his empire. His last days were spent in checking the revolts</p> <p>1335 -- Madurai became independent (Jalaluddin Ahsan Shah)</p> <p>1336 -- Foundation of Vijayanagar (Harihar & Bukka), Warangal became independent (Kanhaiya)</p> <p>1341-47 -- Revolts of Sada Amirs & Foundation of Bahamani in 1347 (Hasan Gangu)</p> <p>He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.</p>
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351-1388	<p>1. He was a cousin of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq. After his death, the nobles and the theologians of the court selected Firoz Shah as the next Sultan.</p> <p>2. Established of Diwan-i-Khairat (department for poor and needy people) and Diwan-l-Bundagan (department of slaves)</p> <p>4. Making Iqtadari system hereditary.</p> <p>5. Construction of canals for irrigation from the Yamuna to the city of Hissar</p> <p>6. From the Sutlej to the Ghaggar. From the Ghaggar to Firozabad</p> <p>7. From Mandvi and Sirmour Hills to Hansi in Haryana.</p> <p>8. Establishment of four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar.</p>

After Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1388-1414	<p>1. The Tughlaq dynasty would not survive much after Firoz Shah's death. The Malwa, Gujarat and Sharqi (Jaunpur) Kingdoms broke away from the Sultanate.</p> <p>2. Timur Invasion: (1398-99) Timur, a Turk, invaded India in 1398 during the reign of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq, the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty. His army mercilessly sacked and plundered Delhi.</p> <p>3. Timur returned to Central Asia, leaving a nominee to rule to Punjab which ended the Tughlaq dynasty.</p>
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Sayyid dynasty (1414 – 1450)

Emperor	Period
Khizr Khan	1414-21
Mubarak Shah	1421-33
Muhammad Shah	1421-43
Alauddin Alam Shah	1443-51

Ruler	Period of Rule	Important facts
Khizr Khan	1414-1421	<p>1. Timur's nominee captured Delhi and was proclaimed the new Sultan and the first of the Sayyid Dynasty.</p> <p>2. They ruled over Delhi and surrounding districts.</p>
Mubarak Shah	1421-1434	<p>1. He succeeded Khizr at the throne after his successful expeditions against Mewatis, Katehars and the Gangetic Doab area.</p> <p>2. He was killed by the nobles in his own court.</p>
Muhammad Shah	1434-1443	<p>1. The nobles put Muhammad Shah on the throne, but could not survive the in-fighting among the nobles in the court.</p> <p>2. He was authorized to rule a meagre area of around 30 miles and rest of the Sultanate was ruled by the nobles.</p>

Alam Shah	1443-1451	The last Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi and he retired. Thus began the Lodhi dynasty, which confined to Delhi and a few surrounding areas.
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The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

Ruler	Period of Rule	Important facts
Bahlol Lodhi	1451-88	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan sardars who established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur 2. He founded the Lodhi dynasty. He founded the rule of the Lodhi dynasty by usurping the throne from the last of the Sayyid rulers. 3. He was a strong and brave ruler. He tried to restore the glory of Delhi by conquering territories around Delhi and after the continuous war for 26 years, he succeeded in extending his authority over Jaunpur, Rewail, Itawah, Mewar, Sambhal, Gwalior etc. 4. He was a kind and generous ruler. He was always prepared to help his subjects. 5. Though he was himself illiterate, he extended his patronage to art and learning. He died in 1488.
Sikandar Lodhi	1489-1517	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sikandar Lodhi was the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar and Western Bengal. 2. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra, a city founded by him. 3. Sikandar was a fanatical Muslim and he broke the sacred images of the Jwalamukhi 4. Temple at Naga Kot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed. 5. He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture. He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields. 6. He was a staunch Sunni and a Muslim fanatic. He lacked religious tolerance. In the name of religion, he perpetuated untold cruelties on the Hindus.
Ibrahim Lodhi	1517-26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was the last king of Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi 2. He was the son of Sikandar Lodhi 3. The Afghan nobility was brave and freedom-loving people but it was because of its fissiparous and individualistic tendencies that the Afghan monarchy was weakened. Moreover, Ibrahim Lodhi asserted the absolute power of the Sultan. 4. At last Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi; Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.

		5. No Sultan of India except Sultan Ibrahim had been killed on the battlefield.
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Important Central Departments

Department	Function
Diwan-i-Risalat (Foreign Minister)	Department of appeals
Diwan-i-Ariz	Military department
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of slaves
Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of justice
Diwan-i-Isthiaq	Department of pensions
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of charity
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of agriculture
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of correspondence

Important Central Officials

Post	Role
Wazir	The Chief Minister of the State in Charge of revenue and finances, controlled by other departments.
Ariz-i-Mamlik	Head of Military department

Qazi	Legal Officer(dispensd civil law based on Muslim law Shariat)
Wakil-i-dar	Controller of the royal households.
Barid-i-mumalik	Head of the state news agency
Amir-i-majlis	Officer-in-charge of royal feasts, conference and festivals.
Majlis-i-am	Council of friends and officers consulted on important affairs of the state.
Dahir-i-mumalik	Head of the royal correspondence.
Sadr-us-sudur	Dealt with religious matters and endowments.
Sadr-i-Jahan	Officers-in-charge of the religious and charitable endowment.
Amir-i-dad	Public prosecutors
Naib wazir	Deputy Minister
Mushrif-i-mumalik	Accountant general

Mughal Empire

Mughal Empire		
1526 – 1530 AD	Babur	Founder of Mughal empire after the 1 st Battle of Panipat
1530 – 1540 AD 1555 – 1556 AD	Humayun	He was defeated by Sher Shah
1540 – 1555 AD	Sur Empire	Sher Shah defeated Humayun and ruled from 1540-45 AD
1556	2 nd Battle of Panipat	Akbar Vs. Hemu
1556 – 1605 AD	Akbar	Established Din-i-illahi, expanded Mughal empire
1605 – 1627 AD	Jehangir	Captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe visited the Mughal court
1628 -1658 AD	Shahjahan	The pinnacle of Mughal empire and art and architecture
1658 – 1707 AD	Aurangazeb	Beginning of the decline of Mughal empire
1707 – 1857 AD	Later Mughals	Decline and disintegration of the Mughal empire with gaining strength of the British

Babur (1526 - 1530)

- **Babur**, the founder of Mughal Empire in India, traced his ancestry to the Timurid dynasty.
- In 1517 Ibrahim Lodhi succeeded Sikander Lodhi.
- Embassies from Daulat Khan and Rana Sanga inviting Babur to displace Ibrahim Lodhi led to *the 1st Battle of Panipat* in 1526.
- Babur used an Ottoman (Rumi) device in this war.
- Babur also heavily used Gunpowder in this war, though it was known in India in earlier times.
- *The Battle of Khanwa* (1527) was fought between Rana Sanga and Babur. With the defeat of Sanga, Babur's position got strengthened in the Gangetic plains.

- He declared the war as a *Jihad* and assumed the title *Ghazi* after his victory.
- Babur composed Tuzuk-i-Baburi, a Masnavi and the Turkish translation of a well-known Sufi work. Tuzuk-i-Baburi was translated into Persian as Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khankhana
- He built two mosques, one at Kabulibagh, Panipat and another in Sambhal, Rohilkhand

Humayun (1530 – 1540 and 1555 - 1556)

- Humayun became the Mughal Emperor on 29 December 1530 at the age of 23.
- In the Battle of Chausa, 1539, Humayun was defeated for the first time by Shershah Suri.
- In the next year (1540) Shershah completely defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kanauj and founded the Sur dynasty.
- After the lapse of 15 years, Humayun re-captured the Empire by defeating the last Sur ruler Sikandar Shah Suri in the Battle of Sirhindh, 1555, after which he ruled only for 6 months.
- The period from 1540 to 1555 is known as the period of the temporary eclipse of the Mughal.
- Humayun died by an accidental fall from the staircase of his Library 'Shermandal' at the Puranakwila in Delhi on 24 January 1556.
- Humayun was an accomplished mathematician and astronomer. He earned the title *Insan-i-Kamil* (Perfect Man), among the Mughals
- Humayun's biography Humayun Namah was written by Humayun's sister Gulbadan Begum. The language used to write this biography was a mixture of Turkish and Persian.

Architecture during Humayun's Period

- The Purnakwila was constructed by Humayun but its construction was completed by Shershah.
- Humayun's tomb is situated in Delhi (the first building in India having double domes) which was built by Haji Begum
- In 1533 Humayun built the city of Dinpanah (world refuge) in Delhi.

Sher Shah Suri (Sur Empire)

- Shershah's original name was Farid.
- His family came to India from Afghanistan.
- In *the Battle of Chausa, 1539*, Sherkhan defeated Humayun for the first time and assumed the name Shershah.
- Later in 1540 he completely defeated Humayun in *the Battle of Kanauj* and founded the Sur dynasty.

Architecture:

- Shershah constructed the Grand Trunk Road from Sohargaon to Attock (Calcutta to Amritsar) He introduced the National Highway concept for the first time in India. Now the Grand Trunk Road is known as Shershah Suri Marg. Its part from Delhi to Amritsar is known as National Highway -1.
- He also built roads from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittoor and Lahore to Multan. He built Sarais at a distance of every two Kos. These sarais later developed into Market towns, Qasbas. They were also used as stages for news-services, Dak-Chowkis.
- He built the Purana Qila in Delhi (its Construction was started by Humayun) and his own Mausoleum (Tomb) at Sasaram in Bihar.
- He also constructed the Khooni Darwaza (blood-stained gate) the gateway of Firozshah Kotla in Delhi.

Economy and Administration

- He was the first ruler to introduce Silver *Rupiya* (one rupiya was equal to 64 dams) and gold coin *Ashrafi*.
- Administrative divisions:
 1. Iqta – Province under Haqim or Amin
 2. Sarkar – District under Shiqdar-i-Shiqadaran or Munsif-i-Munsifan
 3. Pargana – Taluk under Shiqdar or Munsif
 4. Gram – Village under Muqqadam or Amil
- He made local Muqaddams/Zamindars responsible for local crimes
- Hindi poet Malik Muhammed Jayasi completed his Padmavat, during his reign.

Mughal Emperors

Akbar (1556 - 1605)

Year	Significance
1556	Akbar ascends the throne at the age of 14
1556	2 nd Battle of Panipat between Hemu and Bairam Khan(khan-i-khannan). Hemu gets defeated in the battle
1560	Akbar becomes independent at the age of 18 and dismisses Bairam Khan
1564	Abolition of Jizyah tax
1571	Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra, was laid
1574	Mansabdari system introduced
1575	Ibadatkhana was built
1576	Battle of Haldihatti fought between Rana Pratap and the Mughal army led by Raja Man Singh
1580	Dahsala Bandobast system introduced
1582	Din-i-illahi – a new religion was propounded by Akbar which was a synthesis of values taken from several religions like Hinduism, Islam, Jainism etc. It was a move against religious orthodoxy and bigotry. He followed the policy of <i>Sulh-kul</i> or peace to all.

- Akbar was an **illiterate person**, but he was a patron of men of eminence. He maintained a Scholastic Assembly (Navratnas) in his court. They included the following personalities.
- Abul Fazal: Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbar's biographical works Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Namah.
- Abul Faizi: Persian poet and brother of Abul Fazal. He translated Mahabharata into Persian in name 'Razam Namah' and Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work Leelavati into Persian.
- Mian Tansen: His original name was Ram Thanu Pande. He was the court Musician of Akbar. He composed a Raga, Rajdarbari in honour of Akbar.

- Birbal: His real name was Mahesh Das. He was the court jester of Akbar.
- Raja Todarmal: Raja Todarmal was Akbar's finance or revenue minister. He formulated Akbar's revenue system *Zabti* and *Dahsala* systems. Raja Todarmal also translated *Bhagavatapurana* into Persian.
- Maharaja Man Singh: Akbar's military commander.
- Bhagawandas: Son of Bharmal
- Abdur Rahim Khankhana: Hindi Poet
- Mulla Do Pyaja

Administration

Land revenue

- Akbar started the *Annual assessment* system where land was assessed by *Qanungos* or hereditary holders of land and tax collected by *Karoris*.
- In 1580, a new system *Dahsala* (prices over the last 10 years) were calculated. The land was measured using the *Zabti* system which was an improvement over the *Dahsala* system. It was also known as Todarmal's *Bandobast*
- In *Batai* system, the production was divided in fixed proportions.
- In *Nasaq* system, rough calculation of Peasant's payments over the past years was calculated and the empire's share was fixed.
- Types of Cultivable Lands
 1. Polaj – land under cultivation every year
 2. Paratti – fallow land
 3. Chanchar – land fallow for 2-3 years
 4. Banjar – land fallow more than 2-3 years
- Taccavi – loans to the peasants
- Land divisions for the purpose of revenue
 1. Khalisa – lands kept separately to meet the expenses of the emperor
 2. Jagir – land was given to nobles or mansabdars to meet their expenses
 3. Inam – land was given to religious persons

Mansabdari System: This was introduced to maintain a huge army. Ranks (Mansabs) were awarded to nobles. They were divided into *Zat* (Personal status) and *Sawar* (Cavalryman required to maintain). Along with this, *Dagh* and *Chehra* system were also followed. Mansabdars were assigned Jagirs which they used to pay the salary of soldiers

Important Posts:

- Wazir/Diwan – Head of Revenue department
- Subedar – Governor of a province
- Mir Bakshi – head of Military who was also the head of nobility
- Barids – Intelligence officers
- Waqia-navis – news reporters
- Mir Saman – in charge of imperial households and royal workshops (Karkhanas)
- Chief Qazi – head of Judicial departments
- Chief Sadr – responsible for charitable and religious endowments
- Diwan-i-am – open durbar
- Ghusal Khana – private consultation chamber

Architecture during Akbar's period

- He built Agra Fort, Lahore Fort, Allahabad Fort, Humayun's tomb and Fatehpur Sikri near Agra.
- At Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar built Ibadat Khana or Hall of Prayer in which he called selected theologians and mystics with whom he discussed religious and spiritual topics.
- Akbar built Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri in 1601 to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

- He opened Ibadat Khana to people of all religions and took liberal views in discussing religions.

Jahangir (1605 - 1627)

- Jahangir came to the throne in 1605. He issued 12 ordinances. He established *Zanjir-il-Adal* – Chain of Justice in Agra Fort and was known for his strict administration of Justice.
- He married Mehrunnisa, an Afghan widow in 1611 and Later he gave her the titles Noor Mahal (light of the palace), Noor Jahan (light of the world) and Padshah Begum.
- In 1606 Jahangir executed fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjun Dev because he helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against him.
- In 1609, Jahangir received *William Hawkins*, an envoy of King James I of England, who reached India to obtain trade concession.
- In 1615, *Sir Thomas Roe* reached the court of Jahangir as the first ambassador of James I of England in the court of Jahangir. As a result of his efforts, the first English factory was established at Surat in Gujarat.
- Period of Jahangir is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Painting**. Jahangir himself was a painter. Ustad Mansur and Abul Hassan and Bishan das were famous painters in the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography *Tuzukh-i-Jahangiri* in the Persian language.
- Jahangir died in 1627 and was cremated at Shahdara in Lahore.

Architecture

1. Jahangir built Shalimar and Nishant Gardens in Srinagar.
2. He completed the tomb of Akbar at Sikandara
3. Jahangir introduced the vigorous use of Marble instead of red sandstone and use of Pietra dura for decorative purposes. Nurjahan built Itimad-ud-daula/Mirza Ghiyas Beg's Marble tomb at Agra
4. He built Moti Masjid at Lahore and his own mausoleum at Shahdara

Shah Jahan (1628 - 1658)

- Shah Jahan was born on 5th January 1592 at Lahore. His childhood name was Khurram. He ascended the throne in 1628.
- He married Arjumand Benu Begum, daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Noor Jahan. She later came to be known as Mumtaz Mahal which means beloved of the Palace.
- Shahjahan destroyed the Portuguese settlements at Hoogly in 1631-32.
- The Gateway of Red Fort is the Lahore Gate. It is here at the Lahore Gate that the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation on the Independence Day.
- In 1656 Shahjahan constructed the Jama Masjid in Delhi. It is the biggest masjid in India. The first masjid in India was constructed at Kodungallur in Kerala (Cheraman Palli) in 644 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar.
- Shah Jahan's period is known as the **Golden Age of Mughal Empire**.
- The Portuguese introduced European painting in India during the reign of Shah Jahan
- In 1658 Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb and he died in 1666, after eight years. His daughter Jahan Ara was also kept in prison along with him at the Agra Fort.
- Shah Jahan's son Dara Shikoh was a famous scholar. He translated Bhagavat Gita and Sixty Upanishads into Persian. He also wrote a book titled *Mujm-ul-Bahrain* (Mingling of the Oceans) He also translated Atharva Veda into Persian.
- Shah Jahan was a famous lyricist who wrote in Hindi. The famous Peacock Throne was built by Shah Jahan. It was abducted from here by Nadir Shah in 1739 during his Indian invasion (Persian conqueror). Now it is kept at the London Tower Museum, Britain.

- French travellers Bernier and Tavernier, Italian travellers Nicoli Manucci, Peter Mundi visited India during Shah Jahan's period.

Architecture

- Shah Jahan's period is considered as the Golden Age of Mughal Architecture and Shah Jahan is known as the **Prince of Builders**.
- In 1631, he started the construction of Taj Mahal in memory of his wife and completed in 1653. **Ustad Iza**, a Turkish/ Persian was its architect. British administrator Fergusson called it 'a love in marble'
- In 1638 Shah Jahan built his new capital Shahjahanabad in Delhi and shifted the capital from Agra to there. He also built Takht-i-Taus or Peacock throne.
- In 1639, he started the construction of **Red Fort in Delhi** on the model of Agra fort built by Akbar. The Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas and the Moti Masjid are situated inside the Red Fort. The Moti Masjid in Agra was constructed by Shah Jahan.

Aurangzeb (1658 - 1707)

- Aurangzeb imprisoned his father and made himself the Padshah in 1658. But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659. He defeated Dara and crowned himself under the title "*Alamgir*". He was the last great Mughal Emperor after which the disintegration had started.
- Aurangzeb is known as 'Zinda Pir' or living saint because of his simple life.
- He was a staunch and orthodox Muslim who banned singing and dancing in the Royal court. He reintroduced Jizyah and Pilgrimage tax.
- In 1675, he executed 9th Sikh Guru, Guru Teg Bahadur because of his reluctance to accept Islam. Guru Gobind Singh, the last Sikh Guru, organized his followers under Khalsa to fight the tyranny of Aurangzeb. He was assassinated in 1708.
- Aurangzeb's son built **Bibi ka Makbara** in 1679 AD in memory of his mother Rabia-Durrani.
- The only building by Aurangzeb in Red Fort is Moti Masjid. He also built the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore.

Later Mughals

Year	Ruler	Significance
1707 – 12	Bahadur Shah I	Original name – Muazzam
1712 – 13	Jahandar Shah	Ascended the throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan
1713 – 19	Farrukh Siyar	Sayyid brothers helped him in ascending the throne
1719 – 48	Muhammad Shah	Nadir Shah raided India. Weak successor
1748 – 54	Ahmad Shah	Ahmad Shah Abdali raided India. Mughals ceded Punjab and Multan
1754 – 59	Alamgir II	Delhi was occupied by Ahmad Shah Abdali and later plundered
1759 – 06	Shah Alam II	Lived outside Delhi

1806 – 37	Akbar II	Pensioner of East India Company conferred the title Raja on Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1837 – 57	Bahadur Shah II	1857 Revolt took place under his nominal leadership. Was deported to Burma

Arrival of English

- The English East India Company was formed in 1599 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. Jahangir granted a Farman to **Captain William Hawkins** permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat (1613).
- In 1615, **Sir Thomas Roe** succeeded in getting an imperial Farman to trade and establish a factory in all parts of the Mughal Empire by ruler Jahangir.
- In 1690, a factory was established at Suttanati by **Jab Charnock**. In 1698, following the acquisition of zamindari of three villages of **Suttanati, Kalikata** and **Govindpur**, the city of Calcutta was founded. Fort William was set-up in 1700.
- In 1717, John Surman obtained a Farman from Farrukhsiyar, which gave large concessions to the company. This Farman has been called the Magna Carta of the Company.
- **Battle of Plassey** (1757) English defeated Sirajuddaula, the Nawab of Bengal.
- **Battle of Buxar** (1764) Captain Munro defeated joint forces of Mir Qasim (Bengal), Shujauddaula (Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal).

The Revolt of 1857

The Revolt of 1857 is of steppingstone and is regarded as the primary outburst of resentment of simmering anger due to the prevailing discontent against the Britishers. Many revolts took place later such as battles of Plassey and Buxar, which are regarded as the landmark and decisive battles in shaping the modern historical regime.

The genesis of the revolt:

- The revolt was started by the soldiers and later spread across the country by peasants, artisans, and so on. The soldiers had worked for the East India Company and sacrificed their lives for the sake of others.
- People of different religions of India came together and fought united for one cause in this revolt.

Nature of the revolt

- Revolt of 1857 began as a revolt of the sepoys but eventually secured the participation of the masses.
- V.D. Savarkar called 1857 revolt as the First War of Indian Independence.
- Dr S.N. Sen describes it as "having begun as a fight for religion but ended as a war of independence."
- Dr R.C. Majumdar considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence.
- As per some British historians, it was just a peasant sepoy mutiny.

Important facts of the Revolt

- Meerut incident
- 19th Berhampur Native Infantry refused to use the newly introduced Enfield rifle and mutiny broke out in February 1857, later dissolved in Mar' 1857.

- The 34th Native Infantry's young sepoy, Mangal Pandey, fired at his unit's sergeant major at Barrackpore.
- The 7th Awadh Regiment was also disbanded
- Meerut rose to revolt May 10, they released their imprisoned comrades, killed their officers and moved to Delhi after sunset.
- Delhi- Centre of the Great Revolt

Leaders of the revolt

- At **Delhi**, the symbolic leadership was to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command was led by **General Bakht Khan**.
- **Kanpur** rose under **Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, AZimullah Khan**. Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding the station, surrendered. Nana Saheb declared himself the Peshwa and Bahadur Shah as Emperor of India
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took over the reign of **Lucknow** and Birjis Qadir, her son, was declared Nawab. Henry Lawrence, the British resident, was killed. The remaining Europeans were evacuated by Sir Colin Campbell, the new commander - in - chief.
- At **Bareilly**, **Khan Bahadur**, in **Bihar**, **Kunwar Singh**, Zamindar of Jagdishpur and **Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad** led the revolt at their respective places.
- **Rani Laxmibai**, the most outstanding leader of the revolt, was driven out of **Jhansi** with the application of Lapsee's Doctrine as Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General refused to allow her adopted son to succeed to the throne.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

EMERGENCE OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1885)

- Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in the British Government took the initiative to form an all-India organization.
- Thus, the Indian National Congress was founded and its first session was held at Bombay in 1885.
- The history of the Indian National Movement can be studied in three important phases:
 - The phase of moderate nationalism (1885-1905) when Congress continued to be loyal to the British crown.
 - The years 1906-1916 witnessed- Swadeshi Movement, the rise of militant nationalism and the Home Rule Movement. The repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai (Lai, Bal, Pal), along with Aurobindo Ghosh
 - The period from 1917 to 1947 is known as the Gandhian era.

Important Sessions of Indian National Congress

Year	Venue	President
1885	Bombay	W.C.Bannerji
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
1893	Lahore	"
1906	Calcutta	"
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tyyabji (first Muslim President)
1888	Allahabad	George Yule (first English President)
1889	Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn
1890	Calcutta	Sir Feroze S.Mehta

1895, 1902	Poona, Ahmedabad	S.N.Banerjee
1905	Banaras	G.K.Gokhale
1907, 1908	Surat, Madras	Rasbehari Ghosh
1909	Lahore	M.M.Malviya
1916	Lucknow	A.C.Majumdar (Reunion of the Congress)
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant (first woman President)
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru
1920	Calcutta (sp.session)	Lala Lajpat Rai
1921,1922	Ahmedabad, Gaya	C.R.Das
1923	Delhi (sp.session)	Abdul Kalam Azad (youngest President)
1924	Belgaon	M.K.Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu (first Indian woman President)
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru (first All India Youth Congress Formed)
1929	Lahore	J.L.Nehru (Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed)
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel (Here, resolution on Fundamental rights and the National Economic Program was passed)
1932, 1933	Delhi, Calcutta	(Session Banned)
1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad
1936	Lucknow	J.L.Nehru
1937	Faizpur	J.L.Nehru (first session in a village)
1938	Haripura	S.C.Bose (a National Planning Committed set-up under J.L.Nehru).

1939	Tripuri	S.C.Bose was re-elected but had to resign due to protest by Gandhiji (as Gandhiji supported Dr.Pattabhi Sitaramayya). Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
1940	Ramgarh	Abdul Kalam Azad
1946	Meerut	Acharya J.B.Kriplani
1948	Jaipur	Dr.Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Moderate Nationalism

- **Surendranath Banerjee:** was called the Indian Burke. He firmly opposed the Partition of Bengal. He founded the Indian Association (1876) to agitate for political reforms. He had convened the Indian National Conference (1883) which merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886.
- **Subramanya Aiyar** preached nationalism through the Madras Mahajana Sabha. He also founded the Hindu and Swadesamitran.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji** was known as the Grand Old Man of India. He is regarded as India's unofficial Ambassador in England. He was the first Indian to become a Member of the British House of Commons.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was regarded as the political guru of Gandhi. In 1905, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to train Indians to dedicate their lives to the cause of the country.

Indian National Movement (1905-1917)

- The period from 1905 was known as the era of extremism in the Indian National Movement.
- The extremists or aggressive nationalists believed that success could be achieved through bold means.
- The important extremist leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.

Leaders of the Extremists

- The extremists were led by Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak is regarded as the real founder of the popular anti-British movement in India. He was known as 'Lokamanya'. He attacked the British through his weeklies The Maratha and the Kesari. He was jailed twice by the British for his nationalist activities and in 1908 deported to Mandalay for six years. He set up the Home Rule League in 1916 at Poona and declared "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it."
- Lala Lajpat Rai is popularly known as the 'Lion of Punjab'. He played an important role in the Swadeshi Movement. He founded the Indian Home Rule League in the US in 1916. He was deported to Mandalay on the ground of sedition. He received fatal injuries while leading a procession against the Simon Commission and died on November 17, 1928.
- Bipin Chandra Pal began his career as a moderate and turned an extremist.

- Aurobindo Ghosh was another extremist leader and he actively participated in the Swadeshi Movement.
- He was also imprisoned. After his release, he settled in the French territory of Pondicherry and concentrated on spiritual activities

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)

- Curzon announced the partition of Bengal.
- The reason for partition was given as an attempt to improve administration.
- But the real aim was to 'Divide and Rule'. The partition was done in order to create a separate State for Muslims and so introduce the poison of communalism in the country.

Swadeshi Movement

- The Swadeshi Movement involved programmes like the boycott of government service, courts, schools and colleges and of foreign goods, Promotion of Swadeshi goods, Promotion of National Education through the establishment of national schools and colleges.
- It was both a political and economic movement
- In Bengal, even the landlords joined the movement
- The women and students took to picketing. Students refused using books made of foreign paper.
- It was Bal Gangadhar Tilak who realized the importance of boycott as a weapon that could be used to paralyze the whole British administrative machinery in India.
- The boycott and Swadeshi movements were instrumental in the establishment of swadeshi enterprises - textile mills, banks, hosiery, tanneries, chemical works and insurance companies. Swadeshi stores were opened.
- This made the British reverse the partition of Bengal and unite it in 1911.

Hind Swaraj

- When the movement against the partition of Bengal was at its height the annual session of the Congress was held at Calcutta in 1906 under the president ship of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- This session is very important because of the conciliation between the Moderates and Extremist
- The Congress condemned the Partition of Bengal. In the words of DadaBhai Naoroji, it is a bad blunder of England.
- Promotion of education was declared as the aim of Congress.
- The Swadeshi and the Boycott were accorded full support by the Congress. For the first time Boycott was authorised to be used as a political weapon.

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

- In December 1906, during the Muhammadan Educational conference in Dacca, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan raised the idea of establishing a Central Muhammadan Association to take care of Muslim interests.
- Accordingly, on 30th December 1906, the All India Muslim League was founded. Another prominent person, Aga Khan was chosen as its president.

Surat Session (1907)

- The INC split into two groups -The extremists and The moderates, at the Surat session in 1907.
- Extremists were led by Bal, Pal, Lai while the moderates by G.K. Gokhale.
- Controversy arose over the elected president, Ras Bihari Ghosh, as extremists didn't accept him.
- Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to be chosen.
- The government after this launched a massive attack on extremists by suppressing their newspapers and arresting their leaders.

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS (1909)

- The Council Act of 1909 was an extension of the 1892 reforms, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms after the names of the then Secretary of State (Lord Morley) and the then Viceroy (Lord Minto).
- It increased the members of the Legislative Assembly from sixteen to sixty.
- A few non-elected members were also added.
- Though the members of the Legislative Council were increased, they had no real powers. They remained mainly advisory in character.
- They could not stop any bills from being passed. Nor did they have any power over the budget.
- The British made another calculated move to sow the seed of communalism in Indian politics by introducing separate electorates for the Muslims.
- This meant that from the constituencies dominated by Muslims only Muslim candidates could be elected.
- Hindus could only vote for Hindus, and Muslims could only vote for Muslims.
- Many leaders protested against this communal electorate policy of the British to 'Divide and Rule'.

Annulment of Bengal Partition

- It was decided to annul the partition of Bengal in 1911 mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.
- The annulment came as a rude shock to the Muslim political elite.
- It was also decided to shift the capital to Delhi as a sop to the Muslims, as it was associated with Muslim glory, but the Muslims were not pleased.
- Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal and Assam were made a separate province.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- The name was taken from a weekly paper, Ghadar, which had been started on November 1, 1913 to commemorate the 1857 revolt.
- HQ was at San Francisco.
- The outbreak of the First World War provided the Ghadarites with an opportunity to free India from a Government which was indifferent to their cause.
- They began to return to India in thousands for a coordinated revolt in collaboration with the Bengal revolutionaries. Their plan was foiled at the last moment due to treachery.

Komagata Maru Incident

- The importance of this event lies in the fact that it created an explosive situation in Punjab.
- Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver.
- They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation & uncertainty.
- It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British Government.
- The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914 but the inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train.
- In the ensuing with the police near Calcutta, 22 persons died.
- Inflamed by this and with the outbreak of the War, the Ghadr leaders decided to launch a violent attack on British rule in India.
- They urged fighters to go to India. Bengal revolutionaries were contacted; Political dacoities were committed to raising funds mainly in Punjab.
- Thus, an explosive situation was created in Punjab.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- The First World War started in the year 1914.
- This War was fought among the nations of Europe to get the colonial monopoly. During wartime, the British Government made an appeal to the Indian leaders to join hands with them in their time of crisis.
- Indian leaders agreed but they put their own terms and conditions i.e. after the war was over, the British government would give Constitutional (legislative and administrative) powers to the Indian People.
- Unfortunately, the steps taken by the British government during World War I created unrest among the Indian people. This was because the British government had taken a huge loan during wartime which they had to repay.
- They increased the rent from the land, i.e. lagan. They forcefully recruited Indians in the British Army.
- They increased the price of necessary goods and imposed taxes on personal and professional income.
- As a result, they had to face protest from Indian society.
- Farmers and workers of Champaran, Bardoli, Kheda and Ahmedabad actively protested against the exploitative policies of the British government.
- Lakhs of students left schools and colleges. Hundreds of lawyers gave up their practice. Women also significantly contributed to this movement and their participation became wider with the emergence of Gandhi.
- The boycott of foreign cloth became a mass movement, with thousands of bonfires of foreign cloth lighting the Indian sky.

Lucknow Session (1916)

- The 31st Session of the Congress was held at Lucknow in 1916.
- It was presided over by the Ambica charan Majumdar who was a prominent lawyer and was actively associated with the Congress since its birth.

Home Rule League Movement 1916

- By early 1915, Annie Besant had launched a campaign to demand self-government for India after the war on the lines of white colonies
- She campaigned through her newspapers, New India & Commonweal, and through public meetings and conferences
- Two Home Rule Leagues were established, one by BG Tilak at Poona in April 1916 and the other by Mrs Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916
- Tilak's Movement concentrated on Maharashtra (excluding Bombay), Karnataka, Central Provinces and Berar
- Annie Besant's Movement covered the rest of India (including Bombay)

Complete List of Newspapers and Journals during British India

Name of the Paper/Journal	Year and Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/Editor
<i>Bengal Gazette</i>	1780, Calcutta	James Augustus Hickey
<i>Sambad Kaumudi</i> (weekly in Bengali)	1821	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
<i>Mirat-ul Akbar</i> (First journal in Persian)	1822, Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
<i>Banga-Duta</i> (A weekly in four languages- English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi)	1822, Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore
Bombay Times (from 1861 onwards, The Times of India)	1838, Bombay	Robert Knight and Thomas Bennett
<i>Rast Goftar</i> (A Gujarati fortnightly)	1851	Dadabhai Naoroji
Hindu Patriot	1853, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh
<i>Somprakasha</i>	1858, Calcutta	Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan
Indian Mirror	1862, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore and NN Sen
<i>Bengalee</i> (this and <i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i> - the first vernacular papers)	1862, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by SN Banerjea in 1879)
National Paper	1865, Calcutta	Devendra Nath Tagore

Amrita Bazar Patrika (Bengali in the beginning and later on English Daily)	1868, Jessore District	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Bangadarshana	1873, Calcutta	BankimChandra Chatterjee
The Statesman	1875, Calcutta	Robert Knight
The Hindu	1878, Madras	GS Aiyar, Viraraghavchari and Subba Rao Pandit
The Tribune	1881, Lahore	Dayal Singh Majeetia
Sudharak		Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
Hindustani and Advocate		GP Verma
Kesari (Marathi daily) and Maharatta (English Weekly)	1881, Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar
Swadeshmitran	Madras	GS Aiyar
Paridasak (Weekly)		Bipin Chandra Pal
Yugantar	1906, Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
Sandhya	1906, Bengal	Brhmanabandab Upadhyay
Indian Sociologist	London	Syamji Krishna Verma
Bande Matram	Parish	Madam Bhikaji Cama
Free Hindustan	Vancouver	Taraknath Das
Ghadr	San Francisco	Ghadar Party
Talwar	Berlin	Virendrnath Chattopadhyay
Bombay Chronical (a daily)	1913, Bombay	Pherozezshahs Mehta, BG Horniman

The Hindustan Times	1920, Delhi	KM Pannikkar as a part of Akali Dal Movement
Leader (in English)		Madan Mohan Malviya
Bahishkrit Bharat	1927	BR Ambedkar
Kudi Arasu (Tamil)	1910	E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar), SS Mirajkar, KN Joglekar
Bandi Jivan	Bengal	Sachindranath Sanyal
National Herald	1938, Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru
Tagzin-ul-Akhlaq (journal)	1871	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Kesari (Marathi Daily Newspaper)	1881	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Comrade (Weekly English Newspaper)	1911	Maulana Mohammad Ali
Al- Balagh and Al-Hilal (Both urdu weekly newspaper)	1912	Abul Kalam Azad
Pratap (Hindi Newspaper)	1913	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Independent (Newspaper)	1919	Motilal Nehru
Moon Nayak (Marathi Weekly)	1920	BR Ambedkar
Young India (Weekly Journal)	1919	M K Gandhi
Nav Jeevan (Weekly Newspaper)	1929	M K Gandhi
Harijan (Weekly Journal)	1931	M K Gandhi

Hindustan Dainik	1936	Madan Mohan Malviya
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Indian National Movement (1917-1947)

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- The first civil disobedience movement by Gandhi in the freedom struggle.
- Persuaded by Rajkumar Shukla, an indigo cultivator, Gandhi went to Champaran in Bihar to investigate the conditions of the farmers there.
- Champaran struggle is called the first experiment on Satyagraha by Gandhi.
- It was during this time that Gandhi was given the names 'Bapu' and 'Mahatma' by the people.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (Feb-March 1918)

- The next scene of Gandhiji's activity was in 1918 at Ahmedabad where an agitation had been going on between the labourers and the owners of a cotton textile mill for an increase of pay.
- While Gandhiji was negotiating with the mill owners, he advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35% increase in wages.
- The strike was withdrawn and retrieval later awarded the 35% increase that the workers had demanded.
- Ambalal Sarabhai's sister, **Anasuya Behn**, was one of the main lieutenants of Gandhiji in this struggle in which her brother and Gandhiji's friend was one of the main advisories.

Kheda Satyagraha (March 1918)

- 1918 was a year of failed crops in the Kheda district of Gujarat due to droughts.
- As per law, the farmers were entitled to remission if the produce was less than a quarter of the normal output.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, under Gandhi's guidance, led the farmers in protest against the collection of taxes in the wake of the famine.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- In 1917, a committee was set up under the presidentship of Sir Sydney Rowlatt to look into the militant Nationalist activities
- Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 by the Central Legislative Council
- As per this Act, any person could be arrested on the basis of suspicion.
- No appeal or petition could be filed against such arrests.
- This Act was called the Black Act and it was widely opposed.
- An all-India hartal was organized on 6 April 1919.
- Meetings were held all over the country.
- Mahatma Gandhi was arrested near Delhi.
- Two prominent leaders of Punjab, Dr Satya Pal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested in Amritsar.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)

- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919 and it remained a turning point in the history of India's freedom movement
- In Punjab, there was unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha
- On 13 th April, the Baisakhi day (harvest festival), a public meeting was organized at the Jallianwala Bagh (garden)
- Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd
- According to the official report, 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in the incident.
- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood as a protest

Khilafat Movement (1920)

- The chief cause of the Khilafat Movement was the defeat of Turkey in the First World War.
- The harsh terms of the Treaty of Sevres (1920) were felt by the Muslims as a great insult to them.
- The whole movement was based on the Muslim belief that the Caliph (the Sultan of Turkey) was the religious head of the Muslims all over the world
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, M.A. Ansari, Saifuddin Kitchlew and the Ali brothers were the prominent leaders of this movement.
- Mahatma Gandhi was particularly interested in bringing the Hindus and the Muslims together to achieve the country's independence.
- The Khilafat Movement merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920:

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

- It was approved by the INC at the Nagpur session in December 1920.
- The programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement were:
 - Surrender of titles and honorary positions
 - Resignation of membership from the local bodies.
 - Boycott of elections held under the provisions of the 1919 Act
 - Boycott of government functions.
- Boycott of courts, government schools and colleges.
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Establishment of national schools, colleges and private panchayat courts.
- Popularizing Swadeshi goods and khadi.
- National schools such as the Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Bihar Vidyapeeth and the Jamia Millia Islamia were set up.
- No leader of the Congress came forward to contest the elections for the Legislatures
- In 1921, mass demonstrations were held against the Prince of Wales during his tour of India.
- Most of the households took to weaving cloths with the help of charkhas.
- But the whole movement was abruptly called off on 11th February 1922 by Gandhi following the Churi Chaura incident
- In the Gorakhpur district of U.P. Earlier on 5 th February an angry mob set fire to the police station at Churi Chaura and twenty-two policemen were burnt to death

Swaraj Party

- Leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed a separate group within the Congress known as the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923.
- In the Central Legislative Council Motilal Nehru became the leader of the party whereas in Bengal the party was headed by C.R. Das.
- After the passing away of C.R. Das in June 1925, the Swaraj Party started weakening.

Simon Commission

- In November 1927 the British Government appointed the Simon Commission to look into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest changes.
- The Commission consisted of Englishmen without a single Indian representative
- The Commission arrived in India in Feb 1928 and was met with countrywide protests.
- Peaceful demonstrators were beaten by the police in many places. Lala Lajpat Rai was assaulted and soon after died.

Nehru Report (1928)

- In the meanwhile, the Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, challenged the Indians to produce a Constitution

- The challenge was accepted by the Congress, which convened an all-party meeting on 28 February 1928
- A committee consisting of eight was constituted to draw up a blueprint for the future Constitution of India.
- It was headed by Motilal Nehru

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)

- In the prevailing atmosphere of restlessness, the annual session of the Congress was held at Lahore in December 1929.
- During this session presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution
- Moreover, as the government failed to accept the Nehru Report, Congress gave a call to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The Congress had also observed January 26, 1930, as the Day of Independence.
- The same date later became the Republic Day when the Indian Constitution was enforced in 1950.

Dandi March

- On 12th March 1930, Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi with his chosen 79 followers to break the salt laws.
- He reached the coast of Dandi on 5 April 1930 after marching a distance of 200 miles
- On 6 April formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.
- On 9 April, Mahatma Gandhi laid out the programme of the movement which included making of salt in every village in violation of the existing salt laws;

Round Table Conferences

First Round Table Conference

- Held in November 1930 at London and it was boycotted by the Congress.
- In January 1931 in order to create a conducive atmosphere for talks.
- The government lifted the ban on the Congress Party and released its leaders from prison.
- On 8 March 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.
- As per this pact, Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil-Disobedience Movement and participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- In September 1931, the Second Round Table Conference was held at London
- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Conference but returned to India disappointed as no agreement could be reached on the demand for complete independence and on the communal question.
- In January 1932, the Civil-Disobedience Movement was resumed.
- The government responded to it by arresting Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel and by reposing the ban on the Congress party

Communal Awards

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in August 1932.

Poona Pact (1932)

- On 16 August 1932, the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald made an announcement, which came to be as the Communal Award.
- Mahatma Gandhi protested against the Communal Award and went on a fast unto death in the Yeravada jail on 20 September 1932.
- Finally, an agreement was reached between Dr Ambedkar and Gandhi.

- This agreement came to be called the Poona Pact. The British Government also approved of it.
- Accordingly, 148 seats in different Provincial Legislatures were reserved for the Depressed Classes in place of 71 as provided in the Communal Award.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Congress again did not take part in it.
- Nonetheless, in March 1933, the British Government issued a White Paper.
- Which became the basis for the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Government of India Act, 1935

Main features of this act were -

- Provision for the establishment of an All India Federation at the Centre, consisting of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States
- It did not come into existence since the Princely States refused to give their consent for the union
- Division of powers into three lists viz. Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.
- Introduction of Diarchy at the Centre
- The Governor-General and his council administered the “Reserved subjects”
- The Council of Ministers were responsible for the “Transferred” subjects
- Abolition of Diarchy and the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in the provinces.
- The Governor was made the head of the Provincial Executive but he was expected (not bound) to run the administration on the advice of the Council of ministers.
- Provincial Legislatures of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam were made bicameral.
- Extension of the principle of Separate Electorates to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo Indians
- Establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi with a Chief Justice and 6 judges.

Second World War & National Movement

- In 1937 elections were held under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935
- Congress Ministries were formed in seven states of India.
- On 1 September 1939, the Second World War broke out.
- The British Government without consulting the people of India involved the country in the war.
- As a mark of protest the Congress Ministries in the Provinces resigned on 12 December 1939
- The Muslim League celebrated that day as the Deliverance Day
- In March 1940 the Muslim League demanded the creation of Pakistan.

August offer

During the course of the 2nd World War, in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the ‘August Offer’, which proposed –

- Dominion status as the objective for India.
- Expansion of viceroy’s executive council & setting up of a constituent assembly after the war consisting of Indians to decide their constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the Government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with states & all India services
- No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

Individual Satyagraha

- In order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940,
- The August Offer envisaged that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer Satyagraha and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi and imprisoned for four months.
- The individual Satyagraha continued for nearly 15 months.

Cripps Mission (1942)

- In the midst of worsening wartime international situation, the British Government in its continued effort to secure Indian cooperation sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India on 23 March 1942. This is known as Cripps Mission.

Quit India Movement (1942-1944)

- The failure of the Cripps Mission and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India.
- Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out.
- The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution.
- On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'
- On 8th and 9th August 1942, the government arrested all the prominent leaders of the Congress.
- Mahatma Gandhi was kept in prison at Poona.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, and other leaders were imprisoned in the Ahmednagar Fort.
- At this time, leadership was provided by Ram Manohar Lohia, Achyuta and S.M. Joshi.
- The role of Jayaprakash Narain in this movement was important.
- A large number of students also left their schools and colleges to join the movement.
- The youth of the nation also participated in this movement with patriotism.
- In 1944 Mahatma Gandhi was released from jail.
- Quit India Movement was the final attempt for the country's freedom.
- The British Government ordered for 538 rounds of firing. Nearly 60,229 persons were jailed.
- At least 7,000 people were killed.
- This movement paved the way for India's freedom. It aroused among Indians the feelings of bravery, enthusiasm and total sacrifice.

Rajgopalachari Formula

- Rajagopalachari, the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation, accepted to Gandhi.
- It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan.
- Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar condemned the CR Plan.

Desai-Liaquat Pact

- Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress with Liaquat Ali Khan, leader of the Muslim League drafted a proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of —
 - an equal number of persons nominated by the Congress & League in the central legislature
 - 20% reserved seats for minorities
- No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League on these lines
- But the fact that a sort of parity between the Congress and the League was decided upon, which had far-reaching

Wavell Plan

- A conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell; at Shimla in June 1945
- Aimed to reconstruct the governor general's executive council pending the preparation of a new constitution.

Indian National Army=-

- On 2 July 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Singapore and gave the rousing war cry of 'Dilli Chalo'
- He was made the President of Indian Independence League and soon became the supreme commander of the Indian National Army.
- The names of the INA's three Brigades were the Subhas Brigade, Gandhi Brigade and Nehru Brigade
- The women's wing of the army was named after Rani Laxmi Bai
- The Indian National Army marched towards Imphal after registering its victory over Kohima.
- After Japan's surrender in 1945
- The INA failed in its efforts. Under such circumstances, Subhas went to Taiwan.
- Then on his way to Tokyo, he died on 18 August 1945 in a plane crash
- The trial of the soldiers of INA was held at Red Fort in Delhi
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai and Tej Bahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of the soldiers

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- After the Second World War, Lord Attlee became the Prime Minister of England.
- On 15 March 1946 Lord Attlee made a historic announcement in which the right to self-determination and the framing of a Constitution for India were conceded.
- Consequently, three members of the British Cabinet - Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander - were sent to India. This is known as the Cabinet Mission.
- The Cabinet Mission put forward a plan for the solution of the constitutional problem.
- Provision was made for three groups of provinces to possess their separate constitutions.
- The Cabinet Mission also proposed the formation of a Union of India, comprising both British India and the Princely States.
- The Union would remain in charge of only foreign affairs, defence and communications. leaving the residuary powers to be vested in the provinces till a new government was elected.
- Both the Muslim League and the Congress accepted the plan.
- Consequently, elections were held in July 1946 for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

- The Congress secured 205 out of 214 General seats.
- The Muslim League got 73 out of 78 Muslim seats.
- An Interim Government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 September 1946.

Mountbatten Plan (1947)

- On 20 February 1947, Prime Minister Atlee announced in the House of Commons the definite intention of the British Government to transfer power to responsible Indian hands.
- Thus, to effect the transference of that power Atlee decided to send Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy to India.
- Lord Mountbatten armed with vast powers became India's Viceroy on 24 March 1947.
- The partition of India and the creation of Pakistan appeared inevitable to him.
- After extensive consultation, Lord Mountbatten put forth the plan of partition of India on 3 June 1947.
- The Congress and the Muslim League ultimately approved the Mountbatten Plan. Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- The British Government accorded formal approval to the Mountbatten Plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947.
- The partition of the country into India and Pakistan would come into effect from 15 August 1947.

Revolutionary movements

Chapekar brothers (1897)

- This was the first political assassination of British officer post-1857.
- Damodar, Balkrishna and Vasudev Chapekar shot at WC Rand, Chairman of the Special Plague Committee.
- The Chapekar brothers were hanged.

Alipore Bomb Conspiracy (1908)

- Douglas Kingsford was a British Chief Magistrate who was the target of the bomb thrown at Muzaffarpur.
- Instead, two women died in the attack.
- Prafulla Chakki and Khudiram Bose, who threw the bomb. Prafulla Chakki committed suicide while Bose (18 years) caught and sentenced to death.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutt and 30 other members of **Anushilan Samiti** were also tried in this case.

Curzon Wylie's assassination (1909)

- He was assassinated in London by Madan Lal Dhingra in the evening of 1 July 1909.
- Madan Lal Dhingra had close ties with the **Indian House**.

Howrah Gang Case (1910)

- Arrest and trials of 47 Bengali Indian Nationalist of Anushilan Samiti because of the murder of Inspector Shamsul Alam in Calcutta.
- He uncovered the revolutionary network of Anushilan Samiti that linked the murder and other robberies.

Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912)

- Assassination attempted on Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India.
- On the occasion of the transfer of British capital from Calcutta to Delhi, a bomb was thrown into the viceroy's carriage. Lord Hardinge was injured and an Indian attendant was killed.
- it was led by Rash Bihari Bose and Sachin Chandra Sanyal.

The Ghadar Movement (1913)

- 1907 Lala Hardayal started a weekly called Ghadar.
- His association with more leaders led to the formation of the Ghadar party in 1913 in North America. This movement was planned to temper the loyalty of Indian troops, form secret societies and assassinate British officials etc.
- This movement was intensified because of the **Komagata Maru incident**.

Kakori Conspiracy (1925)

- Case of a train robbery near Kakori in Uttar Pradesh.
- It was led by the youth of **Hindustan Republican Association** including Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandrashekhar Azad, Thakur Roshan Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan and others.
- In 1924 Hindustan Republican Army was founded at Kanpur by Sachin Sanyal and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee with an aim to organise armed revolution to overthrow colonial government.
- In September 1928 many of the major revolutionaries gathered at Firoz Shah Kotla, set up a new association by adding 'socialist' into their names.

Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)

- It was led by Surya Sen and others were Loknath Bal, Kalpana Dutta, Ambika Chakraborty Subodh Roy etc. They were not able to raid arms but able to cut the telephones and telegraph wires.

Central Assembly Bomb Case (1929) and the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1931)

- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Azad and Rajguru avenged the death of Lala Lajpat Rai by killing General Saunders in 1928.
- Batukeshwar Dutt and Bhagat Singh threw a bomb in the central assembly against the passage of public safety bill and trade dispute bill. The intention was to popularise the activities and philosophy.
- Bhagat Singh was arrested for the case of the killing of General Saunders; this was known as Lahore conspiracy case.
- After the trial, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru executed by hanging in March 1931 and
- Chandrashekhar Azad also died the same year in February in the gun battle with the police in Allahabad.

Important Revolutionary Organizations

Name of Organisation	Year of Formation	Affected Area	Founders/Associated members
Anushilan Samiti	1902	Bengal region	Promodha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh and others.

Jugantar Party	Active during the first World War	Bengal region	Aurobindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh and Jatindranath Mukherjee or Bagha Jatin
Mitra Mela	1899	Nasik, Bombay and Poona region	Savarkar and his brother
Abhinav Bharat/ Young India Society (Mitra mela merged into this)	1904	Nasik, Bombay and Poona region	Savarkar and his brother
Swadesh Bandhab Samiti	1905	Bengal region	Ashwini Kumar Dutta
Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)	1924	Kanpur	Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen, Pratul Ganguly
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association Army (HSRA)	1928	New Delhi	Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar
Bharat Naujawan Sabha	1926	Lahore	Bhagat Singh
Indian Home Rule Society	1905	London	Shyamji Krishna Varma

Gadar Party	1913	USA & Canada (North America)	Lala Hardayal
Indian Independence League	1907	California (USA)	Taraknath Das
Berlin Committee for Indian Independence	1915	Berlin	Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath Dutta, Lala Hardayal and others with the help of the German foreign office