## THE POST GUPTA PERIOD

**North India in the post Gupta Period**

From the decline of Guptas to the rise of Harsha, four major kingdom flourished in north India viz.

(i) The present Guptas of Magadha (not to be confused with the main imperial Gupta dynasty).

(ii) The Maukharis, who held the region of western Uttar Pradesh around Kannauj.

(iii) In the west, the Maitraka clan, under its leader Bhatarka. They established a kingdom in Saurashtra with Vallabhi as its capital.

(iv) Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar.

**Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar**

- Prabhakar Vardhana assumed title of *parama-bhattaraka maharajadhiraja.*
- His sovereignty probably extended to the whole of punjab in the north west and part of Malwa in the south.
- He had two sons, Rajyavardhana and *Harsha-vardhana* and a daughter Rajyasri who was married to the Maukhari king Grahavarman.

**Harshavardhana**

- After the death of Rajyavardhana, his younger brother Harshavardhana (also known as Siladitya) ascended the throne in 606 AD at the age of sixteen and ruled for 41 years.
- *Banabhatta* wrote *Harshacharita* (life of Harsha and Kadambari).
- Chinese pilgrim *Hiuen Tsang* visited India during his reign.
- The Aihole inscription mentions that Harsha met defeat at the hands of Pulakesin-II, the Chalukya king of Badami.
- Harsha himself wrote three sanskrit plays *Nagananda, Ratnavali* and *Priyadarshika.*
- Hiuen-Tsang mentioned two most celebrated events of Harsha's reign i.e. the assemblies at Kannauj and at Prayaga.
- Harsha sent an embassy in 641 AD with Hiuen-Tsang to the Chinese Emperor.
- He died in 647 AD.

# Medieval India

## EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

**The Gurjara Pratiharas**

- Gurjara Pratihara dynasty was founded by *Nagabhatta-I.*
- Bhoja, also known as *Mihir Bhoja* was the greatest king of Pratihara dynasty. Bhoja was a Vishnu worshipper. Bhoja called himself *'Adi Varaha'.*
- Bhoja defeated Kalchuris of Gorakhpur and the Chandellas of Bundelkhand. Bhoja also recovered Kannauj from Palas.
- The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist *Rajashekhar* lived at the court of Mahipala, a grandson of Bhoja.
- *Rajashekhar* wrote **Karpurmanjari,** Bal Ramayan, Bal Mahabharata and Kanya Mimamsa.

**The Palas**

- The Pala Kingdom was founded by *Gopala.*
- Gopala was succeeded by his son Dharmapala.
- The Palas were the followers of *Buddhism.*
- The Nalanda University was revived by Dharmapala. He also founded the **Vikramshila University** which became second only to Nalanda in fame.

**The Rashtrakutas**

- This dynasty was founded by *Dantidurg.*
- Their capital was Mankir or Manyakheta (present Malkhed near Sholapur, Maharashtra).
- **Krishna-I** built the famous Shiva temple (rock cut temple at Ellora).
- Dhruva incorporated the symbols of Ganga and Yamuna into Rashtrakuta emblem.
- *Amoghavarsha* composed one of the earliest text in Kannada literature, the "Kaviraj Marga".
- The Rashtrakutas also fought constantly against the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and in the south against the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Pandyas of Madurai.
- The Rashtrakutas patronized not only Shaivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism as well.

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### Cholas (Medieval)

- *Vijalaya Chola* was the founder of Chola dynasty in Medieval period.
- Rajaraja-I annexed important territories in Indian Ocean like Maldive Islands and Sri Lanka (northern part) also called Anuradhapura, thereby making Cholas a naval power. Cholas maintained a huge navy.
- Rajaraja-I constructed **Brihasdiswara temple** at Thanjavur. It is also called **Rajarajeswara temple.** It is the tallest temple in South India.
- Rajendra-I was the most important Chola king. He controlled the whole of Indian Ocean. His influence reached south east Asian islands.
- Rajendra-I sent an expedition to north India. His army emerged victorious there and he assumed the title **"Gangaikonda Chola".**
- He constructed a new capital **Gangaikonda-cholapuram.** He also constructed a Shiva temple, also called Brihadiswara temple.

## PRE-SULTANATE PERIOD

### Mahmud of Ghazni

- In 1001, Mahmud defeated Jayapala, a Hindu Shahi king who ruled from Peshawar and in 1008-09, Mahmud defeated Anandapala, son of Jayapala in *Battle of Waihind.*
- From 1008-1025/26, he made 17 raids into India and the subsequent raids of Mahmud were aimed at plundering the rich temples of cities.
- He completely destroyed the *Somnath temple* of Gujarat in 1025 and looted its wealth.
- *Al-Beruni* accompanied Mahmud to India with his army and *Firdausi* was a poet in the court of Mahmud.
- Firdausi wrote **Shahnama**.
- Al-Beruni wrote **Kitab-ul-Hind** or Tahqiq-i-Hind.
- Mahmud of Ghazni died in 1030 AD.

### Mohammad Ghori

- His real name was Muizuddin Mohammad bin sam. In 1173, he ascended the throne at Ghazni and started moving towards India around 1175.
- He entered India through *Gomal Pass* and conquered Multan and Uchch.
- In 1191, he was defeated by *Prithviraja Chauhan* in the *First Battle of Tarain* and in 1192, He defeated Prithviraja Chauhan in the *Second Battle of Tarain.*
- Prithviraja was captured and released. He ruled over Ajmer for sometime and soon after, executed on a charge of conspiracy.
- In 1194, Mohammad Ghori defeated Jaich... ruler of Kannauj in *Battle of Chandawar* and ... him.
- He deputed Qutb-ud-din Aibak as incharge of ... Indian possessions.

## THE DELHI SULTANATE

### Slave Dynasty (1206–1290)

- This dynasty was founded by Ilbari Turks. Hence it is also called *Ilbari dynasty.*
- This dynasty is also called *Mamluk dynasty.*
- It is called Slave dynasty because three importa... Sultans of this dynasty were slaves. Qutbudd... Aibak was a slave of Mohammad Ghori, Iltutm... was a slave of Qutbuddin Aibak and Balban w... a slave of Iltutmish.

#### 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206–1210)

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the I... Turkish kingdom in northern India. He rule... from *Lahore.*
- He built two mosques, one at Delhi know... as *Quwwat-ul-Islam* and the other at Aj... known as *Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra.*
- He was a great donator, hence called La... *Bakhsh* i.e. giver of lakhs.
- He started construction of Qutub Min... which was named after a Sufi saint *Qutbudd... Bakhtiyar Kaki.*
- He died of injuries received as the result ... a fall from his horse while playing *chaug...* (Polo).

#### 2. Aram Shah (1210–1211)

- Aram Shah, son of Qutb-ud-din Aib... succeeded him, but was killed by Iltutmish.

#### 3. Iltutmish (1211–1236)

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak gave his daughter ... marriage to Iltutmish and subsequ... appointed him as governor of Badaun.
- He was the real founder of Delhi Sultanate ... ruled from Delhi in place of Lahore.
- In 1221, he saved Delhi sultanate from ... wrath of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol lea... by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, wh... Chengiz Khan was chasing.



- He completed the construction of **Qutub Minar.**
- He issued the silver *tanka* and copper *jital.*
- He devised a system called *Iqtadari System.* The head of an iqta was a *muqti.*
- He setup an official nobility of slaves known as *chahalgani* (group of forty).
- He patronized *Minhaj-us-Siraj,* the author of Tabaqat-i-Nasiri.
- He died due to illness in his palace in 1236.

#### 4. Raziya (1236–1240)

- Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish was nominated by him against the will of chahalgani.
- She further offended the nobles and theologians for her preference for an Abyssinian (Ethiopian) officer, *Jalaluddin Yakut.*
- Soon after her accession, the governors of the provinces of Multan, Badaun, Hansi and Lahore openly revolted against her.
- There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda where Altunia, the governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Raziya.
- Raziya accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia. However, Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Raziya.
- Subsequently, Raziya married Altunia and proceeded with her to Delhi to capture it by force.
- They were defeated by Bahram Shah's army and compelled to return towards Bhatinda (Tabarhinda).
- Their troops deserted them and near *Kaithal* (Haryana), they were murdered by some robbers in 1240.

#### 5. Ghiyasuddin Balban (1265–1287)

- Balban was formerly one of the members of chahalgani.
- He broke the power of chahalgani and restored the prestige of the crown.
- He organized the spy system and created a strong centralized army to deal with internal disturbances.
- He laid great stress on genealogy claiming descent from the mythical Turkish hero, Afrasiyab.
- He assumed the title of *Zill-i-Illahi* (shadow of god) and *Niyabat-i-Khudai* (god's vice regent on earth).
- He introduced Persian etiquettes like *sijda* (prostration before the monarch) and *paibos* (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- He established the military department *diwan-i-arz.*
- He also started the *nauroj* (Persian New Year) festival to heighten the splendor of his court.
- The last Sultan of the slave dynasty *Kayumars* was the put to death by Jalaluddin Khalji in 1290.

### Khalji Dynasty (1290–1320)

#### 1. Jalaluddin Khalji (1290–1296)

- He ascended the throne in 1290 at the age of seventy.
- He was an *iqtadar* of an iqta and served Balban for many years.
- He was a pious Muslim with the desire to be recognized as the *Mujahid-fi-Sabillah* (fighter in the path of god).

#### 2. Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316)

- His original name was *Ali Gurshap.*
- He ascended the throne after getting his uncle Jalaluddin Khalji murdered in 1296.
- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed *"kingship knows no kinship".*
- In deccan, Alauddin's army led by his slave *Malik Kafur* defeated Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoyasalas of Dwarasamudra and Pandyas of Madurai between 1308 -1311.
- The *Somnath temple* which was rebuilt in mid 12th century was again demolished by Alauddin Khalji.
- He was the first sultan of Delhi to lay the foundation of a permanent standing army.
- He instituted the practice of recording the descriptive roll of individual soldiers (*huliya* or *chehra*) and branding of horses (*dagh*).
- He established the market control department under a minister called *diwan-i-riyasat.* He fixed the prices of food grains, cloth and other commodities far below the usual market rates. The markets were individually looked after by *Shahana-i-mandi.*
- He fixed the state's share at 50% of the gross produce of the land. Besides this, Hindus were required to pay the *Jizya.*

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- He introduced the measurement of land with a view to ascertaining the amount of land in the possession of each cultivator and actual produce thereof.
- He declared himself as **Sikandar-i-Sani**, the second Alexander.
- He was a great patron of learning and fine arts. Literacy lights such as *Amir Khusrau* and *Amir Hasan* resided at his court.
- He constructed *Alai Darwaza*, the most beautiful and perfect specimen or early Turkish architecture. He built fort of *Siri* and the Palace of Thousand Pillars called *Hazar Situn*.

### Amir Khusrau

- He was a prolific Persian poet associated with the royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate during 1253-1325. Amir Khusrau was a versatile person. He was a soldier, a composer of poetry in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and a diplomat, shrewd in court matters.
- He was also a good musician.
- He accompanied Alauddin Khalji on his Chittor expedition.
- Amir Khusrau is also known as *Tuti-i-Hind* or Parrot of India.

## Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414)

### 1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320–1325)

- He served as Alauddin's muqti in Dipalpur (Punjab) for several years.
- He had estranged relations with Sufi saint *Sheikh Nijamuddin Auliya*.
- He sent two expeditions against the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal, under the command of his son, Jauna Khan. The first expeditions (1321) ended in a defeat by some heroic resistance by the Kakatiyas, but the second (1323), managed to secure the surrender of the kingdom.
- In 1324, he directed himself, a campaign against Bengal, which had been an independent principality since the death of Balban, and annexed eastern and southern Bengal.
- He has the credit of improving the system of communication, particularly perfecting the **postal system.**
- Early in his reign, he laid the foundation of a big palace fort called **Tughlaqabad.**
- He died in 1326 when a pavilion which [illegible] erected by Jauna Khan for his reception [illegible] upon him.

### 2. Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325–1351)

- *Jauna Khan* became Muhammad bin Tughl[illegible] after taking the reign of Sultanate.
- He was the most learned Sultan of Delhi, [illegible] he lacked practical judgment.
- He created the department of agricul[illegible] which was called *Diwan-i-Kohi*.
- He is known for his experiments which fail[illegible] miserably. These are:
  - (i) Transfer of capital from Delhi to Deva[illegible] (in 1326–27) which was renamed [illegible] Daulatabad.
  - (ii) Introduction of token currency in 1329-3[illegible]
  - (iii) Enhancement of land revenue in doa[illegible] region up to 50% of the produce.
  - (iv) Qarachil (Kangra, HP) expedition in 132[illegible] 38.
- He issued maximum number of coins amon[illegible] the Delhi Sultans. Hence, he has been calle[illegible] as *'prince of moneyers'*.
- He completed the construction o[illegible] **Tughlaqabad** fort and was named a[illegible] *Jahanpanah* by him.
- Moroccan traveler **Ibn Batuta** visited Delh[illegible] during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq [illegible] 1333.

### 3. Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388)

- He was a cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- He made *jizya* a separate tax, and he imposed this tax upon the *Brahmans* for the first time in the history of Sultanate.
- His most important contribution was the introduction of a series of **canals** for **irrigation** purpose.
- He founded many towns viz. Firozabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jaunpur and Ferozpur.
- He established a charity bureau which was called *Diwani-i-Khairat*.
- He also established a charitable hospital Dar *ul-Shifa*.
- He established a separate department for slaves which were called *Diwan-i-Bandagan*.
- Firoz wrote his autobiography called as *Futuhat-i-firozshahi*.
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### 4. Later Tughlaqs (1388–1414)

- On Firoz's death in 1388, the throne of Delhi passed to his grandson Tughlaq Shah, who assumed the title of *Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II*.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq II offended his nobles by his conduct. So they deposed him and placed Abu Bakr, another grandson of Firoz Tughlaq in 1389.
- Muhammad Khan, son of Firoz Tughlaq with the help of some powerful officials deposed Abu Bakr and placed himself on the throne in 1390.
- Muhammad Khan also could not rule for long. He died due to illness in 1394.
- Alauddin Sikandar Shah, elder son of Muhammad Khan succeeded him, but he also died in 1395.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud, younger son of Muhammad Khan came to the throne in 1395.
- **Nasiruddin Mahmud** was the Sultan, when Timur attacked in 1398.

### Sharqi Dynasty

- **Malik Sarwar** (1394-1399) was the founder of Sharqi dynasty with capital at Jaunpur.
- Ibrahim Shah (1402-1440) was the most acclaimed ruler of Sharqi dynasty.
- He was a great patron of art, architecture, cultural development, etc.
- The construction of *Atala mosque* was completed by *Ibrahim Shah*.
- The **Lal Darwaza Mosque** was built during the reign of *Mahmud Shah* (1440-1456).
- The *Jami Mosque* was built in 1470 during the reign of the last ruler Hussain Shah (1458-1479).

## Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451)

### 1. Khizr Khan (1414–1421)

- Khizr Khan defeated Daulat Khan and became ruler of Delhi in 1414.
- He was the first and most able ruler of the so called Sayyid dynasty.
- He claimed to be the descendant of *Prophet Muhammad*.
- He did not assume the title of Sultan, but contended himself with that of *Rayat-i-Ala*.
- He died in 1421.
- He pretended to act as the Viceroy of Mirza Shahrukh, the fourth son and successor of Timur.
- The other rulers of Sayyid dynasty were Mubarak Shah-II, Muhammad Shah-IV and Alauddin Alam Shah.

## Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)

### 1. Bahlol Lodi (1451–1489)

- *Bahlol Lodi*, an Afghan was the founder of Lodi dynasty.
- His main achievement was the restoration of a part of the credit and prestige of the Delhi kingdom which has fallen considerably low under the later Tughlaqs and the Sayyids.
- His second achievement was the conquest and annexation of the kingdom of Jaunpur.
- He started coins called *Bahloli*.

### 2. Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517)

- Nizam Khan, son on Bahlol Lodi came to the throne in 1489 and assumed title of Sikandar Shah Lodi.
- He founded the city of **Agra** in 1504 and transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra.
- He was a contemporary of Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat and Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- He introduced a unit of measurement called *Gaz-i-Sikandari*.
- He demolished famous *Jwalamukhi temple* at Nagarkot. He charged jizya and pilgrim tax from the Hindus with severity.
- He wrote verses in Persian, under the pen-name *Gulrukhi*.
- He has written a book called *Lahjat-i-Sikandari*.
- A Sanskrit treatise on medicine was translated into Persian under the name *Farhang-i-Sikandari* during his reign.
- He built his father's tomb at Delhi.
- He died due to illness in 1517.

### 3. Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526)

- Ibrahim, eldest son of Sikandar Lodi came to throne with unanimous consent of Afghan peers in 1517.
- He assumed the title Ibrahim Shah.
- He was defeated by *Rana Sanga* of Mewar.
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- He introduced the measurement of land with a view to ascertaining the amount of land in the possession of each cultivator and actual produce thereof.
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- He assumed the title Ibrahim Shah.
- He was defeated by *Rana Sanga* of Mewar.
- He offended the nobles through his conduct.

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- Daulat Khan Lodi, governor of Punjab assumed virtual independence and opened negotiations with Babur, the king of Kabul, whom he invited to invade India and overthrow Ibrahim.
- Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed by Babur in the *First Battle of Panipat* on April 21, 1526.

### The Sultanate Administration

- The **Wazir** was the most important minister in the Sultanate administration. Initially, he dealt with matters of finance only but later on, his controlling authority in practice was extended to every branch of public administration.
- *Amir* was incharge of the royal guards of Sultan and war like commander of army.
- *Arz-i-Mamalik* was the head of military department.
- *Diwan-i-Risalat* was presided over by a chief qazi. It dealt with religious matters.
- The qazi dispensed civil law based on Muslim Law (Sharia). The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws, which were decided by panchayats in villages.
- *Barids* were the intelligence agents appointed by the rulers in different parts of empire to keep themselves informed of what was going on in their territory.
- Turks after conquering the country divided it into number of tracts called *iqtas,* which were parceled among the leading Turkish nobles. The holders of the office were called *muqti* or *walis.* It were these iqtas, which later became province or subas.
- Province were followed by the *shiqs* and below them were the *pargana.* The villages were grouped into units of 100 or 84 traditionally called *chaurasi.* The pargana was headed by *amil.* The most important people in villages were the *khuts* (land-owners) or *muqaddam* or headman.

### Taxation in Sultanate Period

1. **Zakat:** The religious taxes were collectively known as the Zakat. This was realized from well to do Muslims amounting at the rate of 1/40th of one's property.
2. **Jizya:** This was the tax levied on non-Muslims in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services.
3. ***Kharaj:*** It was the land tax realized from non-Muslims.

**Sultanate Departments**

| Department | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Diwan-i-Arz | Military department |
| Diwan-i-Kohi | Department of agriculture |
| Diwan-i-Bandagan | Department of slaves |
| Diwan-i-Mustakhraj | Department of arrears |
| Diwan-i-Khairat | Department of charity |

## VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

- Vijayanagar Kingdom and the city was founded in 1336 by Harihar-I and Bukka-I (sons of Sangama).
- The dynasty established by them called as Sangama dynasty.
- The other dynasties which ruled over Vijayanagar were the Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu respectively.
- Vijayanagar's arch rival were Bahmani Sultans with whom they fought many battles. The areas of contention were Tungabhadra doab (between Krishna & Tungabhadra), Krishna-Godavari basin (Raichur) and Konkan areas of Marathwada.

**Vijayanagar Dynasties**

| Dynasty | Founder | Period |
|---|---|---|
| Sangama | Harihar and Bukka | 1336-1485 |
| Saluva | Saluva Narsimha | 1485-1505 |
| Tuluva | Vir Narsimha | 1505-1570 |
| Aravidu | Tirumala | 1570-1649 |

### The Tuluva Dynasty

**Vira Narasimha (1505-1509)**

- *Vira Narasimha* found the Tuluva dynasty. He was the son of Narasa Nayaka.
- He became king after the assassination of Immadi Narasimha.



**Krishna deva Raya (1509-1529)**

- Krishna deva Raya was the younger brother of Vira Narasimha.
- Krishna deva Raya maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese Governor and granted him permission to build a fort at Bhatkal.
- He was a talented scholar in both Telugu and Sanskrit. The Telugu work on his political ideas is *Amuktamalyada* and the Sanskrit drama is *Jambavati Kalyanam.* He patronised Telugu, Kannada and Tamil scholars.
- He was also a philanthropist.
- His court was adorned by the *Ashta-diggajas* (the eight celebrated poets). *Tenalirama* was one of them.
- A book *The Forgotten Empire* by Robert Swell talks about Vijayanagar.
- He followed Vaishnavism.

**Famous Travellers to Vijayanagar Kingdom**

| Travelers | Country | Rulers |
|---|---|---|
| Ibn Batuta | Morocco | Harihara-I |
| Nicolo de conti | Italy (Venice) | Deva Raya-I |
| Abdur Razzak | Persia | Deva Raya-II |
| Domingo Paes | Portugal | Krishnadeva Raya |
| Duarte Barbosa | Portugal | Krishnadeva Raya |

## BAHMANI KINGDOM

- The most remarkable figure in the Bahmani kingdom was Firuz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422).
- He was well acquainted with the religious sciences, i.e. commentaries on the Quran, Jurisprudence, etc.
- He was particularly fond of the natural sciences such as botany, geometry, logic, etc.
- He was a good calligraphist and a poet.
- The most remarkable step taken by Firoz Shah Bahmani was the induction of Hindus in the administration on a large scale.
- Ahmad Shah-I, who is called a saint (wali) on account of his association with the famous Sufi saint Gesu Daraz succeeded Firoz Shah Bahmani.
- Ahmad Shah-I Shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- The Bahmani kingdom gradually expanded and reached its height of power and territorial limits during the Prime Ministership of Mahmud Gawan.

**Parts of Bahmani Kingdom**

| Kingdom | Founder | Dynasty |
|---|---|---|
| Golconda | Sultan Quli Hamadani or Qutbul Mulk | Qutab Shahi |
| Bijapur | Yusuf Adil Khan | Adil Shahi |
| Ahmadnagar | Ahmad | Nizam Shahi |
| Berar | Fatullah Imadul | Imad Shahi Mulk |
| Bidar | Qasim Barid | Barid Shahi |

## THE MUGHAL PERIOD

**1. Babur (1526-1530)**

- He was the founder of Mughal dynasty in India.
- He was a direct descendant of Timur, and believed himself to be a descendant also of Chengiz Khan through his mother.
- He was invited to attack India by Daulat Khan Lodi (Subedar of Punjab), Ibrahim Lodi's uncle Alam Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga.
- He was successful in his fifth expedition to India, when he defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the *First Battle of Panipat* on April 21, 1526.
- He was the first one to entitle himself as *'Padshah'*.
- He took keen interest in the development of *gardens.*
- He wrote *Tuzuk-i-Baburi* or *Baburnama* in Turkish. It was translated into Persian by *Abdul-Rahim Khan-i-Khanan.*
- He died in 1530 and was buried first at Arambagh in Agra. Roughly nine years later his body was taken to Kabul and burried there.
- The Battle of Ghaghra was the 1st battle which was fought on Land and water simultaneously in medieval India.

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| Battles fought by Babur | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Battle** | **Year** | **Outcome** |
| First Battle of Panipat | 1526 | Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi. |
| Battle of Khanwa | 1527 | Babur defeated Rana Sanga. |
| Battle of Chanderi | 1528 | Babur defeated Medini Rai. |
| Battle of Ghaghra | 1529 | Babur defeated joint forces of Afghans and the Sultan of Bengal. |

**2. Humayun (1530-1540 and 1555-1556)**

- Humayun succeeded his father Babur.
- He built *Dinpanah* at Delhi as his second capital.
- He faced a formidable opponent in the Afghan, Sher Shah Suri.
- He was defeated in the *Battle of Chausa* by Sher Shah Suri in 1539.
- He was again defeated in the *Battle of Bilgram* (Kannauj) by Sher Shah Suri in 1540.
- Defeat at Kanauj compelled Humayun to leave India. He fled to the refuge of safavid empire in Persia, where the Persian King *Shah Tahmasp* welcomed the Mughal and treated him like a royal visitor.
- His sister, *Gulbadan Begum* wrote his biography, *Humayunnama.*
- His wife *Hamida Banu Begum* built his tomb at Delhi, which is known as **Humayun's tomb.**
- He died in 1556, when he fell from the stairs of his library (Sher Mandal).

**3. Akbar (1556–1605)**

- Akbar was 14 years old when he was crowned at Kalanaur in 1556.
- He defeated Hemu, wazir of Adil Shah Suri in *Second Battle of Panipat* in 1556.
- Akbar married Hira Kunwari, who was a *Kachhwaha* princess. She took the name *Jodha Bai* and was the mother of Prince Salim, who later became the Mughal emperor Jahangir.
- Akbar Sent Raja Man Singh of Amber to confront Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar in the historic *Battle of Haldighati* in 1576. In this battle Rana Pratap Singh was defeated.
- At the time of Akbar, there were five leading States of the deccan viz. Khandesh (Farruqis), Ahmadnagar (Nizam Shahs), Berar (Imad Shahs), Bijapur (Adil Shahs) and Golconda (Qutab Shahs).
- Akbar faced a rebellion in Gujarat in 1572, which was crushed. He built *Buland Darwaza* in Fatehpur Sikri in memory of victory over Gujarat.
- In 1579, he issued a decree called *'Mazharnama'* and took control of the law in his own hands.
- In 1585, he transferred his capital to Lahore in order to effect a greater integration of the north west into the Mughal empire.

**Important Features of Akbar's Reign**

- Akbar divided his entire empire into 12 *subas* in 1580. These were Bengal, Bihar, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Kabul, Ajmer, Malwa & Gujarat. A Subahdar, Diwan, Bakshi, Sadr, Qazi were appointed at each of these provinces.
- The provinces were further divided into *Sarkars* and *Parganas.*
- Chief officers of the *Sarkar* were *Fauzdar* and *Amalguzar,* the former being in charge of law and order and the later responsible for the assessment and collection of the land revenue.
- The entire land of empire was divided into *Jagir, Khalisa* and *Inam* lands.
- Akbar abolished the *pilgrimage tax* on Hindus in 1563.
- Akbar abolished *Jizya* in 1579.
- Akbar introduced a new Khutba, written by Faizi and proclaimed Mazharnama in 1579, which made him the final interpreter of Islamic law presented by the Ulemas (mujtahid Imam-i-Adil) in case of any controversies. It made him *Amir-ul-Momin* (leader of the faithful) and *Amir-i-Adil* (a just ruler). The Mazharnama was disliked by the Ulemas.
- His liberalism is reflected again in the pronouncement of *Tauhid-i-Allahi* or *Din-i-Allahi,* which propounded Sufi divine monotheism. Din-i-Allahi was viewed more as an order of people with a motto of peace with all (Suleh Kul) rather than a chosen religion.
- Birbal, Abul Fazl and Faizi Joined *Din-i-Allahi.*
- In Akbar's court there were nine versatile personalities which were eminent in various fields. They were called nine gems or **Navratnas.**



- The Navratnas included Todar Mal, Abul Fazl, Faizi, Birbal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Mullah-do-Pyaza, Raja Man Singh and Fakir Aziao-Din.
- Akbar established the painting karkhana, headed by Abdus Samad.
- *Ralph Fitch* was the first Englishman to visit Akbar's court in 1585.
- Abul Fazl wrote *Akbarnama,* the appendix of which was called *Aina-i-Akbari.* This section deals with the laws and revenue system during the reign of Akbar.

**4. Jahangir (1605–1627)**

- After the death of Akbar, his eldest and the only surviving son, Salim became king under the title of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir.
- In 1611, Jahangir married Mehr-un-Nissa who was later known as Nurjahan. She was the daughter of Itmad-ud-daulah.
- He established *Zanjir-i-Adal* at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- Jahangir was well read and he wrote his memoirs *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* in Persian.
- John Hawkins resided at Agra for two years (1609-11). He was given the mansab of 400.
- Sir Thomas Roe (1615-18) who was ambassador of James-I came to the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir died in 1627 in Kashmir and was burried at Lahore.

**5. Shahjahan (1627–1658)**

- Shahjahan took the charge of Mughal empire on the death of Jahangir in 1628.
- In 1612, he married Arzumand Banu who became famous as *Mumtaz Mahal.*
- Shah Jahan built Moti Masjid (Agra); Red Fort (Delhi); Jama Masjid (Delhi) and Taj Mahal (Agra).
- After the sickness of Shahjahan in 1657 the war of succession for the Mughal crown began.
- In 1657, Shahjahan's eldest son Dara was with him at Agra, Suza was governor in Bengal, Aurangzeb was Viceroy in Deccan and the youngest son Murad was governor in Gujarat.
- Aurangzeb defeated the Mughal Forces lead by Dara in the *Battle at Samugarh* near Agra.
- Till 1661, Aurangzeb either killed of executed all his brothers.
- Shahjahan passed the remaining years of his life till 1666 in the captivity of Aurangzeb.
- French traveller Bernier and Tavernier and the Italian traveller Manucci visited India during the reign of Shahjahan.

**6. Aurangzeb (1658–1707)**

- Aurangzeb crowned himself as emperor at Delhi in 1658 and took the title of *Alamgir.* But his second and formal coronation took place when he defeated Dara in 1659.
- He forbade inscription of *Kalma* on the coins.
- He reimposed Jizya in 1679.
- He abolished the inland transit duties (rahdari) and the octroi (pandari).
- He ended the celebration of Nauroj (New Year's celebration) festival.
- He prohibited intoxicating drugs and destroyed the *Vishwanath temple* of Varanasi.
- He forbade **music** in the court.
- He ended the ceremony of weighing the emperor on his birthdays and the practice of **Jharokha darshan.**
- Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs, was besieged and taken to Delhi where he was beheaded in 1679.
- According to the Treaty of Purandar between Shivaji and Jai Singh (the viceroy to Agra) in 1666, Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and agreed to pay a visit to the Mughal Court at Agra. But when Shivaji went to Agra he was dissatisfied with the reception and he secretly escaped from Agra.
- In 1689, Sambhaji, the eldest son of Shivaji, was captured and beheaded by Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb compiled Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.
- Aurangzeb destroyed several Hindu temples e.g. the Keshav Rai temple built by Raja Bir Singh in Mathura, the Vishwanath temple built by Raja Man Singh in Benaras.
- Aurangzeb died in 1707 in Ahmadnagar and was burried near Daulatabad near the grave of Sheikh Jail-ul-Haq.
- During his reign, the Mughal empire reached to its territorial climax.

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| Mughal Literature | |
|---|---|
| **Author** | **Book** |
| Badshahnama | Abdul Hamid Lahori |
| Tuzuk-i-Baburi | Babur |
| Humayunnama | Gulbadan Begum |
| Ain-i-Akbari | Abul Fazl |
| Akbarnama | Abul Fazal |
| Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri | Jahangir |
| Padshahnama | Muhammad Waris |
| Suqunat-ul-Auliya | Dara Shikoh |

## SUR DYNASTY

### Sher Shah

- Sher Shah founded the Sur Dynasty after defeating Humayun in 1540 in the Battle of Bilgram. He had already defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa in 1539.
- His original name was Farid and his father was a small jagirdar at Jaunpur.
- Ibrahim Lodi transferred his father's Jagir to him.
- In 1527-28 he joined Babur's service, and then returned to Bihar as deputy governor and guardian of the minor king Jalal Khan Lohani. In 1530, he usurped the throne as Hazarat-i-Ala.
- He ruled for 5 years only.
- He died in 1545, while he was conquering Kalinjar, due the blast over there.

**Important reforms by Sher Shah**

- Sur Empire was divided into 47 units or *sarkars.* Sarkars were further subdivided into *parganas.*
- In every pargana, there was one *amin,* one *shiqdar,* one *cashier,* one *writer* in Hindi and one in the Persian.
- *Shiqdar-i-Shiqdaran* was the chief officer of every sarkar.
- Every pargana was divided into a number of villages. The important officers of the villages were *muqaddam, chowdhary,* and *patwari.*
- He continued the central machinery of administration which had developed during the Sultanate period. He organised high class espionage *system.*
- The *diwani* cases were heard by the *amins* and the *criminal* cases were heard by the *qazi* or *Mir-i-Adal. Munshif-i-Munshifan* was the Diwani *Court.*
- All internal customs and duties were abolished. Only two duties were levied.
- Land was measured using the Sikandari-gaz (a unit of measure introduced by Sikandar Lodi) and one third of the average was fixed as tax.
- The peasant was given a *patta* (title deed) and a *qabuliyat* (deed of agreement) and the taxes were directly collected.
- He planted trees on the both sides of the roads and he built Sarais and Guest Houses for the stay of the people.These sarais were also functioned as the post offices.
- He introduced a good system of the post offices.
- He built the fort of Rohtasgarh and the old Delhi fort. He also constructed his tomb at *Sasaram.*
- Sher Shah Sur took keen interest in the development of roads. He restored the old imperial road called the *Grand Trunk Road* from the river Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal.
- He also built a road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor evidently linking up with the road to the Gujarat seaports.
- He built a third road from Lahore to Multan.
- For the convenience of travellers, he built a *sarai* at a distance of every two *kos* (about 8 km) on these roads.
- Every sarai had several watch man under the control of a *shahna* (custodian).
- His roads and sarais have been called as *arteries of the empire.*
- Sher Shah also built a new city on the bank of Yamuna near Delhi. The sole survivor of this is the *Old Fort* (Purana Quila) and fine mosque within it.
- Some of the finest works in Hindi, such as the *Padmavat* of *Malik Muhammad Jayasi,* were completed during Sher Shah's reign.
- Sher Shah was not a bigot in the religious sphere, as is evident from his social and economic policy. Neither Islam Shah nor he depended on the Ulema, though they respected them a great deal.

## LATER MUGHAL AGE

| Later Mughals | |
|---|---|
| **Ruler** | **Remarks** |
| **Bahadur Shah-I (1707-1712)** | • After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, a war of succession started amongst his three surviving sons namely *Muazzam* - the governor of Kabul, *Azam*-the governor of Gujarat and *Kam Baksh*-the governor of Bijapur.<br>• Muazzam defeated Azam and Kam Baksh and ascended the Mughal throne with the title of *Bahadur Shah-I.*<br>• He made peace with Guru Gobind Singh and Chhatrasal.<br>• He granted *Sardeshmukhi* to Marathas and also released Shahu. |
| **Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719)** | • Farrukh Siyar ascended the throne with the help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Khan.<br>• Abdullah Khan and Hussain Khan were known as the **King Makers.**<br>• Farrukh Siyar gave the English East India Company a *firman* granting trade privileges in India. |
| **Muhammad Shah (1719-48)** | • Muhammad Shah was never bothered about what is happening in the State and what is required for the development of the State. He was a pleasure loving king and was nick named *Rangeela.*<br>• During the reign of Muhammad Shah, *Nadir Shah* raided India in 1739. He destroyed the Mughal empire and took away the *peacock throne* and the **Kohinoor diamond.** He ruined Delhi and killed the masses of the Delhi. |
| **Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)** | • During his reign, *Ahmad Shah Abdali* (one of the ablest generals of Nadir Shah) marched towards Delhi and the Mughals ceded Punjab and Multan.<br>• From 1748 to 1761, Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked many times and looted Mathura and Delhi. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Marathas in the *3rd Battle of Panipat* in 1761 and defeated them badly. |
| **Shah Alam-II (1759-1806)** | • He alongwith Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim and Nawab of Awadh Shujauddaula fought the *Battle of Buxar* in 1764, but they were defeated by the British.<br>• According to Allahabad treaty of 1765, Shah Alam II granted the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British after the Battle of Buxar. |
| **Akbar Shah-II (1806-37)** | • During the rule of Akbar Shah-II, Lord Hastings ceased to accept the sovereignty of Mughals and claimed an equal status.<br>• He conferred the title of **'Raja'** to Ram Mohan Roy. |
| **Bahadur Shah-II (1837-1857)** | • Bahadur Shah-II was the last Mughal king. He was confined by the British to the Red Fort.<br>• He was known as *Bahadur Shah Jafar.*<br>• During the revolt of 1857 he was proclaimed the Emperor by the rebellions. He was deported to **Rangoon** following the *1857 rebellion* where he died in 1862. With the death of Bahadur Shah *Jafar Mughal* rule formally came to an end. |

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## THE MARATHAS

### Shivaji (1627-1680)

- Shivaji was born at Shivner fort to *Shahji Bhonsle* and *Jija Bai*.
- Probably in 1637 or 1638, Shivaji inherited the paternal jagir of Poona from his father under the guardianship of Dadaji Kondadev.
- After the death of his guardian Dadaji Kondadev in 1647, he assumed full charge of his jagir.
- At the age of 18, he conquered Torna fort and built a fort at Raigarh.
- Shivaji initially targetted his campaign against the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur. Then Adil Shah deputed Afzal Khan to punish Shivaji, but Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659.
- Later Shaista Khan, governor of Deccan and maternal uncle of Aurangzeb was appointed by Aurangzeb to put down the rising power of Shivaji in 1660. Shivaji lost Poona and suffered several defeats till he made a bold attack on Shaista's military camp and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar.
- Then Aurangzeb appointed Mirza Raja Jai Singh of Amber to put down Shivaji in 1665 and Jai Singh succeeded in besieging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar. Consequently, the *Treaty of Purandhar* was signed.
- In 1674, Shivaji was coronated at Raigarh and he assumed the title of *Haindava Dharmodharak'* (Protector of Hinduism) and *Chhatrapati*. He was blessed by *Samartha Ramdasa* on this occassion.
- Shivaji died in 1680.

### Shivaji's Administration

- Shivaji divided his empire into two parts:
  - (i) *Swaraj* (own kingdom) or *Mulk-e-Qadim* (old territory).
  - (ii) Land which was legally part of Mughal empire but paid *Chauth* to Shivaji.
- Shivaji divided his territory under his rule (swaraj) into three Provinces. Each of the Provinces were under a Viceroy. The Provinces were divided into *prants* which were subdivided into *parganas* or *tarafs*. The lowest unit was village which was headed by Headman or Patel.
- Shivaji was helped by the *ashtapradhan* (eight ministers) which was unlike a council of ministers, for there was no collective responsibility; each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

#### *Shivaji's Ashtapradhan*

1. **Peshwa or Mukhya Pradhan:** He was King's principal minister.
2. **Majumdar or Amatya:** He was minister for finance and revenue.
3. **Sar-i-Naubat:** He was senapati or military commander.
4. **Waqeanavis or Mantri:** Holding responsibility for intelligence, posts and household affairs. He was like present day home minister.
5. **Surunavis or Sachiv:** Also called chitnis. He looked after the royal correspondence.
6. **Dabir or Sumanta:** Master of ceremonies.
7. **Nyayadhish:** Chief Justice.
8. **Pandit Rao:** He was minister for charities and religious affairs.

### Shivaji's Revenue System

- It was mostly based on the Malik Amber's (Ahmadnagar) revenue system.
- Assessment of land revenue was based on measurement. The *kathi* was adopted as the unit of measurement.
- *Chauth* was one-fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas so as not be subjected to Maratha raids.
- *Sardeshmukhi* was an additional levy of 10 per cent on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal empire.



# Modern India

## ADVENT OF EUROPEAN COMPANIES

- In 1453, land routes were blocked by Ottoman Turks. So, new sea routes discovered by the Europeans to promote their business.
- Colombus of Spain discovered America where as in 1498, Vasco-da-Gama of Portugal discovered India. He came to India via **Cape of Good Hope** (Africa).
- First of all, Vasco-da-Gama reached to **Calicut** (Kerala or Kozhicode) where Zamorin ruler welcomed his arrival.
- The Portuguese soon established political power along the west coast of India. He was succeeded by **Captain General Alfonso de Albuquerque** who conquered Goa in 1510.

**Sequence of Arrivals:**

| Company | Year | H.Q./Capital |
|---|---|---|
| Portuguese East India Company (Formed by Vasco-da-Gama) | 1498 | Cochin (1510-30), Goa (1530-1961) |
| Dutch East India Company | 1602 | East coast: Coromandal, Pulicut, Bengal |
| English East India Company | 1608 | West coast: Surat, Bombay<br>East coast : Coromandal, Masulipattanum, Madras |
| French East India Company (Formed by Colbert) | 1664 | Surat (1668-73), Pondicherry (1673-1954) |

## ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY

### Important Events Regarding English East India Company

- **1600** : Elizabeth I signed Charter for 15 years (monopoly trading rights).
- **1608** : Captain William Hawkins came at Jahangir's court to seek permission to open a factory at Surat.
- **1613** : A Farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to build a factory at Surat.
- **1615 – 1618** : James I send ambassador, **Thomas Roe** in Jahangir's court to obtain the permission to trade and erect factories in different part of the Empire.
- **1639** : Got site for Madras factory and the name of Madras factory was **fort St. George**.
- **1691** : Aurangzeb issued Farman for Duty free trade in Bengal.
- **1700** : In Calcutta, **Fort William** established and Calcutta became the British Capital.

### The East India Company & the Bengal Nawabs

**Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756–1757)**

- He seized the English factory at Kasimbazar, marched on to Calcutta, and occupied Fort William on June 20, 1756. After capturing Calcutta, it was renamed as Alinagar after the name of Alivardi Khan.
- The English officials took refuge at Fulta near the sea protected by their naval superiority. Here, they waited for aid from Madras, from where came a strong naval and military force under Admiral Watson and colonel Robert Clive. In the beginning of 1757, Clive reconquered Calcutta by defeating Siraj.
- On 2nd January 1757, **Treaty of Alinagar** was signed, whereby Siraj conceded practically all the demands. British then captured **Chandernagore**, the French settlement, in March 1757.
- On June 23rd 1757, **Battle of Plassey** was fought between Sirja-ud-Daulah and East India Company (Led by Clive). In this battle, Siraj was defeated due to the conspiracy and intrigue on the part of Man of Siraj.

**Mir Jafar (1757–1760)**

- He was appointed by the company as eighth nawab of Bengal after Siraj.
- The Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and also received the Zamindari of 24 Parganas.
- In the reign of Mir Jafar, Company explored maximum benefit. So, Jafar realized it and met with Dutch and again a battle was fought.

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- In 1759-1760, battle of Bedara was fought between English and Dutch. In this battle, Dutch were defeated.
- After this battle, Mir Jafar, however, fell into arrears and was forced to abdicate in favour of his son-in-law Mir Qasim.
- In 1763, he was again placed on the throne.

**Mir Qasim (1760–1764)**

- Mir Qasim ceded Diwani rights of three more parganas. These are:- Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.
- He shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger.
- Mir Qasim soon revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing the **dastaks** (free duty passes). However, having been defeated by the British, he fled to Awadh, where he formed a confederacy with *Shuja-ud-daula* (Awadh Ruler) and *Shah Alam-II* (Mughal Emperor).
- The three allies clashed with the companies army at Buxar on 22nd October, 1764 and were thoroughly defeated by the Company due to better methods of warfare. This battle was one of the most decisive battles of Indian history and it came to be known as **Battle of Buxar.** *Hector Munro* was the incharge of company's army in the battle.

**Anglo-Mysore Wars**

| War | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **First War (1767–1769)** | • Mysore was a powerful state under Haider Ali. In 1769, the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought in which Haider Ali defeated the British and **Treaty of Madras** was signed between them. Haider Ali occupied almost the whole of Carnatic. |
| **Second War (1780–1784)** | • Warren Hastings attacked French port Mahe, which was in Haider Ali's territory.<br>• Haider Ali led a joint front with Nizam and Marathas and captured Arcot (Capital of Carnatic State).<br>• In July 1781, Haider Ali was defeated at Porto Novo by **Eyre Coote** and saved Madras.<br>• In December 1782, after the death of Haider Ali the war was carried on by his son Tipu Sultan.<br>• **Treaty of Mangalore** was signed by Tipu Sultan in March, 1784 which ended the second Anglo-Mysore war. |
| **Third War (1789–1792)** | • This war was fought between Tipu Sultan and English began in 1789 and ended in Tipu's defeat in 1792. In this war, Marathas and Nizam aided the British and Cornwallis captured Bangalore.<br>• This war was ended by signing of **Treaty of Seringapatnam,** between Tipu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis. In this treaty, Tipu ceded half of his territories and two of his son's as hostages of war. |
| **Fourth War (1799)** | • In 1799, the British Army led by *Lord Wellesley* attacked and defeated Tipu Sultan in a brief but fierce war. He met a heroic end on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Seringapatnam. |

**Anglo-Sikh Wars**

| War | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **First War (1845–1846)** | • Lord Gough, the Comamnder-in-Chief and Lord Hardinge, the Governor General marched towards Ferozpur and declared a war on the Sikhs on December 13, 1845 and this war resulted in partial subjugation of Sikh empire.<br>• Sikhs were defeated in all the four battles at Mudki, Ferozpur, Aliwal and Sobraon.<br>• The Sikhs were forced to concede defeat and to sign the humiliating **Treaty of Lahore** on March 8, 1846. |
| **Second War (1848–1849)** | • Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Sir John Lawrence became the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab. |



**Anglo-French Carnatic (Arcot) Wars**

| War | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **First War (1746–1748)** | • The French and the British companies clashed at Carnatic. Dupleix was then the chief official of the French Company at Pondicherry. The French opened hostilities by sacking Fort St. George (Madras) and expelled all Englishmen.<br>• The Nawab of Carnatic sent an army but was defeated on the banks of river Adyar by the French Company under control of Dupleix.<br>• The terms of *Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle* (1748) brought the Austrian War of succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English. |
| **Second War (1749–1754)** | • Dupleix aligned with Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) and Chanda Sahib (Carnatic).<br>• Robert Clive attacked Arcot, the Capital of Carnatic and besieged it.<br>• In December, 1754 the war ended with the **Treaty of Pondicherry** |
| **Third War (1756–1763)** | • In 1756, the Anglo-French struggle again started in India as a reflection of the seven years war in Europe. The French government sent count de Lally to India in April, 1758. Lally captured Fort St. David in 1758 and attacked Tanjore.<br>• In January, 1760 English General Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French army in the *Battle of Wandiwash*.<br>• In January, 1761 the French army retreated to Pondicherry, but the English followed there and captured it. Mahe was also lost by the French to the British.<br>• With the conclusion of the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763 in Europe, the war also ended in India and foiled the dreams of the French to have an empire in India.<br>• Pondichery was returned to French by the Treaty of Paris. |

**Anglo-Maratha Wars**

| War | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **First War (1775–1782)** | • Favouring the cause of Raghunath Rao for Peshwaship, English (Hastings) came in conflict with the Marathas and the first Anglo-Maratha war was fought. On being defeated, the British had to sign the humiliating **Convention of Wadgaon** in 1779 by which the Company was required to give up all the advantages acquired by the **Treaty of Purandar**.<br>• First Anglo-Maratha war was began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with Treaty of Salbai.<br>• British signed **Treaty of Salbai**, renouncing the cause of Raghunath Rao and Madhav Rao II was accepted as the Peshwa. |
| **Second War (1803–1805)** | • The Maratha's Peshwa signed the Subsidiary Alliance **Treaty of Bassein** (1802).<br>• The Maratha confederacy, which did not like the idea challenged the British power but were defeated by the British. |
| **Third War (1816–1818)** | • **Lord Hastings** was determined to proclaim British paramountcy in India. Hastings moved against **Pindaris** and transgressed the sovereignty of the Maratha Chief and the war began.<br>• The Marathas were decisively defeated. |

**Maratha Kingdom & its Territory:** The Scindia (Gwalior), The Holkar (Indore), The Gaekwad (Baroda), The Bhonsle (Nagpur), The Peshwa (Poona).

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## Land Revenue System of British

### Permanent Settlement (or Zamindari System)

- It was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Benaras and northern districts of Madras by **Lord Cornwallis** in 1793.
- **John Shore** planned the Permanent Settlement, who later succeeded Cornwallis as Governor General.
- It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the revenue collected to themselves while the British got a fixed share of 10/11th of the revenue collected. The Zamindars were free to fix the rents.
- Assured of their ownership, many zamindars stayed in towns (absentee landlordism) and exploited their tenants.

### Ryotwari System

- It was introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam region by Lord Hastings in 1822 whereas Munro and Charles Reed recommended it.
- In this system, a direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot (cultivator).
- The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years, on the basis of the quality of the soil and the nature of the crop.
- The position of the cultivator became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced him into the clutches of the moneylender.
- Besides, the government itself became a big zamindar and retained the right to enhance revenue at will while the cultivator was left at the mercy of its officers.

### Mahalwari System

- It was a modified version of Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga valley, North-West Frontier Province, parts of Central India and Punjab. It was also implemented by **Lord Hastings** in 1822.
- Revenue settlement was to be made by village or estates (Mahals) with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be the landlords of the village or estate. In western Uttar Pradesh, a settlement was made with the village communities, which maintained a form of common ownership known as *Bhaichara*, or with *Mahals*, which were groups of villages. Revenue was periodically revised.

**Important British Acts**

| Acts | Remarks |
|---|---|
| **The Regulating Act, 1773** | • It was the first attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company in India. This act also brought an end to Dual system of Government in India.<br>• In this act, Governor of Bengal became Governor - General for all British territories in India.<br>• Bombay and Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal Presidency in certain matters.<br>• Supreme Court to be set up at **Calcutta** and also founded Calcutta Madarasa. |
| **The Pitt's India Act, 1784** | • It established dual system of governance :<br>(i) Government by Board of Control<br>(ii) Government by Court of Directors.<br>• The Board of Control was to guide and control the work of the Court of Directors.<br>• Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were subordinated to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal in all matters of diplomacy, revenue and war. |
| ***The Charter Act of 1813*** | • The Company was deprived of its monopoly of trade with India except in tea and trade with China.<br>• Under this act, a sum of one lakh rupees earmarked annually for education and this amount paid by the company. |



**Important British Acts**

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| **The Charter Act of 1833** | • It brought an end to Company's trade monopoly even in tea and trade with China.<br>• The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India (1st Governor-General of India was **Lord William Bentinck**).<br>• A fourth member, law member, added to Council of Governor-General.<br>• Civil Services was thrown open to the people of India. |
| **The Charter Act of 1853** | • It extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.<br>• Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.<br>• Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination (excluding Indians). |
| **The Government of India Act, 1858** | • Indian Administration transferred from Company to British crown i.e. end of rule of East India Company and beginning of direct rule of Crown.<br>• In this act, the Court of Directors and Board of Control abolished. Thus, the 'Double Government' introduced by the Pitt's India Act of 1784 was finally ended. The doctorine of lapse was also withdrawn under this act.<br>• The post of '**Secretary of State**' for India was created (who was the member of the British cabinet, and a direct representative of the Parliament).<br>• Governor-General was to be called the '**Viceroy**' and was the direct representative of the crown in India. |
| **The Indian Councils Act, 1861** | • Foundation of Indian legislature was laid down in 1861 and the Policy of association of Indians in legislation started.<br>• Under this act, the Civil Services became Indian Civil Services.<br>• Portfolio (or Cabinet) system in the Government of India was introduced.<br>• Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency. |
| **The Indian Councils Act, 1892** | • Beginning of representative system in India.<br>• Council to have the power to discuss Budget and of addressing questions to the Executive. |
| **The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (The Morley-Minto Reforms)** | • It introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.<br>• **Separate electorates** were introduced for the Muslims. |
| **The Government of India Act, 1919 (The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)** | • **Dyarchy system** introduced in the Provinces.<br>• The Provincial subjects of administration were divided into two categorie 'Transferred' and 'Reserved' subjects.<br>• The Transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with th aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council.<br>• The Reserved subjects (Rail, Post, Telegraph, Finance, Law and order, etc were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council.<br>• Indian legislature became 'bicameral' for the first time.<br>• An office of the High Commissioner of India was created in London. |

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| Important British Acts | |
|---|---|
| **Acts** | **Remarks** |
| **The Government of India Act, 1935** | • This Act provided for setting up of the Federation of India comprising British Indian provinces and Indian States (Princely States). The joining of Princely States was voluntary and as a result, the federation did not come into existence.<br>• Dyarchy in the Provinces was replaced by Provincial autonomy. They were granted separate legal identity.<br>• It made three fold division of powers : Federal, Provincial and Concurrent. Residuary powers were to be with the Governor-General.<br>• Dyarchy was introduced at the centre (e.g. department of foreign affairs, defence were reserved for the Governor-General).<br>• The Federal Bank (The Reserve Bank of India) and the Federal Court (Supreme Court of India) were established in 1935 and 1937, respectively. |
| **Indian Independence Act, 1947** | • Partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions (India and Pakistan).<br>• Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame and adopt any Constitution.<br>• The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished and his work was to be taken over by the Secretary of State for commonwealth affairs. |

## THE REVOLT OF 1857

The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India which occurred during the governer-generalship of **Lord Canning**.

### Causes of Revolt

1. Grievances of Native Rulers
2. Grievances of Sepoys
3. Grievances of Orthodox and Conservative People
4. Grievances of the Craftsmen, Peasants and Zamindars
5. Military causes
6. **Immediate cause**
   - Introduction of the Enfield rifle (January, 1857) with greased (supposedly with the fat of cows and pigs) cartridge, whose end had to be bitten off before loading it into the rifle caused, disaffection among the sepoys and led to disobeyal of orders by the sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry stationed at Berhampur of February 26, 1857, and its disbandment by the British Government (Colonel Mitchell-its commanding officer).
   - It also led to the mutiny of Mangal Pandey, a sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at **Barrackpore**, on 29th March, 1857 (Pandey severely wounded Lt. Baugh, Adjutant to the C.O. of Barrackpore, General Hearsey).

| Centres of Revolts & their Leaders | |
|---|---|
| Delhi | Bahadur Shah was the nominal leader. The real command was under General Bakht Khan. |
| Kanpur | The revolt was led by Nana Sahib. Most of the fighting was done by Tantia Tope. Azimullah Khan was another loyal servant of Nana Sahib. |
| Lucknow | The revolt was led by Hazrat Mahal the begum of Awadh. Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was also one of the great leaders. |
| Jhansi | Rani Laxmi Bai assumed the leadership of the sepoys. Later, she captured Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope and Afghan guards. |
| Bareilly | Khan Bahadur Khan proclaimed himself as Nawab Nazim. |
| Arrah | Kunwar Singh, the ruined Zamindar of Jagdishpur was the main leader. |



**Opinion of the Historians about the Nature of Revolt**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | V.D. Savarkar | : First War of Indian Independence |
| 2. | Disraeli | : A National Revolt |
| 3. | R.C. Majumdar | : Neither first nor National nor War of Independence |
| 4. | Abul Kalam Azad | : Indian National character had sank very low |

## Popular Movements against British Rule

| Socio-religious Movements | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of the organisation** | **Year** | **Place** | **Founder** | **Remark** |
| Atmiya Sabha | 1815 | Calcutta | Rammohan Roy | Its aim was to attack the evils in Hinduism and to propagate monotheism. |
| Brahmo Samaj | 1828 | Calcutta | Rammohan Roy | It was initially known as Brahmo Sabha and its aim was the same as above. |
| Tattvabodhini Sabha | 1839 | Calcutta | Debendranath Tagore | Its aim was to propagate Rammohan Roy's ideas. |
| Prarthana Samaj | 1867 | Bombay | Dr. Atmaram Pandurang | In 1870 it was Joined by M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar. Its aim was reformation of Hindu religious thought and practice. |
| Arya Samaj | 1875 | Bombay | Swami Dayanand Saraswati | Its main aims were reform of Hinduism and prevention of the conversion of Hindus to other religions. |
| Theosophical society | 1875 | New York (USA) | Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Col. H.S. Olcott | They came to India (1879) and established their headquarters at Adyar, near Madras (1882). Its main aims were promotion of ancient religions and philosophies, formation of universal brotherhood of man, etc. |
| Deccan Education Society | 1884 | Poona | G.G. Agarkar, M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonka | Its aim to remodel the education of the young in order to prepare them for the service of the country. |
| Ramakrishna Mission | 1897 | Belur | Swami Vivekananda | Its main aim was to carry on humanitarian relief and social work. |
| Servants of India Society | 1905 | Bombay | Gopala Krishna Gokhale | Its aim was to train Indians in different fields for the service of their motherland. |
| Rahnumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (religious reform organisation for Parsis) | 1851 | Bombay | Naoroji Furdunji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee and others | Its aims were to reform the Zoroastrian religion, to modernise the Parsi women; Avesta sacred book of the parsis, Ahura Mazda-their God, Zoroaster-founder of their religion). |

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**Socio-religious Movements**

| Name of the organisation | Year | Place | Founder | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dar-ul-Ulum | 1866 | Deoband | Maulana Hussain Ahmad and others | Its aims were to resuscitate classical Islam and to improve the spiritual and moral conditions of the Muslims. The liberal interpretation of Islam by its founders created political awakening among its followers. Some of them, like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, played an important role in the national movement. |
| Muhammadan Educational Conference | 1886 | Aligarh | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and others | Its aim was to promote the education of Muslim masses on western lines (this and other educational and social service activities of Sir Syed and his followers are together known as the 'Aligarh Movement'). |

**Peasant Movements**

| Movement | Place | Year | Leaders |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indigo Revolt | Bengal | 1859 | Bishnu and Digambar Biswas |
| Champaran | Bihar | 1917 | Gandhi Ji (Initiated by Raj Kumar Shukla) |
| Kheda | Gujarat | 1918 | Gandhi Ji and Vallabh bhai Patel (Initiated by Mohanlal Pandya) |
| Moplah | Kerala | 1921 | Sayyad Ali and Sayyid Fazl |
| Bordoli/Borsad | Gujarat | 1928 | Vallabh bhai Patel (In this movement, Patel bestowed the title of 'Sardar') |

**Non-tribal Movements**

| Name of the Movement | Area Affected | Year | Leader(s) | Main Cause(s) | Course of the Movement and Consequences |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Katchh Rebellion | Katchh and Kathiawar | 1816-19 | Rao Bharmal (ruler of Katch | Anti-British feeling due to British expansionist policy and their interference in internal affairs of Katch. | Final defeat and deposal of Rao Bharmal; imposition of Subsidiary Treaty on Katchh. |



**Non-tribal Movements**

| Name of the Movement | Area Affected | Year | Leader(s) | Main Cause(s) | Course of the Movement and Consequences |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Movement of Pagal Panthis | Sherpur (East Bengal) | 1825-33 | Karam Shah and Tipu | Resentment of the peasants againt the oppression of the zamindars | Under Karam Shah (founder), it was mainly a religious movement, but under Tipu (son and successor of Shah) it became a political movement against the oppressive zamindars and British; its final suppression by British after large scale military operations. |
| Kuka Movement | Punjab | 1845-72 | Bhagat Jawahar Mal (founder) | Degeneration of Sikh religion and loss of Sikh sovereignty | Though it started as a religious reform movement, it became a movement for the restoration of Sikh sovereignty after the annexation of Punjab by the British. |

**Tribal Movements**

| Name of the Movement | Area Affected | Year | Leader(s) | Course of the Movement and Consequences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhil Uprising | Khandesh | 1817 - 1848 | Sewaram | Beginning of revolt of Bhils with British occupation of Khandesh (1817) and their defiance of British for 30 years; final suppression through military operations combined with conciliatory measures. |
| Khasis | Khasi Hills (Assam & Meghalaya) | 1829-32 | Tirut Singh and Bar manik (Chiefs of Nounklow and Molim respectively) | Unsuccessful attempts of the Khasis to drive away the British from their territory; surrender of all Khasi chiefs, including Tirut Singh, to the British in 1832. |
| Santhals | Rajmahal Hills (Bihar) | 1855-56 | Sidhu & Kanhu | Revolt of Santhals and establishment of their own government (July, 1855); defeat of British under Major Burrough by Santhals; transfer of the disturbed area to the military and final suppression of the revolt by the end of 1856; creation of a separate district of Santhal Paraganas to prevent Santhals from revolting again in future. |

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**Tribal Movements**

| Name of the Movement | Area Affected | Year | Leader(s) | Course of the Movement and Consequences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mundas | Chhota Nagpur | 1899-1900 | Birsa Munda | Foundation of a new religious sect, with Singh Bonga as the only true god, by Birsa (1895); British fears over Birsa's preachings among Mundas, and arrest and imprisonment of Birsa (1895-97); release of Birsa and revival of his doctrine (1898); revolt of Mundas and their attack of churches and police stations (1899); defeat of Mundas by British (Jan, 1900) and capture of Birsa (he died of cholera in jail in June 1900). |

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL & VICEROYS OF INDIA

### Governors-General of India

**Warren Hastings (1772-1785)**

- He succeeded Clive in 1772 and became the first Governor of Bengal for two years and in 1774, after enactment of Regulating Act of 1773, he became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- The Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta in 1774 and Calcutta Madarasa in 1781.
- The first Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82) and the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782.
- Pitt's India Act of 1784.

**Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)**

- Introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793.
- Introduction of the *Cornwallis Code* on the basis of distribution of powers in 1793.
- Introduction of civil service in India.

**Sir John Shore (1793-1798)**

- Famous for his policy of non-intervention.
- *Battle of Kharda* between Nizam and Marathas (1795).

**Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)**

- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798, to bring Indian States under the control of British political power. He converted British empire in India into British empire of India because he covered largest area.
- The fourth Anglo - Mysore war (1799).
- The second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 - 1805).
- He described himself as **Bengal tiger.**
- He founded the **Fort William College** at Calcutta.

**Lord Hastings (1813-1823)**

- Ended the policy of non-intervention.
- Military operations against Pindaris (1817 - 1818).
- The third Anglo-Maratha war (1816-1818).
- Creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818.
- By 1818, all the Indian territories excepting the Punjab and Sindh had been brought under British control.
- Gurkha war or The Anglo-Nepal war (1814-1816) and the *Treaty of Sagauli.*
- He abolished the censorship of press.
- Establishment of the **Ryotwari System** in Madras by the Governor Thomas Munro.
- The Ryotwari and **Mahalwari System** introduced in Bombay by the Governor Elphinstone.
- In the north-western Provinces the Mahalwari System was introduced.

**Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)**

- He was appointed as the Governor General of Bengal from 1828 to 1833 but after enactment of the Charter Act of 1833, he became the **First Governor General of India.** He was also known as the liberal Governor-General.



- He was famous for the social reforms he introduced, such as abolition of Sati (1829) with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Suppression of *Thugi* (1830) and suppression of infanticide and child sacrifices.
- Macaulay report on English education was passed and English language accepted as the official language of India, after recommendations of *Macaulay.* This report was based on downward filtration (it means teach some people and they will teach further many more).
- Opium trade was regularised, licensed and duty paid.
- He established the first medical college in Calcutta.

**Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)**

- He introduced *'Doctrine of Lapse'* for annexing the dependent States whose ruler died without a natural heir to succeed him.
- Some important Indian States viz. Satara (1848), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1854) and Nagpur (1854) were annexed by the enforcement of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- He also introduced Doctrine of Good of Governed under which Awadh (1856) and Punjab (1849) were annexed.
- **Charles Wood's Dispatch** on Indian education was accepted, which is called Magnacarta of British education.
- Railway minutes of 1853 and laying down of first railway line connecting **Bombay** and **Thane** in 1853.
- First telegraph line laid between **Calcutta** to **Agra**.
- He established Public Works Department. The objective behind the formation of this department was construction and maintenance of canals, roads, bridges, etc.
- Abolition of titles and pensions.
- Shimla became the summer capital of India and permanent headquarters of army.
- Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services were started.
- An Engineering College was established at **Roorkee**.
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856) : The main contributor to pass this act was **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**.

**Lord Canning (1856-1857)**

- Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were set up in 1857. The revolt of 1857.

### Viceroys of India

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- *Indigo Revolt* (1859-60) by the Indigo farmers of Bengal.
- Slavery was declared as illegal in India.

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- Establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- Bhutan War (1865).

**Lord Mayo (1869–1872)**

- Decentralisation of Finance.
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
- For the first time in India a *Census* was held in 1871 but it was unsuccessful.
- He was **assassinated** by a Pathan in Andaman.
- Establishment of Mayo college in Ajmer and Rajkot College in Kathiawar for political training of Indian princes.

**Lord Lytton (1876–1880)**

- Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed. This act also called *'Gagging Act'*. Under this act, No Indian language newspaper can wrote/preach anything seditious if this is found to happen, then all the persons related to that newspaper may be arrest and the paper would be banned.
- Lord Lytton held 1st Delhi Durbar in 1877, where the Queen was declared as *'Kaiser-i-Hind'*.
- A Famine Committee under Sir Richard Stratchy appointed.

**Lord Ripon (1880–1884)**

- The first Factory Act of 1881 to improve child labour conditions.
- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, 1882 hence, Ripon known as 'Liberator of Indian Press'.

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| Tribal Movements | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of the Movement | Area Affected | Year | Leader(s) | Course of the Movement and Consequences |
| Mundas | Chhota Nagpur | 1899-1900 | Birsa Munda | Foundation of a new religious sect, with Singh Bonga as the only true god, by Birsa (1895); British fears over Birsa's preachings among Mundas, and arrest and imprisonment of Birsa (1895-97); release of Birsa and revival of his doctrine (1898); revolt of Mundas and their attack of churches and police stations (1899); defeat of Mundas by British (Jan, 1900) and capture of Birsa (he died of cholera in jail in June 1900). |

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL & VICEROYS OF INDIA

### Governors-General of India

**Warren Hastings (1772-1785)**

- He succeeded Clive in 1772 and became the first Governor of Bengal for two years and in 1774, after enactment of Regulating Act of 1773, he became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- The Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta in 1774 and Calcutta Madarasa in 1781.
- The first Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82) and the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782.
- Pitt's India Act of 1784.

**Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)**

- Introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793.
- Introduction of the *Cornwallis Code* on the basis of distribution of powers in 1793.
- Introduction of civil service in India.

**Sir John Shore (1793-1798)**

- Famous for his policy of non-intervention.
- *Battle of Kharda* between Nizam and Marathas (1795).

**Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)**

- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798, to bring Indian States under the control of British political power. He converted British empire in India into British empire of India because he covered largest area.
- The fourth Anglo - Mysore war (1799).
- The second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 - 1805).
- He described himself as **Bengal tiger.**
- He founded the **Fort William College** at Calcutta.

**Lord Hastings (1813-1823)**

- Ended the policy of non-intervention.
- Military operations against Pindaris (1817 - 1818).
- The third Anglo-Maratha war (1816-1818).
- Creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818.
- By 1818, all the Indian territories excepting the Punjab and Sindh had been brought under British control.
- Gurkha war or The Anglo-Nepal war (1814-1816) and the *Treaty of Sagauli.*
- He abolished the censorship of press.
- Establishment of the **Ryotwari System** in Madras by the Governor Thomas Munro.
- The Ryotwari and **Mahalwari System** introduced in Bombay by the Governor Elphinstone.
- In the north-western Provinces the Mahalwari System was introduced.

**Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)**

- He was appointed as the Governor General of Bengal from 1828 to 1833 but after enactment of the Charter Act of 1833, he became the **First Governor General of India.** He was also known as the liberal Governor-General.
- He was famous for the social reforms he introduced, such as abolition of Sati (1829) with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Suppression of *Thugi* (1830) and suppression of infanticide and child sacrifices.
- Macaulay report on English education was passed and English language accepted as the official language of India, after recommendations of *Macaulay.* This report was based on downward filtration (it means teach some people and they will teach further many more).
- Opium trade was regularised, licensed and duty paid.
- He established the first medical college in Calcutta.

**Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)**

- He introduced *'Doctrine of Lapse'* for annexing the dependent States whose ruler died without a natural heir to succeed him.
- Some important Indian States viz. Satara (1848), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1854) and Nagpur (1854) were annexed by the enforcement of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- He also introduced Doctrine of Good of Governed under which Awadh (1856) and Punjab (1849) were annexed.
- **Charles Wood's Dispatch** on Indian education was accepted, which is called Magnacarta of British education.
- Railway minutes of 1853 and laying down of first railway line connecting **Bombay** and **Thane** in 1853.
- First telegraph line laid between **Calcutta** to **Agra**.
- He established Public Works Department. The objective behind the formation of this department was construction and maintenance of canals, roads, bridges, etc.
- Abolition of titles and pensions.
- Shimla became the summer capital of India and permanent headquarters of army.
- Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services were started.
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- The first organised (or successful) *Census* was held in 1881.
- Appointment of the *'Hunter Commission'* on school education in 1882.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84). This Bill was prepared by the law member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir C.P. Ilbert. This bill suggested that Indian Judges can also try the cases of Europeans but this bill was rejected and later on it was proved as immediate cause in the formation of Indian National Congress.
- Local self-government Acts were passed in various Provinces during 1883 to 85.
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya said "Ripon was the greatest and the most beloved Viceroy whom India has known".

**Lord Dufferin (1884–1888)**

- Formation of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885.
- Third Burmese war (annexation of upper and lower Burma, 1885).

**Lord Curzon (1899–1905)**

- The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1899 introduced.
- He passed the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 and also established the Archaeological Department.
- The **partition of Bengal** on 16th October, 1905 (it was cardinal blunder of Curzon).
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.

**Lord Minto-II (1905–1910)**

- Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act of 1909).
- Muslim League was formed by **Salimullah** in 1906 at Dacca and Agha Khan was appointed as first president of League.
- Surat Session and split in the Congress (1907).
- Tilak sentenced to six years imprisonment on charge of sedition.
- Execution of Khudiram Bose April 30, 1908.

**Lord Hardinge-II (1910–1916)**

- Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911.
- A grand Durbar (3rd Delhi Darbar) was held at Delhi in honour of King George V in 1911.
- Capital of India shifted from Calcutta to **Delhi**.
- Bomb thrown at the convoy of Lord Hardinge at his entry into Delhi.
- Ghadar party formed at **San Francisco** and began the Ghadar movements.

**Lord Chelmsford (1916–1921)**

- Lucknow Session of Congress (1916) and Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- Formation of two Home Rule Leagues by Tilak at Pune and by Annie Besant at Adyar (near Madras) in 1916.
- Arrival of Gandhiji and formation of Sabarmati Ashram and Champaran Satyagraha in 1916.
- Launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918).
- *Rowlatt Act*, 1919 and the **Jalianwala Bagh Massacre** on 13 April, 1919.
- Khilafat movement (1919-1920) and non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922).
- Appointment of S.P. Sinha (First Indian to become a Governor) as Governor of Bihar.

**Lord Reading (1921–1926)**

- Formation of Communist Party of India in 1921 by M.N. Roy in **Tashkent**.
- Formation of *Swaraj Party* by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru 1922.
- Violent incidents at *Chauri Chaura* and Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement (1922).
- Formation of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) in 1925.
- Kakori train robbery in 1925.
- Moplah Rebellion in Kerala (Malabar Coast) in 1921.

**Lord Irwin (1926–1931)**

- The Simon Commission came to India in 1928.
- In 1928, Nehru Report recommends principles for the new Constitution of India.
- In Lahore Session of 1929, Congress adopted the goal of **complete Independence** for India.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930.
- Gandhiji began Dandi March to manufacture illegal salt on March 12th, 1930.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact of 1931 and the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Jawahar Lal Nehru hoists the tricolour of Indian Independence on the bank of river Ravi at Lahore on 1st January, 1930.



**Lord Willingdon (1931–1936)**

- Ramsay Mac Donald announced the *Communal Award* (modified by the Poona Pact) in 1932.
- The Government of India Act, 1935 passed.
- Launch of individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1933.
- Burma separated from India, 1935.
- All India Kisan Sabha, 1936.

**Lord Linlithgow (1936–1944)**

- First General Election (1936-1937).
- Observation of *Deliverance Day* by Muslim League in 1939.
- August offer, 1940.
- Cripps Mission, 1942.
- Quit India Movement, 1942.

**Lord Wavell (1944–1947)**

- **Direct Action Day** by the Muslim League on the 16th August, 1946.
- British Prime Minister Attlee's announcement of 20th February 1947, that power would be transferred to the Indians by June, 1948.
- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference in 1945.

**Lord Mountbatten (1947–1948)**

- Last British Viceroy of India.
- Partition of India and Pakistan's coming into being on 14th August, 1947.
- Appointment of two boundary commissions under **Sir Cyril Radcliffe.**

**C. Rajagopalachari (1948–1950)**

- The last Governor General of free India.
- The only Indian Governor General remained in office from 21st June, 1948 to 25th January, 1950.

## INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

The second half of the 19th century witnessed the full growth of an organised National Movement in India. Important factors of growth of Indian Nationalism are:

- Administrative, economic and political unification of the country.
- Influence of western education and thought.
- A renaissance in the society as a result of socio-religious reform movements.
- Development of rapid means of transport and communications.
- Emergence of a modern press and Impact of contemporary European movements.
- Practice of racial discrimination by the British in almost every sphere of life.
- Acceleration provided by Lord Lytton's regime and the Ilbert Bill controversy.
- The history of the Indian Nationalist Movement can be studied under three phases:
  (i) Moderate phase or early nationalist phase (1885-1905)
  (ii) Extremist phase (1905-1919)
  (iii) Gandhian phase (1919-1947)

### Formation of Indian National Congress (I.N.C.)

- The Indian National Union was formed in 1884 by **A.O. Hume** an Englishman and a retired civil servant, in association with various national leaders who called for a conference in Pune in December 1885.
- The conference received the unanimous support of all Indian leaders, but the venue was shifted to Bombay for various reasons (esp. outbreak of cholera in Pune).
- Further, the leaders decided to rename Indian National Union as Indian National Congress.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in **Bombay** under the presidentship of **W.C.Bannerji**, a veteran lawyer of Calcutta.

**Important Moderate Leaders**

- Dada Bhai Naroroji, A.O. Hume, Badruddin Tayebji, M.G. Ranade, W.C. Bannerji, Surendra Nath Bannerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Anand Mohan Bose.

**Important Extremist Leaders**

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh.

### Important Events

**Surat Split of 1907**

Surat session of congress 1907 was held on the bank of river Tapi, under the presidentship of **Ras Bihari Ghosh**. In this session, congress was split into two groups which are - Moderates and Extremists.

**Partition of Bengal (1905)**

On the ground of efficient administration of Bengal, on 20th July, 1905 Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the Province of Bengal into two parts– **Eastern Bengal** and **Assam.**

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### The Ghadar Movement

- Ramnath Puri issued a *circular-a-Azadi* in America in favour of Swadeshi Movement.
- Next Pre-Ghadar revolutionary activities had been carried on by G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal who reached USA and Canada in 1911.
- Finally, Lala Hardayal established a ***Hindi Association*** at Portland in 1913. The publication of a weekly newspaper **The Ghadar** was started from its headquarters at **San Fancisco.**
- Thus, the Ghadar Party was a revolutionary group organised around the newspaper 'The Ghadar'.
- The plans of the Ghadar were encouraged by two events in 1914 - the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

### Lucknow Pact (1916)

- After the Surat split of 1907, again at the Lucknow Session in 1916, the extremists were, however, welcomed back into Congress by the Moderates due to the rapidly changing political situation in the country as well as the sincere efforts of Annie Besant (An Irish lady) to forge unity among the nationalists.
- Lucknow session was presided by **Ambika Charan Majumdar** and in this session, a famous Lucknow pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. This Pact marked an important step forward in the Hindu - Muslim unity.

### The Home Rule League Movement (1916-1917)

- Establishment of two Home Rule Leagues; One by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** in April 1916 at Poona and the other by **Annie Besant** at Adyar Ashram near Madras in September 1916.
- Under this movement, Tilak covered Karnataka, Central province and Berar while rest of India was covered by Annie Besant. In this movement, Annie Besant was supported by Motilal Nehru, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- The idea of starting a Home Rule League originated with Annie Besant in as early as 1914 and it was influenced by an Irish revolution.

## Gandhian Phase (1917–1947)

- On January 9, 1915, Gandhi returned from South Africa where he was worked as a barrister but due to some racial discrimination he returned to India. Gandhi's Satyagraha was actually started in South Africa initially.
- The first participation of Gandhi in congress session was in 1901, Calcutta session under the presidentship of Bal Krishna Gokhale. Gandhi assumed Gokhale also as his political guru.
- Gandhi emerged as the most popular and acceptable figure in Indian politics because of his technique of mass mobilization.

### (i) Champaran Satyagraha

- The British indigo planters in Champaran (Bihar) oppressed the Indian cultivators most severely. He forced the Indian farmers to grow indigo in 3/20th part of the land which is under the control of British Planters, for which Indian farmers would also pay rent/taxes.
- Gandhi went to Champaran on instance of **Rajkumar Shukla**, a local farmer and started making enquiries of the grievances of the cultivators.

### (ii) Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike

- In the year 1917-18, severe famine conditions and plague affected the Indian farmers and people's. So, in Ahmedabad mill owners given bonus to the workers and asked them to return the bonus partially.
- After conditions got improved, workers demanded extension of salary but the mill owners were against the demand. So in 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill owners and he took a fast unto death to force a compromise.
- Finally, the mill owners agreed to give a raise of 35 per cent in wages to the workers.

### (iii) Kheda Satyagraha

- In 1918, a terrible famine had struck Kheda and a large part of Gujarat and virtually destroyed the agrarian economy.
- The British government insisted that the farmers not only pay full taxes, but also pay the 23% increase stated to take effect that very year but the farmers demanded the exemption of land revenue due to the famine conditions.



- To protest the government's decision, a Satyagraha was called which was initiated by Mohanlal Pandya along with the support of Gandhi, Vallabh Bhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Mahadev Desai.
- The government finally sought to foster an honourable agreement for both parties.

### Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha

- In 1919, Sedition Committee headed by Justice Rowlatt, passed the Rowlatt Act on 18 March, 1919.
- This Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a Court of Law.
- This Act also enabled the government to suspend the **Right of Habeas Corpus** which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.

### Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- A large crowd had gathered on 13 April, 1919 (Baisakhi Day) at Amritsar in the **Jallianwala Bagh,** to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
- *General Dyer,* the military commander of Amritsar, ordered for the infamous massacre in which almost 2000 people were killed.
- To enquire into this massacre, British government appointed **Hunter Committee** but in 1920, the committee said that only 379 people were killed. Later on, this report was called by Gandhi as a **Official Whitewash**.
- To show his protest against the massacre, **Rabindranath Tagore** returned his Knighthood.
- In 1940, **Sardar Udham Singh** murdered Michel O' Dwyer in England, who gave orders for Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

### The Khilafat And Non-Cooperation Movement (1919–22)

- A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan, and a countrywide agitation was organised.
- The All - India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November, 1919 decided to withdraw all co-operation from the government if their demands were not met.
- The Khilafat Committee launched a Non-Cooperation Movement on August 31, 1920.
- Gandhi became one of the leaders of the Khilafat Movement to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Non-Cooperation Movement progressed powerfully from January, 1920 to early February, 1922 and it was the first well organised Indian movement.
- The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district of UP, on February 5, 1922, changed the whole situation. Gandhi shocked by this incident and withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement to prevent the public mass from demoralisation.

### Swaraj Party (1922)

- In December 1922, Gaya session of congress, under the presidentship of C.R. Das, council entry resolution not passed. As a result, C.R.Das has left the post of congress president and announced an other party known as '**Swaraj Party**' in which C.R. Das appointed as president and M.L. Nehru as secretary.

### Simon Commission and Its Boycott

- In November 1927, the British Government appointed an all white, Indian Statutory Commission, known as the ***Simon Commission*** (after the name of its Chairman Sir John Simon). The commission was appointed to review the performance of reforms of 1919 and suggest further reforms.
- In 1928, Simon commission report came in India. Indians objected and Anti Simon commission agitation was started and call for 'Simon Go Back' begins. In Oct. 1928, the agitation in Lahore led by Lala Lajpat Rai in which Saunders announced lathi charge and Lala Lajpat injured and later on, died due to internal injuries.
- After his death, Bhagat Singh and his comrades killed Saunders in December 1928.

### Nehru Report

- All-important Indian leaders and parties held the conference in February 1928, to meet the challenge of the Simon Commission and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship of **Motilal Nehru** to draft a Constitution.
- The report was finalised by August 1928, and called *Nehru Report.*
- For the dominion, Nehru Report recommended 'Dominion Status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.

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### Lahore Session and Poorna Swaraj (Dec.,1929)

- Jawaharlal Nehru replaced Motilal Nehru as the Indian National Congress President at Lahore and the major decisions taken at Lahore Session were:
  - (i) Round Table Conference to be boycotted.
  - (ii) Poorna Swaraj or complete independence as the main aim of Congress.
  - (iii) Launched a Programme of Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
  - (iv) On December 31, 1929 the tricolour was hoisted on the bank of River Ravi.
  - (v) January 26th, 1930 fixed as the First Independence Day to be celebrated every year.

### The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

- To achieve the goal of Complete Independence, Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was started by Gandhi with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. He started his march alongwith 78 followers from Sabarmati Ashram to the small village Dandi (Navsari District) to break the Salt Law. Gandhi covered a distance of 240 miles in 24 days.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) because the policy of Non-Cooperation Movement was affecting the administration of the Government by non-cooperation whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at paralysing the administration by performance of specific illegal acts.

### First Round Table Conference (1930)

- The First Round Table Conference summoned in **London** in 1930, between British and Indians to discuss the Simon Commission Report.
- The National Congress boycotted the Conference.
- Muslim League was represented by Mohammed Ali, Agha Khan and Jinnah.
- Hindu Mahasabha was represented by Moonje.
- Depressed class was represented by B. R. Ambedkar.
- Princes were represented by the Dewans of Hyderabad and Mysore respectively.
- This conference ended with no result.

### Delhi Pact (Gandhi-Irwin Pact, March 1931)

- Lord Irwin agreed to release all political prisoners except Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev.
- Gandhi agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in Second Round Table Conference.

### Second Round Table Conference

- Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference alongwith Sarojini Naidu. But the British government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of the immediate grant of Dominion Status.
- The Second Round Table Conference ended with Ramsay MacDonald's announcement of:
  - (i) Formation of two new Muslim majority Provinces (North Western Frontier Province and Sind).
  - (ii) Setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee.
  - (iii) Setting up of three expert committees on Finance, Franchise and States.
  - (iv) Holding out the prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award, if Indians failed to agree on the minorities issue.

### Communal Award and Poona Pact

- On August 16, 1932 McDonald announced the proposal on minority representation, known as the **Communal Award** which recommended:
  - (i) To double the existing seats in Provincial Legislatures.
  - (ii) To retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities.
  - (iii) To grant weightage to Muslims in Provinces where they were in minority.
  - (iv) To recognize depressed classes as minority community and make them entitled to the right of separate electorate.
- **Gandhi's Objections:** Gandhi reacted strongly to the proposal of granting the right of separate electorates to the depressed classes. He regarded the depressed classes as an integral part of Hindu society.
- To persuade the recalcitrant, Ambedkar to accept his viewpoint, Gandhi, then in the Yarvada Jail, resort to fast unto death. In an anxiety to save his life, the Poona Pact was concluded between him and Ambedkar on 25 September 1932.

### Third Round Table Conference

- Third Round Table Conference was scheduled to be held in London (1932). The Congress did not participate in it while Muslim league as a party participated without Jinnah and princes were absent.
- The discussion led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, also called as 'White Paper'.





### August Offer (1940)

- The Viceroy (Linlithgow) put forward a proposal that included:
  - (i) Dominion Status in the unspecified future.
  - (ii) A post-war body to enact the Constitution.
  - (iii) Expansion of Governor-General's Council with representation of the Indians.
  - (iv) Establishing a War Advisory Council.
  - (v) Right to Secede for some provinces.

### The Cripps Mission (March-April, 1942)

- After the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese, the British decided to send the Cripps Mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included:
  - (i) Dominion Status to be granted after the war with the right to secede (any province could, if it so desired, remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with Britain).
  - (ii) Constitution making body to be elected from Provincial Assemblies and Princes' nominees after the War.
  - (iii) Individual princes could sign a separate agreement with the British which in effect accommodated the Pakistan demand.
  - (iv) British would however, control the defence for war period.
- The Congress did not want to rely upon future promises. It wanted a responsible government with full powers and also a control over the country's defence. Gandhi termed the proposals as *a post dated cheque on a crumbling bank.*

### Quit India Movement (1942)

- In the back-drop of the failure of Cripps Mission, imminent Japanese threat, the British attitude towards Indians who were left behind in Burma and the prevailing anger and hostility to an alien and meaningless war, Quit India resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Gandhi told the British to quit and "leave India in God's hand". His message was *'Do or Die'*.
- In this movement, all the prominent leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Patel etc. were arrested but the other leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Ashaf Ali, Usha Mehta (she ran All-India Congress Radio) etc. continued the revolutionary struggle.

### Rajagopalachari Formula (1945)

- In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari proposed that after the termination of the war, a Commission could be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east where muslims were in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan.

### *Indian National Army*

- In March, 1942 a conference of Indians was held in Tokyo, and they formed the Indian Independence League. At the Bangkok Conference (June, 1942) Rasbehari Bose was elected President of the League.
- INA was formed by **Captain Mohan Singh** in Singapore. Subhas Chandra Bose had escaped to Berlin in 1941 and set up Indian Legion there. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There Rasbehari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army was formed on 21 October, 1943.
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade led by Laxmi Sehgal was an exclusive women force.
- Laxmi Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort.
- Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru and Nehru appeared for the defence and the Muslim League also joined the countrywide protest.

### Shimla Conference (June-July, 1945)

- It was proposed by **Sir Wavell**.
- Talks suggested setting up of a new Executive Council with only Indian members. The Viceroy and the Commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members of the council.

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- 'Hindus & Muslims' would have equal representation.
- Talks broke down due to Jinnah's demand for the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing all Muslim members and a demand for communal veto, though it had ministries only in Assam & Sind.

**Cabinet Mission (March-June, 1946)**

- **Members:** Wavell, Pathick Lawrence (Secretary of State), Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
- The Mission reasoned that the right of communal self-determination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab, as well as in Assam proper.
- The Plan proposed rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan. The other recommendations were:
  - (i) For a very loose union of all the Indian territories under a centre that would control merely the defence, the foreign affairs and the communications, leaving all other subjects to the existing Provincial Legislatures.
  - (ii) Provincial Legislatures would elect a Constituent Assembly. The members would divide up into three sections A, B and C while electing the Constituent Assembly.
  - (iii) **Section A:** Non-Muslim Majority Provinces (Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Odisha, Madras).
  - (iv) **Section B:** Muslim Majority Provinces in the north-west (Sind, NWFP & Punjab).
  - (v) **Section C:** Muslim Majority Provinces in North east (Bengal, Assam).
- Jinnah was for compulsory while Nehru was for grouping only till the formation of a Constituent Assembly. On 29th July, 1946, Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August, 1946 as **Direct Action Day.** Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the worst affected centres.

### Interim Government

- It came into existence on 2nd September 1946, in accordance with Cabinet Mission's proposal and was headed by **J. L. Nehru**. Muslim League refused to join it initially.
- Wavell persuaded the League leaders to join on 26 October, 1946.
- 8th December, 1946: Interim Government begins its session with **Liaqat Ali Khan** of Muslim League as the Finance Minister.
- The Interim government, obstructed by its League members and bureaucracy was reduced to a figurehead and was unable to control the communal carnage.

**Attlee's Announcement**

- Prime Minister Attlee on 20 February, 1947 announced that the British would withdraw from India by 30 June, 1948 and **Lord Mountbatten** would replace Wavell.
- Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative then power would be transferred to more than one Central Government.

**Mountbatten Plan (3rd June Plan)**

- The Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August, 1947 on the basis of Dominion Status to India and Pakistan.
- Boundary Commission was to be headed by Radcliffe.
- Independence for **Bengal** and accession of **Hyderabad** to Pakistan ruled out.
- Mountbatten Plan was to divide India but retain maximum unity.



**Some Important Congress Sessions**

| Year | Venue | President | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1885 | Bombay | W.C. Bonnerji | Attended by 72 delegates |
| 1886 | Calcutta | Dadabhai Naoroji | Number of delegates increased to 436 |
| 1887 | Madras | Badruddin Tyabji | First Muslim President |
| 1888 | Allahabad | George Yule | First English President |
| 1916 | Lucknow | A.C. Majumdar | Congress merger & Pact with Muslim League |
| 1922 | Gaya | C.R. Das | Formation of Swaraj Party |
| 1924 | Belgaum | Mahatma Gandhi | It was the only Congress session which Gandhiji presided. |
| 1928 | Calcutta | Motilal Nehru | First All India Youth Congress came into being |
| 1929 | Lahore | Jawaharlal Nehru | Poorna Swaraj Resolution |
| 1938 | Haripura | Subhas Chandra Bose | National Planning Committee setup under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. |
| 1939 | Tripuri | Subhas Chandra Bose | Resignation of Bose (Rajendra Prasad took over) and formation of Forward Bloc |
| 1940 | Ramgarh | Abul Kalam Azad | —— |
| 1946 | Meerut | J.B. Kripalani | —— |

**Newspapers & Journals**

| Name of the Paper/Journal/Books | Name of the Founder/Editor/Author |
|---|---|
| Bengal Gazette | James Augustus Hicky |
| Mirat-ul-Akbar (in Persian) | Raja Rammohan Roy (Mughal Emperor Akbar II gave the title 'Raja' to him) |
| Samvad Kaumudi (in Bengali Language) | Raja Rammohan Roy |
| The Hindu | G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghava-chari & Subba Rao Pandit |
| Kesari & Maharatta | Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar |
| Yugantar | Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta |
| Bande Mataram, Paris | Madam Bhikaji Cama, Aurobindo Ghosh |
| Ghadar, San Francisco | Ghadar Party |
| Som Prakash, 1858 | Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar |
| Bandi Jivan | Sachindranath Sanyal |

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| Name of the Paper/Journal/Books | Name of the Founder/Editor/Author |
|---|---|
| Al-hilal | Maulana Abul Kalam Azad |
| Young India, Harijan, Indian Opinion | Mahatma Gandhi |
| Satyarth Prakash | Dayanand Saraswati |
| Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| Economic History of India | R.C. Dutta |
| The Indian Struggle | Subash Chandra Bose (An Autobiography) |
| Unhappy India | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| India wins Freedom | Maulana Abul Kalam Azad |
| Why I am an Atheist? | Bhagat Singh |
| My Experiments with Truth (in Gujarati) | Mahatma Gandhi (An Autobiography) |
| Hind Swaraj | Mahatma Gandhi |
| Discovery of India | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Gita Rahasya | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Arctic Home of Vedas | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Gitanjali | Rarbindra nath Tagore |
| Life Divine | Aurobindo Ghosh |

| List of Some Important Slogan/Statements | |
|---|---|
| Back to Vedas | Dayanand Saraswati |
| Inquilab Jindabad | Mohammad Iqbal |
| Jai Hind | Subhas Chandra Bose |
| Give me blood and I will give you freedom | Subhas Chandra Bose |
| Do or Die | Mahatma Gandhi (while launching Quit India movement in 1942) |
| My ultimate aim is to wipe every tear from every eye | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Dead as Doornail | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Rowlatt Act is a Preventive Murder | Montagu |
| Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Every blow that is hurled on my back will be a nail in the coffin of the British Empire | Lala Lajpat Rai |



| List of Some Important Titles (or Sobriquets) | |
|---|---|
| Badshah Khan (or Bachcha Khan) | Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| Frontier Gandhi | Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| Father of the Nation (Given by Subhash Chandra Bose) | Mahatma Gandhi |
| Netaji (Given by Mahatma Gandhi) | Subhas Chandra Bose |
| Gurudev (Given by Mahatma Gandhi) | Rabindranath Tagore |
| Mahatma (Given by Rabindra Nath Tagore) | Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi |
| Chacha | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Deenbandhu | C.F. Andrews |
| Deshbandhu | C.R. Das |
| Father of Indian Unrest | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Grand Old Man of India | Dadabhai Naoroji |
| Loknayak | Jayaprakash Narayan |
| Lal, Bal, Pal | Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal |
| Lokmanya | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Mahamana | Pt. Mandan Mohan Malaviya |
| Man of Iron/Iron Man of India | Sardar Patel |
| Nightingale of India | Sarojini Naidu |
| Parrot of India (Tuti-e-Hindustan) | Amir Khusaru |
| Patriot of Patriots | Subhash Chandra Bose |
| Punjab Kesari (or Lion of Punjab) | Lala Lajpat Rai |

## ART AND CULTURE

### Religion

A religion is a set of beliefs that is held by a group of people so passionately with some sort of sacrifice There are many different religions, each with a different set of beliefs. The beliefs are about the world and the people in it, about how they came into being, and what their purpose is.

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**Q.64** Consider the following cities of Japan:



A. Tokyo B. Osaka
C. Hiroshima D. Nagoya

Identify the cities marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the given map of Japan and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

**Codes:**

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

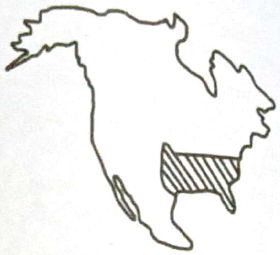
**Q.65** Which of the alternatives is/are correctly matched?

1. Eskimo–Canada 2. Oraon–Norway
3. Lapps–India 4. Gonds–Africa

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 4 (d) 1

**Q.66** The shaded area in the map of the USA shown above has



(a) mediterranean type of climate
(b) humid subtropical type of climate
(c) steppe type of climate
(d) St. Lawrence type of climate

## GEOGRAPHY ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) |
| 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (d) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) |
| 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (d) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) | 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (d) | 50. (d) | 51. (b) | 52. (b) | 53. (b) | 54. (c) |
| 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) | 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (d) |
| 64. (b) | 65. (d) | 66. (b) | | | | | | |

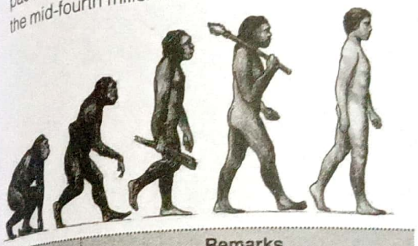
CHAPTER 3

# HISTORY & CULTURE

## Ancient India

### PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- The early prehistoric period was observed before the 8th millennium BCE.
- The period of the prehistoric agriculturalists and pastoralists was during approximately the 8th to the mid-fourth millennium BCE.



| Period/ Age | Remarks |
|---|---|
| Paleolithic Age | • People in Paleolithic age were dependent on hunting for their livelihood and used to travel from one place to another depending on the availability of natural resources for survival. They developed sharp weapons of stone for hunting purpose. |
| Mesolithic Age | • During Mesolithic age, people were still hunter-gatherers, but were possibly starting to stay in one place.<br>• Domestication of animals can be seen in this age. |
| Neolithic Age | • During Neolithic age, stone tools and weapons were also further modified and were sharpened by fine shedding of the stones.<br>• It also contributed greatly in the field of transportation by an important invention of the wheel. |
| Chalcolithic Age | • The people of Chalcolithic age practiced agriculture. They used tools made up of copper and stone.<br>• Painted pottery was the most distinguishing feature of all Chalcolithic cultures. |

### INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- Indus Valley Civilization is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. It flourished around the Indus river and its tributaries. The area consists of modern Pakistan and Northwestern India. Mohenjodaro is the largest site of the Civilization.
- Indus valley civilization is also called as Harappan civilization because Harappa was the first site to be excavated in 1921 under the supervision of **Daya Ram Sahni**.
- The known extent of this civilization in the west is upto Sutkagendor in Baluchistan; Alamgirpur (UP) in the east; Daimabad (Maharashtra) in South; and Manda (J and K) in the north.
- This civilization belongs to Bronge Age/ Chalcolithic Age. Hence, it is also called Bronze Age civilization.
- Contemporary civilizations of Harappan civilization are Mesopotamian or Sumerian civilization, Egyptian civilization and Chinese civilization.
- John Marshall was the first scholar to use the term "Indus Valley Civilization".

**Important Sites of Harappan Civilization**

1. **Harappa**
   - People of Harappa knew the process of making tarcoal.
   - Main gate for the entry in the houses of Harappa was in the north direction.
   - R-37 cemetry have been found here.
   - Terracotta figurine of Mother Goddess have been found here.
2. **Mohenjo-daro**
   - Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 under the supervision of **R.D. Bannerji**.
   - The literal meaning of Mohenjo-daro in Sindhi language is **mound of the dead**.

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- The Great Bath, a granary, big halls, a bronze statue of a dancing girl, idol of a yogi and numerous seals have been found here.
- Seven layers of Mohenjo-daro city directs that the city was destroyed and rebuilt seven times.

**3. Lothal**

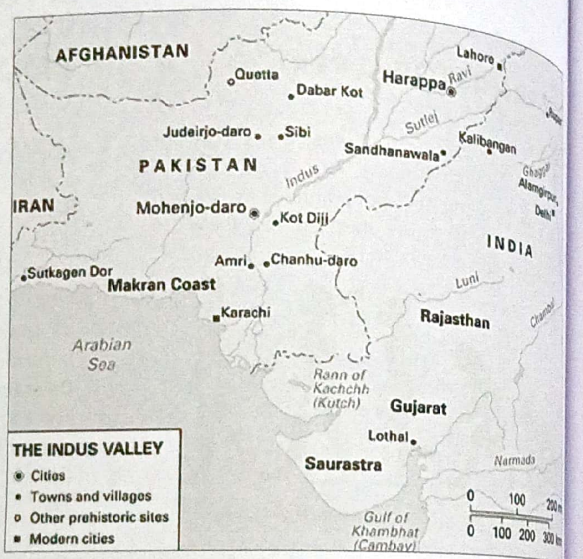
- In 1954, Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat.
- Red & black clay pots, copper tools, brick built tank like structure, a bead making factory and a seal from Iran have been found at Lothal.
- Linear scale of bronze have been found here.
- A dockyard has been found at Lothal.

**4. Kalibangan**

- Kalibangan was discovered in 1953. It is located in upper Rajasthan.
- It did not have a drainage system.
- A number of firepits *agnikundas* (firepits) have been found here.
- It saw two cultural phases viz. pre-Harappan and Harappan.
- A ploughed field have been found here.

**5. Dholavira**

- Dholavira in Gujarat was discovered in 1967-68 by **J.P. Joshi**.
- Dholavira shows all the three phases of Harappan civilization.
- A script consists of big alphabets has been found on a gate in Dholavira.




**Major Harappan Sites and their Excavators**

| Site | River | District | Province/ State | Country | Excavators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harappa | Ravi | Montgomery | Punjab | Pakistan | Daya Ram Sahni (1921), Madho Swaroop Vatsa (1926), Wheeler (1946) |
| Mohenjodaro | Indus | Larkana | Sindh | Pakistan | Rakhal Das Bannerji (1922), Mackay (1927), Wheeler (1930) |
| Chanhudaro | Indus | Nawabshah | Sindh | Pakistan | Mackay (1925), N.G. Mazumdar (1931) |
| Lothal | Sabarmati & Bhogva | Ahmedabad | Gujarat | India | S.R. Rao (1954) |
| Kalibangan (i.e., the bangles of black colour) | Ghaggar | Sri Ganganagar | Rajasthan | India | Amalanand Ghosh (1951) B.B. Lai & B.K. Thapar (1961) |
| Banawali | Saraswati | Fatehabad | Haryana | India | R.S. Bist (1973) |
| Dholavira | Luni | Kutchh | Gujarat | India | J.P. Joshi (1967-68) |



**Major Harappan Sites and Archeological Findings**

| Site | Archaeological Findings |
|---|---|
| Harappa | 6 Granaries in row, Working floors, Workmen's quarters, Virgin-Goddess (seal), Cemetery (R-37, H), Stone symbols of Lingam (male sex organ) & Yoni (female sex organ), Painted pottery, Clay figures of Mother Goddess, Wheat & Barley in wooden mortar, Copper scale, Crucible for bronze, Copper-made mirror, Vanity box, Dice. |
| Mohenjodaro | Great Bath, Great Granery (the largest building of civilization), Assembly hall, Shell strips, Pashupati Mahadeva/Proto-Shiva (seal), Bronze Image of a nude woman dancer, Steatite image of bearded man, Human skeletons huddled together, Painted seal (Demi-God), Clay figures of Mother Goddess, A fragment of woven cotton, Brick Kilns, 2 Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (57% to total seals of civilization), Dice. |
| Chanhudaro | City without a citadel, Inkpot, Lipstick; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Imprint of dog's paw on a brick, Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart. |
| Kalibangan | Ploughed field surface (Pre-Harappan), 7 Fire altars, Decorated bricks, Wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal. |
| Lothal | Dockyard, Rice husk; Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' & bead-makers' shops, Fire altars, Terracotta figurine of a horse, Double burial (burying a male and a female in a single grave), Terracotta model of a ship, Dying vat, Persian/ Iranian seal, Baharainean seal, Painted jar (bird & fox). |
| Surkotada | Bones of horse, Oval grave, Pot burials. |
| Banawali | Lack of chess-board or gridiron pattern town planning, Lack of systematic drainage system, Toy plough, Clay figures of Mother Goddess. |
| Daimabad | Bronze images (Charioteer with chariot, ox, elephant & rhinoceros) |
| Dholavira | A unique water harnessing system and its storm water drainage system, a large well and a bath (giant water reservoirs), Only site to be divided into 3 parts, Largest Harappan inscription used for civic purposes, A stadium. |

**Important Features of Indus Valley Civilization**

- **Town planning** was the most distinguishable feature of the Harappan civilization. Hence, this civilization is also called first urbanisation.
- Towns were divided into parts viz. citadel and lower town. Citadels were occupied by members of ruling class and lower town was inhabited by the common people.
- Harappan cities were developed in **Block Pattern/Chess Board Pattern** because roads of these cities used to cut each other at right angles.
- Most peculiar feature of town planning was their **drainage system.** Drains were built of burnt bricks and covered by stone lids and manholes for cleaning.
- Complete burial was the most common method of the disposal of the dead.
- They grew wheat and barley on a large scale. The other crops grown were pulses, cereals, cotton, dates, melons, pea, sesamum and mustard.
- No clear evidence of rice has been found, except from Rangpur and Lothal where some grains of rice were found, but they may be of later period.
- Harappan people were mostly peasants and thus the Harappan civilization was an agro-commercial civilization.
- Evidences of hoe and plough have been found in kalibangan and Banawali.

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- Harappans domesticated sheep, goat, buffalo and pig. They also knew about tiger, camel, elephant, tortoise, deer, various birds, etc. However, they didnot know about **lion.**
- **Humpless bull** or unicorn was the most important animal.
- They did not know about the horse, except a jaw bone of horse which has been recovered from Surkotada in Gujarat in upper layers of excavation.
- The Harappans were the earliest people to produce cotton because cotton was first produced in this area. The Greeks called it **sindon,** which is derived from sindh.
- The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age, as the people were very well acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze.
- Leather was also known to them but no evidence of **silk** has been found.
- Harappans used to make seals, stone statues, terracotta figurines, etc.
- Harappans did not know about iron.
- Seals are made of **steatite** and they are square in shape.
- Land and sea trade was in vogue.
- Most important trading partner was Mesopotamia. It is evident from the inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Other trading partners were Afghanistan, Persia, central Asia and various parts of India.
- The Mesopotamian inscriptions refer to trade relations with **Meluha** which was the ancient name given to Indus region.
- The mode of trade was barter system.
- Pashupati seal has been found from Mohenjo-daro in which a Yogi figure has been depicted. The Yogi on the seal is surrounded by buffalo, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros and deer. Hence, the Yogi is said to be proto-Shiva.
- Signs of phallic worship have been found.
- Harappans worshipped Mother Goddess. It is evident from the terracotta figurine recovered from Harappa.
- Harappans worshipped *pipal* tree.
- No evidences of temples have been found in this civilization.
- The Harappan script is not alphabetical but mainly pictographic.
- The Harappan script has not been deciphered so far.
- Script was consisted of about 400 symbols, out of which 75 were original and remaining were their variants.

| Major Imports Items | |
|---|---|
| **Material** | **Source place** |
| Gold | Kolar (Karnataka), Afghanistan, Persia (Iran) |
| Silver | Afghanistan, Persia |
| Copper | Khetri (Rajasthan), Baluchistan, Saudi Arabia |
| Lead | Rajasthan, South India, Afghanistan, Iran |
| Tin | Afghanistan, Central Asia |
| Agates | Western India |
| Lapis Lazuri and Sapphire | Afghanistan |
| Turquoise | Central Asia, Iran |
| Amethyst | Maharashtra |

## VEDIC PERIOD

- Aryans are said to be propounders of Vedic civilization.
- They spoke a language called *arya* which was similar to later days Sanskrit. Hence, they are called Aryans.
- Central Asian theory of Max Muller is widely accepted theory of the origin of Aryans.

| Views on Original Home of Aryans | |
|---|---|
| Europe | Sir W. Jones |
| Central Asia | Max Muller |
| Arctic Region | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| Tibet Region | Dayanand Saraswati |

- The source of knowledge about the Aryans is the Vedic literature, of which Vedas are the most important. **Veda** means knowledge.



- The Vedas are not an individual religious work. The Vedic literature had grown in the course of many centuries and was handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. Hence, they are called *shruti*.
- The Vedas are also called *apaurusheya* which means man did not compose them, and *nitya* which means they were existing in all eternity.

### Vedic Literature

- Vedic literature consists of four classes of literary creations, viz. Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads.
- The Vedas are collection of hymns, prayers, charms, litanies and sacrificial formulae. These are four in number.

| Vedic Literatures | |
|---|---|
| **Vedas** | **Details** |
| **Rigveda** | • It was compiled around 1500–1000 BC.<br>• The literal meaning of the word *rig* is 'to praise'.<br>• It is a collection of hymns in praise of gods.<br>• It has been divided into ten volumes called Mandals.<br>• Mandal II to VII are the oldest books. They are also called family books because these are attributed to families of *rishis.*<br>• Mandal VIII and IX belong to middle time.<br>• Mandal I and X are the last to be compiled.<br>• Mandal III contains the **Gayatri Mantra** which was compiled in the praise of sun god **Savitri.**<br>• Mandal IX is dedicated only to **Soma** god, the Lord of Plants.<br>• Mandal X contains a hymn called **Purusha Sukta** in which origin of varna system is discussed.<br>• Those rishis who were experts in Rigveda were called *hotra* or *hotri*.<br>• The Rigveda has many things in common with **Avesta,** which is the oldest text in Iranian language. |
| **Samaveda** | • It is a collection of songs mostly taken from the hymns of Rigveda and set to tune.<br>• It is a book of chants.<br>• The experts in the knowledge of Samaveda were called *udgatri*.<br>• Compilation of Samaveda is known to be the beginning of Indian music.<br>• Samaveda consists of 1810 hymns. |
| **Yajurveda** | • It is a collection of sacrificial formulae.<br>• It describes the rituals to be followed at the time of recitation of mantra.<br>• The experts in the knowledge of Yajurveda were called **adhvaryu.**<br>• It is found in both prose and poetry.<br>• It consists of two parts, viz. **Krishna Yajurveda** and **Shukla Yajurveda.** |
| **Atharvaveda** | • It is a collection of charms and spells.<br>• It contains magical hymns to get relief from diseases.<br>• Indian medicinal science called **Ayurveda** has its origin from Atharvaveda. |

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**Other Vedic Literatures**

| Name | Details |
|---|---|
| **The Brahmanas** | • These are prose texts which contain details about the meanings of Vedic hymns, their applications, stories of their origins, etc.<br>• The Aitareya or Kaushitaki Brahmanas are assigned to the Rigveda; Tandya and Jaiminiya Brahmanas to Samaveda; Taittireya and Shatpatha Brahmanas to the Yajurveda; and Gopath Brahmans to the Atharvaveda.<br>• **Tandya Brahmana** is the oldest of all the Brahmanas.<br>• **Shatapatha Brahmana** is the most voluminous among all the Brahmanas. |
| **The Aranyakas** | • These are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas.<br>• These were called Aranyakas because the mystical and philosophical character of their content required that they should be studied in the solitude of ***aranya*** (forest).<br>• They initiated a changeover from materialistic religion to spiritual religion. Thus, they formed a tradition that culminates in the Upanishads.<br>• Aranyakas are like a bridge between Vedas cum Brahmanas and Upanishads. |
| **The Upanishads** | • These are the last phase of Vedic literature.<br>• Upanishads deal with metaphysics i.e. philosophy.<br>• These are also called **Vedanta** because these were the last books to be compiled in the series of Vedic literature.<br>• These contain subject matter about soul, **brahman,** rebirth, theory of karma, etc.<br>• Upanishads emphasized the path of knowledge.<br>• The literal meaning of Upanishad is 'to sit near the feet of'.<br>• The most important Upanishads are Chhandogya Upanishad and Brahadaranyaka Upanishad.<br>• The other important Upanishads are Katha Upanishad, Isha Upanishad, Prasna Upanishad, Mundaka Upanishad, etc.<br>• The conversation of Yama and Nachiketa is the subject matter or Katha Upanishad.<br>• The word *satyameva jayate* in the National Emblem is taken from Mundaka Upanishad. |

**Ancient Rivers**

| Rigvedic Names | Modern Names |
|---|---|
| Sindhu | Indus |
| Vitasta | Jhelum |
| Askin | Chenab |
| Parushni | Ravi |
| Vipasa | Beas |
| Satudri | Sutlej |
| Drishadvati | Ghaggar |
| Krumu | Kurram |
| Gomal | Gomati |

## Important Features of Vedic Period

### Early Vedic Aryans

- The early Aryans lived in the geographical area covered by eastern Afghanistan, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.
- As per the Rigveda, the whole region in which the Aryans first settled in the Indian subcontinent is called *saptasindhava* region or the **Land of the Seven Rivers.**
- Rigveda also mentions about The Himalayas, Mujavant mountains and *Samudra* (ocean).
- Rigveda mentions Saraswati and Sindhu falling in the ocean. Saraswati was the most revered river in the Rigveda.



- Ganga and Yamuna were not the important rivers in the Rigvedic period.
- The polity of the early vedic Aryans was basically a tribal polity with the tribal chief in the centre.
- The tribe was called *jana* and the tribal chief was called *rajana.*
- *Rajana* looked after the affairs of the tribe with the help of other tribal members and two tribal assemblies called *Sabha* and *Samiti.*
- *Sabha* was consisted of elder members of the tribe where as the *Samiti* which mainly dealt with policy decisions and political business included common people.
- Women were allowed to participate in the proceedings of *Sabha* and *Vidatha.*
- The economy was a semi-nomadic pastoral economy based on pasture lands.
- Cattle rearing was the main occupation of the early vedic Aryans. However, agriculture was also practised as a secondary occupation.
- Barley was the most important crop which was called *yava.* Wheat was a secondary crop.
- Cow was the most important animal of the Rigvedic Aryans.
- Rigvedic Aryans used the **horses** on a large scale which were absent in the Harappan culture.
- The term *ayas* used for copper or bronze shows that metal working was known.
- The most important divinity in the Rigveda is **Indra,** who is called **Purandar** (breaker of forts).
- Indra played the role of a warlord and he is also considered to be the rain god. 250 hymns are devoted to him in Rigveda.
- **Agni** was only next to Indra. He is the fire god to which 200 hymns are devoted. Agni acted as a kind of intermediary between the gods on the one hand, and the people on the other
- The third important position is occupied by **Varuna,** who personified water.
- **Soma** was considered to be the god of plants and an intoxicating drink was named after him.
- Society was patriarchal and the eldest male of the *kutumba* was the head of the family.
- Varna system based on birth was not prevailing in this period.
- The four varnas (*brahmana, kshatriya, vaishya* and *shudra*) were mentioned for the first time in the **Purushsukta** of Mandal X of Rigveda.
- Every member of same family was free to take any occupation.
- The smallest unit of society was family which was primarily monogamous and patriarchal.
- The *niyoga* system provided a childless widow could remarry the younger brother of her deceased husband for the sake of progeny.
- Child marriage was not in vogue.
- The fathers property was inherited by son. The daughter could inherit it, only if the she was the only child or her parents.

### Later Vedic Aryans

- The later vedic Aryans expanded from Punjab over the whole of western Uttar Pradesh covered by the Ganga-Yamuna doab.
- The political system of the later vedic Aryans shifted towards monarchy.
- The king now ruled over an area of land called *Janapada.*
- The kingship was being given the status of divine origin. Expressions like *adhiraja, rajadhiraja, samrat* and *ekrat* are used in most of the texts.
- Women were no longer permitted to sit in the *sabha* and it was now dominated by nobles and Brahmans.
- King performed the *rajasuya* sacrifice which was supposed to confer supreme power on him.
- He performed the *ashvamedha* sacrifice which meant unquestioned control over an area in which the royal horse ran uninterrupted.
- He also performed *vajapeya* sacrifice or chariot race, in which the royal chariot was made to win the race against his kinsmen.
- Agriculture became primary occupation in later vedic times, though cattle rearing continued as secondary occupation.
- Rice (*vrihi*) and wheat (*Godhuma*) became the chief crops of the later vedic aryans, though they continued to produce barley (*yava*).
- Few agricultural tools made of iron were used. Later vedic texts speak of six, eight, twelve and even twenty-four oxen yoked to the plough.
- The plough was known as *sira* and the furrow was known as *sita.*
- A new metal *iron* was introduced in the vedic age.
- It was known as *shyam ayas* and copper was known as *lohit ayas.*
- The later vedic people were acquainted with four types of pottery-black and red ware, black slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware.
- The medium of exchange was the cow and some types of jewellery.
- In later vedic period varna came to be birth based rather than profession based.

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| Occupation Based Four Varnas | |
|---|---|
| Teacher and priests | Brahmanas |
| Rulers, Administrators | Kshatriyas |
| Farmer, Merchant, Bankers | Vaishyas |
| Artisan and Labourers | Sudras |

- All the three higher varnas were entitled to *upanayana* or investiture with the sacred thread according to the vedic mantras.
- The fourth varna (*shudra*) was deprived of the sacred thread ceremony and the recitation of the gayatri mantra.
- Incidents of polygamy and child marriage increased as compared to early vedic period.
- The two outstanding Rigvedic gods, Indra and Agni lost their former importance.
- The concept of *trimutri* emerged by which *Prajapati* (creator), *Rudra* (god of animals) and *Vishnu* (preserver and protector) came into being.
- **Pushan,** who was supposed to look after cattle, came to be regarded as the god of the *shudras*, although in the age of Rigveda cattle rearing was the primary occupation of the Aryans.
- The *brahamanas* claimed a monopoly of priestly knowledge and expertise.

## BUDDHISM & JAINISM

### Evolution of Jainism and Buddhism

#### Causes of Origin

- In the post vedic times the condition of the *shudras* further deteriorated. The shudras were meant for serving the higher three varnas, and along with the women were barred from taking to vedic studies.
- *Shudras* were called cruel, greedy and thieving in habits, and some of them were treated as untouchables.
- The *Kshatriya* reaction against the domination of priestly class was one of the causes of origin of new religions.
- Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautam Buddha belonged to the *Kshatriya* clan and both disputed the authority of the *Brahmanas*.
- Vaishyas were the third in the varna hierarchy, so naturally they looked for some religion which would improve their position.
- Newer doctrines started propagating the idea of *Moksha* as the main aim of life in place of materialistic religion of the Vedas. This led to the religious transformation of the whole area and as many as 62 heterodox sects rose to the occasion.
- Some of the important sects were Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivaka and Charvaka.

### Buddhism

#### 1. Life of Buddha

- Siddhartha was born in 563 BC in a *Shakya Kshatriya* family in **Lumbini** near Kapilavastu (Nepal).
- His father's name was **Shuddhodhana** who was the chief of the Shakya clan.
- His mother's name was **Mahamaya** or **Mayadevi** who was a princess of Koshalan dynasty. She died after seven days of his birth.
- He belonged to Shakya clan, hence called **Shakya Muni.**
- He was raised by his foster mother **Gautami Prajapati.** Hence, he was known as **Gautama** also.
- He was married to **Yashodhara** and **Rahul** was born to them.
- At the age of 29, he left his home on his horse **Kantaka.**
- He got **Enlightenment** at the age of 35 at **Bodh Gaya** under a *pipal* tree on the bank of river *Nilanjana*. Hence, he was called *Buddha* – one who has got Enlightenment.
- He delivered his first sermon to his five disciples at Deer Park in Sarnath. This is known as *'setting in motion the wheel of law'*.
- Most of the sermons were given at Shravasti.
- He passed away at the age of 80 in 483 BC at *Kusinagar*.

| Terms associated with Buddha | |
|---|---|
| **Phases of Buddha's Life** | **Known as** |
| Left home | Mahabhinishkramana |
| Meditation under Peepal tree at Bodh Gaya | Attained knowledge (Buddha) |
| First sermon | Dharmachakra-parivartana |
| Death | Mahaparinivana |

#### 2. Teachings of Buddhism

- The fundamental principles of Buddha's teachings are represented by the Four Noble Truths (arya-satyas) viz.



(i) *Dukkha* (that the world is full of sorrow)
(ii) *Dukkha samuddaya* (that there are causes of sorrow)
(iii) *Dukkha Nirodha* (that this sorrow can be stopped)
(iv) *Dukkha nirodha-gamini pratipada* (path leading to cessation of sorrow)

- One could get out of this chain of suffering and achieve the final salvation (nirvana) by following the Eight Fold Path (Ashtangika Marga).
- These Eight Fold Paths are:
  (i) Right speech
  (ii) Right action
  (iii) Right means of livelihood
  (iv) Right exertion
  (v) Right mindfulness
  (vi) Right meditation
  (vii) Right resolution
  (viii) Right view
- Buddha summarised the whole process in three words viz. *Sila* (right conduct), *Samadhi* (right concentration) and *Prajna* (right knowledge).
- Buddha advocated *"The Middle Path"* in which extremes are avoided.
- Three vows of Buddhism are Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.

#### 3. Buddhist Literature

- It is also called Pali literature.
- *Sutta Pitaka, Vinay Pitaka* and *Abhidhamma Pitaka* are known of the tripitakas of Buddhism.
- Tripitakas are the most important holy books of Buddhism.
- *Sutta Pitaka* consists of sermons and teachings of Buddha.
- *Vinay Pitaka* is the collection of the rules governing the sangha and monks.
- *Abhidhamma Pitaka* deals with the philosophy of Buddhism.
- A small part of Sutta Pitaka is *Jataka Stories*. There are 550 stories related to the birth of Buddha which are meant to give moral teachings to the people.
- *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* are known as Ceylonese books. Ashoka sent his daughter and son to propagate Buddhism in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) where these books were compiled.
- *Milindapanho* is also an important book related to Buddhism. It is a collection of discussions between Indo-Greek king *Menander* (Milinda) and Monk *Nagasena*. Milinda posed several questions to Nagasena about Buddhism.
- *Buddha Charita*, a book written in Sanskrit is the biography of Buddha compiled by *Ashvaghosh*.

#### 4. Sects of Buddhism

- There are mainly three sects of Buddhism viz. Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana.
  (i) **Hinayana** (lesser vehicle): It was an orthodox group. The teachings of Buddha shall be obeyed strictly. Hinayana emphasised individual Salvation. They worshipped Buddha through symbols. No idol worship was allowed. This sect was mainly popular in Magadha, Sri Lanka and Burma.
  (ii) **Mahayana** (greater vehicle): It was a sect with broader outlook. It followed the spirit of teachings of Buddha. They emphasised group salvation. They believed in semi-divine identity called *Bodhisattva*. They started worshipping Buddha through idols. They wrote scriptures in Sanskrit called *Vaipulyasutras*. *Kanishka* was the patron of Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
  (iii) **Vajrayana** (vehicle of thunderbolt): It believed in super human powers. They had faith in miracles and tantra. It became popular in eastern India by 10th century AD. *Palas* patronised the Vajrayana sect of Buddhism.

#### 5. Buddhist Architecture

- **Stupa:** It is a semi-domical structure. Ashoka constructed the most important stupa at Sanchi in MP.
- **Chaityas:** These are Buddhist temples constructed in caves. e.g. chaityas at Karle near Nasik.
- **Viharas:** These are the buildings constructed for the residence of monks. The first Vihara was erected by **Kumaragupta-I** at Nalanda which was called **Nalanda Mahavihara.**

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| S.No. | Mahajanapadas | Capital | Present Places |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Malla | Kushinagar | Eastern U.P |
| 12 | Matasya | Viratnagar | Jaipur and Alwar (Rajasthan) |
| 13 | Panchala | Ahichhatra | Rohilkhand (U.P.) |
| 14 | Surasena | Mathura | Mathura (U.P.) |
| 15 | Vajji | Vaishali | North Bihar |
| 16 | Vatsa | Kaushambi | Allahabad (U.P.) |

**Note:** The Mahajanapadas of Vajji, Malla, Kuru, Panchala and Kamboja were republican states and ruled by a group of elected rulers by the common people.

## DYNASTIES OF ANCIENT INDIA

### The Magadhan Empire

#### Haryanka Dynasty (544-413 BC)

- *Bimbisara* was the founder of Haryanka dynasty. His capital was situated at Girivraj or Rajgir.
- Bimbisara captured Anga which was situated in the east of Magadha and started matrimonial alliances to strengthen his power.
- He had three wives. His first wife was the daughter of king of Koshala and sister of Prasenjit. His second wife Chellana was a Lichchhavi princess form Vaishali who gave birth to Ajatashatru. His third wife was the daughter of the chief of Madra clan of Punjab.
- Ajatashatru was the son of Bimbisara and he laid the foundation of a new capital at Pataligrama.
- He fought a battle with Koshala and compelled the king of Koshala to submit by giving his daughter in marriage to Ajatashatru.
- He defeated the Lichchhavis in a sixteen years battle.
- According to Mahavamsa, Ajatashatru built *dhatu chaityas* around his capital pataligrama.
- *Ajatashatru* patronised the **First Buddhist Council.**
- Ajatashatru, was succeeded by Udayin who ruled from Pataliputra.

#### Shishunaga Dynasty (413 - 345 BC)

- *Shishunaga* founded the Shishunaga dynasty who ruled from Vaishali.
- The greatest achievement of the Shishunagas was the destruction of the power of Avanti with its capital at Ujjain.
- *Kalashoka*, was the son of Shishunaga. He patronised *Second Buddhist council.*

#### Nanda Dynasty (345 - 321 BC)

- The Shishunagas were succeeded by the Nandas, who proved to be the most powerful rulers of Magadha.
- **Mahapadma Nanda** founded the Nanda dynasty. He ruled from pataliputra. He captured whole of north India.
- Dhanananda was the last king of Nanda dynasty. Dhanananda was the king when Alexander attacked India in 327/326 BC.

### The Mauryas (321–185 BC)

#### Chandragupta Maurya (321–297 BC)

- He was the founder of the Maurya dynasty under the guidance of Kautilya (Chanakya).
- He defeated Seleucus who had succeeded Alexander in the eastern part of his empire.
- Seleucus sent Megasthenes as his ambassador to the court of Chandragupta who produced an eye witness account of India in his book 'Indica'.
- *Sandrocottus* in Greek sources is Chandragupta Maurya.
- The **Junagarh Rock Inscription** says that he constructed a lake in Saurashtra region called *Sudarshana Lake* for irrigation purposes.



- In his later days he adopted *Jainism* and went to South India with Bhadrabahu. He starved himself to death in Sravanbelagola near Mysore.

#### Bindusara (297–272 BC)

- Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara.
- Bindusara is known as *Amitrochates* or *Amitra-ghata* (killer of enemies).
- Bindusara appointed his eldest son *Sumana* or *Susima* as his Viceroy at Taxila and *Ashoka* at Ujjain.
- He expanded the borders towards south India upto Karnataka.
- He asked for wine, dry figs and a sophist from a Greek king. The Greek king agreed for the first two things but refused to send the sophist.
- The first ever revolt took place in Taxila under Bindusara was finally suppressed by Ashoka.
- Bindusara followed *Ajivaka Sampradaya.*
- After the death of Bindusara, a war of succession was won by Ashoka, who became king in 272 BC.

#### Ashoka (272–232 BC)

- For the first eight years, Ashoka ruled like a cruel king and maintained discipline.
- *Subhadrangi* or *Janapada kalyani* was Ashoka's mother.
- In 260 BC, Ashoka fought Kalinga war in which he killed many people.
- Ashoka was the first king in the Indian history who has left his records engraved on stones.
- He was moved by the massacre in the Kalinga war and as a result he renounced warfare as the method of victory.
- He issued inscriptions like **Darius-I** who was the king of Iran.
- Though he became a pacifist, he ruled like a true monarch throughout his reign.
- He visited Lumbini, the birth place of Buddha. He issued an Edict called Ruminidei Pillar Edict near Lumbini in which he declared a reduction in tax (1/8th in place of 1/6th) for the people of Lumbini because Lumbini was the birth place of *Shakya Muni*. However, he extracted 1/6th of produce as tax from the whole empire.
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- After the death of Ashoka in 232 BC, the Mauryan empire could not last long. The whole empire was divided into east and west. The eastern part was governed by Ashoka's grandson *Dashratha.* The western part was governed by Kunala. *Brihadratha* was last the Mauryan king in this line and he eventually was killed by his own commander-in-chief *Pushyamitra Sunga.*

#### Ashokan Inscriptions

- The Ashokan inscriptions are found in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- They were composed in Prakrit language and Brahmi script in the greater part of the subcontinent. But in north western part these appeared in Aramaic language and Kharoshthi script.
- In Afghanistan, they were written both in Aramaic and Greek scripts and language.
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- Minor Pillar Edict I is called *"Schism Edict"*. It talks about the division in Sangha.
- *Ruminidei Pillar Edict* talks about the birth of Buddha.
- The Pillar Edict of Kaushambi was shifted to Allahabad by *Jahangir*.
- The Pillar Edict of Sopara and Meerut were shifted to Delhi by *Firuz Tughlaq*. He started deciphering the Ashokan inscription but was unsuccessful in his attempt.
- In 1837, *James Princep* deciphered the Ashokan inscriptions.

### Important Features of Mauryan Period

#### Mauryan Economy

- Agriculturist formed the biggest class of population.
- Irrigation was given due importance. Water reservoirs and dams were built and water for irrigation was distributed and measured.
- Industry was organised into various guilds. Chief of a guild was called *Jesthaka*.
- Foreign trade was carried on by land as well as by sea.
- Kautilya said that the full treasury is a guarantee of the prosperity of the State.
- The chief source of revenue was land tax and the tax levied on trade, etc.
- The land tax was 1/4th to 1/6th of the produce.
- Brahmanas, children and handicapped people were exempted from paying taxes.
- The income from the king's own land was known as *Sita*.

#### Mauryan Polity and Administration

- The important provinces were directly under Kumaras (princes).
- Provinces were sub-divided into the districts, each of these districts were further divided into groups of villages and the village was the final unit of administration.
- Village head was called *Gramika*, and group of village was looked after by *Sthanika* with the help of Gopa.
- The king was assisted in administration by a council of ministers (mantriparishad).
- Pataliputra city was role model of Mauryan municipal administration. Megasthenes said that the city was administered by a council of 30 members divided into board of 5 members each.

**Popular Stone Sculptures**

| Sculpture | Place |
|---|---|
| Stone Elephant | Dhauli (Odisha) |
| Yakshi (chowrie bearer) | Didarganj (Bihar) |
| Yaksha figure | Parkhama (Mathura) |
| Four lion capital | Sarnath, Sanchi |
| Single lion capital | Lauriya Nandangarh, Rampurva-I |
| Single bull capital | Rampurva-II |

## THE PRE-GUPTA PERIOD

### Sungas (185 BC–75 BC)

- The Mauryas were succeeded by the Sungas. Pushyamitra Sunga was the founder of Sunga dynasty.
- Sungas were *brahmanas*.
- *Patanjali* performed an *Ashvamedha yajna* for Pushyamitra Sunga.
- Pushyamitra was succeeded by his son Agnimitra who was the hero of Kalidasa's drama, *Malvikagnimitram*.
- The Puranas talks of ten kings of the Sunga dynasty.
- One of the rulers among the later kings was *Bhagvata* in whose court *Heliodorous*, the ambassador of Antialkidas, stayed. Heliodorous and Bhagvata erected the *Besnagar Pillar*.
- The last Sunga king was *Devabhuti*.
- Sungas were replaced by Kanvas.

### Kanvas (75–25 BC)

- They ruled in western part of India.
- Vasudeva Kanva killed the last Sunga king and usurped the power.
- Satavahanas replaced them as most powerful dynasty in Western India.

### Foreign Dynasties

#### 1. The Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks

- Some important Indo-Greek rulers were Euthy-demus, Demetrius, Eucratides and Menander.
- *Menander* (165-145 BC) ruled from his capital Sakala (modern Sialkot) in Pakistan.
- Antialkidas was an Indo-Greek king and Heliodorus came from his court.
- *Milindpanho* is the book containing question of *Menander* (Milinda) to *Nagasena* and answers of Nagasena. Later, Menander was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena.
- The Indo-Greek rulers are the first ones whose coins carried the portrait of kings and their names.
- They were the **first rulers** to issue gold coins.
- They influenced Indian science and astronomy.
- **Gandhara School of Art** was developed under Indo-Greeks.

#### 2. The Sakas

- Scythians or Sakas were nomadic tribes of Central Asia. They destroyed the Indo-Greek rule in the north-west India.
- Sakas entered India through Bolan pass.
- Sakas ruled from 1st century B.C. to 4th century A.D.
- The sakas were divided in five branches and established themselves in various parts of India.
- First branch settled in Afghanistan. The second branch settled in Punjab with Taxila as its capital. The third branch settled in Mathura.
- The fourth branch established its hold over western India where the Sakas continued to rule until the 4th century AD.
- The fifth branch of Sakas established its power in upper Deccan.
- *Rudradaman-I* was the most important king who ruled from Ujjain around 150 AD.
- The Sakas fought a war with a king, who called himself Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya emerged victorious in this war and an era called *Vikram Samvat* is reckoned from the event of his victory over the Sakas **in 57 BC.**
- *Rudradaman-I* issued the first ever inscription in Chaste Sanskrit in Junagarh. From the Junagarh rock inscription it appears that he undertook the repairs of the *Sudarshana Lake*.
- The last Saka ruler Rudrasimha-III was defeated by Chandragupta II of the Gupta Dynasty in about 390 AD.

#### 3. The Parthians

- The Parthians are also known as *Pahalavas*. They were the Iranian people. They ruled from Peshawar.
- The earliest king of this dynasty was *Vonones*, who adopted the title of *great king of kings*.
- *Gondophernes* (19–45 AD) was the greatest of the Parthian kings.
- *St. Thomas* a christian missionary visited during the reign of *Gondophernes*.

#### 4. The Kushanas or Yuechis

- The Kushanas were the most powerful of all the foreign invaders who came to India.
- The Kushanas were one of the five clans into which the Yuechis tribe was divided.
- First great Yuechi king was Kujala Kadphises or Kadphises I. He issued many coins with Indian gods and goddesses.
- Vima Kadphises or Kadphises II succeeded Kadphises I. He issued gold and copper coins.
- He was a devotee of Shiva as his coins showed Shiva holding a trident, and a bull.

#### Kanishka

- Kanishka (78 AD–101 AD) succeeded Kadphises-II. Kanishka was the most well-known and greatest king among all the Kushana kings.
- Kanishka founded **Saka era (78 AD).**
- His capital was Purushapur i.e. modern Peshawar.
- Kanishka was the follower of **Mahayana Buddhism.** The **Fourth Buddhist Council** was held during Kanishka's reign.
- He sent missionaries outside India for the propagation of Buddhism.
- He constructed the *Peshawar Stupa*.
- Kanishka's court was adorned by the presence of some eminent scholars as Parsva, Nagarjuna, Ashvaghosh, Vasumitra, Charaka etc.
- Mathura and Gandhara school of Arts attained their peak in his reign.
- *Sushruta Samhita*, a book on surgery was written by Sushruta during his time.

## ANCIENT SOUTH INDIA

### Sangam Dyansties

- The first detailed description of the south Indian States is found in Sangam literature.
- Tamil is the oldest among the spoken and literary languages of south India.
- Literary assemblies were called the *Sangam* which were established by the Pandyan kings.



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- The Rock Edict II and XIII of Ashoka mentions the southern kingdoms of Chola, Pandya, Satyaputra, Keralaputra and Tambapanni.

**1. Cholas**

- They occupied the delta of Kaveri river and the adjoining region.
- Earlier their capital was at Uraiyur which was (famous for cotton trade) in Tiruchirapalli but later on it was shifted to Puhar (Kaveripattanam). Puhar was the main seaport.
- The most distinguished of the early Chola kings was *Karikala*, who defeated a confederacy of about a dozen of rulers headed by Cheras and Pandya kings in the Great Battle of Venni, near Tanjavur. Karikala maintained a powerful navy and conquered Sri Lanka.
- Ultimately, Cholas suffered a defeat from Pallavas.

**2. Pandyas**

- They occupied the region of the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.
- Madurai was their capital, situated on the bank of river Vagai.
- *Nedunjeliyan* was the great Pandya king. He is also mentioned in *Silappadikaram.*
- Korkai was their seaport.
- Pandya kingdom was first mentioned by Megasthenes who said that their kingdom was famous for pearls.
- Pandya kings sent embassies to the Roman Emperor Augustus and Trojan.

**3. Cheras**

- Cheras were also known as *Keralaputras.* They were situated to the west and north of the Pandya kingdom.
- Romans set up two regiments at Muziris in the Chera country to protect their interests. Romans also built a temple of Augustus at Muziris.
- *Senguttuvan* also known as *Red Chera* was the greatest of the Chera Kings. He defeated the Chola and Pandya kings. He crossed Ganga and reached north.
- Cheras capital was at Vanjji and main seaport was Muziris.
- Senguttuvan was also the founder of the famous *Pattini cult,* related to the worship of oddess of charity, Kannagi.

**Sangam Literature**

- Sangam was a college or assembly of Tamil poets, held probably under patronage of Pandyan kings in Madurai. According to the tradition, three Sangams were held at Madurai.
- **Tolkkappiyam** is the earliest surviving Tamil literature work, written by *Tolkappiyar.* It is a Tamil grammar text.
- Most important of the Tamil literature is **Tirukkural** by Tiruvalluvara. It is called Bible of the Tamil land.

**Famous Epics**

- **Silappadikaram** (The Jewelled Anklet): It is the greatest and earliest epic by Illango Vadigal.
- **Manimekalai:** It was written by Sattanar of Madura.
- **Sivaga Sindamani:** It was written by Tiruta Kkadear.

**Satavahanas (150 BC–230 AD)**

- In Deccan and Central India, covering parts of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra Mauryas were succeeded by the Satavahanas. Satavahanas were also known as *Andhras* in Deccan.
- Their capital was at Paithan or Pratishthan.
- *The Andhras* were ancient people and they are mentioned in the *Aitareya Brahmana.*
- *Simuka* was the founder of this dynasty. He was succeeded by his brother Krishna (Kanha).
- Satakarni-I was the first powerful Satavahana ruler. His achievements in detail are described in the *Nanaghat inscription.* He is also referred to as the lord of Dakshinpatha. His name also occurs on one of the gateways of *Sanchi Stupa.* Earliest land grant by any Indian ruler is ascribed to him.
- Satakarni-I performed two *Ashvamedha Yajnas.*
- Hala was an important ruler, who composed Gatha *Saptashati* in Maharashtri Prakrit.
- Gautami Putra Satkarni was the next important Satavahana king. He was also called Eka *Brahmana.* He destroyed Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas. His achievements are inscribed in the *Nasik inscription* by his mother, *Gautami Balasri.* He was the first king bearing matronym (mother's name).
- Vasishthiputra Pulumayi set up his capital at Paithan or Pratisthan on the bank of Godavari river. He extended his borders to eastern Deccan and started trade with Java and Sumatra.
- Sri Yajna Satakarni, was a lover of trade and navigation. He was perhaps the last of the great Satavahana rulers. His coins show ship on them.





- Rudradaman-I, the Saka ruler defeated the Satavahanas twice.
- The Satavahana empire collapsed when Abhiras seized Maharashtra and Ikshvakus and Pallavas appropriated the eastern provinces.
- Their greatest competitors were the Sakas who had established their power in upper Deccan and western India.
- Satavahanas issued maximum number of *lead coins.*

**Chalukyas of Badami (6 AD–9 AD)**

- First Chalukyan king was Pulakeshin-I.
- The most important king was Pulakeshin-II. He was the contemporary of Harsha.
- Harsha attacked Pulakeshin-II, but defeated by him. This war is described in *Aihole inscription* written by Ravikirti the court poet of Pulakeshin-II.
- Pulakeshin-II attacked Pallava king *Mahendra varman-I* and annexed northern part of his territory.
- Pulakeshin-II also attacked Narsimhavarman-I, son of *Mahendravarman-I. Narsimhavarman-I* defeated Pulakeshin II in the battle by killing him and assumed the little *Vatapikonda.*
- During the reign of Vikramaditya-II, Chalukyan Pallava conflict was almost resolved.
- Kirtivarman-II was killed by Dantidurga (founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty)
- Under the Chalukyas *Vesara style of architecture* developed which was a mixture of *Nagara style* and *Dravida style.*
- Aihole was called the cultural capital of the Chalukyas.
- *Ladkhan temple,* an example of Vesara style of architecture is located at Aihole.
- *Virupaksha temple,* is located at Pattadakal, a place near Badami in Bijapur district.

**Pallavas of Kanchipuram (3 AD–9 AD)**

- The Pallava dynasty was founded by *Simhavishnu.*
- The Pallavas were the contemporaries of Chalukyas.
- Pallavas patronized Sanskrit, although they ruled in extreme south.
- Mahendravarman-I wrote a drama *mattavilasa-prahasana* in Sanskrit. It is a story of a drunkard.
- Mahendravarman-I was defeated by Pulkeshin-II who annexed northern part of his territory.
- Narasimhavarman-II was known for temple constructions.
- Narasimhavarman-II assumed the title *Rajsimha.*
- *Dandin* was the court poet of Narasimhavarman-I. He wrote *Dasakumaracharitam* in Sanskrit.
- Nandivarman-II settled the conflict with Chalukyas by matrimonial alliances.
- *Aparajit* was the last Pallava king who was defeated by *Aditya Chola.*

## THE GUPTA EMPIRE

- *Srigupta* was the founder of the Gupta dynasty.
- *I-tsing* who visited India during 671 to 695 AD refers to Srigupta as the builder of a temple for Chinese pilgrims (Chini Mandir) at Gaya (Shikhavana).
- Srigupta's son Ghatotkacha succeeded him.

**Chandragupta-I (319/20 AD–335 AD)**

- Chandragupta-I succeeded his father Ghatotkacha in 320 AD. He is regarded as the true founder of Gupta empire. He married a Lichchhavi princess *Kumaradevi.*
- Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta-I and Kumaradevi in the *Allahabad inscription* proudly called himself *Lichchhavis-dauhitra* i.e. son of the daughter of Lichchhavis.
- Chandragupta-I, introduced the *Gupta Era* beginning with **320 AD**. He was the first Gupta king to adopt the title of *Maharajadhiraja.* He issued gold coins.

**Samudragupta (335 AD–380 AD)**

- Samudragupta succeeded his father in Chandragupta-I. He has been called as the *'Indian Napolean'.*
- The Allahabad Pillar inscription gives detailed information about Samudragupta, The Allahabad pillar inscription was composed by his court poet *Harisena* and engraved on the Ashoka's pillar at Allahabad. Samudragupta performed Ashvamedha Yajna.
- He issued archer type, tiger type and battle type coins. On some of his gold coins he is represented playing the *Veena.*
- He is also called as *Kaviraja* i.e. 'King of Poets'.
- He died in 380 AD and succeeded by his son Chandragupta-II.

**Chandragupta-II (380 AD–415 AD)**

- Under his reign, the Gupta empire reached to its highest glory.
- *Dattadevi* was his mother.

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- He extended the limits of the empire by matrimonial alliances and conquests. He married *Kubernaga*, the princess of Naga dynasty and married his daughter *Prabhavati* with the Vakataka prince *Rudrasena-II*.
- After the victory over Sakas, He adopted the title of *Vikramaditya*. After this conquest, Ujjain became the second capital of Gupta empire.
- **Mehrauli Iron Pillar** inscription says that he defeated the confederacy of Vangas and Vahilkas.
- During his reign, *Fa-Hien* visited India (between 405 AD–411 AD).
- Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Dhanvantari, Amarasimha resided in his court.

**Kumargupta-I (415 AD–455 AD)**

- He succeeded his father Chandragupta-II.
- He adopted the title of *Mahendraditya*.
- He introduced worship of God Kartikeya.
- He founded the *Monastry of Nalanda*.
- *Kalidasa* flourished in the reign of both Chandragupta-II and Kumargupta-I.

**Skandagupta (455 AD–467 AD)**

- He succeeded his father Kumargupta-I.
- He repaired the dam of *Sudarshana Lake*.
- His greatest enemies were Hunas, a ferocious barbarian tribe which lived in Central Asia.
- **Bhitari stone inscription** in Ghazipur district (UP) describes Skandgupta's powers.
- He assumed the titles *Vikramaditya, Devraj* and *Sakapan*.
- Skandagupta was succeeded by his brother Purugupta after his death in 467 AD.
- Although the Gupta dynasty continued to be in existence for more than 100 years after the death of Skandagupta, but the glory of the Gupta empire faded with a rapid pace.

### Gupta Literature

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- The proper temple construction was started under the Guptas. Model temple of Guptas is *Dasavatara temple* in Deogarh near Jhansi.
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### Religion

- Guptas were the followers of *Vaishnavism*.
- Royal symbol of the Guptas was *Garuda*.
- *Avatarvada* system started under the Guptas.
- Mahabharata or Jayasamhita was written by Vedvyas. It contains 18 Parvas. In one of these Parvas there is a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna called *Bhagvadgita*. Mahabharata finally completed under the Guptas.
- Ramayana which contains 7 chapters written by Valmiki also completed during the period of Guptas.

### *Ajanta Paintings*

- They are located in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- The style of paintings is fresco.
- Out of 29 caves, paintings of only 6 caves are found intact.
- Most of the paintings are based on Buddhism, e.g. life events of Buddha, Jataka stories, etc.



## THE POST GUPTA PERIOD

**North India in the post Gupta Period**

From the decline of Guptas to the rise of Harsha, four major kingdom flourished in north India viz.

(i) The present Guptas of Magadha (not to be confused with the main imperial Gupta dynasty).

(ii) The Maukharis, who held the region of western Uttar Pradesh around Kannauj.

(iii) In the west, the Maitraka clan, under its leader Bhatarka. They established a kingdom in Saurashtra with Vallabhi as its capital.

(iv) Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar.

**Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar**

- Prabhakar Vardhana assumed title of *parama-bhattaraka maharajadhiraja*.
- His sovereignty probably extended to the whole of punjab in the north west and part of Malwa in the south.
- He had two sons, Rajyavardhana and *Harsha-vardhana* and a daughter Rajyasri who was married to the Maukhari king Grahavarman.

**Harshavardhana**

- After the death of Rajyavardhana, his younger brother Harshavardhana (also known as Siladitya) ascended the throne in 606 AD at the age of sixteen and ruled for 41 years.
- *Banabhatta* wrote *Harshacharita* (life of Harsha and Kadambari).
- Chinese pilgrim *Hiuen Tsang* visited India during his reign.
- The Aihole inscription mentions that Harsha met defeat at the hands of Pulakesin-II, the Chalukya king of Badami.
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- He died in 647 AD.

# Medieval India

## EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

**The Gurjara Pratiharas**

- Gurjara Pratihara dynasty was founded by *Nagabhatta-I*.
- Bhoja, also known as *Mihir Bhoja* was the greatest king of Pratihara dynasty. Bhoja was a Vishnu worshipper. Bhoja called himself *'Adi Varaha'*.
- Bhoja defeated Kalchuris of Gorakhpur and the Chandellas of Bundelkhand. Bhoja also recovered Kannauj from Palas.
- The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist *Rajashekhar* lived at the court of Mahipala, a grandson of Bhoja.
- *Rajashekhar* wrote **Karpurmanjari,** Bal Ramayan, Bal Mahabharata and Kanya Mimamsa.

**The Palas**

- The Pala Kingdom was founded by *Gopala*.
- Gopala was succeeded by his son Dharmapala.
- The Palas were the followers of *Buddhism*.
- The Nalanda University was revived by Dharmapala. He also founded the **Vikramshila University** which became second only to Nalanda in fame.

**The Rashtrakutas**

- This dynasty was founded by *Dantidurg*.
- Their capital was Mankir or Manyakheta (present Malkhed near Sholapur, Maharashtra).
- **Krishna-I** built the famous Shiva temple (rock cut temple at Ellora).
- Dhruva incorporated the symbols of Ganga and Yamuna into Rashtrakuta emblem.
- *Amoghavarsha* composed one of the earliest text in Kannada literature, the "Kaviraj Marga".
- The Rashtrakutas also fought constantly against the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and in the south against the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Pandyas of Madurai.
- The Rashtrakutas patronized not only Shaivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism as well.

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- Bhoja defeated Kalchuris of Gorakhpur and the Chandellas of Bundelkhand. Bhoja also recovered Kannauj from Palas.
- The great Sanskrit poet and dramatist *Rajashekhar* lived at the court of Mahipala, a grandson of Bhoja.
- *Rajashekhar* wrote **Karpurmanjari,** Bal Ramayan, Bal Mahabharata and Kanya Mimamsa.

### The Palas

- The Pala Kingdom was founded by *Gopala*.
- Gopala was succeeded by his son Dharmapala.
- The Palas were the followers of *Buddhism*.
- The Nalanda University was revived by Dharmapala. He also founded the **Vikramshila University** which became second only to Nalanda in fame.

### The Rashtrakutas

- This dynasty was founded by *Dantidurg*.
- Their capital was Mankir or Manyakheta (present Malkhed near Sholapur, Maharashtra).
- **Krishna-I** built the famous Shiva temple (rock cu temple at Ellora).
- Dhruva incorporated the symbols of Ganga an Yamuna into Rashtrakuta emblem.
- *Amoghavarsha* composed one of the earliest te in Kannada literature, the "Kaviraj Marga".
- The Rashtrakutas also fought constantly agains the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and in the south against the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Pandyas of Madurai.
- The Rashtrakutas patronized not only Shaivism and Vaishnavism but Jainism as well.

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