

## Indus Valley Civilization

- Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa (on Ravi) in 1921. **RD Bannerjee** discovered or 'Mound of the Dead' (on Indus) in 1922. Sir John Marshal played a crucial role in both these.
- Harappan Civilization forms part of the proto history of India and belong to the Bronze Age.
- According to radio-carbon dating, it spread from the year 2500-1750 BC.
- Copper, bronze, silver and gold were known but, not iron.
- Geographically, the Indus Valley Civilization covered part of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujrat, Rajasthan and some part of Western U.P.
- Major sites in Pakistan are Harappa (on Ravi in West Punjab), Mohenjodaro (on Indus), Chanhudaro (Sindh), etc. In India, major sites are Lothal, Rangpur and Surkotda (in Gujrat), Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Banwali (in Hisar), and Alamgirpur (in Western UP).
- **Elaborate Town Planning** It followed the grid system. Roads were well cut, dividing the town into large rectangular or square blocks. Lamp posts at intervals indicate the existence of street lightning. Flanking the streets, lanes and by-lanes were well –planned houses.
- People used burnt bricks of good quality as the building material. Elsewhere in the contemporary world, mud-bricks were used.
- **Good drainage system** Drains were made of mortar, lime and gypsum and covered with large bricks slabs for easy cleaning. Showing developed sense of health and sanitation.
- Grew wheat, barley, rye, peas, sesamum, mustard, rice (in Lothal), cotton, dates, melon, etc. The Indus people were the first to produce cotton.
- In Kalibangan, fields were ploughed with wooden ploughs.
- Foodgrains were stored in granaries.
- The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age.
- Bronze was made by mixing tin and copper. Tools were mostly made of copper and bronze. For making bronze, copper was obtained from Khetri in Rajasthan and from Baluchistan, and tin from Afghanistan.
- Main object of worship was the Mother Goddess. But the upper classes preferred a God, nude with two horns, much similar to Pasupati Siva.
- Phallus (lingam) and *yoni* worship was also prevalent.
- Many trees (papal), animals (bull), birds (dove, pigeon) and stones were worshipped. Unicorn was also worshipped. However, no temple has been found, though idolatry was practised.
- The script is not alphabetical but pictographic (about 600 undeciphered pictographs).
- Invasion of Aryans, recurrent floods, social breakup of Harappans, earthquake, major ecological changes, etc, are listed as possible causes.

## **Vedic Period: The Aryans**

According to popular belief, the Aryans are supposed to have migrated from Central Asia into the Indian subcontinent in several stages or waves during 2000 BC-1500 BC.

### **Early Vedic or Vedic Period (1500BC-1000BC)**

- Family was the basic unit of society. The family was patriarchal in nature.
- Tribe was known as Jan and its king as Rajan.
- Aryans followed a mixed economy – pastoral and agricultural – in which cattle played a predominant part.
- Standard unit of exchange was cow.
- During the Rigvedic time the gods worshipped are generally the personified powers of nature.
- Indra, Agni and Varuna were the most popular deities of Rigvedic Aryans.

### **Later Vedic Period (1000BC-600BC)**

- During the later Vedic period, the Aryan settlements covered virtually the whole of Northern India.
- The centre of culture now shifted from Saraswati to Ganges.
- The institution of gotra appeared for the first time in this age.
- Women were prohibited to attend the political assemblies.
- Prajapati (the creator) become supreme god.
- Vishnu come to be conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.

## **The Vedic Literature**

### **1. The Vedas**

The word 'veda' comes from the word 'vid' signifying knowledge.

**(i) Rig Veda** Oldest religious text in the world. It contains 1028 hymns (suktas) and is divided into 10 mandals (1017+11 valkhilyas).

It contains Gayatri Mantra.

**(ii) Sam Veda** Derived from the root 'saman'. i.e., melody.

It is a collection of melodies.

**(iii) Yajur Veda** There are two main texts of Yajur Veda – Shukla Yajur Veda and Krishna Yajur Veda. The former contains mantras and the latter has commentary in prose.

**(iv) Atharva Veda** Deals with magic.

Divided into 20 khandas (books) and has 711 hymns – mostly dealing with magic.

### **2. Upanishad**

- The word means to sit down near someone and denotes a student sitting near his guru to learn.
- They are the main source of Indian philosophy, 108 in numbers.

## Religious Movements (600 BC-400 BC)

### Buddhism

- Buddhism stands for three pillars

**Buddha** Its founder.

**Dhamma** His teachings.

**Sangha** Order of Buddhist monks and nuns.

### Buddha

- Born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Poornima day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal.
- His father Suddhodana was the Saka ruler.
- His mother (Mahamaya, of Kosala dynasty) died after 7 days of his birth. Brought up by stepmother Gautami.
- Married at 16 to Yashodhara. Enjoyed the married life for 13 years and had a son named Rahul.
- After seeing an old man, a sick man, a corpse and an ascetic, he decided to become a wanderer.
- Attained 'Nirvana' or 'Enlightenment' at 35 at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under the Pipal tree.
- Delivered the first sermon at Sarnath where his five disciples had settled. His first sermon is called 'Dharmchakrapravartan' or 'Turning of the Wheel of Law'.
- Attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (identical with village Kasia in Deoria district of UP) in 483 BC at the age of 80 in the Malla republic.

### Buddhism-Councils

Council	Time	Place	Chairman	King
First	483 BC	Rajgirha	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru
Second	383 BC	Vaishali	Sababakami	Kalashoka
Third	251 BC	Pataliputra	Mogaliputta Tissa	Ashoka
Fourth	AD 72	Kashmir	Vasumitra	Kanishka

### Jainism

- Founded by Rishabhanath.
- There were 24 tirthankaras (Prophets or Gurus), all Kshatriyas. First was Rishabhanath (Emblem : Bull)
- The 23<sup>rd</sup> tirthankara Parshwanath (Emblem: Snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Banaras.
- The 24<sup>th</sup> and the last tirthankara was Vardhman Mahavira (Emblem: Lion).

## **Vardhman Mahvira**

- He was born in Kundagram Vaishali (Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar) in 599 BC.
- His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatrika clan. His mother was Trishla,, sister of Lichchavi Price Chetak of Vaishali.
- Married to Yashodhara, had a daughter named Pryadarsena, whose husband Jamali became his first disciple.
- At 30, after the death of his parents, he became an ascetic.
- In the 13<sup>th</sup> year of his asceticism (on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Vaishakha), outside the town of Jrimbhikgrama, he attained supreme knowledge (Kaivalya).
- From now on the he was called Jaina or Jitendriya and Mahavira, and his followers were named Jains. He also got the title of Arihant i.e., worthy.
- At the age of 72, he attained death Pava, near Patna, in 527 BC.

## **Jain Councils**

**First Council** Held at Patliputra by Sthulbhadra in the beginning of third century BC.

**Second Council** It was held at Vallabhi (Gujrat) in the fifth century AD under the Chairmanship of Devridhigani.

## **Magadh Empire**

### **Haryanka Dynasty**

Originally founded in 566 BC by the grandfather of Bimbisara, but real founder was Bimbisara.

#### **Bimbisara (544-492 BC)**

- Contemporary of Buddha. He conquered Anga to gain control over trade route with the Southern states.
- His capital was Rajgir. His capital was surrounded by 5 hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides. This made Rajgir impregnable.

#### **Ajatshatru (432-460 BC)**

- Son of Bimbisara killed his father and seized the throne.
- Buddha died during his reign; arranged the first Buddhist council.

#### **Udayin (460-444 BC)**

- He founded the new capital at Pataliputra, situated at the confluence of the Ganga and Son.

### **Shishunaga Dynasty**

- Founded by a minister Shishunaga. He was succeeded by Kalasoka (II Buddhist Council). Dynasty lasted for two generations only.

- Greatest achievement was the destruction of power of Avanti.

### **Nanda Dynasty**

- Founder was Mahapadma Nanda. He added Kalinga to his empire. He claimed to be the ekarat, the sole sovereign who destroyed all the other ruling prices.
- Alexander attacked India in their reign.

### **Causes of Magadha's Success**

- The two capitals of Magadha, Rajgir and Patliputra, were situated at very strategic points.
- Fertile soil of the lower Ganga regions.
- First used elephants in wars.

### **Alexander's Invasion**

- Alexander (356-323 BC) was the son of Philip of Macedonia (Greece) who invaded India in 326 BC.
- At that time NW India was split up into a number of small independent states like Taxila, Punjab (Kingdom of Pours), Gandhara etc.
- Except Porus who fought the famous battle of Hydaspes (on banks of Jhelum) with Alexander, all other kings submitted meekly.
- When Alexander reached Beas, his soldiers refused to go further, so he was forced to retreat.
- To mark the farthest point of his advance, he erected 12 huge stones altars on the Northern bank of Beas.
- Remained in India for 19 months and died in 323 BC at Babylon.

### **The Maurya Dynasty**

#### **Chandergupta Maurya (322-297 BC)**

- With the help of Chanakya, known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, he overthrew the Nandas and established the rule of the Maurya dynasty.
- Chandragupta is called Sandrocottus by the Greek scholars.
- Seleucus Nicator was one of the generals of Alexander and after his death, had succeeded in gaining control of most of the Asiatic provinces.
- Chandragupta defeated him in 305 BC and was compelled to yield parts of Afghanistan to Chandragupta. There was also a marriage alliance between the two families.
- Build a vast empire, which included not only good portions of Bihar and Bengal, but also Western and North Western India and the Deccan.
- This account is given by Megasthenes (A Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus to the Court of Chandragupta Maurya) in his book 'Indica'.

- Chandragupta adopted Jainism and went to Sravanabelagola (Near Mysore) with Bhadrabahu , where he died by slow starvation.
- Vishakhadatta wrote a drama 'Mudrarakshasa' (describing Chandragupta's enemy) and Debi Chandraguptam in sixth century AD.

### **Bindusara** (297-273 BC)

- Called Amitraghat by Greek writers.
- Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara in 297 BC.
- At the time of his death, almost the entire subcontinent came under the Mauryan rule. Greek Ambassador, Deimachos visited his court.

### **Ashoka** (269-233 BC)

- Ashoka was appointed as the Viceroy of Taxila and Ujjain by his father, Bindusara. He was at Ujjain when Bindusara, died. His formal coronation was delayed for four years.
- In his inscriptions following languages have been used; Brahmi, Kharoshthi, Aramaic and Greek, (James Princes first deciphered the inscriptions).
- Ashoka became, Buddhist under Upagupta.

### **The Gupta Dynasty** (AD 319-540)

#### **Chandragupta – I** (AD 319-335)

- He acquired the title of 'Maharajadhiraj'.
- The Gupta era is started in AD 319.
- He enhanced his power and prestige by marrying Kumara Devi, princess of Lichchavi clan of Nepal.

#### **Samudragupta** (AD 335-375)

- The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta and his successor Samudragupta.
- His court poet Harisena wrote a glowing account of the military exploits of his patron at the Prayag Parshasti pillar.
- Samudragupta is said to have composed numerous poems of high merit (called Kavraj).
- Samudragupta never lose any defeat and because of this 'he was called Napoleon of India' (by the historian Vincent Smith).

#### **Chandragupta-II 'Vikramaditya'** (AD 380-414)

- Took the title of 'Vikramaditya' by defeating Rudrashimha a Kshatrap king of Ujjain.
- The iron pillar inscription, fixed near Qutabminar in Delhi mentions a king Chandra (considered by many as Chandragupta-II only).

### **Kumargupta-I (AD 415-455)**

- He founded the Nalanda University which was developed into a great centre of learning.
- Kumargupta was the worshipper of God Kartikeya.

### **Skandagupta (AD 455-467)**

- Skandagupta, the last great ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
- The decline of the empire began soon after his death.

### **Other Dynasties and Rulers (AD 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Century)**

#### **Harshavardhana (AD 606-647)**

- His capital was Thaneshwar, but later shifted to Kannauj.
- Harsha used to celebrate a solemn festival at Prayag (Allahabad), at the end of every five years.
- Defeated by Pulakesin-II, the great Chalukya king, on the banks of Narmada in 620.

#### **Rashtrakutas (AD 752-973)**

- Founder: Dantidurga.
- Rashtrakutas are credited with building of cave shrine of Elephanta.

#### **The Pallavas**

- They were orthodox Brahmanical Hindus and their capital was Kanchi.
- Both Chalukyas and Pallavas tried to establish their supremacy over land between Krishna and Tungabhadra.

#### **The Cholas**

- The greatest Chola rulers were Rajaraja (AD 985-1014) and his son Rejendra- I (AD 1014-1044).
- Land revenue and trade tax were the main source of income.
- Another aspect was image-making which reached its climax in dancing figure of Shiva called Natraja.

#### **The Palas of Bengal**

- Its founder was Gopala (AD 750).
- Patron of Buddhism. Dharampala founded Vikramsila University and revived Nalanda University.

## Medieval India

### The Coming of Muslims

#### **Mahmud of Ghazni**

- Mahmud came to the throne of Ghazni in AD 997.
- He started his raids in India in 1001 by attacking and killing Jaipala, the king of Punjab in the first battle of Wahind.
- In the second Battle of Wahind (1008), he defeated Anandpala (Hidushahi ruler of Punjab)
- The famous plunder of Somnath temple (dedicated to Shiva) in 1025, situated on the sea coast of Kathiawar.

#### **Mohammad Ghori**

- He was also a ruler of a small kingdom in Afghanistan. But he was interested in conquering Northern India and adding it to his kingdom.
- Parithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammad Ghori in the first Battle of Tarain in 1191.
- But Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the second Battle of Tarain in 1192.
- He died in 1206, leaving Qutub-ud-din Aibak the charge.

### The Delhi Sultanate

#### **The Ilbari Dynasty or Slave Dynasty**

##### **Qutub-ud-din Aibak (AD 1206-1210)**

- Slave of Mohammad Ghori.
- Lahore and later Delhi were his capitals.
- Laid the foundation of Qutab Minar after name of famous Sufi Saint, Khwaja Qutabuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.
- Died of a horse fall at Lahore while playing Chaugan (Polo).
- Built the first mosque in India Quwwat-ul-Islam masjid (Delhi) and Adhai Din ka Jhopara (at Ajmer).

##### **Iltutmish (AD 1210-1236)**

- He was a slave of Qutub-ud-din Aibak and occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211 after deposing Aram Baksh.
- He made Delhi his capital in place of Lahore.
- He introduced the silver coin (Tanka) and the copper coin (Jital). He organized the Iqta System.
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgan-i-Chalisa (group of 40).
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started Aibak.

##### **Razia Sultan (AD 1236-1240)**

- Razia was the first and only Muslim lady who ruled over India.

- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana) by Hindu dacoits.

### **Balban** (AD 1266-1286)

- He himself was a member of Chalisa.
- To guard himself, he got every member of Iltutmish family killed and gave a death blow to the Turkish nobility (Chalisa).
- Introduced Sijdah or Paibos practice.
- Started the festival or Nauroj Persian festival like diwali.
- Last ruler Qumarsh.

### **The Khalji Dynasty** (AD 1290-1320)

#### **Jalaluddin Khalji** (AD 1290-1296)

Jalaluddin Khalji founded the Khalji dynasty.

#### **Alauddin Khalji** (AD 1296-1316)

- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi.
- He was a nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khalji. Alauddin Khalji killed him and succeeded the throne in 1296.

### **The Tughlaq Dynasty** (AD 1320-1414)

#### **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** (AD 1320-1325)

- Ghiyasuddin Tghlaq or Ghazi Malik was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- He was the first Sultan of Delhi who took up the title of Ghazi or slayer of the infidels.
- He introduced Chehra and Dasgh system.
- Built the fortified city of Tughlaqabad and made it his capital.
- Had troublesome relationship with the sufi saint, Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia.
- Died in 1325, after a fall from a high-raised pavilion.

#### **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq** (AD 1325-1351)

- Real name was Jauna Khan.
- During his last days, the whole of South India became independent and three major independent states – The Empire of Vijaynagar. The Bahmani kingdom and Sultanate of Madura were founded.
- A new department for agriculture. Dewan-i-Kohi was setup.
- He knew Arabic and Persian language. He was also an expert in philosophy, astronomy, logic and mathematics. He was also a good calligrapher.
- He built fortress of Adilabad and the city of Jahanpanah.

### **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351-1388)**

- He was Muhammad's cousin. He was chosen the Sultan by the nobles.
- He imposed jajiy a ton hindus for the first time.
- He cancelled the loans of peasants which have been advanced by predecessor.
- He did not given any harsh punishment and banned the inhuman practices like cutting hands, nose, etc.
- Agriculture was developed by the reclamation of wastelands and by providing irrigation facilities. He constructed four canals for irrigation.

### **The Sayyid Dynasty (AD 1414-1450)**

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

- Khizr Khan (AD 1414-1421) was Timur's nominee captured Delhi and was proclaimed the new Sultan and the first ruler of the Sayyid dynasty.

#### **Mubarak Shah (AD 1421-1434)**

- He succeeded Khizre Khan at the throne after his successful expeditions against Mewatis, Katihars and the Gangetic Doab area.

#### **Mohammad Shah (AD 1434-1443)**

- The nobles put Muhammad Shah on the throne, but could not survive in fighting among the nobles in the court.
- Alam Shah (1443-1451 AD) was the last Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi and him self retired.

### **The Lodhi Dynasty (AD 1451-1488)**

#### **Bahlol Lodhi (AD 1451-1488)**

- He founded the Lodhi dynasty, 'it was first Afghan state of Delhi sultanate.
- He was one of the Afghan Sardars who established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur.

#### **Sikandar Lodhi (AD 1489-1517)**

- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra, a city founded by him.
- He broke sacred images of the Jwalamukhi Temple at Nagar at Nagar kot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.

#### **Ibrahim Lodhi (AD 1517-1426)**

- He was the son of Sikandar Lodhi.
- He was the last king of the Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi.

### **The Mughal Empire**

#### **Babur (AD 1526-1530)**

- He confronted and defeated Lodhi in AD 1526 at the first battle f Panipat, and so came to establish the Mughal Empire in India.

- Babur ruled until AD 1530, and was succeeded by his son Humayun.

#### **Humayun (AD 1530-1540 and 1555-1556)**

- The eldest son of Babur, succeeded his father and became the second emperor of the Mughal empire.
- He ruled India for nearly a decade but was defeated by Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan ruler. In the battle of Panipat caused in 1539.
- Humayun wandered for about 15 years after his defeat. Meanwhile, Sher Shah Suri died and Humayun was able to defeat his successor. Sikandar Suri and regain his crown of the Hindustan.
- However, soon after he died in 1556 at a young age of 48 years.

#### **Akbar (AD 1556-1605)**

- He was only 13 years old when his father died.
- He was the ruler who actually fortified the foundations of the Mughal Empire.
- Akbar's rule also stands out due to his liberal policies towards the non-Muslims, his religious innovations, the land revenue system and his favour Mansabdari system.
- Akbar died in 1605, nearly 50 years after his ascension to the throne, and was buried outside at Sikandra.

#### **Jehangir (AD 1605-1627)**

- Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of Jehangir, meaning 'Conqueror of the World'.
- He married Mehr-un-Nisha whom he gave the title of Nur Jahan (light of the world). He loved her with blind passion and handed over the complete reins of administration to her.
- He died in 1627.

#### **Shah Jahan (AD 1628-1658)**

- Jehangir was succeeded by his second son Khurram in 1628.
- Khurram took the name of Shah Jahan, i.e. the Emperor of the World.
- The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid, both in Delhi, stand out as towering achievements of both civil engineering and art.
- Shah Jahan is remembered today for the Taj Mahal, the massive white marble mausoleum constructed for his wife Mumtaz Mahal along the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra.

#### **Aurangzeb (AD 1658-1707)**

- Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658 and ruled supreme till 1707.
- Thus Aurangzeb ruled for 50 years.
- He worked hard for years but his health broke down in the end. He left behind no personal wealth when he died in 1707, at the age of 90 years.

#### **Bhakti Movement**

The real development of Bhakti took place in South India between 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> century. The Bhakti saints came usually from lower castes. They disregarded castes, encouraged women to join in the gatherings and taught in the local vernacular language.

#### **Ramanuja (AD 12<sup>th</sup> Century)**

- Earliest exponent of Bhakti Movement. According to him, the way of Moksha lies through Karma, Gyan and Bhakti. The performance of duty without any selfish motive purifies the mind.
- He gave the concept of Vishishtadvaita.

#### **Nimbarkacharya (AD 12<sup>th</sup> century)**

The next leader of the Bhakti Movement was Nimbarkacharya, a younger contemporary of Ramanuja. He was a worshipper of Krishna and Radha.

### **Madhavacharya (AD 1238-1317)**

He ranks with Ramanuja in the Vedanta system. He said that release from transmigration can be secured only by means of knowledge and devotion. His successor was Jayatirtha.

### **Ramanand (AD 15<sup>th</sup> century)**

- First great Bhakti saint of North India. Worshiper of Lord Ram. He put emphasis on Bhakti and avoided both Gyan Marg and Karma Marg.
- His followers were Ravidas, Kabir, Dhanna, Sen, etc.
  - (i) **Namadev** – Tailor
  - (ii) **Ravidas** - Cobbler (His 30 hymns are in Guru Granth Sahib)
  - (iii) **Kabir** – Weaver
  - (iv) **A. Sena** – Barber
  - (v) **Sadhana** – butcher

### **Guru Nanak**

- Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539 AD) was born in the village of Talwandi (now called Nankana in present day Pakistan).
- He laid emphasis on the oneness or unity of God. His concept of God was Nirguna (attributeless) and Nirankar (formless).
- He didn't believe in the Vedas and the Quran.

### **Kabir (AD 1440-1518)**

- He emphasized the unity of God and expressed his ideas in dohas or couplets.
- He composed Bijak, Sabads, Sakhis, Mangal, Basant, Holi, Rekhtal, etc. he did not make any distinction between Hinduism and Islam.

### **Chaitanya (AD 1498-1546)**

- Of Bengal, travelled throughout India and popularized Krishna cult, 'kirtan system' was given by Chaitanya only.

### **Meerabai (AD 1498-1546)**

- of Rajasthan, was the follower of Lord Krishna.
- She was married to Rana Sanga's eldest son and heir-apparent Bhojraj. But Bhojraj died in the lifetime of his father leaving Mira a widow in her youth.
- After the death of her husband, she devoted herself completely to religious pursuits.
- She wrote some poetic stanzas on Lord Krishna.

### **Surdas (AD 1479-1584)**

Of Western UP wrote lyrical poems on Radha and Krishna. Wrote 'Sur Sarawai', the 'Sahitya Lahari' and the 'Sur-Sagar'.

### **Vallabhacharya (AD 1479-1531)**

A Tailanga brahmana, advocated the worship of Krishna and dedication of everything to him alone.

### **Tulsidas (AD 1532-1623)**

Was born in a Brahmin family in Varanasi. On account of a taunt of his wife, he is said to have to the life of a religious hermit. Wrote 'Ram Charit Manas', 'Gitawali', 'Kavitawali', 'Vinay Patrika', etc.

## **Narsingh Mehta**

- He was a saint from Gujarat who wrote songs in Gujarati depicting the love of Radha Krishna.
- He is the author of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite bhajan. 'Vaishnav jan To'.

## **Maratha State** (AD 1674-1720)

### **Shivaji** (AD 1674-1680)

- Born at Shivneri Fort in 1627.
- Father: Shahji Bhonsle, Mother: Jija Bai, Religious Teacher – Samarnath Ramdas.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father.
- After the death of his guardian Dada Ji Konde, in 1674, he assumed full charge of his Jagir.
- Afzal Khan was deputed by Adil Shah (Ruler of Bijapur) to punish Shivaji; but the later Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659.
- Shivaji was helped by ashtapradhan (Eight-ministers) which was unlike a Council of Ministers, for there was no collective responsibility, each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

### **Sambhaji** (AD 1680-89)

- Sambhaji provided protection and support to Akbar-II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb.
- Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji, defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji, in the war of succession.

### **Shahu** (AD 1707-1749)

- Shahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah.
- Tarabai's army was defeated by Shahu at the battle of Khed and Shahu occupied Satara.

### **Balaji Viswanath** (1713-1720)

- He began his career as a small revenue official and was given the title of Sena Karte (market of the army) by Shahu in 1708.
- He became Peshwa in 1713.

## Modern India

### The Advent of Europeans

#### **Portuguese**

- Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut on May 17, 1498. It was ruled by a king named Zamorin in 1502, Vasco-da-Gama established a factory in Cochin.
- The first Governor of Portuguese in India was Francisco Almeida.

#### **Dutch**

- Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602.
- They set-up their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605.

#### **English**

- The English East India Company was formed in 1599 and was given Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth-I in 1600 to trade in the East.

#### **Danes**

- The Danish East India Company was formed in 1616.
- The Danes sold their settlements to the English in 1845.

#### **French**

- The French East India Company was set in 1664, at the instance of minister, Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV.
- They established their first factory at Surat in 1668 and at Masulipatnam in 1669.

### Governor –Generals of Bengal

#### **Waren Hastings (AD 1772-1785)**

- Brought the Dual Government of Bengal to an end by the Regulating Act, 1773.
- Deprived zamindars of their judicial powers, and civil and criminal courts were established.
- Maintenance of records was made compulsory.

#### **Lord Cornwallis (AD 1786-1793)**

- First person to codify laws.
- The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.

#### **Lord Wellesley (AD 1798-1805)**

- Adopted the policy of subsidiary alliance a system to keep the Indian rulers under control, and to make the British the paramount power.

#### **Lord Minto-I (AD 1807-1813)**

- Concluded the treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjeet Singh (1809).
- Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

### Governor-Generals of India

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

- Carried out the social reforms like Prohibition of Sati (1829) and elimination of thugs (1830).

- Made English the medium of higher education in the country.
- Charter Act 1833 was passed; made him the first Governor-General of India.

### **Sir Charles Metcalfe** (AD 1835-1836)

The first important event of his rein was the first Afghan War, which proved to be a disaster for the English.

### **Lord Dalhousie** (AD 1848-1856)

- Opened the first Indian Railway in 1853 (from Bombay to Thane).
- Laid out the telegraph lines in 1853.
- Established the postal system on the modern lines through the length and breadth of the country which made communication easier.
- Started the Public Works Department.
- Many bridges were constructed and the work on Grand Trunk Road was started.
- Started Engineering College at Roorkee.
- Due to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts, remarriage of widows was legalized by Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

### **Revolt of 1857 in India**

#### **Political Causes of Revolt**

- Nana Sahib was refused pension by britishers as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
- The policy of Doctrine of Lapse.

#### **Economic Causes of Revolt**

Heavy taxation, evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products and destruction of traditional handicrafts that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.

#### **Military Discrimination**

- Indian soldiers were paid low salaries; they could not rise above the rank of subedar and were racially insulted.
- They were also grieved because of the refusal of British to pay Foreign Service Allowance (batta) while fighting in remote regions such as Punjab and Sindh.

#### **Religious Discrimination**

- British social reforms (widow remarriage, abolition of Sati, education for girls, Christian missionaries).
- Inventions like railway and telegraphs spread of Western education also promoted the cause.
- Immediate cause: Introduction of greased cartridges, it was said that these cartridges, with one fat of cow and pig, the paper of these cartridge was to be removed by mouth before loading into it which hurts the religious feeling of Hindus and Muslim and they rebelled.

#### **Outbreak**

- On 29 March 1857, a soldier named Mangal Pandey attacked and fired at his superior at Barrackpur in Bengal.
- On May 10, there was a mutiny of sepoys' at Meerut.
- Mutiny spread throughout UP along with some other parts of the country.
- 'March to Delhi' became the battle cry of the rebels. At Delhi, the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed the Emperor of India.

#### **Important Persons**

- Bhakt Khan captured Delhi, was from the Bareilly unit of the army.

- Nana Sahib alias Dhondhu Pant from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope and Azimullah Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her son as the Nawab of Awadh).

### **Causes of Failure of Revolt of 1857**

- The military equipment of the rebels was inferior.
- Lack of efficient leadership.
- The modern intelligent Indians also didn't support the cause.

### **Impact of the Revolt of 1857**

- The revolt was mainly feudal in character carrying with it some nationalist elements.
- The control of Indian administrations was passed on to the British crown by the Govt. of Indian Act, 1858.
- The army was carefully reorganized to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

### **Social and Culture Uprisings**

#### **Brahmo Samaj Movement**

- Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.
- Criticized Sati Pratha, casteism and advocated widow remarriage.
- He was a gifted linguist. He knew more than dozen languages including Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- He was opposed to Sanskrit system of education because he thought it would keep the country in darkness.

#### **Arya Samaj**

- Founded by Swami Dayanand (Mool Shankar) in 1875.
- He gave the slogan 'Go back to the Vedas' and 'India for the Indians'. He disregarded Puranas, idol worship, casteism and untouchability. He advocated widow remarriage.
- Dayanand's views were published in his famous work, 'Satyarth Prakash'. He also wrote 'Veda Bhashya Bhumika' and 'Veda Bhashya'.
- Also started the 'Siddhi' movement to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism.

#### **Ramkrishna Mission**

- Founded by Vivekanand.
- Vivekanand attended the Parliament of Religion at Chicago in 1893.
- He published two papers: Prabuddha Bharat in English and Udbodhana in Bengali.

#### **Young Bengal Movement**

- During the late 1820 and early 1830, there emerged a radical intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the 'Young Bengal Movement'.
- Founded by Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.
- (1809-1831 AD). He was a teacher in Hindu College in Calcutta.
- He also edited the papers, Hesperus and Calcutta Literary Gazette and was connected with the India Gazette.

#### **Dharma Sabha**

- Initiated by Radhakant Deb in 1830.

#### **Drain of Wealth Theory India**

- RC Dutta and Dadabhai Naroji first cited the drain of wealth theory Naroji brought it to light in his book titled 'Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India'
- Drain of wealth began in 1757 after the Battle of Plassey when the Company's servants began to extort fortunes from Indian rulers, zamindars, merchants and common people and sent it to Britain.

## **Gopal Hari Deshmukh**

- Famous as Lokhit wadi.
- Advocated Western educations and a rational outlook. He advocated female education for the upliftment of women.
- As a vptary of national self-reliance, he attended Delhi Durbar in 1876, wearing handspun khadi cloth;

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

- Founded by MG Ranade and Raghunath Rao. It held its first session in 1887.
- Its main focus was on abolition of polygamy and kulinism and it encouraged intercaste marriages. It also pledged to fight child marriages.

## **Servants of India Society**

- Formed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1915.
- It did notable work in providing famine relief and in improving the conditions of the tribal.

## **Radhaswami Movement**

- Founded in 1861 by a banker of Agra, Tulsi Ram, popularly known as Shiv Dayal Saheb or Swami Maharaj.
- The sect preached belief in one supreme being, the Guru's supreme position and a simple social life for the believers.

## **Deva Samaj**

- Founded by Shiv Narain Agnihotri in 1887.
- Deva Shastra tells us about the ideals of Deva Samaj.

## **Theosophical Society**

- In New York, Madam HP Blavatsky in USA in 1875.
- Later its Head quarter shifted from New York to Adyar (New Madras) in India in 1882.
- Annie Beasant was elected its President in 1907. She founded the Central Hindu College in 1898, which became Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

## **The Aligarh Movement**

Started by Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan. He encouraged Muslims to accept the virtues of Western education and urged them to apply the principle of inquiry to religion.

## **The Ahmediya Movement**

- Started by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.
- His movement embraced the belief in a universal religion, opposed scared wars and encouraged fraternal relations among all.

## **Satyashodhak Samaj**

- Founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873 to fight Brahmanic domination and to liberate low castes by educating them and teaching them their rights. He advocated the cause of untouchables.
- Jyotiba also started a school for untouchables and an orphanage for widows.

## **Self-respect Movement in Tamil Nadu**

- The radical movement was launched by EV Ramaswami Naicker in Tamil Nadu in 1925, to awaken non-brahmins for overthrowing Brahmanic superiority.

## **Slef-respect Movement in India**

- Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar's movement worked for the upliftment of the untouchables by fighting for their educational, legal and political rights and encouraging them to throw off the traditional caste duties imposed on them.
- Ambedkar founded the Depressed Classes Institute (Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha) in Bombay in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly Bahishkrit Bharat in 1927 and the Sarnaj Samata Sangha in 1927. He also founded the Independent Labor Party.

## **Important National Activities**

### **The Indian National Congress**

- Formed in 1885 by AO Hume, an Englishman and a retired civil servant.
- First session in Bombay under WC Bannarjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).

### **Partition of Bengal**

- By Lord Curzon on October 16, 1905, through a Royal Proclamation reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal and Assam out of rest of Bengal.
- A mighty upsurge swept the country against the partition.

### **Swadeshi Movement (1905)**

- Had its origin in the anti-partition movement of Bengal.
- Lal, Bal, Pal, and Aurobindo Ghosh played important role.
- Bonfires of foreign goods were conducted at various places.

### **Muslim League (1906)**

- Setup in 1906 under the leadership Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- It was a communal and conservative political organization which supported the partition of Bengal opposed the Swadeshi movement, demanded special safeguards to its community and a separate electorate for Muslims.

### **Surat Session of Indian National Congress (1907)**

(Surat Split)

The INC, split into two groups: The extremists and The moderates, at the Surat session in 1907. Extremists were led by Lal, Bal, Pal, while the moderates by GK Gokhale.

### **Indian Councils Act of Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)**

Besides other constitutional measures, it envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims.

### **Home Rule Movement (1916)**

- Started by BG Tilak (April, 1916) at Poona and Annie Beasant and S Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (September, 1916).
- Objective: Self-government for India in the British empire.

### **Rowlatt Act (1919)**

This Act provided (passed on March 13) unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison suspects without trial.

### **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)**

General O' Dyer fired at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on April 13.

## **Khilafat Movement (1920)**

Two brothers, Mohd. Ali and Shaukat Ali started this movement.

## **Non-cooperation Movement (1920)**

- It was the first mass-based political movement under Gandhiji.
- Congress passed the resolution in its Calcutta Session in September, 1920.

## **Swaraj Party (1923)**

Motilal Nehru, CR Das and NC Kelkar formed the Swaraj party on 1 January, 1923.

## **Lahore Session (1929)**

- On 19 December 1929, under the Presidentship of JL Nehru, the INC, at its Lahore Session, declared Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) as its ultimate goal.
- On 31 December, 1929, the newly adopted tri-colour flag was unfurled and 26 January, 1930 was fixed as the First Independence Day, which was to be celebrated every year.
- Bardoli Movement (1928)
- Bardoli Movement (1928) was a movement against the payment of land tax, led by Vallabh Bhai Patel a village in (Gujrat). He got the name 'Sardar' from here.

## **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)**

According to the pact the INC stopped the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference.

## **The Communal Award (1932)**

- Announced by Ramsay McDonald on August 16.
- Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, women and Backward Classes.

## **Poona Pact (1932)**

After the announcement of communal award and subsequent fast of Gandhiji, Poona Pact (signed on Sept. 25) was signed between B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhiji.

## **Demand for Pakistan (1940)**

- Chaudhary Rehmat Ali gave the term Pakistan in 1933.
- Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore Session 1940 (called Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory).

## **The Revolt of 1942 and The Quit India Movement**

The resolution was passed on 8 August, 1942 at Bombay. Gandhiji give the slogan 'Do or Die'.

## **The Indian National Army**

- The idea of the Indian national Army (INA) to liberate India was originally conceived by Rasbehari Bose.
- Sc Bose secretly escaped from India in Jan, 1941, and reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There, Rasbehari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- Two INA headquarters were at Rangoon and Singapore (formed in Singapore).

## **The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)**

- Cabinet Mission comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps and AV Alexander visited India.

- Both Congress and Muslim League accepted the proposals.

### **Mountbatten Plan (1947)**

- On 3 June, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- 15 August, 1947 was the date fixed, for handing over power to India and Pakistan.

### **Partition and Independence (1947)**

- All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan. According to this plan India was divided in two parts: India and Pakistan on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
- India became an independent state on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.
- Due to the remarkable work of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister by 15 August, 1947, all the States, with a few exceptions like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh hand signed the Instrument of Accession.