

# History

## Part I Ancient India

### Indus Valley Civilization

#### Time Period

- According to Radio Carbon dating 2350 BC; According to Wheeler, 2500 BC-1500 BC.
- The Indus Civilization belongs to Proto-historic Period (Chalcolithic Age/Bronze Age). It is a urban civilization.
- It is also called as *Harappan Civilization* because the first excavated site is Harappa.
- The Indus Civilization was spread over Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western UP and Northern Maharashtra.
- Town planning, well developed drainage system, gridiron layout and fortification were the main features of Indus Valley Civilization.
- The Northern most site of Indus Civilization *Ropar* (Punjab) and *Marda* (Jammu and Kashmir).
- The Southern most site of Indus Civilization *Bhagatray* (Gujarat) and *Daimabad* (Maharashtra).
- The Eastern most site of Indus Civilization *Alamgirpur* (Uttar Pradesh).
- The Western most site of Indus Civilization *Sutkagendor* (Makran Coast, Pakistan).

### Some Important Sites of Indus Valley Civilization

#### Harappa

- Situated in the Montgomery district of Punjab on the banks of Ravi river. It was excavated in 1921 by Dayaram Sahani.
- **Discoveries** H-37 (graveyard).

#### Mohenjodaro

- Mohenjodaro, a Sindhi word meaning 'Mound of the dead'.
- It was excavated in 1922 by RD Banerjee in Larkana district of Sindh on the banks of Indus.

#### Things found from excavation

- (a) A bronze dancing girl.
- (b) A steatite statue of a priest.
- (c) A seal bearing Pashupati.
- (d) The evidence of an Indian ship (figured on a seal).
- (e) A piece of woven cloth.
- (f) A bearded man.
- (g) Two bronze swords.
- (h) A great granary.
- (i) Assembly house.

#### Kalibangan

It was excavated in 1953 by Mr Amlanand Ghosh in Rajasthan along the dried bed of the river Ghaggar. This area has the

largest concentration of Harappan settlements and also having distinct cultural traditions. Brick making industry. There was a brick making industry which provided fired bricks to the residing area.

#### Chanhudaro

- Excavated by Mr NC Majumdar in 1931. It is located on the Eastern side of Indus river in Pakistan.
- The inhabitants of Chanhudaro were perfect craftsmen. Very clear evidence of metal-works, shell ornament works and bead-makers' shops were found here. A small pot was discovered here, which was probably an inkpot.

#### Lothal

- It was excavated in 1957 by Mr SR Rao and is located in Gujarat, on coastal flat of Gulf of Cambay.
- Only site of Indus Valley Civilization having an *artificial brick dockyard*. Here, only the earliest evidence of rice (1800 BC) found. Existence of fire altars show the evidence of the fire-cult in Lothal.

#### Banwali

- Excavated in 1973-74 by Mr RS Bisht. It was found in Hissar (Haryana).

At Banawali, large quantity of barley, sesamum and mustard was found.

- Things found from excavation**
- (a) Human and animal figures.
  - (b) Clay bangles.
  - (c) Statue of mother goddess.
  - (d) Terracotta plough was also found here.

### Dholavira

- Excavated by Mr RS Bisht and is situated in the Rann of Kachchh (Gujarat).
- It is the latest and one of the two largest Harappan settlements in India being the other one in Rakhigarhi (Haryana).

### Famous Sites and their Findings

Sites	Rivers	States	Years	Discovered by	Important Findings
Harappa	Ravi	Punjab	1921	Daya Ram Sahani	Cemeteries 'H' and 'R37'
Lothal	Indus	Sindh	1922	Rakhal Das Banerjee	Seal depicting mother goddess with a plant growing from her womb
Kanohudaro	Indus	Sindh	1931	MG Majumdar	City with a citadel
Lothal	Bhagava	Gujarat	1957	SR Rao	Dockyard, evidence of within burial
Kalibangan	Ghaggar	Rajasthan	1953	A Ghosh	Furrow mark, Fire altars
Banawali	Ghaggar	Haryana	1973	RS Bisht	Fire altars
Dholavira	Luni	Gujarat	1967	JP Joshi	City divided into three parts
Rangpur	Madar	Gujarat	1953	Madhuswarup Vats	Evidence of rice
Sutkotada	Indus	Gujarat (Kachchh)	1972	Jagann Goshi	Remains of a horse

### Religion

The chief male deity i.e., Pashupati Mahadeva (Protoshiva), represented on a seal surrounded by a elephant, a tiger, rhino and a buffalo, all facing in a different direction and two deer appear at his feet.

- Female deity i.e., Mother Goddess—depicted in various styles.
- Symbolic worship was also there—phallus worship, yoni worship some ways, show the importance of fertility.
- Evidence of fire worship was also found at Lothal, Kalibangan and Harappa.
- Animal (Unicorn Bull) and tree worship (Pipal) is also found there.
- With supernatural powers, they also believed in evil-powers and might have used amulets as protection against them.

### Seals

Most of the seals are made of steatite i.e., a soft stone as the majority of the seals have an animal engraved on it with a short inscription. The shape of seals are square, rolled, triangular.

- The most frequently found animal is unicorn bull.
- The technique of cutting and polishing these seals with white luster was a unique invention of the Indus Valley Civilization.

### Trade and Commerce

- Internal (in India) as well as external (foreign) trade prevailed during the Harappan Civilization.
- No metallic money but the barter system was practised.
- **Main Crops** Wheat and Barley, evidence of cultivation of rice in Lothal and Rangpur (Gujarat) only. Indus people were the first to produce cotton in the world. It was called 'sindon' by the Greeks.
- There is no clear-cut evidence of the nature of polity, but it seems that the ruling authority of the Indus Valley Civilization was a class of merchants.

## The Vedic Age

Vedic Age was divided into two parts

- Early Vedic Age from 1500 BC–1000 BC
- Later Vedic Age from 1000 BC–600 BC

### Early Vedic Age (1500 BC–1000 BC)

#### The Rig Vedic Age

Rig Vedic Age gives us the knowledge about the Aryans.

- The general opinion regarding the home of Aryans were somewhere in Steppes (from South Russia to Central Russia).
- The Rig Vedas tell us that the Aryans first settled at the region called 'Sapta Sindhu' or the land of seven rivers (presently the regions are— Eastern Afghanistan, Punjab and Western UP)—Indus, Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab, Beas, Sutlej and Saraswati.

- Early Aryans were semi-nomadic and cattle. Later on, they became cultivators, and then left the nomadic life.
- They gave great preference to the cattles, so the ruling class was warrior, who was able to fight for the cattle.
- In cattle, 'cow' was very preferable, like the word 'Gauri' (cow) is mentioned 176 times in Rig Veda.
- Many more terms were some where related with the word 'Gau' are Gavishiti means search for cows and Godhuli for daughter.
- The term Aghanya or not to be killed, has been used for cows.
- Guest of Goghana (one who feeds on beef).

### The Rig Vedic Society

- The Rig Vedic Society was based on kinship. The early Aryans were essentially tribals and egalitarians.
- The tribe was called 'Jana'.
- The society was patriarchal and preferred the male child (who fought for the cattle).
- Existence of joint family pattern.

### The Rig Vedic Polity

- The head was the supreme of the tribe or Jana, but he was not supreme in powers, but worked on the collective response of the tribal assemblies.
- Tribal assemblies were Sabha, Samiti, Gana and Vidhata. Vidhata was the oldest one. These assemblies uphelds every important activity (like social, military and religious etc.).
- These Samitis were composing the whole clan. The Sabha was a selected group of elderly people. The Vidhata was engaged in redistributive functions. The Chief was called Gopati. Women were allowed in Sabha and Vidhata. Vajrapati was the officer of pasture, led by the Kulapa (the family head) and the Gramini in war. The Senani was another important functionary after Purohita. Military functions performed by tribal units like-rata, gana, grama.

### Battle of the Ten Kings

- The Indian subcontinent got its name Bharatvarsha after the Bharata tribe, which was the strongest one.
- A wealthy man was called a Gomat.
- The terms for conflict were gavishtu, gaveshtna, gavyut (all pertained to cow).
- Fought between the Bharata tribe headed by Sudas and alliance of ten kings, Panchjanya and five Non-Aryan tribes—Ain, Pakht, Bhalansar, Shiv and Vishni at the banks of the Ravi river. The Bharat tribe won the battle.
- Yava or barley is the only grain mentioned in the Rig Veda.
- A voluntary tribute given to Rajan (tribal head) was called Bali.
- No concept of private property was there in the Rig-vedic period.

### Social Division

- **Caste System** No evidence of caste system is found. Members of the same family may take different occupations. This is well illustrated in a hymn of the 9th mandala. Non-Aryans were called **Dasas** or **Shudras**.
- **Formal social division** i.e., Chaturvarna style (having Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra) did not exist here. But is described once in tenth mandala of Rigveda (known as Purush-sukta).
- **Position of a Woman** Woman possessing respectable status in the society, took part in tribal assemblies and in religious sacrifices along with their husbands. Child marriage was not in existence. The marriageable age was 16 or 17 years for girls.
- Widow marriage and Niyoga prevailed in the society.

- **Niyoga—(levirate)** In which a childless widow would co-habit with her brother-in-law until the birth of a son.
- Polygamy and polyandry both existed, but monogamy was in fashion.
- There was no Purdah System.

### The Rig Vedic Religion

- The early Vedic people were nature worshippers. Neither they had temples nor idols. They prayed by the means of recitation of Mantra.
- **The motive of worship** was to get Praja (children), Pasu (cattle) and Dhana (wealth), till that time they don't require spiritual upliftment.
- **Boghazgi inscription** of 1400 BC found in Asia Minor (Turkey) has mentioned four Gods—Indra, Mitra, Varun and Nasatya.

### Gods

- **Goddess Usha**—Goddess of dawn, Aditi—mother of Gods, Prithvi—Earth Goddess and Aryani—The forest Goddess.
- **Indra** 250 hymns of Rig Veda are dedicated to Indra. He was also known as Purandhar or the destroyer of the forts.
- **Varuna** He was the upholder of Rata or cosmic order and regulated it by a dice. It was believed that whatever happened in the world is/was related with the desire of God Varuna.
- **Agni** The second most important God. About 200 hymns of Rigveda was attributed to Agni. Agni was called the intermediary God between God and men.
- **Soma** The God of plants. Special hymns were given to Soma (9th mandal of the Rig Veda is dedicated to Soma).
- **Dyaus** The father of heaven.
- **Ashwin** The healers of wounds and surgeons.

### The Sun Gods

- **Surya** Surya is worshiped thrice naut India. One of the most important epithet from of 'Surya' is Arka.
- **Savitri** (The **gayatri mantra** is addressed to her in the third mandal of Rig Veda, which was composed by Maharshi Vishwamitra).
- **Pusan** The guardian of roads, herdsman and cattle.

### The Later Vedic Age (1000 BC-600 BC)

#### Religion

The importance of the Rig Vedic Gods was reduced. New Gods were popularised were Prajapati, Vishnu, Rudra, Pushan, the cow protector became the God of Sudras magic.

#### Geographical Extent

Sapta Sindhu region comprised the whole Ganges valley. Kurukshetra and Panchal region are explained in their geographical extent.

#### Political Organization

- Tiny tribal settlements were replaced by strong kingdoms.



- Powers of the king, who was called Samrat increased. Importance of the assemblies declined. Women were no longer permitted to attend assemblies. The term 'rashtra' indicating territory first appeared in this period.
- A regular army was maintained for the protection of the kingdom.
- References of Priest (Purohita), Commander in Chief (Senapati), Charioteer (Suta), Treasurer (Sangrahita), Tax Collector (Bhagdugha), Chief Queen (Mahisi) and the Game Companion (Aksavapa).

### Social Life

- The four fold division of the society became clear. Initially, based on occupation, which later became hereditary: Brahmins (Priests), Kshatriyas (Warriors), Vaishyas (Agriculturists, cattle-rearers and traders) and Sudras (servers of the upper three).
- Women enjoyed freedom and respect but their status deteriorated compared to earlier times.
- The institution of gotra appeared in this age for the first time. Gotra signified descent from common ancestors.
- In this time too, chariot racing was the main sport and gambling was the main pastime.

### Pottery

- The later Vedic people used four types of pottery: black and red ware, black-striped ware, painted grey ware.
- Red ware was the most popular and has been found almost all over Western UP. However, the most distinctive pottery of the period is known as painted grey ware, which comprised bowls and dishes, used either for rituals or for eating by the upper classes.
- Some old names of the rivers
 

Askini	—	Chenab
Parusani	—	Ravi
Sutudri	—	Sutlej
Vipasa	—	Beas
Vicasta	—	Jhelum

### Types of Marriages

- There were eight forms of marriages and they were
- **Brahma** Marriage of a duly lowered girl to a man of the same class.
  - **Daiva** The father gives his daughter to a sacrificial priest as a part of his fee.
  - **Asura** A token bride-price of a cow and a bull is given in place of the dowry.
  - **Prayajanya** The father gives the girl without dowry and without demanding the bride-price.
  - **Gandharva** Marriage by the consent of the two parties (love-marriage).
  - **Asura** Marriage, in which the bride was bought from her father. It was looked down upon with disfavour by all sacred texts, though 'Arthashastra' allows it without criticism.
  - **Rakshasa** Marriage by capture, it was practised especially by the warriors.
  - **Paishacha** Marriage by seduction.

### Vedic Literature

- The word 'Veda' is derived from the Sanskrit word vid, meaning 'to know' or knowledge par excellence. The Vedic text are shruti i.e., directly revealed to the authors by God. Smritis are remembered and collected parts of literature of later period. They are also called samhitas in the sense that they represent oral traditions of the time.
- The four Vedas and their samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads form a class of literature known as shruti.

### The Rig Veda

- It is divided into 10 books or mandalas. Mandal II to VII are considered the oldest and known as family mandals. Book I, VIII and X seem to be added later and are called Sepuk.
- It is dated 1500 BC-1000 B.C. It has 1028 hymns, written by a number of priestly families. The Rig Veda was written when Aryans were still in Punjab. Book II to VII are the earliest and attributed to Gritsamada, Vishwamitra, Vasudeva, Atri, Bhardwaj, Vashishtha, Kanva and Angiras.
- The IX mandala contains the hymns of Soma.
- The X mandala contains the famous Purushsukta hymns that explain the origin of the four varnas (Chatur-varna theory).
- Gayatri Mantra is the most sacred hymn of the Rig Veda. Mentioned in 3rd mandal, written by Viswamitra. (This mantra is addressed to the Sun).
- The singer of the Rig Veda is called the Hotra.

### The Yajur Veda

- It is a ritualistic veda.
- It is divided into Shukla Yajur Veda (Poetry) (includes Vajasneyi Samhita) and Krishna Yajur Veda (Prose and Poetry) (Kathak, Macriyani and Taliteriya. Vapisthal Samhita in which the Mantra and the Brahmanas part are not separated).
- Written in prose, it deals with the procedure for the performance of sacrifices and contains rituals as well as hymns.
- The singer of the Yajur Veda is called Ardhavayu.

### The Sama Veda

- The word sama means the melody/music.
- It is a collection of 1869 mantras out of which 1474 have been derived from the Rig Veda.
- It contains the Dhrupada Raga.
- The Sama Veda shows that the Aryans loved music and were not merely puritans.
- The singer of Sama Veda is called Udgata.

### The Atharva Veda

- The Atharva Veda is entirely different from the other three Vedas and is chronologically, the last of the four Vedas.
- The shatapath Brahmana used the term trayi i.e., The Rig Veda, the Yajur Veda and the Sama Veda.



- Atharva Veda mentions beliefs and practices of the Non-Aryans.
- It contains medicinal treatises, magical mantra etc.
- In it, the Sabha and the Samiti are described as sisters and the two daughters of Prajapati.
- This Veda is also known as Brahma Veda.

### The Brahmanas

- These are the prose commentaries on various Vedic hymns. They explain the Vedas in an orthodox way. They explain the hidden meanings behind the hymns of Brahmanas. They are expressive of the cause (chelu).
- **Shatapath Brahmin** It is the largest Brahmin book. It has the story of Vidah and also the first water disaster.
- Etymology (nirvachana), censure (ninda), doubt (samshaya) and injunction (vidhi).

Every Veda has several Brahmanas attached to it

- **Rig Veda** Aitareya and Kaushitiki/Sankhyan.
- **Sama Veda** Panchavisha, Shadvish, Chhandogya and Jaiminaya.
- **Yajur Veda** Shatapatha and Taittiriya.
- **Atharva Veda** Gopatha.

### The Aranyakas

- The authors of the Aranyakas were some sages dwelling in the forest and explained Vedic texts for their pupils in the form of Aranyakas. Aranyakas mean belonging to the forest. So, these Aranyakas are known as forest books.
- They form the concluding part of Brahmanas.

### The Upanishads

The term Upanishad indicates knowledge acquired by sitting close to the teacher. Under it many metaphysical topics were discussed, such as the origin of the universe, the nature of God, the origin and the death of mankind etc.

- They do not believe in orthodox rituals and sacrifices. On the contrary, they are the followers of Karma (Action), Atma (Soul) and God (Brahma).
- They are spiritual and philosophical in nature.
- They are also known as Vedanta or the end of the Vedas. Always preaches the *jnana marga* (knowledge path).
- Upanishads are 108 in number (800 BC–500 BC).
- Upanishads of Rig Veda: Aitareya + Kaushitaki.
- **Satyamev Jayate** is extracted from **Mundak Upanishad**.

### Upavedas

These are subsidiary Vedas dealing with secular subjects. Important Upvedas are:

**Ayur Veda** Pertains to medicine.

**Dhanur Veda** Pertains to the art of warfare.

- **Gandharva Veda** Pertains to the music.
- **Shilpa Veda** Pertains to art and literature.

### Vedangas (the limbs of the Vedas)

- These are treatises on science and arts: Shiksha (Phonetics), Kalpa (Rituals) and Vyakarna (Grammar).
- Chanda (Metrics), Nirukta (Etymology) Jyotisha (Astronomy).
- Yaska's Nirukta (5th century BC) is the oldest linguistic text.

#### Shat Darshan (Six systems of philosophy)

□ Nyaya (Analysis)	Gautam
□ Vaishesika (Atomic characteristic)	Kanada
□ Sankhya (Enumeration)	Kapil
□ Yoga (Application)	Patanjali
□ Purva Mimansa (Enquiry)	Jaimini
□ Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta)	Vyasa

### Epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata)

There are mainly two epics

#### Ramayana

It is known as Aadikavya, written by **Valmiki in Sanskrit**. In it the capital of **Kaushal Mahajanpad, Ayodhya** (Saket) has been mentioned. **500 BC-AD 4 century** gave knowledge about this period.

- Persian translation of Ramayana—Badayuni
- Tamil translation of Ramayana—Kamban

It is also known as the Bible of the South India. Presently, Ramayana have 24000 Shlokas.

- Ramcharitmanas was written by Tulsidas in Awadhi language.

#### Mahabharata

- The longest epic of the world. At present, it consists of 100000 Shloakas i.e. verses in 18 Parvans i.e. chapters. Bhagavad Gita is extracted from Bhishma Parvan of Mahabharata. Shanti Parvan is the largest Parvan (Chapter) of the Mahabharata.

#### Puranas

- Meaning—old.
- Writer of Puranas—Lomharsh, son Ugrvarsh.
- Period—AD 4th century in the Gupta Age.
- Number of Puranas—18
- Oldest Purana—Matasya Puran. It tells about Sarvabana dynasty.
- In Purana, 10 avatars of Vishnu has been mentioned.
- **Vayu Puran**—gives details about Gupta dynasty.

## Jainism

- The founder and the father of Jainism was Mahavira. Born on 540 BC and his childhood name was Vardhamana at Kundagrama near Vaishali.
- Father—Siddhartha (chief of Jnatrīk clan).
- Mother—Trishala (from Lichchhavi family).
- Wife—Yashoda. Daughter—Anoja Priyadarshani, who was married to Jamali, his first disciple.
- Mahavira gained Kaivalya (perfect knowledge) under a sal tree, near village Jumbhikagrama on the banks of the river Rijupalika and died at the age of 72 at Pavapuri, near Patna in 527 BC.
- After the death of Mahavira, during the reign of king Chandragupta Maurya (the founder of Mauryan empire), a severe famine led to the migration of some Jains under Bhadrabahu to the Deccan. Shulbhadrā remained in North and allowed wearing white garments Bhadrabahu maintained nudity leading to division as Digambaras (sky clad or naked) and Shvetambers (white clad). Shvetambaras (white clad) and Digambaras (sky clad) were the two sects of Jainism.
- There are 24 Tirthankaras in the history of Jainism.

In Jainism, three ratnas are given and they are called the way of Nirvana.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Right faith     | Samyak Vishwas. |
| Right knowledge | Samyak Jnan.    |
| Right conduct   | Samyak Karma.   |

- Mahavir Swami was the last and the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism.

## Sacred Literature

- Shvetambaras believe in these sacred literature written in a form of Prakrit called *Ardhamagadhi*.
  - (a) The twelve Angas
  - (b) The twelve Upangas
  - (c) The ten Parikarnas
  - (d) The six Chhedasutras
  - (e) The four Mulasutras.
- Main teachings of Jainism are five and known as Pancha Mahavaratas, i.e., five vows of Jainism.

- (a) Non-injury (*Ahimsa*)
- (b) Non-lying (*Truth*)
- (c) Non-possession (*Aparigraha*)
- (d) Non-stealing (*Asateya*)
- (e) Observe continence (*Brahmacharya*).
- The first four principles were given by Parsavanatha and the fifth one i.e., *Brahmacharya* was added by Mahavira.

## Principles of Jainism

- Rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Vedic rituals.
- Did not believe in the existence of God.
- Attainment of Salvation (*Moksha*) by believing in penance and dying of starvation.
- Laid great emphasis on equality or universal brotherhood.

Name of the Tirthankaras	Symbols
Rishabha Dev (first)	Bull
Ajitnath (second)	Elephant
Neminath (twenty second)	Conch shell
Parswanath (twenty third)	Serpent
Mahavira (twenty fourth)	Lion

## Jain Councils

- The **First** was held at Patliputra (Bihar) by Shulbhadrā, in the beginning of the third century BC and resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace 14 Purvas.
- The **Second** AD 300-313 in Mathura and the chairman was Skandil.
- The **Third** was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in the AD 5th century under the leadership of Devardhi and resulted in the final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.

## Jain Literature

- Language - Pali
- Kalpsutra- written by Bhadrabahu
- Acharangasutra about rules and regulation for Jain Bhikshus.

## Buddhism

Buddhism stands on 3 pillars, also known as Triratna (three jewels of Buddhism)

- Buddha Its founder
- Dhamma His teachings
- Sangha Order of the Buddhist monks and nuns.

## Buddha's Life

- The founding father of Buddhism was Gautam Buddha.
- He was born in 563 BC (widely accepted) in a sal grove of Lumbini garden in Kapilavastu. Mother Mahamaya (a Kosalan princess). Father Sudhodhana (of Sakya tribe). Buddha's name was Siddhartha and the gotra was Gautama.

His mother died after 7 days of his birth and he was brought up by his aunt Mahaprajapati Gautami.

- Devadutta was his cousin and always envious of him. Buddha's wife was Yashodhara and gave birth to a son Rahul.
- Buddha's chariot: Channa and favourite horse was Kanthak.
- The sights seen by Buddha which became the cause by which he left home were
  - Old aged man → a very sick man → a corpse (dead body) → an ascetic (having very happy facial expression).
- There is no idolistic worship in buddhism.



- He left home at the age of 29 that incident became famous by the name of **Mahabhinishkramana** - great going forth.
- He first became a disciple of Aalar Kalama (Vaishali).
- Kalam was specialist of samakhya philosophy. After sometimes, he left Aalar and joined Rudraka. From there, he went to Uruvela and practised such great penance that he was reduced to a mere skeleton.
- His conception of religion was purely ethical.
- Buddha got enlightenment under the peepal tree known as Bodhi tree at Gaya in Bihar. According to Buddha, soul is a myth.
- He gave his first sermon at Sarnath (ancient name was Rishipattan) and it became famous by the name of **Dharma Chakrapravartan** (or the turning of the wheel of law). He spent his last years near Vaishali. At Pava, a man named Chunda fed him pork and after eating it, Buddha died of dysentery at the age of 80 in 483 BC. His death was known as **Mahaparinirvana** i.e., final blowing out. In the outskirts of Kushinagar, the capital of Mallas. His favourite disciple was Ananda.

Great Events of Buddha's life	Symbol
Janma (Birth)	Lotus and Bull
Mahabhinishkramana (Renunciation)	Horse
Nirvana/Sambodhi (Enlightenment)	Bodhi Tree
Dharmachakra pravartana (First sermon)	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana (Death)	Stupa

## The Dhamma

### Four Noble Truths

- The world is full of sorrow and misery.
- The desire is the root cause of sorrow.
- If the desire is conquered, all sorrows can be removed.
- Desire can be removed by following the eight-fold path.

### The Eight-Fold Path

- Right Speech, Right Livelihood, Right Thought, Right Action, Right Efforts, Right Concentration, Right Remembrance, Right Mindfulness.
- Five great happenings in Buddha's life and every happening is indicated by a particular symbol.
- Lotus and Bull — Birth, Nirvana — Bodhi tree.
- Horse — Great renunciation.
- Dharmachakra or wheel — First sermon.
- Stupa — Parinirvana (Death).

## Buddhist Councils

- **The First Council** was held in 483 BC at Sattapanni (saptaparni) cave near **Rajagriha** under the chairmanship of Mahakashyap. Here **Vinaya Pitaka** and **Sutta Pitaka** was compiled by Upali and Ananda respectively.
- **Ajatshatru** was the king at that time (council held on 483 BC).
- **The Second Council (383 BC)** was held at **Vaishali**. During the reign of **Kalashoka**, the king of Shishunaga dynasty and Chairman was Sarvakami.

- The monk of Vaishali wanted some changes in the rites.
- Divided into **Sthaviravadis** and **Mahasanghikas**.
- **The Third Council** was held at **Patliputra** in 250 BC during the reign of **Ashoka** (the Mauryan ruler). This council was held under the Presidentship of Moggaliputta Tissa, to revise the Buddhist texts.
- **The Fourth Council** was held during the reign of **Kanishka** (the Kushana ruler) in **Kashmir** in AD 72 under the Presidentship of Vasumitra and Asvaghosha and at that time, Buddhism was divided into **Hinayana** and **Mahayana**.

## Types of Buddhism

### Hinayana

The followers of Hinayana believe in the original teachings of Buddha. They believed in individual salvation. They do not believe in Idol-worship. Hinayana is very similar to Jainism, a religion without God, Karma taking the place of God. The oldest sect of the Hinayana is the Sthaviravada or Theravada in Pali language. It spread within India.

### Mahayana

The followers of Mahayana sect believe in the heavenliness of Buddha and sought the salvation through the grace and help of Buddha and Bodhisattvas. It came into existence during the reign of Kanishka.

- They believe that Nirvana is not a negative cessation of misery but a positive state of bliss. The two chief philosophical schools of Mahayana are
  - (a) Madhyamika
  - (b) Yogachara. It spread out of India.

### Vajrayana

The followers of Vajrayana believe that salvation can be attained by acquiring the magical powers i.e., Vajra. The chief divinity of their sect was Taras. Vajrayana became popular in Eastern parts of India, particularly Bengal and Bihar.

## Buddhist Texts

### Vinaya Pitaka

It tells about the gradual development of the sangha. An account of the life and teachings of the Buddha is also given.

### Sutta Pitaka

Few discourses delivered by many Buddhist scholars like Sariputta, Ananda and others are given in it. It lays down the principles of Buddhism.

### Abhidhamma Pitaka

Having the philosophy of Buddha's teachings. It investigates mind and matter to help the understanding of things as they truly are.

### Jatak Stories

It tells about 550 pre births of Buddha.



**Mudrapanho**

is a conversation among Greco-Bactrian king Menander and a Buddhist Monk Nagasena. It is written in the form of questions and answers type.

**Bhagavastu**

is a Sanskrit language. It is the first book written in Sanskrit language in Buddhist religion.

**Mahavibhashashashtra**

Written by Vasumitra. It is the encyclopedia of Buddhist religion.

**Deepavansh and Mahavansh**

In Pali language, it tells about the history of Sri Lanka.

**Mahajanapadas**

During the age of Buddha, we find 16 large states called Mahajanapadas as mentioned in the Buddhist text, Anguttar Nikay and Mahavastu and Jain Literature, Bhagavati Sutta with a minor variation of names.

S.No.	Mahajanapadas	Capitals	S.No.	Mahajanapadas	Capitals
1.	Kashi	Varanasi	9.	Kuru	Hastinapur, Indraprastha and Isukara
2.	Kosala	Shravasti	10.	Panchal	Ahichhatra and Kampilya
3.	Anga	Champanagri	11.	Matsya	Viratnagar
4.	Magadh	Girivraj or Rajgriha	12.	Surasen	Mathura
5.	Vaji	Vaishali	13.	Assaka	Paudanya
6.	Malla	Kushinagar and Pavapun	14.	Avanti	Ujjain
7.	Chedi	Shuktamati	15.	Gandhara	Taxila
8.	Vatsa	Kausambi	16.	Kamboj	Rajpur

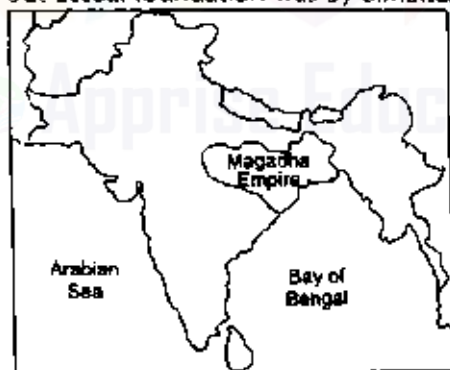
**Magadha Empire**

(6th Century BC-4th Century BC)

Magadha embraced the former districts of Patna, Gaya and parts of Shahabad and grew to be the leading state of the time.

**Haryanka Dynasty**

Originally founded in 566 BC by the grandfather of Bimbisara, but actual foundation was by Bimbisara.

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

- A contemporary of Buddha.
- He conquered Anga (Eastern Bihar) to gain control over trade routes with the Southern states.
- His capital was Rajgir (Girivraja). He strengthened his position by matrimonial alliances with the ruling families of Kosala, Vaishali and Madra (3 wives).
- His capital was surrounded by 5 hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides. This made Rajgir impregnable.

**Ajatsatru (492 BC-460 BC)**

- The son of Bimbisara who killed his father and seized the throne.
- Annexed Vaishali and Kosala (annexed Vaishali with the help of a war engine, which was used to throw stones like catapults. Kosala was ruled by Prasenajit at that time).
- Buddha died during his reign; arranged the first Buddhist Council.

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

- He founded the new capital at Pataliputra, situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Son.
- Udayin was succeeded by Anuruddha, Munda and Naga-Dasak respectively who all were weak and parricides.

**Shishunaga Dynasty (412 BC-344 BC)**

- Founded by a minister Shishunaga. He was succeeded by Kalasoka (11 Buddhist council held during his period).
- This dynasty lasted for two generations only.
- The greatest achievement was the destruction of the power of Avanti.
- Last Ruler and Nandivardhan.

**Nanda Dynasty (344 BC-323 BC)**

- It is considered as the first of the non-Kshatriya dynasties.
- The 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 princes.

- Alexander attacked India in the reign of Dhana Nanda—the last ruler.
- The Nandas were fabulously rich and enormously powerful. They maintained 200000 infantry, 60000 cavalry and 6000 war elephants. This is supposed to have checked Alexander's army from advancing towards Magadha.

## Alexander's Invasion

- Alexander (356BC-323BC) was the son of Philip of Macedonia (Greece) who invaded India in 326 BC.
- At that time North-West India was split up into a number of small independent states like Taxila, Punjab (kingdom of Porus), Gandharas etc.
- Porus fought the famous Battle of Hydaspas (on the bank of Jhelum) with Alexander.

- When Alexander reached Beas, his soldiers refused to go further, so he was forced to retreat.
- He erected 12 huge stone altars on the Northern bank of Beas to mark the farthest point of his advance.
- He remained in India for 19 months and died in 323 BC at Babylon.

### Effects of Alexander's Invasion

- It exposed India to Europe by opening up four distinct lines of communication, three by land and one by sea.
- Due to cultural contacts, a cosmopolitan school of art came up in Gandhara.
- It paved the way for the unification of North India under Chandragupta, by weakening small states.

## The Mauryan Empire (325 BC to 183 BC)

### Chandragupta Maurya (322 BC-297 BC)

- The founding father of the Mauryan empire was Chandragupta Maurya.
- In 305 BC Chandragupta defeated Seleucus Nicator (the Greek ambassador) who surrendered a big territorial part to him, including Kabul, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Herat; also received a Greek ambassador i.e., Megasthenes sent by Seleucus (wrote Indica having the description of Mauryan administration, society etc.)
- Chandragupta adopted Jainism and went to Sravanabelagola with Bhadrabahu where he died by starvation (Sale Khan) at Chandragiri hill.

came under a single umbrella (except extreme Southern India).

- He fought a battle known as Kalinga in 261 BC in the 8th year of his coronation, in which lakh people died.
- Ashoka sent peace missionaries inside India as well as abroad.

### Bindusara (297 BC-273 BC)

- The son and successor of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Called Amitraghat by Greek writers, i.e., slayers of foes.
- Further extended the kingdom.
- He asked Antiochus-I of Syria to send some sweet wine, dried figs and a sophist. Except sophist, he sent all.
- He is said to have conquered 'the land between the two seas', i.e., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. At the time of his death, almost the entire subcontinent came under the Maurya rule. Greek Ambassador, Daimachus visited the court, sent by Antiochus.

### Ashoka (269 BC-232 BC)

- The son and successor of Bindusara. It is said that he became the king by killing his 99 brothers.
- When he became the king, Radhagupta, a minister of Bindusara, also helped him.
- Under Ashoka, the empire reached its zenith. And in the history, for the first time, the entire Indian sub-continent

### Inscriptions of Ashoka

#### Major Rock Edicts

Total 14 found at 8 places. Inscriptions are found in 4 scripts Brahmi, Kharoshti, Greek and Aramaik.

- Only edict written in two scripts Greek and Aramaik-Kandhar.

#### Minor edicts 17, Pillar Edicts 12

- The third Buddhist council was held during his reign.
- He appointed Dhamm Mahamantra for moral and material welfare of the public.
- He constructed Sanchi Stupa at Vidisha (MP).
- Foreign visitor Dionisius visited his court.
- Maurya empire declined in 187 BC.

**Chanakya or Vishnugupta or Kautilya** was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote *Arthashastra*, pertaining to the economy and the administration.

## Facts about Mauryans

- According to Megasthenes, the administration of the army was carried by a board of 30 officers divided into six committees, each consisting of 5 members. They were (1) Army (2) Cavalry (3) Elephants (4) Chariot (5) Navy (6) Transport.
- Though Megasthenes said that there was no slavery in India, yet according to the Indian sources, slavery was a recognised institution during Mauryans reign.
- Tamralipti in the Gangetic delta was the most prosperous port on the East coast of India.

- Megasthenes in his *Indica* has mentioned 7 castes in the Mauryan society.
- Maski, Gujarat, Nittur and Odegolan edicts mention the name Ashoka.
- Ashokan edicts were deciphered by James Prinsep in 1937.
- In the edicts, Ashoka generally refers to himself by the title Devanampiya Priyadarshi.
- The longest among the major rock edicts is the 13th rock edict. In this edict, the war of Kalinga has been described.
- The Allahabad pillars contain the inscriptions of Samudragupta and Jahangir also.

### Important Officials

Samudhata	Chief treasury officer
Samaharta	The collector general of revenue
Vyavahanka	Chief justice of Dharmasthiy Nyayalaya
Pradesuta	Chief justice of Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya
Pradeshika	They were modern district magistrate
Tukra	A subordinate revenue official of the district level
Sthanika	The collecting officer directly under the control of Pradeshika
Gopa	Responsible for accounts
Nagaraka	The officer in charge of the city administration
Sraadhyaaksha	Supervised agriculture
Samsthaadhyaksha	Superintendent of the market
Pautavadhyaksha	Superintendent of weights and measures
Navaadhyaksha	Superintendent of ships
Sulkaadhyaksha	Collector of tolls
Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of mines
Whadhyaksha	Superintendent of iron

### Past Mauryan Invaders

#### The Indo-Greeks

- A number of invasions took place around 200 BC. The first to invade India were the Greeks, who were also called the Indo-Greeks or Bactrian Greeks (as they ruled Bactria).
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Minander (165 BC-145 BC), also known as Milind. He had his capital at Sankala (modern Sialkot) in Punjab.
- He was converted to Buddhism by *Nagasena* or *Nagarjuna* (described in *Milindapanho* or *The Question of Milinda*).
- The Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.

#### The Shakas or Scythians (90 BC)

- The Greeks were followed by the Shakas, who controlled a larger part of India than the Greek did.
- There were 5 branches of the Shakas with their seats of power in different parts of India and Afghanistan.
- A king of Ujjain, who called himself Vikramaditya defeated Shakas in 58 BC and started Vikrama Samvat.
- The most famous Shaka ruler in India was **Rudradaman I** (AD 130-AD 150). He is famous for the repairs of Sudrashana lake in Kathiawar. His inscription was the Junagarh inscription.

#### The Parthians/Pahalvas (1st BC - AD1st)

- Originally, they lived in Iran, invaded at the beginning of Christian era, from where they moved to India. In comparison to Greeks and Shakas, they occupied only a small portion in North-West India in the first century.
- The most famous Parthian King was **Gondophernes** (AD 19-45), in whose reign **St Thomas** is said to have come to India for the propagation of Christianity.

#### The Kushans (AD 45)

- Came from North Central Asia near China. Their empire included a good part of Central Asia, a portion of Iran, a portion of Afghanistan, Pakistan and almost the whole of North India.
- **Kanishka** was the most famous king. He patronized the following persons
- **Ashwaghosha** (wrote '*Buddhacharita*', which is the biography of Buddha and '*Sutralankar*') **Nagarjuna** (wrote '*Madhyamik Sutra*').
- **Vasumitra Charak** (a physician, wrote '*Sasurta*').
- Kanishka was the most famous Kushan ruler. He is known in history because of 2 reasons
  - (a) He started an era in AD 78, which is now known as Saka era and is used by the Government of India.
  - (b) He extended his whole-hearted patronage to Buddhism (held a Buddhist Council in Kashmir).
- Some of the successors of Kanishka bore typical Indian names as Vasudeva.

#### ERAS

□ Kali Era	3102 BC
□ Vikram Era	58 BC by Vikramaditya
□ Saka Era	AD 78 by Kanishka
□ Kalchuri Era	AD 248
□ Gupta	AD 319-20 by Chandragupta
□ Harsh	AD 606 Harshvardhan

### Kingdoms after the Mauryas

#### The Shunga Dynasty (185 BC - 73 BC)

- Pushyamitra founded this dynasty. His dominions extended to South as far as the Narmada river and included the cities of Patliputra, Ayodhya and Vidisha.
- The fifth king was Bhagabhadra, to whose court Heliodoros, the Greek ambassador visited.
- A Shunga king, Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitram*.
- This period saw the revival of Bhagvatism.
- Patanjali's classic *Mahabhashya* was written at this time.
- Pushyamitra defeated the Bactrian, Demetrius.
- Last ruler — Devabhuti.

#### The Kanva Dynasty (73 BC - 28 BC)

- The founder of this short-lived dynasty was Vasudeva, who killed the last Sunga king Devabhuti.
- They were swept away by Satavahanas of the Deccan.



**The Satavahanas (60 BC - AD 225)**

- Founder-Sheemukh.
- They were the successors of the Mauryans in the Deccan and the Central India.
- Important king was Gautamiputra Satakarni (AD 106-AD 130) who raised the power and the prestige of Satavahanas to greater heights. He set up his capital at Paichan on the bank of the river Godavari in Aurangabad district.
- 1st evidence of land grants to Brahmins was found (scribed by Satavahanas).
- Satavahanas built Nagarjunakonda Stupa and Amravati Stupa.

**Important Aspects**

- Mostly issued lead coins (apart from copper and bronze).

**Sangam Age (Vijaynagar Dynasty Bahamani Kingdom)**

- The age of 3 Southern kingdoms Cheras, Pandyas and Cholas was known as the Sangam Age. **Period** 300 BC- AD 600
- The word Sangam means Assembly. It was an assembly of Tamil poets and scholars.

Sangams	Venues	Under the Chairmanship of	Patron
1st Sangam	Ten Madurai (Old capital of Pandyas)	Agastasya (Agattiyar)	Pandya
2nd Sangam	Kapatapuram/Alvai	Agastaya and Tolakapiyyar	Pandya
3rd Sangam	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Pandya

**The Pandyas**

- Their capital was at Madurai.
- First mentioned by Megasthenese, who says that their kingdom was famous for pearls and was ruled by a woman.
- Important King-Nendunjeliyan.

**The Cholas**

- The kingdom was called *Cholamandalam* or *Coromandal*. The chief centre was Uraiyur, a place famous for cotton trade. Capital was Kaveripattanam/puhar.
- A Chola king named Elara conquered Srilanka and ruled it over for 50 years. Karikala was their famous king.

- Acted as a bridge between the North and the South India.
- Satavahana rulers called themselves Brahmins. Performed vedic rituals and worshipped Gods like Krishna, Vasudeva and others. However, they also promoted Buddhism by granting land to the monks.
- The 2 common religious constructions were the Buddhist temple that was called 'Chaitya' and the monasteries, which was called 'Vihara'. The most famous Chaitya is that of Karle in West Deccan, others were Nasik and Kanheri.
- Amravati and Nagarjunakonda were the famous stupas built in the period of Satavahanas.
- Their district was called 'Ahara', as it was in Ashoka's time. Their officials were known as 'Amatyas' and 'Mahamatras', as they were known in Mauryan times.

**The Cheras**

- Their capital was at *Vaiji* (also called Kerala country).
- It owed its importance to trade with the Romans. The Romans set up two regiments there to protect their interests.
- Fought against the Cholas about AD 150.
- Greatest king was *Senguttuvan*, the Red Chera.

**Other aspects of the 3 Kingdoms**

- All the gathered information is based on Sangam literature.
- Sangam was a college or assembly of Tamil poets held probably under Royal Patronage (especially Pandyas).
- *Silappadikaram* by Ilango Adigal (story of a married couple) and *Manimekalai* by Sattanar are the famous epics of this time.
- 'Panyars'—agricultural labourers who used to work in animal skin.
- Civil and military offices held by vellalas (rich peasants).
- The ruling class was called 'Arahar'.
- Captains of the army were given the title ENADI in formal functions.
- Sangam literature divides Tamil region into five parts—Palai, Mullai, Kurunj, Marudam and Neydal.
- Sangam literature mainly revolves around the two points (i) Aabam : Love or internal, (ii) Puram : War or external.
- A book influenced by Jainism called *Sivaga Sindamani/Jivak Chintamani* was written by Tittakkadevar.
- *Tolkappiyam*, a Tamil grammar was written by Tolkapiyar.

**The Gupta Period (AD 275-AD 550)**

- After decline of Mauryas, the Guptas came into existence.
- Srigupta is considered as the founder of Gupta dynasty.

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

- He was the first prominent ruler in the Gupta dynasty and assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'.

- He made his empire strong by his own efforts and also by making marriage with *Lichchhavis* princess.
- Lichchhavis were a very powerful family or ruling class of Mithila at that time. So, Kumaradevi, the Lichchhavis princess provided great power and prestige to Chandragupta I.
- He started the Gupta Era in AD 319-320.

**Samudragupta (AD 335-375)**

- He was perhaps the greatest king of Gupta dynasty.
- The most detailed and authentic record of this reign is preserved in the Allahabad pillar inscription known as **Prayag Prashasti Pillar**. Written by his court poet **Harisena**.
- He always believed in the policy of war and conquest and has been termed as the **Napoleon of India** by VA Smith.
- He was a staunch Hindu. Allahabad pillar inscriptions mention the title **Dharma Prachar Bandhu** means he was the upholder of Brahmanical religion.
- He performed **Ashwamedha Yajna**, which was mentioned on his coins. He took the title of **Maharajadhiraja**.
- **Coins** Archer type, Tiger type and the Battle type on some coins he is represented as playing the **veena**.

**Chandragupta II (AD 380-AD 413)**

- He was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins.
- He also strengthened his empire by making marriages with powerful dynastic princess. He himself married with **Kuber Naga**, the Naga princess. And his daughter **Prabhavati** was married to **Vakataka** prince **Rudrasena II**.
- He adopted the title of **Vikramaditya** and **Simhavikrama**.
- **Ujjain** is believed to have been made the second capital of Chandragupta II.
- **Mehrauli** Iron Pillar inscription claims his authority over North-Western India and a good portion of Bengal.
- **Fahien**, a Chinese traveller also came during the reign of Chandragupta II. (AD 399-AD 414)
- He was also a man of art and culture, his court at Ujjain was adorned by '**Navaratna**' (Nine gems) including **Kalidasa**, **Amarsimha**, **Acharya Dinanga**, etc.

**Kumaragupta I (AD 413-AD 455)**

- Kumaragupta adopted the title of **Mahendraditya**.
- Founded **Nalanda University** (a renowned university of ancient India).
- **Kalidas** (The Shakespeare of India) flourished in the reign of both Chandragupta II and Kumaragupta I.
- Kumaragupta was the worshipper of Lord **Kartikeya** (son of Lord **Shiva**, his vehicle is peacock).

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

- He faced **Hunas** (a fierce Nomad Horde of Central Asia) effectively.
- Restored **Sudarshana lake**.
- The decline of the empire began soon after his death.

**Fall of the Gupta Empire**

- The weak successors of Skandagupta could not check the growing **Huna power**.
- Feudatories rose in **Bihar, Bengal, MP, Vallabhi**, etc.

**Administration**

- Kings were called **Parameshwara/Maharajadhirajal Paramabhattaraka**.

- The most important officers were **Kumaramatyas**.
- Their military organisation was feudal in character (though the emperor had the standing army).
- They issued the largest number of gold coins in ancient India, which were called **Dinars**.

Administrative Units	Heads
Bhukti/Burga (Province)	Uparika/Burgpati
Vishaya (District)	Vishayapati/Ayukta
Vithika/Nagar (City)	Nagarpati/Purapala
Gram (Village)	Gramika

**Social Development**

- The castes were further divided into sub-castes.
- **Vishti** (forced labour) was there.
- Position of women declined further. First instance of **Sati** took place. **Bhanugupta's** inscription of AD 510 was the first to account of **sati**.
- The position of **Shudras** improved substantially.
- The practice of **untouchability** intensified. (especially hatred for **Chandalas**). **Fahien** mentions that the **Chandalas** lived outside the village and were distanced by the upper class.
- **Nalanda** (a university) was established as a **Buddhist** monastery during the reign of **Kumaragupta**.

**Religion**

- The **Bhagavadgita** was written, the **Buddhism** declined.
- The **Bhagvatism** centered around worshipping **Vishnu** or **Bhagvat**.
- History was presented as a cycle of 10 incarnations of **Vishnu**.
- **Idol worship** became a common feature.
- **Vishnu temple at Deogarh** (near Jhansi), a small temple near **Sanchi** and a brick temple at **Bhitargaon** (near Kanpur) belong to the Gupta architecture

**Art**

- **Samudragupta** is represented on his coins playing the **flute (vina)**.
- 2 metre high bronze image of **Buddha** belonging to the **Mathura school** (The **Gandhara Buddha** represents mask like coldness, while the **Buddha** from the **Mathura school** imparts a feeling of warmth and vitality).
- The **Buddha** sitting in his **Dharma Chakra Mudra** belongs to **Sarnath**.
- **Buddha** images of **Bamiyan** belonged to the Gupta period.
- **Ajanta** paintings and paintings at **Bagh** caves near **Gwalior** in **MP**, are of this time. They belong to the **Buddhist art**.
- Images of **Vishnu**, **Shiva** and some other **Hindu Gods** feature for the first time in this period.

**Literature**

- **Kalidas**, the great **Sanskrit dramatist**, belonged to this period. His books are: **The Abhigyanashakuntalam**. (considered as one of the best literary works in the world and one of the



earliest Indian works to be translated into a European language, the other works being the *Bhagavadgita*, the *Ritusamhara*, the *Meghadutam*, the *Kumarsambhavam*, the *Malavikagnimitram*, the *Raghuvansha*, the *Vikramuvashishta* etc.

- Apart from Kalidas, others were Sudraka (author of the *Mrichchakatikam*), Bharavi (*Kiratarjunya*). To this period belong 13 plays written by Bhasa.
- Vishnu Sharma wrote *The Panchatantra*.
- The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini and Patanjali. This period is particularly memorable for the compilation of *Amarakosha* by Amarashimha.
- Ramayana and the Mahabharata were almost completed by the AD 4th century.

## Science and Technology

- **Aryabhata**, the great mathematician wrote the *Aryabhatiya* and the *Suryasiddhanta*. In the *Aryabhatiya*, he described the place value of the first nine numbers and the use of zero. He also calculated the value of  $\pi$  and invented Algebra. In the *Suryasiddhanta*, he proved that

the Earth revolves round the Sun and rotates on its axis. In this way, he discovered the cause of the solar and lunar eclipses and the methods for calculating the timings of their occurrence. He also said that the heavenly bodies, like the moon, were spherical and they are shone by reflecting the light of the Sun.

- **Varahamihira** wrote the *Panchasiddhantika* and the *Brihatsamhita*. He said that the moon moves round the Earth and the Earth, together with the moon, moves round the sun.
- **Brahmagupta** was a great mathematician. He wrote the *Brahma-sphutic Siddhanta* in which he hinted at the law of gravitation.
- In the field of astronomy, *Romakasiddhanta* was compiled.
- **Vagbhatta** was the most distinguished physician of the ayurvedic system of medicine.
- Palakapya wrote the *Hastyagarveda*, a treatise on the disease of elephants.
- The court language was Sanskrit.
- **Dhanvantri**—a physician famous for ayurveda knowledge.

## Post Guptas

### The Age of Smaller Kingdoms

- The disintegration of the Gupta empire gradually paved the way for the growth of many smaller kingdoms.
- The **Maukharis** started gaining political power towards the end of AD 5th century and hold over modern UP and parts of Magadha.
- From the middle of AD 6th century till about AD 675 the kings who ruled Magadha were known as later Guptas.

### Vardhan Dynasty

- Founder-Pushyabhuti Vardhan.

### Harshavardhana (AD 606 – AD 647)

- Harsha belonged to the Pushyabhuti family and was the son of Prabhakar Vardhana who ruled Thanesar, North of Delhi.
- The history of the early years of his reign is taken from a study of his biography *Harshacharita* by Banabhatta, one of the court poets.
- The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, *Hieun-Tsang* (Prince of Travel) visited India during the reign of Harsha.
- Harsha moved his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj. He set out on a long campaign and conquered many parts of Northern India including the Punjab, Eastern Rajasthan and the Ganga Valley.
- Harsha's ambitions of extending his power into the Deccan and Southern India were blocked by Pulakesin II, the Chalukya king of Vatapi (Badami) in Northern Mysore.
- Harsha is called the last great Hindu emperor of India.
- His administration had become more feudal and decentralised.

- The most famous centre (monastery) was Nalanda, which maintained a great Buddhist University meant for establishment during the time of Harsha.

### The Vakatakas (AD 3rd Century - AD 5th Century)

- The kingdom was founded by *Vindhyasakti*, basically Brahmins.
- Most important king was *Pravarasena I* who performed Ashwamedha yajnas.
- Chandragupta II married his daughter Prabhawati to a Vakataka king Rudrasena II, and with his support succeeded in conquering Gujarat.
- It is said that the magnificent caves of Ajanta, Vihara caves and Chaitya caves belong to the Vakataka age.

### The Chalukyas of Badami

- The Chalukyas grew powerful in Deccan in the middle of the AD 6th century.
- The dynasty had two branches viz. Vatapi (Badami) and Kalyani.
- *Pulakesin I* was the founder of the Chalukya dynasty, but the most important ruler of the dynasty was *Pulakesin II* who ruled from AD 610-AD 642. He sent an ambassador to the Persian king Khusro II.
- **The Aihole inscription** in Sanskrit is dedicated to him by his court poet *Ravikirti*.
- The Chalukyas faced an even more formidable danger (enemies) in Rashtrakutas and Pallavas.
- Vatapi (Badami) in Bijapur district of Karnataka.
- The greatest achievement of *Pulakesin II* was the defeat he inflicted on Harshavardhana.



### The Rashtrakutas

- The Rashtrakutas rose up against the Chalukyas under **Dantidurga**.
- **Dantidurga** founded this dynasty in AD 753 and made 'Manykher' his capital.
- **King Krishna I** further expanded the kingdom but is best remembered in history as the builder of the rock-cut Kailash temple at Ellora.
- Rashtrakuta king **Amoghavarsha I** (AD 814-AD 880) is compared to **Vikramaditya** in giving patronage to men of letters. He wrote the first Kannada poetry *Kaviraj Marg* and *Prashnottar Mallika*.
- **King Krishna III** set up a pillar of victory and a temple at **Rameshwaram**.

### The Pallavas (Kanchi)

- **Shivskand Varman** was the founder of Pallava dynasty. They set up their capital at Kanchi (identical with modern Kanchipuram).
- The Pallavas greatest king was **Narisimhavarman** who founded the port city of Mahabalipuram or Mamallapuram.
- Pallava temples were usually free-standing. But one example of temple cut out of large rocks are the *seven ratha temple* (seven pagodas) at Mahabalipuram.

### The Gangas

- The first and famous king of Gangas of Orissa was **Ananta Varman** (AD 1076-AD 1147) who established his power over the whole territory between the Ganga and the Godavari.
- He built the famous temple of 'Lord Jagannath' at Puri.
- The next great ruler of this the famous 'Sun Temple at Konark'.
- The **Kesaris** who used to rule Orissa before the Gangas, built the famous 'Lingaraja' temple at 'Bhubaneswar'.

### The Cholas (South India)

- **Founder** Vijayalaya.
- **Capital** Tanjore. Cholas were the fuedal of Pallavas.
- The important king was **Rajaraj I**. He built **Vrhihadeshwar** temple at Tanjore, devoted to Shiv. This temple is also known as **Rajrajeshwar** temple.
- His son **Rajendra I** annexed the whole of Sri Lanka. In the Pala king **Mahipala**. He took title of 'Gangaikonda' after that.
- He performed the **Ashwamedha** sacrifice.
- The empire was divided into 6 **Mandalams** or provinces administered by the governors. Mandalams were further divided into **Valanadus**, **Valanadus** into **Nadus** and **Nadus** into **Tanijars**.
- The dancing figure of Shiva called **Natraja** belongs to this period.

- Chola temples had massive 'Vimanas' or towers and spacious courtyards.
- The 'Gopuram' style of art developed under the Cholas.
- Local self Government was there (the concept of Panchayati Raj has been borrowed from it).

### The Pratiharas (or Gurjara Pratihara)

- The foundation of one branch of Pratiharas was laid down by **Harichandra**, a Brahman near modern Jodhpur in the middle of the AD 6th century.
- The foundation of another branch was at **Malwa** with its capital **Ujjain**, and the earliest known king of this branch was **Nagabhatta I**.
- **Bhoj** was the greatest ruler of this vast empire from Kannauj. He was also known as **Adivaraha** and **Mihira**.
- **Mahendrapala** is believed to have started his reign about AD 893. His teacher was **Rajashekhara**, a celebrated poet, dramatist and critic author.
- **Rajashekhara** has the literary work like *Bal-Bharata*, *Bal Ramayan*, *Bhuvanash*, *Harvilas*, *Karpuramanjari*, *Kavya Mimansa*, *Prapanch Pandav*, *Vidhsaal* etc.

### The Palas of Bengal

- In the middle of the AD 8th century the Pala dynasty came into power. Its founder was **Gopal** (AD 750) who was elected to the throne as he had proved his valour and capability as a leader.
- He was a Buddhist. He was succeeded by **Dharamapala** (AD 770-AD 810) who won Kannauj.
- He was succeeded by **Devapala** who won Orissa and Assam, and was followed by **Mahipala I**. **Mahipala** who was attacked and defeated by **Rajendra Chola**.
- **Suleiman** (an Arab merchant) visited them and was impressed.
- The Palas were patrons of Buddhism.
- **Dharamapala** founded the university of **Vikramashila** and revived **Nalanda University**.

### The Senas

- After the Palas, the Senas established an empire in Bengal.
- The earliest member of the Sena dynasty was **Samanta Sena**.
- The greatest ruler of this dynasty was his grandson **Vijayasena**.
- **Vijayasena** may be called the real founder of the Sena dynasty.
- **Vijayasena** was a devotee of Shiva.
- The poet **Umapatidhara**, lived at his court and composed the famous the *Deopara-Prasuti*.
- In **Lakshmansena's** reign, the kingdom began to disintegrate due to internal disruptions.
- The Muslim ruler **Muhammad Bakhtyar Khalji** attacked its capital **Nadia** and captured it.

## Northern Indian Kingdoms (AD 750-AD 1200)

- The powerful kingdom arose between AD 750-AD 1000. The Rashtrakutas were ruling Northern Deccan, the Pratiharas in Avanti and parts of Southern Rajasthan and the Palas in Bengal. All three were engaged in a continual tripartite struggle.
- The first invader was Mahmud of Ghazni.

### The Rajputs

- Rajputs came into prominence in the AD ninth and AD tenth centuries.
- There is also a body of opinion claiming that some of them were foreign immigrants assimilated into Hindu fold over the centuries. Lastly, there were the *Agnikulas*, the fire family.

### The Chandellas

- The Chandellas became rulers in Southern Bundelkhand under *Nannuka* early in the AD ninth century.
- He had his capital at Kharjuravahaka (modern Khajuraho).
- He was a patron of learning and fine arts and built *Kendriya Mahadeva* temple at Khajuraho in AD 1000.

### Chauhan

- Ruled over Shakambri (modern Sambhar-Rajasthan)
- Founder-Semharaja.
- Important king—*Prithviraj Chauhan*.
- The **1st Battle of Tarain 1191** Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohammad Ghor.

- The **2nd Battle of Tarain 1192** - Mohammad Ghor defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
- His court Poet was **Chandbardai** who composed *Prithviraj Raso*.

### Ghadrals

- They ruled over Kannauj.
- Important king was **Jai Chand** who was defeated by Mohammad Ghor in 1194 in the **Battle of Chandawar**.

### The Chalukayas (Anhilwara)

- The Chalukayas or Solankis were the rulers of Gujarat and Kathiawar for about three and a half centuries.
- Dilwara temple was built by the Solankis at Mount Abu (Western Indian style of Architecture at Sirohi District of Rajasthan).
- Important ruler—Pulakeshin II, Aihol inscription is associated with him which was composed by his court poet Ravikirti.

### The Paramaras

- The main branch of the Paramaras comprised descendants of the Rashtrakutas who ruled over Malwa.
- The dynasty was founded by *Upendra* or Krishnaraja.
- Bhoja (1010-1055) is the best king of the Paramara rulers, also called as *Kaviraj*. He wrote the *Samaraganasutradhar* (a rare work on architecture) and the *Ayurvedasavasa* (work on medicine).

### Ancient Literature

S.No.	Literature	Writer
1.	Ashtadhyayi	Panini
2.	Mahabharata	Vedvyas
3.	Ramayana	Valmiki
4.	Ramcharitmanas	Tulsidas
5.	Arthashastra (during Maurya period)	Chanakya
6.	Mudrakshas and Devichandraguptam play	Vishakhadutt
7.	Buddhcharita and Sondaranand Saniputrprakaran	Ashwagosh
8.	Kumarsambhav, Malvikagnimitra, Meghdoot, Raghuvarish, Abhigyanshakuntlam, Vikramavasiyam.	Kalidas
9.	Pragyapramitasutra and Madhyamikasutra	Nagarjuna
10.	Priyadarshika, Naganand and Ratnavali	Harshavardhana
11.	Vrihat Sanhita and Panchsiddhantika	Varahmihir
12.	Dashkumarcharita	Dandi
13.	Swapnavasavadatra (first complete play)	Bhashya
14.	Vrihamsiddhanta (book of mathematics)	Brahmagupta (Mathematician)
15.	Harscharita and Kadambari	Banabhatt
16.	Prithviraj Raso	Chandbardai
17.	Indica	Megasthenese
18.	Panchtantra	Vishnu Sharma
19.	Suryasiddhanta	Aryabhata
20.	Kamsutra	Vatsyayan
21.	Rajatarangini	Kalhan
22.	Geet Govind	Jaydeva
23.	Katha Sautsagar	Somdeva
24.	Kalpsutra	Bhadrabahu
25.	Manusmriti	Manu

# Exercise (Ancient India)

Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan culture because

- (a) the site of the Harappa is six times larger than the Mohenjodaro site
- (b) the Indus Valley Civilization is considered the elementary/initial stage of Vedic culture and the Harappa is believed to be the same as the Harappa mentioned in the Vedas
- (c) the Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus Valley
- (d) the most important evidence of the achievements of this civilization have been excavated from the Harappa

The Indus Valley Civilization flourished during

- (a) 5000 BC-3500 BC
- (b) 3000 BC-1500 BC
- (c) 2500 BC-1750 BC
- (d) 1500 BC-500 BC

Match the following

List I (Harappan Sites)	List II (States)
A. Kalibangan	1. Gujarat
B. Mohenjodaro	2. Rajasthan
C. Rangpur	3. Gujarat
D. Surkotda	4. Sindh

Codes

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

Match the following

List I	List II
A. Practice of fire cult	1. Lothal
B. Graveyard	2. Kalibangan
C. Great Bath	3. Mohenjodaro
D. Shipbuilding	4. Harappa

Codes

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

The use of the plough has been evidenced at

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Harappa
- (d) Banwali

Match the following

List I (Ancient sites)	List II (Archaeological findings)
A. Lothal	1. Ploughed field
B. Kalibangan	2. Dockyard
C. Dholavira	3. Terracotta replica of a plough
D. Banwali	4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script

Codes

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

The main characteristic of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (a) town planning
- (b) drainage system
- (c) well laid out roads
- (d) pucca houses

8. The God with three heads and horns, surrounded by animals, represented on a seal from Mohenjodaro is said to be

- (a) Varuna
- (b) Indra
- (c) Vishnu
- (d) Pashupati

9. The main occupation of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (a) agriculture
- (b) cattle rearing
- (c) hunting
- (d) trade

10. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Birth : Lotus and seal
- (b) Mahabhiniskramna (Renunciation) : Horse
- (c) Nirvana (Enlightenment) : Bodhi Tree
- (d) Mahaparinirvana (Death) : Wheel

11. Which of the following Harappan sites had a dock?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Mohenjodaro
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Alamgirpur

12. Rice cultivation is associated with the Harappan site of

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Ropar
- (d) Lothal

13. The Indus Valley people knew the use of

- (a) gold, silver, copper, bronze but not iron
- (b) copper, iron, gold but not bronze
- (c) silver, lead, iron but not gold
- (d) gold, tin, bronze but not copper

14. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Askini	1. Jhelum
B. Parusani	2. Vyas
C. Vipasa	3. Chenab
D. Vitasta	4. Ravi

Codes

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

15. Traces of which of the following has not been found in the Indus Civilization?

- (a) Barley
- (b) Sesamum
- (c) Mustard
- (d) Sugarcane

16. Mohenjodaro is also known as

- (a) Mound of the great
- (b) Mound of the survivors
- (c) Mound of the living
- (d) Mound of the dead

17. Which of the following animals were domesticated by the Harappans?

- (a) Goat, oxen, pig, buffalo
- (b) Oxen, elephant, horse, pig
- (c) Buffalo, sheep, dog, pig
- (d) Camel, oxen, buffalo, pig

18. With reference to the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following animals

1. The bull
  2. The elephant
  3. The rhinoceros
- The figure/figures of which of the above animal(s) is/are found on the Indus seals?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

19. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was/is

- (a) Persian
- (b) Dravidian
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Undeciphered



## 20. Match the following

List I (Important finds)	List II (Sites)
A. Dockyard	1. Harappa
B. Ploughed field	2. Lothal
C. Horse	3. Kalibangan
D. Great Bath	4. Sarkotda
	5. Mohenjodaro

## Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	2	5	(b) 2	3	4	5
(c) 4	3	5	1	(d) 2	5	4	3

## 21. Consider the following persons

1. John Marshall      2. SR Rao  
3. RD Bannerjee      4. Dayaram Sahni

Who among these were associated with the first excavations carried out at Harappa and Mohenjodaro?

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

## 22. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Kushanas	1. Bronze coins
B. Sacavanas	2. Gold coins
C. Shakas	3. Silver coins
	4. Lead coins

## Codes

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

## 23. Which of the following can definitely be said to be the beliefs and the practices of the Indus people?

- I. Worship of nature.  
II. Phallic and Yonic worship.  
III. Belief in ghosts and spirits.  
IV. Belief in life after death.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) I, II and IV      (b) I, III and IV  
(c) II, III and IV      (d) All of these

## 24. Match the following

List I (Harappan settlements)	List II (Rivers)
A. Mohenjodaro	1. Indus
B. Ropar	2. Ghaggar
C. Kalibangan	3. Sutlej
D. Harappa	4. Ravi

## Codes

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

## 25. Which God lost his importance as the first deity during the later Vedic period?

- (a) Varuna      (b) Agni  
(c) Indra      (d) Rudra

## 26. Which is the most important divinity of Rigveda?

- (a) Marut      (b) Agni  
(c) Shakti      (d) Varuna

## 27. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Rigveda	1. Musical hymns
B. Yajurveda	2. Hymns and rituals
C. Samaveda	3. Charms and spells
D. Atharvaveda	4. Hymns and prayers

## Codes

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

## 28. The expounder of the yoga philosophy is

- (a) Patanjali      (b) Gautam  
(c) Jaimini      (d) Shankaracharya

## 29. Which of the following were the yajnas that were performed during the Vedic age?

1. Vratyastama Yajna      2. Asvamedha Yajna  
3. Rajasuya Yajna

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2      (b) 2 and 3      (c) 1 and 3      (d) 1, 2 and 3

## 30. Who were Tirthas in the Mauryan period?

- (a) Highest category of officials and they were 14 in number  
(b) Concerned with economic functions  
(c) Military head  
(d) Had the power of administrative and judicial

## 31. Which one of the following was the main characteristic of the later Vedic age?

- (a) Varna system      (b) Tribal polity  
(c) Caste system      (d) Food gathering practice

## 32. The ninth mandala of the Rigveda samhita is devoted wholly to

- (a) Urvashi and the Heaven  
(b) 'Soma' and the God who is named after the drink  
(c) Indra and his elephant  
(d) Gods related to plants and drugs

## 33. The main cause of the tribal wars among the early Aryan settlers, the most famous of which is mentioned in Rigveda as 'Battle of Ten Kings', was

- (a) cattle and land disputes      (b) foreign invasions  
(c) showing supremacy      (d) intrigues of the leaders

## 34. According to the Dharmashashtras, 'Anuloma' is a marriage between a

- (a) higher caste man and a lower caste woman  
(b) lower caste man and a higher caste woman  
(c) man and a woman of the same caste  
(d) man and a woman of the same gotra

## 35. In Rigvedic society, which of the following was unknown?

- (a) Polygamy      (b) Purdah system  
(c) Polyandry      (d) Child marriage

## 36. Which of the following works of Kalidas is not a play?

- (a) Abhigyanashakuntlam      (b) Meghdoot  
(c) Vikramorvasiya      (d) Malavikagnimitra

## 37. In the Vedic society, the term used to denote a group of families was

- (a) gotra      (b) jana  
(c) vish      (d) grama

43. The 'Battle of Ten Kings' was fought on the banks of  
(a) Asikini (Chenab) (b) Parushni (Ravi)  
(c) Vitasta (Jhelum) (d) Vipasa (Beas)

44. Upanishads are the books on  
(a) religion (b) yoga (c) law (d) philosophy

45. Match the following

List I (Schools of Thought)	List II (Persons)
A. Mimamsa	1. Aksapada Gautama
B. Nyaya	2. Isvarakrishna
C. Sankhya	3. Jaimini
D. Vaisheshik	4. Uluka Kanadara

Codes

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

46. Match the following

List I (Ancient Names of the Rivers)	List II (Modern Names of the Rivers)
A. Vitasta	1. Chenab
B. Asikini	2. Beas
C. Parushni	3. Jhelum
D. Vipasa	4. Sutlej
	5. Ravi

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 3	1	5	2	(d) 5	4	3	2

47. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Fourth Buddhist Council	1. Vasumitra
B. Third Buddhist Council	2. Moggaliputra Tissa
C. Second Buddhist Council	3. Sabakami
D. First Buddhist Council	4. Mahakasyap

Codes

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

48. Which of the following features are common to Jainism and Buddhism?

- Denial of the authority of the Vedas.
- Condemnation of animal sacrifice.
- Pursuing severe ascetism.
- Existence of a soul.
- Rejection of existence of God.

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 (d) 1, 4 and 5

49. Which one of the following places was famous as a seat of Mahayana learning?

- (a) Nalanda (b) Taxila (c) Varanasi (d) Sarnath

50. Which one of the following is the most fundamental difference between Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism?

- (a) Emphasis on Ahimsa  
(b) Casteless Society  
(c) Worship of Gods and Goddesses  
(d) Worship of the Stupa

46. Who was the greatest Buddhist commentator of the Buddhist canonical literature?

- (a) Buddhaghosha (b) Vasumitra  
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Ashvaghosha

47. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Hinduism	1. Eight Fold Path
B. Jainism	2. Monotheism
C. Buddhism	3. Divinity
D. Islam	4. Three Fold Path

Codes

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

48. Match the following

List I (Events related to Buddha)	List II (Places)
A. Birth of Buddha	1. Bodh Gaya
B. Enlightenment	2. Lumbini
C. First Sermon	3. Kusinagar (or Kasia)
D. Death of Buddha	4. Sarnath
	5. Rajgriha

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4	(b) 1	3	4	5
(c) 2	1	4	3	(d) 4	2	5	3

49. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (a) First Buddhist Council : Saptaparni Cave (near Rajgriha)  
(b) Second Buddhist Council : Magadha  
(c) Third Buddhist Council : Patliputra  
(d) Fourth Buddhist Council : Kashmir

50. Match the following

List I (Buddhist texts)	List II (Contents)
A. Vinayapitaka	1. Religious discourses of Buddha
B. Abhidhammapitaka	2. Dialogues between Menander and Nagasena
C. Suttapitaka	3. Monastic discipline for Buddhist monks
D. Milindapanho	4. Philosophical principles of Buddhism

Codes

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

51. Relics of Buddha are preserved in a

- (a) Vihara (b) Chaitya (c) Stupa (d) Monastery

52. The Tiratnas were stressed by

- (a) Buddha (b) Mahavira (c) Manu (d) Gaudapada

53. Jainism had the patronage of

- (a) Pushyamitra Sunga (b) Kanishka  
(c) Samudragupta (d) Kharavela

54. The last of the 24th Jain Tirthankaras was

- (a) Parsavnath (b) Mahavira (c) Rishabh (d) Arishtanemi

55. Which of the following was not a part of the Tripitakas (three baskets)?

- (a) Jatakas (b) Vinaya (c) Sutta (d) Abhidhamma



56. Which one amongst the following is the oldest Dynasty?

(a) Pallava Dynasty (b) Chola Dynasty  
(c) Maurya Dynasty (d) Gupta Dynasty

57. Match the following

List I	List II
A. First Sangam	1. Madurai
B. Second Sangam	2. Tenmadurai
C. Third Sangam	3. Kavacupram

Codes

A B C A B C  
(a) 3 1 2 (b) 1 2 3  
(c) 2 3 1 (d) 3 2 1

58. The first monarch of Magadh kingdom in the sixth century BC was

(a) Bimbisara (b) Prasenajit  
(c) Ajatashatru (d) Jarasandha

59. In ancient India, the earliest capital of Magadha kingdom was

(a) Pataliputra (b) Rajgir  
(c) Varshali (d) Varanasi

60. One of the banks of which river were Alexander and Porus involved in a grim battle?

(a) Jhelum (b) Ravi  
(c) Chenab (d) Beas

61. Sculptures of the Gandhara school reflect influence of the

(a) Greeks (b) Chinese  
(c) Romans (d) Persians

62. Who was the founder of the Nanda dyansty?

(a) Mahapadma Nanda (b) Dhana Nanda  
(c) Ashoka Nanda (d) None of these

63. Match of the following

List I	List II
A. Kosala	1. Sravasti
B. Avanti	2. Mahishmati
C. Vatsa	3. Kausambi
D. Lichchhavi	4. Vaishali

Codes

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

64. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Allahabad Prashasti : Samundragupta  
2. Aihole Inscription : Pulakesin II  
3. Gwalior Prashasti : Devapala  
4. Hatigumpha Inscription : Rudradaman

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

65. Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city state of India in the 6th century BC?

(a) Gandhara (b) Kamboj  
(c) Kashi (d) Magadh

66. Match the following

List I (Ancient Kingdoms)	List II (Capitals)
A. Anga	1. Champa
B. Vatsa	2. Kausambi
C. Matsya	3. Viratnagar
D. Surasena	4. Mathura

Codes

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

67. Who among the following usurped the throne of Magadha in 322 BC?

(a) Bindusara (b) Ashoka  
(c) Chadragupta Maurya (d) Kanishka

68. In which century did Ashoka reign?

(a) Second century BC (b) Third century BC  
(c) AD Second century (d) AD Third century

69. Ashoka, the great conquered Kalinga in the year

(a) 261 BC (b) 58 BC (c) AD 261 (d) AD 78

70. Megasthenes was the ambassador of

(a) Seleucus Nikator (b) Alexander  
(c) Darius (d) the Persians

71. Which one of the following edicts mention the personal name of Ashoka?

(a) Kalsi (b) Rummindei  
(c) Spical Kalinga Edict (d) Maski

72. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is

(a) Priyadarshi (b) Dharmadeva  
(c) Chakravarti (d) Dharmakirti

73. Sarnath's Lion Capital is attributed to

(a) Kanishka (b) Harshavardhana  
(c) Ashoka (d) Chandragupta

74. In Ashoka's administration, Rajukas looked after

(a) religious matters (b) collection of taxes  
(c) municipal administration (d) administration of justice

75. Match the following

List I (Works)	List II (Authors)
A. Manimekalai	1. Puhaleudi
B. Maduraikanji	2. Tiruvalluvar
C. Kural	3. Konnguelir
D. Perungadai	4. Mangudi Marudan
E. Nalavenba	5. Sittalai and Sattanar

Codes

A B C D E A B C D E  
(a) 1 2 3 4 5 (b) 2 4 5 1 3  
(c) 3 1 5 2 4 (d) 5 4 2 3 1

76. Which language was used in the literature of Sengam period?

(a) Sanskrit (b) Tamil (c) Telugu (d) Kannada

77. 'Sangam literature' is

(a) Classical Sanskrit literature patronised by the Guptas  
(b) Pali literature dealing with the history of the Buddhist sanghas

- k) early Tamil literature attributed to the first three centuries of the Christian era  
 (d) Sanskrit works of Puranic nature dealing with the sanctity of the place where there is confluence of rivers in Prayaga
2. The notion of *saptanga* that was introduced in the *Arthashastra* includes  
 (a) kings, territory, administration and treasury  
 (b) music, dance, ragas and wrestling  
 (c) ministers, civil servants, subalterns and those involved in espionage  
 (d) aristocrats, acharyas, traders and monks
3. Who was the founder of the Sunga dynasty?  
 (a) Ajatashatru (b) Bimbisara  
 (c) Agnimitra (d) Pushyamitra
4. The first to establish trade contacts with the Roman empire were  
 (a) Indo Greeks (b) Kushanas  
 (c) Tamils (d) Shakas
11. The earliest example of a land grant is provided by an inscription of  
 (a) the Guptas (b) the Mauryas  
 (c) the Satavahanas (d) the Mahameghavahanas
12. The Prakrit text '*Gatha Saptasai*' is attributed to the Satavahana king  
 (a) Gautamiputra Satkarni (b) Hala  
 (c) Yajna Satkarni (d) Vasishthputra Putumayi
13. The destruction of the Maurya Empire was followed by a series of invasions, and the first to invade India were the  
 (a) Bactrian-Greeks (b) Parthians  
 (c) Kushanas (d) Shakas
14. Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature, which of the following personalities adorned his court?  
 (a) Aswaghosa, Parsva, Vasumitra and Charaka  
 (b) Aswaghosa, Nagarjuna, Nagasena and Vasumitra  
 (c) Aswaghosa, Parsva, Hemachandra and Nagarjuna  
 (d) Aswaghosa, Vasumitra, Asanga and Hemachandra
15. Saka era started from  
 (a) 78 BC (b) AD 78 (c) 300 BC (d) AD 124
16. Saka era was founded by  
 (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha  
 (c) Kanishka (d) Vikramaditya
17. Match the following
- | List I<br>(Dynasties) | List II<br>(Kingdoms) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Chalukyas          | 1. Kanchipuram        |
| B. Pallavas           | 2. Badami             |
| C. Pandyas            | 3. Vengi              |
| D. Satavahanas        | 4. Madurai            |
- Codes
- | A     | B | C | D | A     | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | (b) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
18. St Thomas came to India in AD 1st century to propagate Christianity. He came during the reign of  
 (a) Gondophernes (b) Kanishka  
 (c) Rudradaman I (d) Kadphises
89. The king Kanishka held a great Buddhist Council under whose presidentship?  
 (a) Asvaghosha (b) Sanghraksha  
 (c) Nagasena (d) Vasumitra
90. The language of the Satavahana inscriptions was  
 (a) Pali (b) Prakrit (c) Tamil (d) Telugu
91. The great grammarian Patanjali of ancient India was whose contemporary among the following?  
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka  
 (c) Pushyamitra Sunga (d) Susarman Kanva
92. Rudradaman was one of the greatest  
 (a) Pallava rulers (b) Shaka rulers  
 (c) Kushan rulers (d) Maurya rulers
93. Arrange in chronological order the following foreign invasions  
 1. Indo-Greeks 2. Shakas  
 3. Parthians 4. Kushans  
 (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
94. Which Gupta ruler had led a campaign to the South and was an expert 'Veena' player?  
 (a) Chandragupta I  
 (b) Samudragupta  
 (c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
 (d) Skandagupta
95. The Council of the Nine Gems is associated with  
 (a) Ballala Sena (b) Harshavardhana  
 (c) Chandragupta II (d) Devapala
96. The achievements of Samudragupta are described in the  
 (a) Hathigumpha inscription (b) Allahabad pillar inscription  
 (c) Girnar inscription (d) Sarnath inscription
97. '*Panchatantra*' was written by  
 (a) Kalidasa (b) Vishnu Sharma  
 (c) Tulsidas (d) Banabhatta
98. Which one of the following indicated the correct chronological order of era in India?  
 (a) Gupta - Harsha - Vikram - Shaka  
 (b) Vikram - Shaka - Gupta - Harsha  
 (c) Gupta - Shaka - Vikram - Harsha  
 (d) Vikram - Harsha - Gupta - Shaka
99. Arrange the following eras in chronological order  
 (i) Saka era (ii) Vikrama era  
 (iii) Kalachuri era (iv) Gupta era  
 (a) II, I, III and IV (b) I, II, III and IV  
 (c) II, I, IV and III (d) III, I, II and IV
100. Dhanvantari was  
 (a) a famous general of Chandragupta Maurya  
 (b) a noted physician in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
 (c) a famous dramatist who lived during the time of Harsha  
 (d) a musician in the court of Ashoka
101. Who among the following is credited with the invention of Algebra?  
 (a) Aryabhatta (b) Bhaskara  
 (c) Apastamba (d) Medhatithi



102. Decimal system was introduced by

- (a) Aryabhatta (b) Brahmagupta  
(c) Bhaskara (d) Medhatithi

103. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Indica	1. Megasthenese
B. Mudrarakshasa	2. Vishakhadatta
C. Arthashastra	3. Harshavardhana
D. Ratnavali	4. Kautilya

Codes

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

104. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Dhanvantri	1. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
B. Banabhatta	2. Harshavardhana
C. Harisena	3. Samudragupta
D. Amir Khusrau	4. Alauddin Khilji
	5. Kanishka

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 2	3	4	5
(c) 3	5	2	1	(d) 4	1	3	5

105. The temple of Angkorvat is in

- (a) Laos (b) Myanmar (c) Vietnam (d) Cambodia

106. Who among the following has been called the 'Napoleon of India'?

- (a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta  
(c) Ashoka (d) Harshavardhana

107. Which of the following is the correct chronological order?

- (a) Kushans-Guptas-Sungas-Mauryas  
(b) Mauryas-Sungas-Kushans-Guptas  
(c) Guptas-Kushans-Mauryas-Sungas  
(d) Sungas-Mauryas-Guptas-Kushans

108. Which of the following Gupta rulers defeated the Huna ruler, Mihirakula?

- (a) Skanda Gupta (b) Buddha Gupta  
(c) Narasimha Gupta (d) Yasodharman

109. Which of the following works and authors is/are correctly matched?

1. *Kirtanarjunya* : Bharavi  
2. *Panchatantra* : Sudraka  
3. *Kumarsambhava* : Kalidasa  
4. *Surya Sidhanta* : Varahamihira  
(a) Only 2 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

110. The work *Devichandraguptam* is related to

- (a) Samudra Gupta (b) Chandra Gupta II  
(c) Skanda Gupta (d) Rama Gupta

111. In the courtyard of the Quwatul Islam Mosque of Delhi stands the famous iron pillar in the memory of

- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandra (c) Harsha (d) Anangapala

112. Zero was invented by

- (a) Aryabhatta (b) Varahmihir  
(c) Bhaskar I (d) An unknown Indian

113. Who among the following literary figures of the Gupta Age is given the title of 'Indian Shakespeare'?

- (a) Harisena (b) Kalidasa  
(c) Vishakhadatta (d) Bharavi

114. Nalanda University flourished during the reign of which of the following rulers?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka  
(c) Kanishka (d) Harsha

115. Pushyabhuti dynasty ruled over

- (a) Patliputra (b) Ujjain (c) Thaneshwar (d) Sakal

116. Consider the following events

1. Reign of Kanishka 2. Visit of Hieun Tsang  
3. Alexander's invasion 4. Ashoka's Kalinga War

The correct chronological order of these event is

- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 4, 2 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

117. Hieun Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited India during the reign of

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Kanishka  
(c) Ashoka (d) Harshavardhana

118. Who among the following is considered to be the father of Ayurveda?

- (a) Dhanvantri (b) Patanjali (c) Susruta (d) Charaka

119. In ancient India, Nalanda University was a great centre for the study of

- (a) Hinduism (b) Hinayana Buddhism  
(c) Jainism (d) Mahayana Buddhism

120. The images in the temple of Angkorvat are those of

- (a) Buddha (b) Hindu deities  
(c) Tirthankaras (d) Cambodian Kings

121. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Bhavabhuti : Kiratarjuniya (b) Bharavi : Malatimadhava  
(c) Bana : Harshacharita (d) Bhartuhari : Geet Govinda

122. The Chola empire reached its zenith under

- (a) Parantaka I (b) Rajaraj  
(c) Rajendra Chola I (d) Rajendra Chola II

123. Which of the following was the lowest unit of Chola administration?

- (a) Mandalam (b) Kottam (c) Kurram (d) Valanadu

124. Who amongst the following Chola king fought against the Shailendra king of Shri Vijaya and defeated him?

- (a) Parantaka I (b) Sunder Chola  
(c) Rajaraj Chola I (d) Rajendra Chola I

125. The large Shiva Temple at Thanjavur was built by

- (a) Rajendra Chola I (b) Rajaraj Chola I  
(c) Chandellas (d) Rashtrakutas

126. The famous bronze image of Nataraja is a fine example of

- (a) Chola art (b) Gandhara art  
(c) Gupta art (d) Mauryan art

127. Bronze coins of Nataraja cast during the Chola period invariably show the deity with

- (a) two hands (b) four hands (c) six hands (d) eight hands

128. An example of the Nagara style of architecture is provided by the

- (a) Kailashanatha Temple, Kanchipuram  
(b) Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar  
(c) Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur  
(d) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Khajuraho

129. The Statue of Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola was built by  
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Kharavela  
 (c) Amoghavarsha (d) Chamundaraya

130. Who built the famous Dilwara temple at Mount Abu in the 13th century?  
 (a) Mahendrapala (b) Devpala  
 (c) Rajyapala (d) Tejapala

131. Match the following

List I (Places of Historical Movements)	List II (Located in the country)
A. Angkorvat	1. Afghanistan
B. Borobudur	2. Sri Lanka
C. Bamyan	3. Java
D. Anuradhapuram	4. Kampuchea
	5. Nepal

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1	(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 3	4	1	3	(d) 5	4	3	1

132. Match the following

List I (Temple/Heritage Sites)	List II (States)
A. Bihadeswara Temple	1. Odisha
B. Dilwara Temple	2. Tamil Nadu
C. Lingaraja Temple	3. Karnataka
D. Hampi Group of Movements	4. Rajasthan
	5. Kerala

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	5	4	(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 2	3	1	4	(d) 1	4	5	3

133. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Chaitya	1. Amravati
B. Stupa	2. Shravanabelagola
C. Gomateswara	3. Karle
D. Brick temple	4. Rajgir
	5. Halebidu

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 3	1	4	2	(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	1	2	4	(d) 3	1	2	5

134. Match the following

List I (Temples)	List II (Built by)
A. Khajuraho temples	1. Thirumalai Nayak
B. Dilwara temple at Mt. Abu	2. Chandellas
C. Jagannath temple at Puri	3. Chalukyas
D. Vithalaswami temples	4. Anantavaram Choda Ganga
	5. Vijayanagar rulers

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	5	3	(b) 4	5	3	2
(c) 3	4	5	2	(d) 2	3	4	5

135. The temple of Konark was built by Narsimha of the  
 (a) Hoysalas (b) Kakatiyas  
 (c) Eastern Gangas (d) Chalukyas

136. Who among the following gave asylum to Zoroastrians who fled by sea and by the coastal route from Persia to Western India in the early eighth century?

(a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas  
 (c) Hoysalas (d) Rashtrakutas

137. Vatapi was the capital of the

(a) Pallavas (b) Rashtrakutas  
 (c) Chalukyas (d) Senas

138. The famous book *Geet Govind* was written by

(a) Mirabai (b) Kalidas (c) Banabhatta (d) Jayadev

139. Madurai was the capital of

(a) Cholas (b) Pallavas  
 (c) Pandyas (d) Rashtrakutas

140. Kalhan's *Rajatarangini* is the history of

(a) Kashmir (b) Harsha's reign  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Chandragupta's reign

141. *Chachnama* is a famous work on the history of

(a) Gujarat (b) Punjab (c) Kashmir (d) Sindh

142. The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora are

(a) Buddhist (b) Buddhist and Jain  
 (c) Hindu and Jain (d) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

143. In India, the first to put forward the theory that the Earth revolves around the sun was

(a) Kalhana (b) Brahmagupta  
 (c) Bana (d) Aryabhata

144. Match the following

List I	List II
A. AD 78	1. Sack of Somnath Temple
B. AD 476	2. Birth of the astronomer Aryabhata
C. AD 1026	3. Commencement of the Saka Era
D. AD 647	4. Death of Harshavardhana

Codes

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

145. Consider the following statements

1. Hieun-Tsang visited India in the days of Chandragupta II.
2. Alberuni came to India at the time of Mahmud of Ghazni.
3. Fa-Hein visited India during the days of Samundragupta.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

146. The first major inscription in classical Sanskrit is that of

(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
 (b) Kanishka I  
 (c) Rudradaman  
 (d) Samundragupta

147. The Rashtrakutas were the patrons of

(a) Jainism (b) Buddhism  
 (c) Vaishnavism (d) Shaivism



**Directions (Q. Nos. 148-151)** The next four questions are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Sites of Indus Valley Civilization)	List II (Related Rivers)	List III (Places)	List IV (Discovery by Excavation)
A. Mohenjodaro	1. Ghagghar	I. Sindh province of Pakistan	(i) Ploughed field
B. Kalibangan	2. Bhogwa	II. Punjab	(ii) Dockyard
C. Ropar	3. Indus	III. Ganganagar district of Rajasthan	(iii) High mound
D. Lothal	4. Sutlej	IV. Gujarat	(iv) Great granary and great bath

148.	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	3	I	IV
(b)	B	3	II	I
(c)	A	2	II	II
(d)	B	3	III	II

149.	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	B	3	I	I
(b)	C	2	II	II
(c)	B	1	III	I
(d)	C	3	I	III

150.	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	C	3	I	II
(b)	D	2	III	IV
(c)	C	4	II	III
(d)	D	2	IV	IV

151.	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	3	II	I
(b)	D	3	III	II
(c)	A	3	II	II
(d)	D	2	IV	II

152. The Jainas believe that the Jainism is the outcome of the teachings of twenty four Tirthankaras. In the light of this statement which one among the following is correct of Vardhamana Mahavira? (CDS 2011 II)

- He was the first Tirthankara and the founder of Jainism
- He was the twenty third Tirthankara, the first twenty two Tirthankaras being considered legendary
- He was the last and twenty fourth Tirthankara, who was not considered as the founder of the new faith but as a reformer of the existing religious sect
- He was not one of the twenty four Tirthankaras

153. The earliest Buddhist literature which deal with the stories of the various birth of Buddha are (CDS 2011 II)

- Vinaya pitakas
- Sutta pitakas
- Abhidhamma pitakas
- Jatakas

154. Which one among the following is not a characteristic of Rig-Vedic Aryans? (CDS 2011 II)

- They were acquainted with horses, chariots and the use of bronze
- They were acquainted with the use of iron
- They were acquainted with the cow, which formed the most important form of wealth
- They were acquainted with the use of copper and the modern ploughshare

155. Consider the following passage and identify the three tribal principalities referred to therein using the codes given below

In the early history of the far South in India, three tribal principalities are mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions of the third century BC and in Kharavela inscription of the first century BC. (CDS 2011 II)

- Vakatakas, Cholas and Satvahanas
- Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras
- Ikshvakus, Vakatakas and Pandyas
- Pallavas, Cholas and Pandyas

156. Which one among the following statements about Ashokan Edicts is correct? (CDS 2011 II)

- The Pillar Edicts were located in all parts of the empire
- The Edicts give details of his personal concerns but are silent on the events of the empire
- The subject of inscribed matter on Rock Edicts differs completely with that of the Pillar Edicts
- The Greek or Aramaic Edicts are versions or translations of the texts used in other Edicts

157. Which two of the following plays did Kalidasa write before writing *Abhigyanashakuntalam*? (CDS 2010 II)

- Vikramorvasiyam
- Malavikagnimitram
- Swapnavasavadattam
- Kadambari

Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

158. "Use of white marble, long legs and slender frames, human beings as central characters and prominence of kings, princess and palaces" were the characteristic features of which one of the following ancient art forms of India? (CDS 2010 II)

- Amaravati School of Art
- Gandhara School of Art
- Mathura School of Art
- Pahari School of Art

159. Which one of the following statements regarding Harappan civilization is correct? (CDS 2010 II)

- The standard Harappan seals were made of clay
- The inhabitants of Harappa had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze
- The Harappan civilization was rural based
- The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton

160. Which one of the following inscriptions mentions Pulakesin II's military success against Harshavardhana? (CDS 2010 II)

- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Aihole Inscription
- Damodarpur Copperplate Inscription
- Bilsad Inscription

161. Which one of the following statements about Brihadeswara Temple at Tanjavur, is not correct? (CDS 2009 II)

- (a) The temple is a splendid example of Chola architecture  
(b) It was built by emperor Rajaraja  
(c) The temple is constructed of granite  
(d) The temple is a monument dedicated to Lord Vishnu
162. Fahien's mission to India was to (CDS 2009 II)  
(a) learn about the administrative system of the Gupta kings  
(b) understand the social position of women during the Gupta period  
(c) visit the Buddhist institutions and to collect copies of Buddhist manuscripts  
(d) get full knowledge about the condition of peasants during the period of Gupta kings
163. The *Ashtadhyayi* of Panini, the *Mahabhasya* of Patanjali and the *Kashika Vritti* of Jayaditya deal with (CDS 2009 II)  
(a) Principles of Law (b) Principles of Phonetics  
(c) Principles of Grammar (d) Principles of Linguistics
164. The head of a district (Ahara), the principal coordinator of the revenue and the officer in charge of general and military functions in his jurisdiction during Mauryan Empire was known as (CDS 2009 I)  
(a) Krori (b) Rajuka  
(c) Foujdar (d) Chirastadar
165. In Buddhism, what does *Patimokkha* stand for?  
(a) A description of the Mahayana Buddhism (CDS 2009 I)  
(b) A description of the Hinayana Buddhism  
(c) The rules of the Sangha  
(d) The questions of king Menander
166. Whose philosophy is called the Advaita? (CDS 2009 I)  
(a) Ramanujacharya (b) Shankaracharya  
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Vasumitra
167. The Buddha delivered his first sermon, known as 'Turning of the wheel of law' at (CDS 2009 I)  
(a) Sanchi (b) Sarnath (c) Sravasti (d) Bodhi Gaya
168. The '*Arthashastra*' is a treatise on which one of the following? (CDS 2008 II)  
(a) Economics (b) Environment  
(c) Political Philosophy (d) Religion in Administration
169. The Sun Temple of Konark was built by Narasimhadeva I. To which dynasty did he belong to? (CDS 2008 I)  
(a) Somavamsi dynasty  
(b) Imperial Ganga dynasty  
(c) Suryavansi Gajapati dynasty  
(d) Bhoi dynasty
170. Among the following who is given the credit of carrying Jainism to South India? (CDS 2008 I)  
(a) Sudharmana (b) Indrabhuti  
(c) Bhadrabahu (d) Sthulabhadra
171. Which one of the following is not a feature of the North Indian temple architecture? (CDS 2008 I)  
(a) Sikhara (b) Garbha Griha  
(c) Gopura (d) Pradakshina
172. Which one of the following was the capital of Hoyslas? (CDS 2008 I)  
(a) Malkhed (b) Dwarasamudra  
(c) Somnathpur (d) Badami
173. What is the correct chronological order in which the following kings ruled in India? (CDS 2008 I)  
1. Bimbisara 2. Mahapadma Nanda  
3. Kanishka I 4. Skanda Gupta  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 4-3-2-1  
(c) 2-3-4-1 (d) 3-1-4-2
174. Which one of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization had an ancient dockyard? (CDS 2008 I)  
(a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal  
(c) Rangpur (d) Harappa
175. Consider the following statements (CDS 2008 I)  
1. The Gandhara art of the Peshawar Valley is known for some of the finest sculptures made in dark grey schist.  
2. The Kushanas were the first Indian kings to have portraits of themselves made in their shrines.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## Answers

- |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d)   | 2. (c)   | 3. (a)   | 4. (a)   | 5. (a)   | 6. (d)   | 7. (a)   | 8. (d)   | 9. (a)   | 10. (d)  |
| 11. (c)  | 12. (d)  | 13. (a)  | 14. (b)  | 15. (d)  | 16. (d)  | 17. (c)  | 18. (d)  | 19. (d)  | 20. (b)  |
| 21. (c)  | 22. (a)  | 23. (d)  | 24. (a)  | 25. (a)  | 26. (d)  | 27. (a)  | 28. (a)  | 29. (d)  | 30. (a)  |
| 31. (c)  | 32. (b)  | 33. (a)  | 34. (a)  | 35. (d)  | 36. (b)  | 37. (d)  | 38. (b)  | 39. (b)  | 40. (a)  |
| 41. (c)  | 42. (a)  | 43. (b)  | 44. (a)  | 45. (c)  | 46. (d)  | 47. (c)  | 48. (c)  | 49. (b)  | 50. (c)  |
| 51. (c)  | 52. (b)  | 53. (d)  | 54. (b)  | 55. (a)  | 56. (c)  | 57. (a)  | 58. (a)  | 59. (b)  | 60. (a)  |
| 61. (a)  | 62. (a)  | 63. (a)  | 64. (b)  | 65. (d)  | 66. (a)  | 67. (c)  | 68. (b)  | 69. (a)  | 70. (a)  |
| 71. (d)  | 72. (a)  | 73. (c)  | 74. (d)  | 75. (d)  | 76. (b)  | 77. (c)  | 78. (a)  | 79. (d)  | 80. (c)  |
| 81. (c)  | 82. (b)  | 83. (a)  | 84. (a)  | 85. (b)  | 86. (c)  | 87. (a)  | 88. (a)  | 89. (d)  | 90. (b)  |
| 91. (c)  | 92. (b)  | 93. (c)  | 94. (b)  | 95. (c)  | 96. (b)  | 97. (b)  | 98. (b)  | 99. (a)  | 100. (b) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (c) | 103. (b) | 104. (a) | 105. (d) | 106. (a) | 107. (b) | 108. (d) | 109. (c) | 110. (b) |
| 111. (b) | 112. (d) | 113. (b) | 114. (d) | 115. (c) | 116. (c) | 117. (d) | 118. (d) | 119. (d) | 120. (d) |
| 121. (c) | 122. (c) | 123. (d) | 124. (d) | 125. (b) | 126. (a) | 127. (b) | 128. (c) | 129. (d) | 130. (d) |
| 131. (b) | 132. (b) | 133. (c) | 134. (d) | 135. (c) | 136. (a) | 137. (c) | 138. (d) | 139. (c) | 140. (a) |
| 141. (d) | 142. (d) | 143. (d) | 144. (c) | 145. (b) | 146. (c) | 147. (a) | 148. (a) | 149. (c) | 150. (c) |
| 151. (d) | 152. (c) | 153. (d) | 154. (b) | 155. (b) | 156. (b) | 157. (a) | 158. (a) | 159. (c) | 160. (b) |
| 161. (d) | 162. (c) | 163. (c) | 164. (b) | 165. (c) | 166. (b) | 167. (b) | 168. (c) | 169. (b) | 170. (d) |
| 171. (c) | 172. (b) | 173. (a) | 174. (b) | 175. (c) |          |          |          |          |          |



# Part II Medieval India

## Muslim Invasion

### Arab Conquest of Sindh

- As Harshvardhana and Pulakesin II were struggling for supremacy in India, a revolutionary change was taking place, not too far from these shores: the emergence of Islam in Arabia.
- The Arabs, for long the carriers of Indian trade with Europe, were attracted by rich seaports of Sindh. However, two expeditions sent by Al-Hajaj, the Governor of Iraq, failed.
- The third under his nephew and son-in-law **Muhammad-bin-Qasim**, managed to acquire control over Sindh after a tough fight in AD 712
- Multan was conquered in AD 713

### Mahmud of Ghazni (AD 997-AD 1030)

- Mahmud came to the throne of Ghazni in AD 997.
- He started his raids on India in AD 1001 by attacking and killing Jaipala, the King of Punjab in the first **Battle of Waihind**.
- The first attack was made against frontier post in 100 and many forts and districts were captured.
- The sixth expedition (the second Battle of Waihind) was against Anandapala (Hindushahi ruler of Punjab) in AD 1008.
- The next expedition in AD 1009 was against Nagarkot in the Kangra hills.
- Ghazni led 17 expeditions between AD 1001 and AD 1027. He plundered Thaneshwar, Mathura, Kannauj and Somnath.
- The temple of Somnath, dedicated to Shiva, was plundered in AD 1026 situated on the seacoast of Kachhiwar (Gujarat).

- **Utbi**, regarded as a great literary figure at that time, he was Mahmud's court historian. His *Kitab-ul-Yamini* or *Tarikh-i-Yamni* is a book on Mahmud's life and times.
- **Firdausi** (Persian poet), known as the immortal Homer of the East, wrote the *Shahanama* and **Al Beruni** a brilliant scholar from Central Asia, wrote *Tahqiq-i-hind*.

### Muhammad Ghorl

- Muizzuddin Muhammad-Bin-Sam (known as Muhammad Ghorl), the last Turkish conqueror of North India, had no son.
- The King of Delhi, Prithviraj Chauhan completely routed Ghorl's forces in AD 1191 at Tarain (first Battle of Tarain).
- Prithviraj was defeated in the second battle of Tarain (AD 1192), Delhi and Ajmer were captured by Muhammad Ghorl.
- He captured Delhi and Ajmer and thus laid the foundation of Muslim Rule in India.
- Also defeated **Jaichandra** (Ruler of Kannauj) at **Chhandwar** in AD 1194.
- Bakhtiyar Khilji, his general, annexed Eastern India and destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila University.
- Died in AD 1206, leaving Qutub-ud-din Aibak the charge.
- **Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti** Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti came with him from Afghanistan. The tomb of Moinuddin Chisti in Ajmer is also known as **Ajmer Sharif**. He is the founder of **Chisti Silsila**.

## The Delhi Sultanate (AD 1206-1526)

- The assumption of sovereign powers by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in AD 1206 is regarded as the founder of the Sultanate of Delhi and the first ruling dynasty of the founder Sultanate.
- The Delhi Sultanate (AD 1206-1526) had five ruling dynasties
  - (a) The Ilbari (Slave) (AD 1206-1290)
  - (b) The Khilji (AD 1290-1320)
  - (c) The Tughlaq (AD 1320-1414)
  - (d) The Sayyid (AD 1414-1451)
  - (e) Lodis (AD 1451-1526)
- Of these five dynasties, the first three were of Turkish origin and the Lodis were Afghans.
- He began his reign with the modest title *Malik* and *Sipahsalar* which had been conferred upon him by Muhammad Ghorl.
- Lahore and later Delhi, were his capitals.
- His task was only half done when he died of a sudden fall from a horse at Lahore in AD 1210 while playing Chaugan (Polo).
- He was famous for his generosity and earned the sobriquet of *lakh-baksh* (giver of lakhs).
- He laid the foundation of the Qutub Minar in Delhi after the name of the famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar khaki.
- Aibak constructed the first mosque in India *Quwwat-ul-Islam* (Delhi) and *Adhai Din ka Jhopara* (at Ajmer).
- Hasan Nizami and Fakhr-ud-din (whom Aibak patronised) were all praised for the qualities of head and heart of Aibak and sense of justice in their works *Taj-ul-Massir* and *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* respectively.

### The Slave or Ilbari Dynasty (AD 1206-1290)

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

- He was the founder of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the first Muslim King of India.

**Qutub-ud-din Iltutmish (AD 1211-1236)**

- Iltutmish was the real founder of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- He succeeded Qutub-ud-din Aibak as the Sultan and was the real consolidator of the Turkish conquests in India.
- He made Delhi as the capital of the empire.
- Iltutmish was one of the most outstanding rulers of medieval India.
- He suppressed the revolts of the ambitious nobles, fought with the sons of Aibak and sent expeditions against the Rajputs in Ranthambor, Jalar and Mewar.
- His governing class was entirely of foreign origin. It consisted of two groups: Turkish slave officers and Tazik.
- He organised the *iqta*, the army and also the currency, the three most important organs of the imperial structure of the Delhi Sultanate.
- The *iqta* was the grant of revenue from a territory in lieu of salary.
- Iltutmish formed *Turkan-i-Chalghani* or *Chalisa* (a group of forty powerful Turkish nobles) to suppress the nobles.
- On 18th February, 1229 the Khalifa sent emissaries from Baghdad with a decree registering the independent status of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He is called the father of Tomb building (built Sultan Garhi).
- Chengiz Khan Mongol invaded during his period.
- He introduced the silver coin (*tanka*) and the copper coin (*jital*).
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.

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

- She was the first and the last Muslim woman ruler of medieval India.
- The first rebellion was raised by Kabir Khan, the Governor of Lahore.
- Altonia, the Governor of Bharinda was also a revolutionary. So, she moved straight towards Bharinda, but was defeated and taken as prisoner by Altonia who married her.
- Razia with her husband was moving towards Delhi when she was defeated by Bahram Shah, a son of Iltutmish. Deserted by her soldiers, she was murdered by robbers.

**The Khiljis (AD 1290-1320)**

- The coming of the Khiljis to power was more than a dynastic change. Their ascendancy is known as Khilji revolution, because it marked the end of monopolization of the power by the Turkish nobility and racial dictatorship.
- The accession of Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji marked the end of an epoch and signified a 'revolution' in the political and cultural history of medieval India.

**Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji (AD 1290-1297)**

- Founded the khilji dynasty.
- One of the most important events of Jalaluddin's reign was the invasion of Devagiri the capital of the Yadava kingdom

- Razia's reign lasted three and a half years.
- Razia was an excellent horse woman. She led the army herself and rode in public on elephant back.
- Razia succession continued in which three rulers ruled in significantly
  - (a) Bahram Shah (AD 1240-1242)
  - (b) Alauddin Masud Shah (AD 1242-1246)
  - (c) Nasiruddin Mahmud (AD 1246-1266)
- Nasiruddin was the grandson of Iltutmish.
- Balban's most important contribution was during the reign of Nasiruddin.

**Alauddin Balban (AD 1266-1287)**

- Balban ascended the throne in AD 1266-67 with a host of problems. The first and foremost among these was the future relationship of the nobility with the king.
- He ordered the separation of the military department from the finance department (*Diwan-i-wizarat*) and the former was placed under a minister for military affairs (*Diwan-i-ariz*).
- He established the military department (*Diwan-i-ariz*).
- He impressed upon the people that the kingship was the vice regency of God on Earth (*Niyabat-i-khudai*) and its dignity was next only to the prophethood. The king was the shadow of the God (*Zil-i-ilahi*).
- Balban introduced *Sijdah* or *Paibas* and started *Nauroz* festival.
- Balban took strong measures to safeguard the North-West frontier against the Mongol invasions.
- In order to win the confidence of the public, he administered justice with extreme impartiality.
- His son Mohammad's death was a mashing blow to Balban and the death-knell to his dynasty.
- He was deeply racist and excluded non-Turks from the administration.
- The last ruler of the dynasty was Qumaysh, he was ruled by Jalaluddin Firuz Khilji who established the Khilji dynasty.

in the Deccan by Alauddin (his nephew) and son-in-law of the Sultan and the Governor of Kara.

**Alauddin Khilji (AD 1296-1361)**

- He was a nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji. Alauddin Khilji killed him and succeeded to the throne in 1296.
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalar (1311). In Deccan, Alauddin, army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ran Chandra (Yadava ruler of Devagiri), Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal), Vir Ballal III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamundra) and Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai).



- During his time, the army was directly recruited by the army minister (Ariz Mumalik). Alauddin also instituted the practise of recording the descriptive roll and Chehra (Huliya) of individual soldiers and the branding of horses (Dagh system).
- The post of the special officer called *Hustakhrāj*, was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- Alauddin set up three market at Delhi to fix of all commodities, one market for foodgrains, the second for

costly cloth and the third for horses, slaves and cattles. Each market was under the control of a high officer called *Shahua*. The check on market was kept by two officers, *Diwan-i-Riyasat* and *Shahua-i-Mandi*.

- All goods for sale were brought to an open market called *Sara-i-Adal*.
- He founded a new clothe market in Delhi known as *Sara-i-Adal*.

## The Tughlaqs (AD 1320-1412)

### Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (AD 1320-1325)

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah (real name Ghazi Malik) founded the third dynasty of the Sultanate.
- He also discarded Alauddin's system of measurement of land for the assessment of land revenue.
- He took keen interest in the construction of canals for irrigation and formulated a famine policy to provide relief to peasants in the time of drought.
- He built the fortified city of *Tughlaqabad* and gave a new touch to the architecture of the Sultanate period.
- He made his capital at *Tughlaqabad*.
- He came in conflict with Sufi Saint *Nizamuddin Auliya*. He was on bad terms with the famous Sufi Saint *Nizamuddin Auliya*.

- Ibn Batuta has recorded the contemporary Indian scene in his *Safarnamah* called *Rehla*.
- During his period the **Vijaynagar empire** was established in AD 1336 by Harihar and Bukka and the **Bahamani kingdom** in AD 1346 by Hasan Gangir Behman Shah.
- He died at Thatta, while campaigning Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.

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

- Firouz Shah Tughlaq who became the Sultan in AD 1351 was a patron of arts and literature.
- He did not give any harsh punishment and banned the inhuman practices like cutting hands, nose etc.
- The Army stopped for a week at Siwistan, where the Friday *Khutba* was read in the name of Firuz for the first time.
- He abolished as many as twenty-three taxes and substituted them with only the following four taxes:
  - (a) *Kharaj* (a land tax equal to 1/10 of the produce of the land)
  - (b) *Jaziya* (a tax by non-Muslims)
  - (c) *Zakat* (tax on property (2.5%))
  - (d) *Khams* (1/5th of the booty captured in war)
- Not only this, Firoz also made the civil and the military post hereditary.
- One remarkable feature of his reign was his interest in civil works. He founded a number of new cities and towns, three most famous being Hissar, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Firozabad, Firoz Shah Kotla (in Delhi).
- To beautify his new capital Firozabad in Delhi, the Ashoka pillars were brought, one from Topara in Ambala and the other from Meerut.
- Firoz was very fond of collecting a large number of slaves (about 180000 slaves) and had a separate department for it known as '*Diwani-Bandaga*'.
- He set up a separate department called the *Diwan-i-Khairat* for the help of the poor and the needy.
- The *Futuh-us Sulatin* is written by Khwaja Abdul Malik Isami.
- Firuz built *Dar-ul-Shafa* or a charitable hospital.
- **Barani** (the historian was in his court) wrote two well-known works of history, the *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* and the *Fatwa-i-Jahandari*.

### Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (AD 1325-1351)

- Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (real name Jauna Khan) succeeded Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq under title Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq. He was the most remarkable personality among the Sultans of Delhi.

#### Ambitious Projects of Mohammad

- ❑ Shifting the capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in AD 1327. But it was found to be unsuitable because it was not possible to control North India from there. So he decided to retransfer the capital to Delhi.
- ❑ Introduction of the token currency (AD 1329-30) (introduction of the bronze *tankas* in place of silver *tankas*).
- ❑ The value of token coin was equal to a silver coin. But this experiment failed on account of the circulation of counterfeit coins on a very large scale. So, he withdrew the token currency and offered to exchange all the token coins for silver coins.
- ❑ The Sultan planned an expedition for the conquest of Khurasan and Iraq, but the scheme was abandoned when the Sultan learnt that the conditions in Iraq had improved.
- ❑ The plan for the conquest of Qarachil (Kumaun Hills) met with a disastrous end. Qarachil has been identified with a Rajput state in the Kumaun Garhwal region.
- ❑ Taxation in the Doab (AD 1326) He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created zone additional abwabs or cesses.
- A new department was set up for agriculture *Diwani-i-Amiri-Kohi*.
- Ibn Batuta (the famous traveller) came to Delhi in AD 1334. He acted as the Qazi of the capital for eight years.

- Firoz introduced two new coins: Adha (50% jital) and Bikh (25% jital).
- He wrote his autobiography 'The Fatuhat-Firuzshahi'.
- Timur's invaded India during his reign.
- During Nasiruddin Mahmud's (last ruler) reign, Timur, the Mongol leader of Central Asia invaded India. Timur reached Delhi in December 1398 and ordered general massacre.
- Timur left Delhi in early AD 1399.

### The Sayyids (AD 1414-1451)

- Khizr Khan, the founder of the Sayyid dynasty, had collaborated with Timur and as a reward for services to the invader, he was given the governorship of Lahore and Multan.

### The Lodis (AD 1451-1526)

- The Lodis who ruled for seventy-five years were Afghans by race.

#### Bahlul Lodi (AD 1451-1489)

- Founded Lodi dynasty.
- The first Sultan in Delhi was Bahlul Lodi (AD 1451-89).
- He was one of the Afghan Sardars who established themselves in Punjab after Timur's invasion.
- Revived Sultanate to quite an extent.

#### Sikandar Lodi (AD 1489-1517)

- He was the noblest and the ablest ruler of the 3 Lodi rulers.
- Set-up an efficient coinage system and introduced the system of auditing of accounts.
- Took care of the department of Justice and the department of Agriculture.
- Repaired Qutub Minar.
- Introduced the measuring scale 'Gaz-i-Sikandari' for measuring cultivated fields.
- Wrote Persian verses with the name of the *Gul-rukh*.
- Founded Agra in AD 1504 and made it as his capital.
- Jaza reimposed.
- Women were prohibited to go on saint's grave.
- Imposed ban on any language other than Persian.

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

- He was not a very fit ruler.
- He was defeated and killed by Babur in the first Battle of Panipat (AD 1526) and the Sultanate period ended.

#### Some Facts

- Administration/Kingdom was divided into iqats.
- The head of the civil administration was a Wazir (head of the finance department).
- The Wazir was assisted by a deputy or Naib Wazir, an Accountant General (*Mushrif-i-mumalik*) and the Auditor General (*Maustauji-i-mumalik*).
- The Chief Justice was *Qazi-i-mumalik* (having both religious and secular functions). He was responsible for the enforcement of the shar.

- Khizr Khan's three successors—Mubarak Shah (AD 1421-33), Muhammad Shah (AD 1434-43) and Ala-ud-din Alam Shah (AD 1443-51), assumed the royal title of Sultan and ruled as sovereign rulers but all were incapable rulers.
- During the thirty seven years of Sayyid dynasty, the Sultanate of Delhi remained in trouble due to external invasions, internal intrigue, chaos and confusion. These conditions provided an opportunity to Bahlol Lodi.
- Shah Alam (or Alam), the last Sayyid Sultan had laid the foundation of the Lodi dynasty.
- Yahya-bin-Ahmed-bin-Abdullah Sirhindi wrote the *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (history from Mahmud to Md Shah).

- The officer-in-charge of the royal correspondence army head was known by the name of *Ariz-i-mumalik* and he was responsible for all military works like recruitment, payment, inspection of the troops.
- **Barid-i-mumalik** The officer-in-charge of royal post and news agency.

The provinces were divided into 'ships' under the control of 'Shiqdars'. The next unit was *paraganas* headed by *munsifs*.

- **Diwan-i-Insha** Department of Correspondence.
- **Diwan-i-Ariz** Military Department.
- **Diwan-i-Rasalat** Department of Appeals.
- **Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mumalik** Department of Justice.
- **Diwan-i-Istiaq** Department of Pensions.

#### Literature of Delhi Sultanate

Books	Authors
Tahqiq-i-Hind	Al Beruni
Khazain-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusaru
Tughlaq-Nama	Amir Khusaru
Tarikha-i-Firoz Shahi	Ziauddin Barani
Fatwah-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Shah
Kitab-ul-Rehla	Ibn Battutah
Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi	Shams-i-Shiraj Arif

### Provincial Kingdoms

#### Jaunpur

Sharqi dynasty was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq's enuch-Malik Sarwar. Firoz Shah's son Muhammed Shah gave was the title of *Malik-us-Sharq* to him as a Governor of Jaunpur. Claimed independence after Timur's invasion. Malik Mohd Jaisi, the author of 'Padmavat' lived in Jaunpur.

- In AD 1484, Bahlul Lodi, the ruler of Delhi, occupied Jaunpur and annexed the Sharqi dynasty.

#### Kashmir

Kashmir was previously ruled by Hindu rulers.

- The greatest Muslim ruler of Kashmir was Zain-ul-Abidin (AD 1420-70).
- He was a secular ruler.



- Done/started many constructive works
  - (a) Introduced the art of shawl-making in Kashmir.
  - (b) Built Zaina lake and the artificial island in the Wular lake.
- Kashmiri people gave him the title of Badshah.
- He was also known as 'Akbar of Kashmir.'

### Mewar

- It was an old principality of the Cahlot dynasty, then the Sirohis came to rule. The first great ruler of medieval Mewar

was Rana Kumbha. He was proficient in the Vedas, Smritis, Mimamsa, Upanishads and the literature. He wrote commentaries on Jayadeva's 'Gitagovinda' and on 'Chandisatakam'.

- He built Kirtistambha (Tower of Victory) at Chittor (Rajasthan).
- Mandan was his court-poet, wrote many books on architecture the *Prasad Mandan*, the *Rupa Mandan*.

## Religious Movements

### The Sufis

During AD 13th century, the Sufism was divided into 14 **silsilas**. Sufis have many branches in India.

- **Sufism** Theme of Sufism is based on Pir-murid i.e. Teacher and student. Theme-pir and Murid.

### The Chistis

The founder father was Khwaja Abu-e-Chisti, but in India Moin-ud-din Chisti popularised it. His tomb is situated at Ajmer in Rajasthan.

- Main disciple of Moin-ud-din was Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki (after him, the Qutub Minar was named).
- Baba Farid-ud-din Ganji-shakar, Nizam-ud-din Auliya were Baba's disciple.
- Nizam-ud-din Auliya saw the reign of seven Delhi Sultans.
- He was also known as Mahboob-i-Ilahi (beloved of the God) and Sultan-ul-Auliya (king of the saints). His tomb is situated in Delhi. Sheikh Nasir-ud-din (Chirag-i-Delhi) was also a disciple of Mahboob-i-Ilahi.

### Qadiri

The founder father was Sheikh Muhiuddin Qadir Zillani in India. It was popularised by Shah Niyamat Ullah, Makhdum Zilani Dara

Shikoh (the son of Shahjahan) was the disciple of Mullah Shah Badakhshi. He (Dara) wrote the *Safinat-ul-Auliya*, *Sakinat-ul-Auliya*. These are the biographies of the saints.

- Dara Shikoh also translated some books as *Sir-e-Akbar*, *Sir-e-Asrar*.

### Naqshabandi

The founder father was Khwaza Baha-ud-din Naqshabandi in India. It was popularised by Khwaza Khwand Mahmud (His centre was in Kashmir). Other Saints : Baqi-Billah, Shahwali Ullah, Khwaza Mir Dard Naqshaband.

- Mir Dard wrote the *Dard-e-Dil*, the *Sham-e-Mahfi*, the *Ilm-ul-Khitab*.

Sufi Sect	Founders
Chisti	Khwaza Moin-ud-din
Shurawardi	Shiabuddin Shurawardi
Kadari	Sheikh Abdul Kadir Jilani
Satari	Shah Abdul Sazari
Firdoshi	Badrudin
Naqshabandi	Khwaza Baqi Billah

## Bhakti Movement

- Bhakti movement was divided into two branches
  - (a) Nirguna (Premashreyi and Jnanshreyi)
  - (b) Saguna

### Proprisers of Bhakti Movements

#### Ramanuja

He was the propounder of the Bhakti movement, gave the concept of Vishishtadwaitavada. He was believed in the Saguna branch. He told about 5 kinds of Brahma (the supreme power).

- He also permitted the Shudras to enter the temples once in a year.

#### Nimbakacharya

Born near Nimbapur (TN), he was called an incarnation of the Sudarshan Chakra. He was a contemporary of Ramanuja.

- He gave the philosophy of Dwaitadwaitavada.

- According to the him, an individual gets Moksha by worshipping Radha-Krishna.
- He established a Sampradaya i.e., Sanak Sampradaya.

#### Ramananda

(AD 15th century), The 1st great Bhakti Saint of North India, worshipper of Lord Rama. He had the disciples from every caste. He was the guru of Kabir.

- Ladies were also his disciples like Padmavati and Surseer.
- Worshipper of Lord Rama.
- Founded a sect known as Vairagi.
- Ramananda was the first Vaishnava Saint, who preached to the people in Hindi (the common man's language).

#### Kabir

(AD 1440-1510) It is said that Kabir took diksha from Sufi Sheikh Taqi. He was a social reformer.

- He was the follower of the Nirguna branch.
- His followers are known as Kabir-panthi is [one who follows the panth (path/way) of Kabir].

### Nanak

- The followers of Nanak are called the Sikh.
- He used both Hindu and Muslim nomenclatures of God, Rama Govinda, Hari, Murari, Rab and Rahim.
- Nanak was a revolutionary reformer like Kabir.

### Vallabhacharya

- He was greatly influenced by Rudra Sampradaya (sect) of Vishnu Swami. At Vijaya Nagar court, he proved himself and got the title of 'Jagatguru Mahaprabhu Shrimadacharya'. At last, he took 'Jal Samadhi' at Hanuman Ghat (Kashi).
- His philosophy is known by the name of Pushti Margi Darshan. He started a philosophical text based on Shuddhadwaitavad i.e., Anubhashya but died, then his son Goswami Vithaladas completed Anubhashya.

### Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

- He was also a great saint. There had been Vaishnavism in Bengal long before his birth but Chaitanya accepted that Krishna alone is the most perfect God.
- 'Kirtan' system is given by Chaitanya.

**Namdev** By profession, he was a tailor. Earlier, he believed in the Saguna stream but later on diverted towards the Nirguna branch.

**Tukaram** He was a contemporary of Shivaji. Believer of the Nirguna stream.

**Ravidas** Contemporary of Kabir. He was a cobbler (chamar). Believed in the Nirguna stream.

**Dadu Dayal** He was known earlier by the name of Mahabali, follower of the Nirguna branch.

**Mirabai** She was the follower of Krishna (Lord). Wrote some poetic stanzas on Lord Krishna.

**Surdas** Wrote always on Lord Krishna's activities, like the *Sur-Saraswati*, the *Sahitya Lahari*, the *Sur-Sagar* etc.

**Tulsidas** Worshipper or devotee of Lord Rama, wrote the *Ramcharita Manas*, the *Geetawali*, the *Kavitawali* and the *Vinaya Patrika*. He also used Arabic and Persian words in his writings.

Sects	Founders	Philosophies	Periods
Smriti	Shankaracharya	Advaitadbád	AD 9th Century
Shri Sect	Ramanuja	Vishishtadvaita	AD 12th Century
Brahma	Madhva Acharya	Dvaitavad	AD 13th Century
Sanak	Nimbark	Dvaitadvaita	AD 12th Century
Rudra	Vishnu Swami or Vallabhacharya	Shuddhadvaita	AD 15th Century

## The Mughal Empire (AD 1556-1707)

### Babar (AD 1526-1530)

- The Mughal empire was founded by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babar. He was a Turk.
- In 1523, the invitation came from Daulat Khan Lodi, the Governor of Punjab and Alam Khan, uncle of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi to invade India.
- The defeat of Ibrahim Lodi in the first *Battle of Panipat* in April 1526. Babar possessed a large part of artillery, a new kind of weapon coming into use in Europe and Turkey.
- Defeated the Rana of Mewar, Sangram Singh or Rana Sanga, who was the greatest Rajput prince of the period. Consequently a decisive battle, the *Battle of Khanua* took place on March 16, 1527, at Khanua.
- Defeated Rajput Chief Medini Rai (or Chanderi) in the *Battle of Chanderi* in 1528.
- Defeated the Afghan Chiefs under Mahmud Lodi in the *Battle of Ghaghrai* in Bihar in 1529.
- The 'Charbaghs', the symmetrically laid out gardens with flowing waters and fountains were introduced in India by Babar.
- He wrote his autobiography *Turuk-i-Baburi*. He also compiled two anthologies of poems, *Diwan* (in Turki) and *Mubaiyan* (in Persian).

### Humayun (AD 1530-1556)

- Babar's eldest son Humayun divided the empire inherited from his father among his three brothers, Kamran, Hindal and Askari.

- Humayun built the *Dinpanah* at Delhi as his second capital.
- He was attacked by Sher Shah at Chausa (*Battle of Chausa*) in AD 1539 and was defeated badly.
- **Battle of Kannauj** In AD 1540, he was defeated by Sher Shah Suri.
- After wandering for 15 years and after the death of Sher Shah, Humayun regained his lost kingdom in AD 1555, defeating Sikander Shah.
- Humayun died in AD 1556, after a sudden fall from the stairs of his library building (*Sher Mandal*, Delhi).
- The *Humayunama* is written by Gulbadan Begum (his half-sister).
- He recaptured Delhi in AD 1556. Bairam Khan, his most faithful follower, helped him in this.

## The Afghan Interlude

### Sher Shah Suri (AD 1540-1545)

- He founded the second Afghan dynasty (first Lodi dynasty).
- Sher Shah's original name was Farid. In AD 1522, Farid took service under Babur Khan Lohani (Governor of Bihar), the ruler in Bihar.
- Sher Shah was an Afghan who ruled Agra and Delhi.
- Sher Shah was particularly perturbed by the activities of Raja Maldev of Marwar. Sher Shah got better of him in the *Battle of Samuel* in 1544.



- Sher Shah died in AD 1545 in an explosion during his conquest of Kalinjar fort.

In the field of central administration, Sher Shah followed the Sultanate pattern. There were four main central departments which were as follows

- **Diwan-i-Wizarat** This department was related with financial matters.
- **Diwan-i-Ariz** Headed by Ariz-i-mumalik. It was a military department.
- **Diwan-i-Insha** Working as a secretariat
- **Diwan-i-Rasalat** Headed by a Sadar. This department dealt with foreign affairs matter. **Diwan-i-Kaza** headed by a Qazi. The Qazi looked after the judicial administration.

There were two important officials at the Sarkar level

(a) **Shiqdari-i-Shiqadaran** to maintain law and order.

(b) **Munshif-i-Munshifan** to supervise the revenue collections.

- Sher Shah is known for the creation of the Grand Trunk Road, that stretched from the river Indus in the West to Sonargaon in Bengal. (from Calcutta to Peshawar).
- He also improved the communications within his empire.
- **Sarais** (rest house) were built on roads. Markets were developed around these and some of them were even used for new services as **Dak-Chowki**.
- Introduced coins of unalloyed gold, silver and copper of fixed standards. The silver 'Rupaya' and the copper 'Dam' were also available.
- Trade and commerce flourished—His currency reforms and land revenue system are also noteworthy. He fixed standard of weights and measures.
- He built a tomb at Sasaram (Bihar) for himself which is a masterpiece of architecture.
- He built a new city on the bank of the Yamuna river (present day **Purana Qila**).
- Malik Muhammad Jaisi composed the *Padmavat* in Hindi during his reign.
- Abbas Khan Sarwani was the historian in the court of Sher Shah (wrote the *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi*).

## Akbar (AD 1556-1605)

- Akbar (AD 1556-1605) was undoubtedly the brightest star of the Mughal Empire.
- Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar was born in AD 1542 at Amarkot when his father Humayun and mother Hamida Banu were struggling.
- At the time of his father's death, Akbar was merely 13 years old and was in the guardianship of Bairam Khan, who on hearing of Humayun's death coronated Akbar at Kalanaur.
- In November 1556, the Mughal army under Bairam Khan moved towards Delhi and defeated Hemu or vikramaditya in the **second Battle of Panipat**.
- During these four years (AD 1556-60), Bairam Khan enjoyed the supreme position in the state as the emperor's guardian and the Prime Minister.

- Then defeated Garh-Katanga (ruled by the heroic Rati Durgavati), followed by Chittor and Ranthambhor.
- Akbar then consolidated his empire through a series of conquests, the most difficult and most memorable being the campaign against Rana Pratap of Chittor, whom he defeated in the famous **Battle of Haldighati** in 1576.
- He abolished the pilgrim tax. In AD 1564, he abolished **Jaziya**.
- He opened a translation department for the translation of Sanskrit and other works into Persian.
- Regularly visited the Shrine of Sheikh Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer. Spiritual quest which led to the foundation of the **Ibadatkhana** (Hall of worship) at Fatehpur Sikri. He used to conduct religious discussions with Purshottam Das (Hindu), Maharji Rana (Parsi) and Hari Vijaya Suri (Jain).
- Akbar formulated an order known as **Din-i-Ilahi** (Divine Monotheism) in AD 1582. Birbal, Abul Fazal and Faizi joined the order.
- Akbar issued the '**Decree of Infallibility**' in AD 1579.
- Akbar's land revenue system was called **Todar Mal Bandobast** or **Zabti system**. Todar Mal was his revenue minister.
- The three salient features of Zabti system were
  - (i) measurement of land
  - (ii) classification of land and
  - (iii) fixation of rates.
- The **Ain-i-Dahsala** or the **Zabti system** became operative in AD 1582. It was also known as the **Ryotwari system**.
- Abul Fazal wrote the *Ain-i-Akbari*.
- Akbar introduced **Mansabdari system** and organised the land revenue system. Mansabdari system had made military service of the basic consideration for the classification of all the imperial officers. The Mughal mansab was, in nature, consisting of two numbers known as the **Zat** and **Sawar**. **Zat** indicated the total number of soldiers under a mansabdar, and the rank of **Sawar** indicated the number of horsemen under him.
- Navratna lived in his court : Birbal, Todar Mal, Abul Fazal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Mulla Pyaza, Hakim Hukkam, Faizi, Maan Singh.
- Chand Bibi revolted during the reign of Akbar.
- Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort and Allahabad Fort and Humayun Tomb at Delhi. He also built Fatehpur Sikri place near Agra.

## Jahangir (AD 1605-1627)

- Akbar's eldest son Salim assumed the title Nur-ud-din Muhammad Jahangir and ascended the throne.
- The fifth Sikh Guru Arjun Dev who had given shelter to Khusrav was tortured and put to death. Khusrav died in AD 1622 at the instance of Prince **Khurram (later Shahjahan)**.
- Jahangir's first political success was against the Mewar Rana Amar Singh (1615).
- In AD 1620, Prince Khurram conquered Kangra. Jahangir followed the policy of his father with regard to the Deccan.
- Rana's son Karan Singh was made a Mansabdar in the Mughal court.



- In AD 1617, Ahmednagar fell and Khurram was rewarded with the title 'Shahjahan'.
- He married Mehr-u-nisa whom he gave the title **Nur-Jahan**.
- Nur-Jahan was a politically shrewd and ambitious woman who dominated the royal household especially when Jahangir fell ill.
- She had great influence on Jahangir's life as she had the status of **Pad Shah Begum**. Coins were struck on her name and on all **farmans**, her name was attached to the imperial signature.
- Jahangir had a passion for justice, was a keen lover of nature and encouraged painting.
- He had laid a number of gardens, such as the Shalimar and Nishat gardens in Kashmir.
- Jahangir wrote his memoirs 'Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri' in Persian.
- He was buried at Shahadara near Lahore.
- Mughal painting reached its climax during his reign.
- Introduced 'Du-Aspah' and 'Sin Aspah' system in Mansabdri system.
- **Captain Hawkins** (AD 1608-11) and **Sir Thomas Roe** (AD 1615-19) visited his court to gain favourable concessions for English trade with India. As a result of the efforts of Thomas Roe, English factories were established at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
- The famous Italian traveller **Pietro Valle** came during his reign.

### Shahjahan (AD 1628-1658)

- Shahjahan succeeded in controlling the Deccan but his North-West policy was a failure.
- Shahjahan, the third son of Jahangir, ascended the throne in AD 1628 and married Mumtaz in AD 1612.
- He was an able general and an administrator. In the first year of his reign, Shahjahan had to overcome the revolts of the Bundela chief, Juzhar Singh and the Afghan noble named Khanjahan Lodi, an ex-viceroy of the Deccan.
- Shah jahan's reign of 30 years is regarded as the **Golden age of Mughal** in art and architecture during which monuments like the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, in the memory of his wife Mumtaz, the Red fort at Delhi with its **Diwan-i-Khas** and **Diwan-i-Aam**, the Jama Masjid and the famous **Jewel-studded peacock throne** were built among other numerous pieces of architecture.
- Many foreign travellers visited India during the reign of Shahjahan. Two Frenchman **Bernier** and **Travenier** and an Italian adventurer **Manucci**, the author of the *Storio Dor* *Magor* are specially noteworthy.
- Introduced scale of 1/3, 1/4 and 1/5 in Mansabdari system.

### Aurangzeb Alamgir (AD 1658-1707)

- Aurangzeb ascended the throne with the title of Alamgir (conqueror of the world) and ruled for almost 50 years.
- During his reign, the Mughal Empire reached its territorial climax.

- When Shahjahan fell ill in AD 1657, a struggle started for the throne among his four sons, Dara, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad.
- Aurangzeb was the most intelligent and the ablest general among them.
- Aurangzeb took control of the fort and crowned himself at Delhi, after defeating his brothers. Shahjahan was kept in strict confinement at Agra Fort till his death in AD 1666.
- He first defeated the Imperial army at Dharmatt and then defeated a force led by Dara in the Battle of Samugarh.
- His reign of nearly half a century is divided into two equal parts of about twenty-five years each, the first part of which he spent in Northern India and the second in the Deccan.
- In his rule various rebellions took place. In AD 1669-70, the Jat peasantry of the region of Mathura rose under the leadership of Gokula, in AD 1672, the Satnamis peasants in the Punjab and the Bundelas under the leadership of Champat Rai and Chhatrasal Bundela in Bundelkhand. Aurangzeb also caused a serious rift in the Mughal-Rajput alliance by his policy of annexation of Marwar in AD 1679. He wanted to annex Marwar after the death of Raja Jaswant Singh.
- He ordered the arrest and execution of the ninth Sikh Guru, **Guru Teg Bahadur** in AD 1675.
- He discontinued the practice of inscribing the **Kalima** on the coins and abolished the celebration of the new year's day (**Nawroz**).
- He discontinued the practice of music in the assembly court.
- The Mughal conquests reached the climax during his reign at Bijapur and Golconda.
- He was constantly involved in trying to curtail the rising maratha power. However, he failed to subdue them.
- He died in AD 1707 in the Deccan.
- Aurangzeb's reign was marked by growing agrarian crisis and popular rebellions, such as those of the Jats, the Satnamis, the Sikhs and the Rajputs (when Jodhpur was annexed).
- His reign was also marked by a growing puritanical trend.
- His religious policies were a great setback to the standards of tolerance and liberalism set by his predecessors.
- Mulhitasib (regulator of moral conduct) was appointed in the reign.
- Aurangzeb was called a **Darvesh** or a **Zinda Pir**.
- Aurangzeb also forbade **Sati**.
- Patronized the greatest digest of Muslim law in India **Fatawa-i-Alamgiri**.
- He imposed **Jaziya** on the Hindus in AD 1679 and reimposed Pilgrim Tax.
- Aurangzeb was a proficient player of the Veena.
- Built Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) inside the Red Fort at Delhi.
- The decline and the disintegration of the Mughal empire was completed within half a century of Aurangzeb's death.
- His successors were weak and incapable rulers.
- In his regime the culture, art and architecture declined.



## Later Mughals (AD 1707-1857)

### Bahadur Shah (AD 1707-12)

- He was the first of the later Mughals.
- He was generous, learned and pious without any bigotry. Assumed the title of Shah Alam and was known as Shah-i-Bekhabar.

### Jahandar Shah (AD 1712-13)

- He became king with the help of Zulfikar Khan.
- He was first puppet Mughal Emperor.
- He abolished Jaziya.

### Farrukhsiyar (AD 1713-19)

- He had succeeded to the throne with the help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali.
- In 1717, Farrukhsiyar gave tax free trade permission to British EIC to trade through Bengal. This Royal firman became Magna Carta for the British EIC.
- In 1719, Sayyid Brothers killed him with the help of Maratha Peshwa, Balaji Vishwanath.

### Mohammad Shah (AD 1719-48)

- Nadir Shah invaded India in AD 1738-39. Nadir Shah defeated him in the Battle of Karnal (AD 1739) and took away Peacock throne and the Kohinoor diamond.
- He was the most pleasure loving ruler of loose morals and therefore, called Mohammad Shah 'Rangila'.
- During his tenure, Nizam-ul-mulk founded Hyderabad. Murshid Quli Khan laid the foundation at Bengal and Sadat Khan laid the foundation at Awadh.

### Ahmad Shah (AD 1748-54)

- Muhammad Shah was succeeded by his only son Ahmed Shah.
- During this period, Safdarjung, the nawab of Awadh was the Wazir or Prime Minister of the empire.
- During Ahmad Shah's reign, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India twice in AD 1749 and AD 1752 when he marched up to Delhi.

### Alamgir II (AD 1754-59)

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

### Shah Alam II (AD 1759-1806)

Battle of Buxar (1764 AD) held during his reign, British Army of the alliance of three : Shah Alam I + Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal) + Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh).

### Akbar II (AD 1806-37)

- Gave the title of Raja to Ram Mohan Roy.

### Bahadur Shah II (AD 1837-57)

- During the revolt of 1857, he was proclaimed the emperor by the rebels.
- He was confined by the British to the Red Fort.
- He defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.
- Shah Alam II joined hands with Mir Qasim of Bengal and Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh in the Battle of Buxar against the British in 1764. They were defeated.

## Mughal Administration

The **Mansabdar system** introduced by Akbar was a unique feature of the administrative system of the Mughal empire.

- Mughal emperor was divided into **subas** which were further subdivided into Sarkar, Pargana and Gram.

□ <b>Wazir or Diwan</b>	Was the head of the Revenue department.
□ <b>Mir Bakshi</b>	Military department.
□ <b>Mir Saman</b>	Held independent charge of the Household department and the Karkhanas.
□ <b>Chief Qazi</b>	Judicial department.
□ <b>Sadr-us-Sadr</b>	Charitable and religious endowments.
□ <b>Mustaufi</b>	Auditor-General.
□ <b>Amil</b>	Judicial officer in the civil courts.
□ <b>Kanugo</b>	Head account.
□ <b>Lambardar</b>	Head of the village.
□ <b>Patwari</b>	Accountant of village.
□ <b>Sipah Salar</b>	Commander of the force.
□ <b>Kotwal</b>	Was primarily the chief of the city police.

- In Akbar, reign the empire was divided into 15 Subas.
- After Akbar, the Subas were increased to 20 under Aurangzeb's reign.
- The territory of the empire was divided into **Khalisa**, **Jagirs** and **Inam**.

Administrative Units	Incharge
Suba (Province)	Sipahsalar/Subedar/Nizam
Sarkar (District)	Fauzdar
Pargana (Taluka)	Siqdar
Gram (Village)	Muqaddam

## Mughal Literature

Books	Authors
Tuzuk-i-Babari	Babar
Humayun Nama	Gulbadan Begum
Akbar Nama	Abul Fazl
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	Jahangir
Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazl
Nukha-i-Dilkusha	Bhimsen Saxena
Sir-i-Akbar	Dara Shikoh

## Vijaynagar Empire

- Vijaynagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan, to the South of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- It was founded by Harihar a and Bukka, who were the feudatories of the Kakatiyas.

- Following dynasties ruled in Vijaynagar Empire  
(i) Sangam (ii) Saluva (iii) Tuluva (iv) Aravido
- **Sangam dynasty** (First dynasty) Its founders were Harihar a and Bukka I.

**Bukka I** Harihara I was succeeded by Bukka I, who took the task of expanding the kingdom.

**Devaraya I** Ascended the throne in AD 1406. In AD 1410, he constructed a barrage across Tungabhadra. He also encouraged the construction of dams for irrigation purposes. He was a great patron of the scholars. The renowned Telugu poet Srinatha, the author of the *Haravilas*, lived in his court. There was a 'Pearl hall' in the palace where he honoured men of eminence.

**Devaraya II** Called by various names, Immadi Devaraya, Proudha Devaraya, the *Gajabetakara* (the elephant hunter) in the inscriptions.

In 1442, he sent a naval expedition against Sri Lanka and defeated them.

He himself wrote 2 Sanskrit works, the *Mahanataka*, *Sudhanidhi* and a commentary on the *Brahma Sutra* of *Badarayana*.

**The Saluvas** (Second dynasty) Founded by Saluva Narasimha.

**The Tuluvas** (Third dynasty) Founded by Vira Narasimha.

**Krishna Deva Raya** He was the greatest ruler of Vijaynagar.

He conquered the whole of the Raichur Doab.

He assumed the title of *Yavanaraja sthapanacharya* or restorer of the *Yavana kingdom*.

He wrote a Telugu language book (having the political ideas) *The Amuktamalyada*.

He is also known as *Abhinava Bhoja*.

Ashta Diggaja adorned his court (eight great poets)

Krishna Deva Raya also wrote a work in Sanskrit the *Jambavati Kalyanam*.

He was also a great builder. Built a new city, Nagalpuru and Hazara temple, Vithalswami temple.

### Main Writings

□ Peddanna	He wrote the <i>Manucharitam</i> .
□ Timma	He wrote the <i>Parjatapaharavam</i> .
□ Madaya	He wrote the <i>Raj Shekharcharitam</i> .
□ Dhurjati	He wrote the <i>Kalhasti Mahatyam</i> .
□ Tenali	He wrote the <i>Panduranga Mahatyam</i> .
□ Pingali	He wrote <i>Raghauapanda veeyamu</i> .
□ Nandi	He wrote <i>Parijaatapaharanam</i> .
□ Ayyalaraju	He wrote <i>Ramabhudayamu</i> .

• Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes, Portuguese and travellers, visited Vijaynagar during the period of Krishna Deva Raya.

• **Sadashiva Raya** He was only a titular ruler, the government was controlled by Rama Raya. The Deccani states defeated the Vijaynagar in the *Battle of the Talikota* (Rakshasa-Tangadi) in AD 1565. After this disaster, the Vijaynagar government was shifted to Penugonda and then to Chandragiri, where the Aravidu dynasty was founded.

• **The Aravidu Dynasty (Fourth)** It was founded by Rama Raya's brother Tirumala. This dynasty survived till the middle of seventeenth century. Due to the weakness of the Central Government, various Nayaks of Tanjavur, Madurai and Gingee declared their independence.

### Administration

- The king had a council of ministers who met in a hall called Venkatavilas Mandapa. The Prodhani was the prime minister, minister worn the title of Dandanayaka.
- Nayankar system was the special feature of provincial administration.
- Ayngar system was the special feature of village administration. A body of 12 functionaries conducted it.

## Bahamani Kingdom

• **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah** Also known as Hasan Gangu founded the Bahamani kingdom with its capital at Gulbarga. Allavding Hasan Bahaman shah is also known as 'Hasan gangu' because one of a brahmin pandit called 'Gangu' taught and helped him.

• **Tajuddin Firoz Shah** The greatest among the Bahamani ruler. He inducted a number of Hindus in the administration on a large scale.

• **Ahmed Shah Wali** Transferred the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.

### Breakup of Bahmani Empire

S.No.	Kingdoms	Founders	Years	Dynasties
1.	Berar	Fataullah Imad Shah	AD 1484	Imad Shahi
2.	Bijapur	Yusuf Adil Shah	AD 1489	Adil Shahi
3.	Ahmadnagar	Malik Ahmad	AD 1490	Nizam Shahi
4.	Golconda	Quli Qutub Shah	AD 1518	Qutub Shahi
5.	Bidar	Amir Ali Barid	AD 1526-27	Barid Shahi

- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah of Bijapur.
- Quli Qutub Shah built the famous Golconda Fort.
- Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah was founded the city of **Hyderabad** and he also built the famous **Charminar**.

## The Sikhs

### • Founder—Guru Nanak

The Sikh Panth was founded by Guru Nanak in the fifteenth century. He was born in AD 1469 in a Khatri family in the village Talwandi in Punjab.

Guru Nanak died in AD 1539.

• **Guru Angad became the second Sikh Guru.** He developed the **Gurmukhi Script**. He also established the centres for spreading Guru Nanak's teachings.

• **Guru Ramdas ji** He laid the foundation of Amritsar city. Guru Ramdas had dug a tank (Sarovar) and it exists at Amritsar. In the midst of the tank, the Harmandir Sahib (Temple of Gold) was constructed.



- **Guru Arjun Dev ji (5th Guru)** Arjun Dev compiled the Holy Scripture of the Sikhs called the *Granth Sahib*.
- **Guru Har Govind ji** He transformed the Sikhs into a warrior community. He constructed the *Akal Takht* at the Golden Temple and held court there to conduct secular matters. He built the Fort of Lohgarh for defensive purposes.
- **Har Rai and Harkrishan were the 7th and 8th Guru respectively.** Guru Harkrishan died of small pox in 1664 after naming Teg Bhadur as the next Guru of the Sikhs.

- **Guru Teg Bahadur ji (9th Guru)** Revolted against Aurangzeb. He was beheaded in Chandni Chowk in November 1675. The Sis Ganj Gurudwara marks the site of his martyrdom.
- **Guru Gobind Singh ji, 10th and the last Guru of the Sikhs,** was born in Patna. He organised the Sikhs as a community of warriors.
- On Baisakhi day in AD 1699, Guru Gobind Singh constituted the Sikh's called *Khalsa*, and introduced a new baptism ceremony. He compiled a supplementary granth called 'the *Daswen Badshah ka Granth*'.

## Exercise (Medieval India)

- The first Muslim invasion of India was led by
  - Mahmud of Ghazni
  - Muhammad Ghori
  - Muhammad-bin-Qasim
  - Timur
- The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in
  - AD 712
  - AD 740
  - AD 1001
  - AD 1009
- Al Beruni came to India along with
  - Mahmud of Ghazni
  - Muhammad-bin-Qasim
  - Muhammad Ghori
  - Timur
- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
  - Zia-ud-din Barni : Tarikh-i-Muhammadi
  - Shams-i-Siraj Afif : Tarikh-i-Firozshahi
  - Ibn Batuta : Fatwa-i-Jahandari
  - Amir Khusrau : Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
- Who was the first and the last woman ruler of Delhi?
  - Chand Bibi
  - Noor Jahan
  - Razia Sultan
  - Mumtaz Mahal
- Timur invaded India during the reign of
  - Alauddin Khilji
  - Bahadur Lodi
  - Firoz Tughlaq
  - Nasiruddin Mahmud
- With reference to the Medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct?
  - Alauddin Khilji first set up a separate *ariz* department
  - Balban introduced the branding system of horses of his military
  - Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the Delhi throne
  - Firoz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves.
- Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
  - Muhammad-bin-Qasim
  - Qutub-Ud-din Aibak
  - Ghiyasuddin Balban
  - Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- Who among the following first divided his empire into *Iqtas* during the process of civil administration?
  - Aibak
  - Iltutmish
  - Razia sultan
  - Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- Who introduced the Silver Tanka and Jital?
  - Alauddin Khilji
  - Qutub-Ud-din Aibak
  - Ghiyasuddin Balban
  - Shamsuddin Iltutmish
- Which of the following rulers died while playing 'Chaugan'?
  - Balban
  - Sher Shah
  - Jalal-ud-din Khilji
  - Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- Which of the following was the major source of royal income in medieval North India?
  - Jaziya
  - Kharaj
  - Zakat
  - Kham
- Which of the following statements are true regarding Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq?
  - He introduced measures to regulate markets.
  - He introduced monetary reforms.
  - He increased the taxes paid by the people of the Doab region.
  - He invited leaders of different faiths for religious discussions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

  - 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 4
- Which of the following were not included in the market regulation introduced by Alauddin Khilji?
  - The Sultan fixed the prices of foodgrains far below the usual rates.
  - He imported the necessities by relaxing import duties.
  - He followed a non-intervention policy as far as the civil supplies were concerned.
  - Advances were given to merchants if they did not possess enough capital.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

  - 1 and 4
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 3
  - 3 and 4
- Match the following

List I	List II
A. Iqta	1. Maratha
B. Jagir	2. Delhi Sultanate
C. Amaram	3. Mughals
D. Mokasa	4. Vijaynagar

### Codes

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

16. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was  
 (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi

17. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?  
 (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah-II  
 (c) Nasir-ud-din-Mahmud (d) Nusrat Shah

18. Read the following statements

1. He organised an efficient spy system.
2. To prevent fraudulent musters, he began the practice of branding horses (*Daag*) and preparing descriptive rolls of soldiers (*Chehra*).
3. One of the most remarkable of his reforms was that of market regulation.
4. He set aside the supremacy of the *Ulema* in the discharge of state duties.

These statements are about

- (a) Sikandar Lodi (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq  
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

19. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Diwan-i-Bandgani : Tuglaq  
 (b) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban  
 (c) Dewan-i-Kohi : Alauddin Khilji  
 (d) Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad Tughlaq

20. In the Delhi Sultanate, an administrative unit called 'Paragana' was headed by an official known as

- (a) Shiqdar (b) Barid  
 (c) Ariz (d) Amil

21. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Muftis	1. Intelligence Agency
B. Barid	2. Expounder of Law
C. Kotwal	3. Minister Incharge of Army
D. Arz-i-Mamalik	4. Head of City Administration

Codes

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

22. Consider the following historical personalities

1. Abdur Razzak
2. Edordo Barbosa
3. Marco Polo
4. Nicolo di Conti

What is the correct chronological order in which they visited India?

- (a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2  
 (c) 2, 3, 4, 1 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

23. Match the following

List I (Authors)	List II (Works)
A. Minhaj-us-Siraj	1. Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi
B. Zia-ud-din Barni	2. Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
C. Firuz Shah (Tughlaq)	3. Haqiqi Hindi
D. Abdul-Wahid Bilgrami	4. Fatuhat-i-Firuzshahi

Codes

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

24. Who among the following destroyed the group of Forty Nobles?  
 (a) Bahram Shah (b) Iltutmish  
 (c) Razia (d) Balban

25. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's experiment of producing token currency failed on account of the  
 (a) rejection of token coins for purchase by foreign merchants  
 (b) melting of token coins  
 (c) large scale minting of spurious coins  
 (d) poor quality of token currency

26. Who amongst the following Sultans of the Slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period?

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (b) Ghiyas-ud-din-Balban  
 (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (d) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish

27. The Slave Dynasty Sultans were

- (a) Persians (b) Afghans (c) Arabs (d) Ilbari Turks

28. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad

- (a) to develop cultural and trade relations with the Deccan  
 (b) to protect his country from the attack of Mongols  
 (c) to control South India better  
 (d) All of the above

29. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to introduce the practice of *Sijda*?

- (a) Firoz Tughlaq (b) Alauddin Khilji  
 (c) Balban (d) Muhammad Tughlaq

30. 'Ijara' revenue system was started during the reign of

- (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar (b) Farrukhsiyar  
 (c) Jahandar Shah (d) Mohd Shah

31. The 'Shahnama' was written by

- (a) Al Beruni (b) Firdausi  
 (c) Amir Khusrau (d) Abul Fazal

32. 'Tahqiq-i-Hind', a famous literary work, was written by

- (a) Badauni (b) Nizam-ud-din Ahmed  
 (c) Al Beruni (d) Minhaj-us-Siraj

33. Al Beruni came to India with

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni (b) Alexander  
 (c) Babar (d) Timur

34. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India mainly

- (a) to plunder the wealth of India  
 (b) to establish his empire in India  
 (c) to spread Islam in India  
 (d) to take the famous artisans of India to his court

35. Which of the following battles was fought in AD 1192?

- (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain  
 (c) Battle of Talikota (d) Battle of Khnawah

36. Consider the following

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Lodi Gardens
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

37. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order and choose the correct sequence

1. Tughlaq 2. Khilji 3. Pallava 4. Kushana

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 3, 4, 2, 1 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2 (c) 4, 3, 1, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1



38. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of Navroz in India?  
 (a) Balban (b) Firoz Tughlaq  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Alauddin Khilji
39. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?  
 (a) Guru Amar Das : Miri and Piri  
 (b) Guru Arjun Dev : Adi Granth  
 (c) Guru Ram Das : Dal Khalsa  
 (d) Guru Govind Singh : Manji
40. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was  
 (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Bahlul Lodi  
 (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Sher Shah Suri
41. Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
 (a) Alai Darwaza : Alauddin Khilji  
 (b) Jamaat Khana Masjid : Balban  
 (c) Qutub Minar : Iltutmish  
 (d) Hissar : Firoz Shah Tughlaq
42. Who was the first monarch in the Delhi Sultanate to start direct relations with the cultivators to know the actual amount they paid as land revenue?  
 (a) Balban (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
 (c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Sikandar Lodi
43. The first Muslim ruler to formulate the theory of Kingship similar to the theory of divine right of King was  
 (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak (b) Alauddin Khilji  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban
44. For his unbounded generosity, who amongst the following Sultans was titled by all writers of the time as 'Iakh baksh' or giver of lakhs?  
 (a) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (b) Balban  
 (c) Qutubuddin Aibak (d) Babar
45. The structure of Qutub Minar was completed by  
 (a) Aram Shah (b) Qutubuddin Aibak  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
46. Who among the following assumed the title of Abhinav Bhoj?  
 (a) Krishna Dev Raya (b) Harihar II  
 (c) Devraya II (d) Rama Raja
47. Which Sultan added the Alai Darwaza to the Qutub Minar?  
 (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (b) Firoz Tughlaq  
 (c) Iltutmish (d) Alauddin Khilji
48. 'Adhai-Din-Ka Jhopara' built by Qutubuddin Aibak, is located in  
 (a) Delhi (b) Ajmer  
 (c) Badayun (d) None of these
49. Who wrote the 'Tughlaqnamah'?  
 (a) Raskhan (b) Amir Khusrau  
 (c) Isami (d) Malik Muhammad Jaisi
50. For the first time, the land was divided into different categories for purposes of revenue on the basis of the quality of land and its capacity for production during the reign of  
 (a) Alauddin Khilji  
 (b) Firoz Tughlaq  
 (c) Sher Shah Suri  
 (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
51. Match the following
- | List I<br>(Dynasties) |  |  |  | List II<br>(Capitals) |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| A. Hoysalas           |  |  |  | 1. Madurai            |  |  |  |
| B. Yadavas            |  |  |  | 2. Warangal           |  |  |  |
| C. Kakatriyas         |  |  |  | 3. Dwarsamudra        |  |  |  |
| D. Pandyas            |  |  |  | 4. Devagiri           |  |  |  |
- Codes
- |     | A | B | C | D |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | (b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
52. The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was  
 (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
 (c) Sher Shah (d) Akbar
53. Who was the founder of the second Afghan Empire in India?  
 (a) Bahlul Lodi (b) Ibrahim Lodi  
 (c) Islam Shah (d) Sher Shah Suri
54. What does the word *iqta* stand for?  
 (a) Law of primogeniture  
 (b) Crown lands donated to army officers  
 (c) State's share of one-third of the spoils of war  
 (d) The grant of revenue from a territory in lieu of salary
55. Match the following
- | List I   |  |  |  | List II  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|
| A. Land tax paid by the Hindus                 |  |  |  | 1. Kham  |  |  |  |
| B. State's share of 1/5th of the spoils of war |  |  |  | 2. Khara |  |  |  |
| C. Land tax paid by the Muslims                |  |  |  | 3. Ushar |  |  |  |
| D. Property tax                                |  |  |  | 4. Zakat |  |  |  |
- Codes
- |     | A | B | C | D |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
56. In which order did the following dynasties rule Delhi?  
 I. Slave II. Khilji  
 III. Lodi IV. Sayyid  
 V. Tughlaq  
 (a) I, II, V, IV, III (b) I, II, III, IV, V  
 (c) II, III, IV, V, I (d) IV, V, III, II, I
57. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was  
 (a) Urdu (b) Arabic  
 (c) Persian (d) Hindi
58. Amir Khusrau's 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' gives information about the reign of  
 (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
 (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji  
 (c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji  
 (d) Jalal-ud-din Khilji
59. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?  
 I. Amir Khusrau : Ala-ud-din Khilji  
 II. Zia-ud-din Barni : Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
 III. Ibn Batutah : Firoz Shah  
 IV. Minhaj-us-Siraj : Iltutmish  
 (a) I, II and III (b) I and IV  
 (c) II, III and IV (d) I, III and IV

Match the following

List I	List II
A. Tarikh-i-Alai	1. Gulbadan Begum
B. Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi	2. Nizamuddin Auliya
C. Tarikh-i-Hind	3. Yahya-bin-Ahmed
D. Humayunnama	4. Amir Khusrau
	5. Al Beruni

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	5	1
(c) 4	1	5	3

Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (a) The Hindi classic *Padmavat* : Malik Muhammad Jaisi  
 (b) The title of *Saadi* : Hasan-i-Dehlvi  
 (c) Ibn Batuta's account of his foreign travels : *Kitab-i-Rihla*  
 (d) Language patronised by the rulers of Delhi : Turki

Which of the following is/are wrongly matched?

- I. Alberuni — Tahqiq-i-Hind  
 II. Firdausi — Shahnama  
 III. Utbi — Tarikh-i-Firozshahi  
 IV. Barni — Tariq-i-Yamini  
 (a) Only IV (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) III and IV

Match the following

List I	List II
A. Sitar	1. Sultan Hussain Sharqi
B. Indo-Persian Ragas	2. Amir Khusrau
C. Introduced Khayal	3. Raja Man Singh
D. Introduced Malhar	

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	2	3
(c) 3	3	1	2

Match the following

List I (Names of the Books)	List II (Authors)
A. Prithviraja Raso	1. Somadeva
B. Shahnama	2. Alberuni
C. Tahqiq-i-Hind	3. Firdausi
D. Kathasaritasagara	4. Chandbardai
	5. Bilhana

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(c) 5	3	1	2

Match the following

List I	List II
A. Char Minar at Hyderabad	1. Alauddin Khilji
B. Moti Masjid at Agra	2. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
C. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque at Delhi	3. Shahjahan
D. Fort of Siri	4. Adil Shah of Bijapur
	5. Aurangzeb

Codes

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	2	5
(c) 4	3	2	1

66. The first dynasty of the Vijaynagar kingdom was  
 (a) Hoysala (b) Sangama (c) Saluva (d) Tuluva
67. The Kingdom of Vijaynagar came into existence during the reign of  
 (a) Harshvardhana (b) Alauddin Khilji  
 (c) Balban (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
68. In Krishna Deva Raya's court, *Ashta Diggajas* were the  
 (a) eight great poets of his court  
 (b) eight great ministers in his court  
 (c) eight elephants placed at eight corners of his capital  
 (d) eight great scholars of his kingdom
69. Who was known as 'Andhra Bhoja'?  
 (a) Devaraya II (b) Bukka  
 (c) Krishna Deva Raya (d) Quli Qutub Shah
70. Hampi is situated on the Northern bank of  
 (a) Tungabhadra (b) Godavari  
 (c) Cauveri (d) Krishna
71. Which of the following is wrongly matched?  
 (a) Athanasius Nikitin : Bahmani kingdom  
 (b) Nicolo Conti : Deva Raya I  
 (c) Abdur Razzaq : Deva Raya II  
 (d) None of the above is wrongly matched
72. Consider the following statements regarding the Vijaynagar empire  
 1. It was named after the city of Vijaynagar.  
 2. Krishna Deva Raya was the greatest of all the Vijaynagar rulers.  
 3. Kings of Vijaynagar ruled on behalf of Shaivite deity Virupaksha.  
 4. Vijaynagar empire successfully resisted the march of the Delhi Sultans to the South.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4
73. Who was the founder of Qutub Shahi dynasty?  
 (a) Adil Shah (b) Ibrahim Adil Shah II  
 (c) Ibrahim Qutub Shah (d) Quli Qutub Shah
74. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by  
 (a) Timur (b) Zain-ul-Abidin  
 (c) Malik Kafur (d) Hasan
75. Nicolo Conti, the traveller, who visited Vijaynagar kingdom, in AD 1420, was  
 (a) an Italian (b) a Greek  
 (c) a Russian (d) a Frenchman
76. Who built Char Minar?  
 (a) Ibrahim Qutub Shah (b) Quli Qutub Shah  
 (c) Ali Adil Shah (d) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
77. Consider the following dynasties  
 1. Saluva 2. Sangama 3. Tuluva 4. Aravidu  
 What is the correct chronological sequence of these dynasties?  
 (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2



78. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Adil Shahi	1. Berar
B. Imad Shahi	2. Bidar
C. Qutub Shahi	3. Ahmadnagar
D. Nizam Shahi	4. Golconda
E. Barid Shahi	5. Bijapur

Codes

A	B	C	D	E
(a) 5	1	4	3	2
(b) 1	2	3	4	5
(c) 4	5	3	2	1
(d) 3	2	5	4	1

79. Which one of the following musical forms was not introduced by Amir Khusrau?

- (a) Dhrupad (b) Khayal (c) Qawl (d) Tarana

80. Match the following

A. Nizamuddin Auliya	1. Firdausi
B. Sheikh Bahauddin Zakaria	2. Chisti
C. Sheikh Abdulla	3. Sushrawardi
D. Badruddin Samarqandi	4. Shattariya

Codes

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

81. The Portuguese traveller, Nuniz visited Vijaynagar during the reign of which one of the following?

- (a) Vira Narasimha
- 
- (b) Deva Raya I
- 
- (c) Achyuta Raya
- 
- (d) Sadasiva Raya

82. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the Afghan rulers on the throne of Delhi?

- (a) Sikandar Shah-Ibrahim Lodi-Bahlul Khan Lodi
- 
- (b) Sikandar Shah-Bahlul Khan Lodi-Ibrahim Lodi
- 
- (c) Bahlul Khan Lodi-Sikandar Shah-Ibrahim Lodi
- 
- (d) Bahlul Khan Lodi-Ibrahim Lodi-Sikandar Shah

83. Which one of the following departments was created by Alauddin Khilji to improve the functioning of the State Revenues?

- (a) Diwan-i-Mustakharaj (b) Diwan-i-Kohi
- 
- (c) Diwan-i-Arz (d) Diwan-i-Insha

84. What was Kazaj in the thirteenth century?

- (a) Tax on cultivation
- 
- (b) Tax on land transfer
- 
- (c) Waiver of the tax on land
- 
- (d) Tax on irrigated lands

85. The ruler of which one of the following was not invited to join the confederacy to fight against Vijaynagar in the Battle of Talikota?

- (a) Ahmadnagar (b) Berar
- 
- (c) Bijapur (d) Golconda

86. Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order?

- (a) Shankaracharya-Ramanuja-Chaitanya
- 
- (b) Ramanuja-Shankaracharya-Chaitanya
- 
- (c) Ramanuja-Chaitanya-Shankaracharya
- 
- (d) Shankaracharya-Chaitanya-Ramanuja

87. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Kabir	1. Weaver
B. Ravidas	2. Barber
C. Namdev	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

Codes

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

88. Match the following

List I (Saint-poets)	List II (Language of the Compositions)
A. Mirabai	1. Malayalam
B. Tyagaraja	2. Bengali
C. Chandras	3. Hindi
D. Purandardasa	4. Telugu
	5. Kannada

Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	1	5	(b) 3	4	2	5
(c) 2	5	1	4	(d) 3	5	2	4

89. Who wrote Khazainul-Futuh?

- (a) Amir Khusrau (b) Abul Fazal
- 
- (c) Dara Shikoh (d) Bhimsen Saxena

90. Who among the following was not an exponent of the Bhakti Movement?

- (a) Ramananda (b) Kabir
- 
- (c) Shankaracharya (d) Nanak

91. Kabir was the disciple of

- (a) Chaitanya (b) Shankaracharya
- 
- (c) Ramananda (d) Vallabhacharya

92. The Bhakti Movement was first organised by

- (a) Ramanuja (b) Kabir
- 
- (c) Ramananda (d) Nanak

93. Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitamans during the reign of

- (a) Jahangir (b) Rama Raya
- 
- (c) Akbar (d) Krishna Deva Raya

94. Who said, "Ram and Rahim are the two different names of the same God"?

- (a) Kabir (b) Ramdas
- 
- (c) Chaitanya (d) Ramanuja

95. The pioneer in preaching Nirguna Bhakti in medieval India was

- (a) Namdev (b) Vallabhacharya
- 
- (c) Ramananda (d) Sri Chaitanya

96. Which is not correctly matched?

- (a) Suba : Sipasalar (b) Sarkar : Nizam
- 
- (c) Pargana : Siqdar (d) Gram : Muqaddam

97. Consider the following statements

1. Mirabai was a contemporary of Guru Nanak.
- 
2. Ramdas was a contemporary of Shivaji.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
- 
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

98. Arrange the following Bhakti Saints in chronological order

- Guru Nanak—Tulsidas—Ramdas—Tukaram
- Tulsidas—Guru Nanak—Tukaram—Ramdas
- Guru Nanak—Tulsidas—Tukaram—Ramdas
- Tulsidas—Guru Nanak—Ramdas—Tukaram

99. Whose philosophy is called the Advaitvad?

- Ramanujacharya
- Shankaracharya
- Nagarjuna
- Vasumitra

100. Babar came to India originally from

- Ferghana
- Khiva
- Khorasan
- Seistan

101. What was the occasion for Rana Kumbha's construction of the 'tower of victory' at Chittor?

- His victory against Rao Jodha of Marwar
- His victory against Mahmud Khilji of Malwa
- His victory against Ahmed Shah of Gujarat
- His victory against Ibrahim Shah of Bengal

102. Babar laid the foundation of the Mughal empire in AD 1526, by defeating

- Daulat Khan Lodi
- Ibrahim Lodi
- Rana Sanga
- Alauddin Khilji

103. When Akbar was young, his guardian was

- Hemu
- Faizi
- Abul Fazal
- Bairam Khan

104. Akbar assumed actual control over the administration of his empire in

- AD 1556
- AD 1562
- AD 1558
- AD 1560

105. The two great Mughal rulers who wrote their own memories are

- Babar and Humayun
- Humayun and Akbar
- Babar and Jahangir
- Jahangir and Shahjahan

106. The court language of the Mughals was

- Arabic
- Hindi
- Persian
- Urdu

107. Akbar's land revenue system was known as

- Bandobast system
- Zabti system
- Todar Mal's revenue system
- All of the above

108. Akbar founded the *Din-i-Ilahi* primarily to

- put an end to differences between the Hindus and the Muslims
- establish a national religion which would be acceptable to the Muslims and Hindus
- ensure racial and communal harmony
- form a religious club

109. Where did Babar die?

- Agra
- Kabul
- Lahore
- Delhi

110. The Mughal emperor, who died a sudden fall from the staircase, was

- Babar
- Humayun
- Jahangir
- Aurangzeb

111. The most famous court-poet (in Hindi literature) of Akbar was

- Raskhan
- Surdas
- Tulsidas
- Abdur Rahim-Khan-i-Khana

112. Which of the following was built by Akbar?

- Agra Fort
- Fort of Daulatabad
- Red Fort
- Fort of Ahmednagar

113. The head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was

- Diwan
- Mir Bakshi
- Mir Saman
- Bakshi

114. Which of the following are true about the Mansabdari system?

- It meant the organization of civil and military services of the state on the basis of gradation of ranks.
- The word 'mansab' is derived from the Arabic word meaning 'fixing the place'.
- Mansab in the Mughal administration fixed the rank, dignity and office of the public servant.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- Only III
- II and III
- I, II and III
- Only I

115. Which of the following were the features of the Mansabdari system introduced by the Mughals?

- Periodic inspection of artillery.
- Branding horses.
- Hereditary grant of jagirs.
- Lack of distinction between civil and military departments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 1 and 4

116. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Battle of Haldighati	1. Babar
B. Battle of Bilgram	2. Akbar
C. Second Battle of Panipat	3. Humayun
D. Battle of Khanua	4. Jahangir

Codes

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

117. 'Ibadat Khana', where learned men of all religions discussed religious issues during the time of Akbar, is a famous structure in

- the Agra fort
- the Red Fort of Delhi
- Sikandara
- Fatehpur Sikri

118. Which of the following are true with regard to Akbar?

- He abolished Jaziya and the Pilgrim Tax in AD 1564 and AD 1563 respectively.
- He erected the 'Ibadatkhana' for holding religious discussions.
- His Din-i-Ilahi was a code of social conduct.
- He got the Khutba to be read in his name in AD 1574.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- I and II
- I, II and III
- I, II, III and IV
- I and IV

119. Which of the following buildings is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?

- The Panch Mahal
- Moti Masjid
- Tomb of Salim Chisti
- The Mariam Palar



120. Which of the following was/were steps taken by Sher Shah to promote trade and commerce?
1. Making travel safe for traders.
  2. Building a new highway between Delhi and Warangal.
  3. Abolishing internal duties and levying taxes only at the points of import and sale.
  4. Building sarais along roadways.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

121. Who among the following Indian rulers was a contemporary of Akbar?

- (a) Rani Durgawati (b) Ahilya Bai  
(c) Martanda Varma (d) Raja Sawai Jai Singh

122. Consider the following statements

1. Humayun regained his Delhi throne from Sher Shah in AD 1555.
2. Humayun defeated Hemu at the Second Battle of Panipat in AD 1556.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

123. During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?

- (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch  
(c) Danish (d) English

124. Match the following

List I (Structures)	List II (Places)
A. Akbar's Mausoleum	1. Lahore
B. Gola Mendola	2. Chittorgarh
C. Jahangir's Mausoleum	3. Sikandra
D. Vijayastambha	4. Udaipur

Codes

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

125. Sher Shah died while fighting in

- (a) Chausa (b) Kalinga  
(c) Kalinjar (d) None of these

126. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Second Battle of Panipat	1. Decline of Vijaynagar Empire
B. Second Battle of Tarain	2. British rule in India
C. Battle of Talikota	3. Turkish rule in India
D. Battle of Plassey	4. Mughal rule in India
	5. Slave dynasty in India

Codes

- |       |   |   |   |       |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| A     | B | C | D | A     | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (d) 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

127. Whose philosophy was known as 'Dvaitadvaita'?
- (a) Shankaracharya (b) Nimbark  
(c) Ramanuja (d) Madhvacharya

128. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was

- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Firoz Tughlaq  
(c) Akbar (d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

129. The coin *rupia* was first issued by

- (a) Sher Shah (b) Alauddin Khilji  
(c) Akbar (d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

130. Who was the ruler of medieval India who is credited with the building of the Grand Trunk Road?

- (a) Babar (b) Sher Shah Suri  
(c) Jahangir (d) Krishnadeva Raya

131. Who was the founder of Chisti Silsila?

- (a) Khwaza Mouin-ud-din (b) Shabuddin Shuarawardi  
(c) Sheikh Abdul Kadir Jalani (d) Shah Abdul Satari

132. Which of the following is similar to the Taj Mahal in construction?

- (a) Akbar's tomb (b) Jahangir's tomb  
(c) Humayun's tomb (d) Bibi ka Maqbara

133. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Tansen. His original name was

- (a) Baz Bahadur (b) Makaranda Pande  
(c) Lal Kalwant (d) Ramtanu Pande

134. The mausoleum of Sher Shah is at

- (a) Delhi (b) Sasaram (c) Agra (d) Lahore

135. Buland Darwaza, built by Akbar, is to commemorate the victory of

- (a) Orissa (b) Bengal (c) Delhi (d) Gujarat

136. Buland Darwaza is situated in

- (a) Delhi (b) Fatehpur Sikri  
(c) Lucknow (d) Meerut

137. The tomb of Babar is at

- (a) Lahore (b) Kabul (c) Sasaram (d) Sikandra

138. When did Vasco da Gama come to India?

- (a) 1492 (b) 1498 (c) 1398 (d) 1542

139. Sher Shah's real name was

- (a) Hemu (b) Faizi (c) Bahadur (d) Farid

140. Which Mughal emperor gave the land for the construction of the Golden Temple at Amritsar?

- (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir  
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

141. Who among the following Mughal rulers was ignorant of the art of reading and writing?

- (a) Babar (b) Humayun  
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir

142. The East India Company was founded in London during the reign of

- (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar  
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

Directions (Q. Nos. 143 to 146) The next four (04) questions are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Ruler Dynasties)	List II (Establishment years)	List III (Established by)	List IV (Capitals)
A. Pala Dynasty	1. AD 1451	I. Upendra	(i) Dhara Nagar
B. Parmar Dynasty	2. AD 1320	II. Nannuk	(ii) Mahoba
C. Rashtrakuta Dynasty	3. AD 1290	III. Qutub-ud-din Aibak	(iii) Munger
D. Chandela Dynasty	4. AD 1206	IV. Jalaluddin Khilji	(iv) Manyakhet
E. Ghulam Dynasty	5. AD 752	V. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	(v) Delhi
F. Khilji Dynasty	6. AD 831	VI. Bahalul Lodi	(vi) Patliputra
G. Tughlaq Dynasty	7. AD 12 <sup>th</sup> century	VII. Gopal	(vii) Varshali
H. Lodi Dynasty	8. AD 759	VIII. Dantidurg	(viii) Rajnriha

143.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	8	VII	(iii)
(b)	B	2	III	(i)
(c)	A	3	IV	(iii)
(d)	B	4	III	(i)

144.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	C	5	VIII	(iv)
(b)	D	3	VIII	(ii)
(c)	C	8	VII	(iii)
(d)	D	7	IV	(iv)

145.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	E	6	VII	(vi)
(b)	F	7	VI	(ii)
(c)	E	4	III	(v)
(d)	F	7	III	(ii)

146.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	G	7	VII	(vi)
(b)	H	3	III	(vii)
(c)	C	3	III	(vi)
(d)	H	1	VI	(v)

147. The Iron Pillar near Qutub Minar draws attention of scientists due to its (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) antiquity (b) glitter (c) hardness (d) rustlessness

148. Which one among the following was w.k. a possible reason for the success of Nadir Shah's military campaign in Delhi? (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) Weak Mughal Emperor  
(b) Lack of strong defence in the North-West Frontier  
(c) Late preparation for the defence of Delhi  
(d) Use of superior military technology by the invading army

149. Which one among the following was were reason reasons for the success of European trading companies in South India during the 17th Century? (CDS 2011 II)

1. The presence of the Mughals in the South was not as much as in the North.  
2. The Vijaynagar Kingdom had been overthrown in the late 16th Century.  
3. The South had many small and weak states.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 1

150. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? (CDS 2011 I)

(a) The Second Battle of Tarain	Defeat of Jaichand of Kannuj by Muhammad Ghori
(b) The First Battle of Panipat	Defeat of Sikander Lodi by Babar
(c) The Battle of Chausa	Defeat of Humayun by Sher Shah
(d) The Battle of Khanua	Defeat of Rana Pratap by Akbar

151. Which one of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct? (CDS 2011 I)

- (a) He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship  
(b) He believed in universal love  
(c) He emphasized on one God and the spread of devotionalism  
(d) He did not consider it necessary to abandon the normal life of a householder

152. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2011 I)

List I (Events)	List II (Places/Persons)
A. Tarmashirin Khan's invasion of India	1. Vijaynagar
B. Visit of Farnao Marcinz Evangelho, the Portuguese factor	2. Zainul Abidin
C. Visit of the traveler Nuniz	3. Champaner
D. Network of canals in Kashmir valley	4. Muhammad Tughlaq

Codes

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

153. Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani Kingdom? (CDS 2011 I)

- (a) The kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs  
(b) Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses  
(c) A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar  
(d) Lands were measured and land taxes were fixed on that basis



154. Consider the following statements about the famous traveller Ibn Batuta. (CDS 2010 II)
- He was a Moroccan traveller.
  - He narrated his experiences while travelling the subcontinent in the fourteenth century in *Kitab-ul-Hind*.
  - He was sent as the envoy of Sultan of Delhi to China.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) I, II and III (b) I and III (c) Only III (d) I and II
155. Consider the following statements about Vijaynagar Empire (CDS 2010 II)
- Vijaynagar was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
  - Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterized by the strain within the imperial structure.
  - The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the *Royas*.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only III (b) I and II (c) I and III (d) I, II and III
156. Consider the following statements relating to Sher Shah (CDS 2009 II)
- During Sher Shah's reign, the village panchayat and zamindars were not allowed to deal with civil and criminal cases at the local level.
  - Sher Shah set up army cantonments in different parts of the empire and a strong garrison was posted in each of them.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
157. Shaikh Moinuddin, Bakhtiyar Kaki and Farid-ud-din Ganj-i-Shakar were (CDS 2009 II)
- prominent military leaders of the Sultanate period
  - prominent painters from the Sultanate period
  - prominent Chisti Saints
  - prominent poets from the courts of the Sultanate period
158. 'A Forgotten Empire', written by the renowned historian Robert Sewell is about which one of the following Empires? (CDS 2009 II)
- Kushan Empire
  - Mauryan Empire
  - Vijaynagar Empire
  - Mughal Empire
159. Who among the following has issued the coin rupee for the first time? (CDS 2009 II)
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
  - Alauddin Khilji
  - Sher Shah
  - Akbar
160. Which one of the following was the original name of Tansen, the famous musician in the court of Akbar? (CDS 2009 II)
- Mahananda Pande
  - Lal Kalwant
  - Baz Bahadur
  - Ramtanu Pande
161. Among the following which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of Sulh-i-kul? (CDS 2009 II)
- Babar
  - Humayun
  - Akbar
  - Shahjahan
162. Who built the *Idarakhana* at Fatehpur Sikri? (CDS 2009 II)
- Akbar
  - Jahangir
  - Shahjahan
  - Aurangzeb
163. Malik Kafur was whose General? (CDS 2009 II)
- Balban
  - Alauddin Khilji
  - Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
  - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
164. Which Philosophical system was founded by Vallabhacharya? (CDS 2009 II)
- Maharashtra Dharma
  - Shuddhadvaita
  - Anekantavada
  - Visistadvaita
165. In early Medieval India, what did the term *Jital* refer to? (CDS 2009 II)
- Weight
  - Diet
  - Coin
  - Game
166. With reference to Delhi Sultanate, who was the founder of the Sayyid Dynasty? (CDS 2009 II)
- Khizr Khan
  - Mubarak Shah
  - Muhammad Shah
  - Alauddin Alam Shah

## Answers

- |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c)   | 2. (a)   | 3. (a)   | 4. (d)   | 5. (c)   | 6. (d)   | 7. (d)   | 8. (b)   | 9. (b)   | 10. (a)  |
| 11. (d)  | 12. (a)  | 13. (b)  | 14. (c)  | 15. (d)  | 16. (c)  | 17. (c)  | 18. (c)  | 19. (c)  | 20. (d)  |
| 21. (c)  | 22. (b)  | 23. (d)  | 24. (d)  | 25. (c)  | 26. (d)  | 27. (d)  | 28. (c)  | 29. (c)  | 30. (a)  |
| 31. (b)  | 32. (c)  | 33. (a)  | 34. (a)  | 35. (b)  | 36. (b)  | 37. (b)  | 38. (a)  | 39. (c)  | 40. (b)  |
| 41. (b)  | 42. (c)  | 43. (d)  | 44. (c)  | 45. (c)  | 46. (a)  | 47. (d)  | 48. (b)  | 49. (b)  | 50. (c)  |
| 51. (c)  | 52. (b)  | 53. (d)  | 54. (d)  | 55. (a)  | 56. (a)  | 57. (c)  | 58. (b)  | 59. (b)  | 60. (a)  |
| 61. (d)  | 62. (d)  | 63. (b)  | 64. (a)  | 65. (c)  | 66. (b)  | 67. (d)  | 68. (a)  | 69. (c)  | 70. (a)  |
| 71. (d)  | 72. (c)  | 73. (d)  | 74. (d)  | 75. (a)  | 76. (b)  | 77. (a)  | 78. (a)  | 79. (a)  | 80. (c)  |
| 81. (b)  | 82. (c)  | 83. (c)  | 84. (a)  | 85. (a)  | 86. (b)  | 87. (a)  | 88. (a)  | 89. (d)  | 90. (c)  |
| 91. (c)  | 92. (c)  | 93. (c)  | 94. (a)  | 95. (c)  | 96. (b)  | 97. (c)  | 98. (c)  | 99. (b)  | 100. (a) |
| 101. (b) | 102. (b) | 103. (d) | 104. (d) | 105. (c) | 106. (c) | 107. (b) | 108. (b) | 109. (a) | 110. (b) |
| 111. (d) | 112. (a) | 113. (b) | 114. (c) | 115. (b) | 116. (a) | 117. (d) | 118. (a) | 119. (b) | 120. (c) |
| 121. (a) | 122. (a) | 123. (a) | 124. (d) | 125. (c) | 126. (c) | 127. (b) | 128. (c) | 129. (a) | 130. (b) |
| 131. (a) | 132. (d) | 133. (d) | 134. (b) | 135. (d) | 136. (b) | 137. (b) | 138. (b) | 139. (d) | 140. (a) |
| 141. (c) | 142. (b) | 143. (a) | 144. (a) | 145. (c) | 146. (d) | 147. (d) | 148. (d) | 149. (a) | 150. (b) |
| 151. (a) | 152. (c) | 153. (c) | 154. (b) | 155. (b) | 156. (b) | 157. (c) | 158. (c) | 159. (c) | 160. (d) |
| 161. (c) | 162. (a) | 163. (a) | 164. (b) | 165. (c) | 166. (a) |          |          |          |          |

# Part III Modern India

## The Marathas

### Shivaji

- Shivaji, the second son of Shahji and Jija Bai, took control of the hereditary Jagir after the death of his guardian Konadev in 1647.
- Shivaji was born in the hill fort of Shivner near Junnar in 1627.
- Shivaji began his military career at a young age. He captured the fort of Torna in 1656. From 1656, he started capturing many other forts from the local officers of Bijapur.
- After some time Shivaji raided the Bijapur. Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur sent his General Afzal Khan to capture Shivaji. But Shivaji was too clever for him and killed him with a deadly weapon called **Baghnakhi** or tiger's claw.
- Shivaji now began to attack the Mughal territories. Aurangzeb sent Shaista Khan, the Viceroy of the Deccan, with a big army against Shivaji. Shaista Khan captured Poona. But Shivaji managed to outwit the Mughals in 1663.
- Aurangzeb sent his own son, Prince Muazzam and then, on his failure, Mirza Raja Jai Singh of Amber was sent against Shivaji. Raja Jai Singh won a few victories against Shivaji and besieged him in Purandhar in 1665.
- Shivaji visited the Mughal court of Agra at the persuasion of Jai Singh but he was put there in detention. However, Shivaji escaped in 1666 and resumed his career of conquests.
- In 1674, Shivaji made Raigarh as his capital and celebrated his coronation and assumed the title of **Chhatrapati**.

- He died in 1680 at the age of fifty-three.
- Shivaji's son Sambhaji ascended the throne in the face of a hostile faction which supported his step-brother Rajaram.
- His raiding the Mughal territories and giving shelter to Amber the rebel son of Aurangzeb, prompted the latter to capture and execute Sambhaji in 1689.
- Rajaram was crowned the king but when he died, his widow Tara Bai ascended the throne.
- Sambhaji's son Shahu after his release from the Mughals in 1707, had to contend with his aunt Tara Bai for the Maratha throne.

### Shivaji's Administration

- Provinces were divided into prants which were further subdivided into parganas or tarafs.
- Shivaji administration was helped by ashtapradhan (eight minister) which was unlike a collective minister.

### Ashtapradhan

1. Peshwa/Mukhya Pradhan	Prime Minister, General Administration both Civil and Military
2. Majumdar (Amatya)	Revenue and Finance Minister
3. Waqenavis (Mantri)	Home Minister
4. Dabir (Sumant)	Foreign Minister
5. Surnavis (Sachiv)	Head of Royal correspondence
6. Pandit Rao (Sardar)	Head of Religious Affair
7. Sai-i-Naubat (Senapati)	Chief of Armed Forces
8. Nayayadhish (Pandit Rao)	Justice, Religious Affairs and Charities

### The Peshwas

- The period of Peshwa domination in Maratha history started during Shahu's reign with the appointment of Balaji Vishwanath as the Peshwa of king Shahu in 1713.
- Balaji Vishwanath** was an able administrator as well as an excellent diplomat. Balaji Vishwanath was the first Peshwa. He was followed by
- Baji Rao I** (son of Balaji Vishwanath) was the Peshwa from 1720 to 1740. During this period the Maratha kingdom was transformed into an empire.
- Balaji Baji Rao** (1740-61) he succeeded Baji Rao I, was formally made the head of the state after the death of king Shahu in 1749.
- In Balaji Baji Rao reign, the Maratha empire further expanded and Maratha army overran the whole of Delhi. The Marathas came into conflict with Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- The result was the **Third Battle of Panipat** in 1761.
- The Maratha army was completely routed and the Peshwa's son, Vishwas Rao, and Sadashiva Rao Bhau were killed.
- The Peshwa ruled from Poona but four semi-independent Maratha states emerged. These states were Baroda ruled by Gaikwad; Nagpur ruled by Bhonsle; Indore ruled by Holkar and Gwalior ruled by Scindhia.
- Last Peshwa was **Baji Rao II** (1795-1818) He signed Treaty of Bassein 1802, under it he signed subsidiary alliance with British and thus Maratha kingdom called.

## Independent States

### Bengal

- Founder** Murshid Quli Khan in 1713.
- Battle of Plassey 1757** took place during the reign of Siraj-ud-Daula. Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daula.

- Siraj-ud-Daula was followed by Meer Jafar as he helped britishers in Battle of Plassey in defeating Siraj-ud-Daula.
- He was followed by **Mir Qasim**. In his reign Battle of Buvar 1764 took place. Last ruler of Bengal-Najm-ud-Daula.



## Awadh

- **Founder** Saadar Khan. He invited Nadir Shah to invade India on a promise of paying 20 crore to him in 1739, but Saadar Khan failed to pay the promised amount and he committed suicide.
- He was followed by Safdarjung, who was followed by **Shuja-ud-daula**.
- **Wajid Ali Shah** last Nawab of Awadh. In his reign Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856, on the basis of maladministration. His widow **Begum Hazrat Mahal** was leader in Lucknow in the revolt of 1857.

## Jats

- **Founder** Chudaman → Badan Singh → Surajmal (last).
- Surajmal is the most important Jat king. He is known as Aflatoon of Jats.

## The Rajputs

- The Rajput repletion of 1679-80 illustrates the emperor's hardened attitude towards his Non-Muslim subjects.
- Raja Sawai Jai Singh (1681-1743) of Ajmer was the most outstanding of all Rajput kings of this period.
- He built the city of Jaipur. Jai Singh was a great astronomer and erected observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

## Mysore

### Haider Ali

- **Founder**, he founded weapon factory at Dandigee (Tamil Nadu)

- **First Anglo Maratha War (1769)**—He defeated British under Warren Hastings.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1782)**—He died in this war.

### Tipu Sultan

- Son of Haider Ali
- Third and Fourth Anglo-Maratha War took place in his reign. He died in fourth Anglo-Maratha War.
- Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792) → Tipu gave half of his territory to British.
- He is the father of missile technology.

## Sikhs

- Ranjeet Singh was the most important Sikh king of Sukerchakiya Mirl.
- Treaty of Amritsar—1809 between David Ochterlony and Ranjeet Singh during the reign of Lord Minto.

### Important Independent Kingdom of 18th Century

Kingdom	Year	Founder
Bengal	1713	Murshid Qulijafar Khan
Awadh	1712	Saadat Khan 'Burhan-ul-Mulk'
Hyderabad	1724	Mir Chin Kilich Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk
Mysore	1761	Haider Ali
Punjab	1792	Ranjeet Singh
Carnatic/Arcot	1720	Saadatulla Khan

## Advent of the Europeans in India

### The Portuguese

- Vasco da Gama was sent in 1498 from Lisbon to find the direct Sea-route from Europe India.
- **Almida** reached India in September 1505, built a fort at Anjadiva Mannaar and Cochin and settled in Portuguese.
- Francisco de Almeida was the first Governor of Portuguese.
- Cartaz System (passes given to ships) was introduced by Portuguese.
- **Albuquerque**, the next governor, built a great territorial power in India.
- They established trading settlements at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore. Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. The Portuguese were able to establish their settlements near the sea in Diu, Daman, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul, and Bombay on the Western coast and San Thome near Madras and Hooghly in Bengal.

### Dutch

- In 1602, the Dutch East India Company was formed and the Dutch Parliament by a charter, gave it powers to make wars.

- The Dutch gradually set up factories at Masulipatnam, Pulicat, Surat, Bimilipatnam, Karikal, Chinsura, Kasimbazar, Boranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam and Cochin.
- In 18th century Dutch power in India began to decline and finally collapsed with their defeat by English in the Battle of Bedara in 1759.

### English

- English East India Company was founded in AD 1600 by the merchants of London, started trade with India.
- It was chartered in 31 December, 1600, by Queen Elizabeth and granted the monopoly of Eastern trade.
- Jahangir permitted the East India Company to establish factories at several places in the empire. Gradually, the company established factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Bombay, Surat, Madras, Masulipatnam and different parts of Orissa, Bihar, Bengal.
- The English opened their first factory in South at Masulipatnam in 1612.

- The Island of Bombay was acquired by the East India Company from the British Government in 1668 and was immediately fortified.
- The first factory of English was established at Surat.

### Danish

- Danish East India Company was founded in AD 1616.
- The Danish established settlement at Bengal (Serampur), Tranqueber (Tamil Nadu).
- They were forced to sell all their settlements in India to British in 1845.

### French

- The French East India Company was founded in AD 1664.
- The French factories were established in Surat and Masulipatam and also laid the foundation at Pondicherry.
- In Bengal they built a factory in Chander Nagore near Calcutta.
- Battle of Wandiwash (1760)—British defeated French.
- The first French factory was established in India at Surat.

### European Companies

Portuguese East India Company	1498
English East India Company	1600
Dutch East India Company	1602
Danish East India Company	1616
French East India Company	1664

### The Civil Service

- The term 'Civil Service' was used for the first time by the East India Company to distinguish its civilian employees from their military counterparts. Execution of law and collecting revenue were main jobs of the civil service.
- Lord Wellesley came to India as Governor General in 1798, introduced the idea of suitable training for the civil servants in India.
- In 1800, he established the college of Fort William at Calcutta to provide training in literature, science and languages.
- Lord Cornwallis is said to be the father of civil services in India.

### The Army

- The army was the second important pillar of the British administration in India.

### The Police

- The third pillar of British rule was the police established by Lord Cornwallis.
- He recruited the Zamindars in police stations and established a regular police force in 1791.
- Cornwallis established a System of Circles or Thanas each headed by a Daroga.
- In big cities, the old office of Kotwal was, however, continued and a Daroga was appointed to each ward of the city.

## The Judicial System

- Though given a start by Warren Hastings, the British Judicial System based on hierarchy of civil and criminal courts were established by Cornwallis through a code known as Cornwallis Code of May 1793.
- In 1883, the British government appointed a law commission headed by Lord Macaulay to codify Indian laws.
- The commission's work eventually resulted in the Indian Penal Code, the codes of civil and criminal procedure and other codes of law.

## Land Revenue Settlements

### Permanent Settlement or the Zamindari System

- The first historical and most important settlement was the permanent settlement also known as Zamindari Bandobast which was introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793.
- John Shore planned the permanent settlement.
- The Zamindars were made the owners of the whole land in their Zamindaris as long as they paid their dues to the states and worked as agents of government in collecting the land revenue.
- A Zamindar was required to pay about 89% (10/11) of what he produced, as land revenue to the government and retain 11% (1/11) with himself for his service.
- The land revenue was fixed for 10 years on permanent basis.
- Zamindars were given hereditary rights of Zamindari.
- Zamindars were to issue written agreements (called Pattas) to each cultivator.
- A Zamindar could sell, mortgage or transfer land of his Zamindari.

### Ryotwari Settlement (Thomas Munro)

He was the governor of Madras during 1820-27, introduced the Ryotwari system of land revenue in the presidency.

- The Ryotwari, a settlement directly with the ryots (cultivators) and the government.
- The revenue was fixed for a period generally for 2 to 30 years on the basis of nature of crop and quality of soil.
- The position of ryots became more secure but the rigid system of revenue collection often forced them into the clutches of money-lenders of landlords.

### Mahalwari Settlement

The Mahalwari system, a brainchild of Holt Mackenzie (associated officer) was a modified version of the Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga Valley, the North-West province, part of Central India and Punjab.

- In this system settlements were made village-by-village or estate-by-estate.
- The Mahalwari system was a village wise assessment. One person could hold a number of villages.



- The village community was the owner of the village common land including the forest land, pastures etc.
- The revenue was periodically revised.

- The Mahalwari system was first adopted in Agra and Awadh regions.
- It was done primarily to protect the government's revenue.

## The Revolt of 1857

### Causes of the Revolt

#### Political Causes

- The indiscriminate application of 'Doctrine of Lapse' by Lord Dalhousie had caused wide spread discontent.
- The overthrow of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh annexation of several Hindu principalities and for failure of the ex-Peshwas Pension had alarmed the Princely States.
- The 'absentee sovereignty' of the British rule in India was an equally important political factor.

- The telegraph, railways and other modern system introduced by British were regarded as instruments of conversion.

### Beginning and Spread of the Revolt

- The Revolt was sparked on March 29, 1857 when a section of Indian soldiers of the 19th and 34th Native Infantry posted at Barrackpur near Calcutta mutinied and a brahmin soldier Mangal Pandey killed two British army officers.
- About 2 months later on May 10, 1857 the soldiers of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment at Meerut refused to touch the greased cartridges and broke out in open rebellion.
- Next day, the rebellious soldiers of Meerut marched to Delhi and proclaimed an old Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II as the king (emperor) of Hindustan.
- The success of the rebellion in Delhi created a sensation in various parts of North and Central India and rebellions broke out in Awadh, Rohilkhand, West Bihar and many other towns and cities of the North-West Provinces.

#### Economic Causes

The primary motive of the political domination of India by British was her economic exploitation. Highly unpopular revenue settlement evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian product and destruction of Indian handicraft that hit zamindar, artisans and peasants.

#### Military Discrimination

- There was widespread discontent amongst the Indian soldiers serving in the British Army in which the majority of the soldiers and junior officers were Indians. The Indian soldiers resented their low pay and poor prospects of promotion.
- Indian soldiers serving overseas were either not given overseas allowances (bhatta) at all or paid much lower than the European soldiers serving in the British army, which was one of the major causes of discontent among Indian soldiers.

#### Introduction of New Royal Enfield Rifle (The immediate cause)

The new type of cartridge used with it had caps allegedly greased with the fat of cow or pig. Before loading the cartridge the cap had to be removed with the teeth. This issue is said to have agitated both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

#### General Service Enlistment Act

It was made compulsory for the Indian soldiers of the British army to serve outside India which was against the contemporary beliefs.

#### Social and Religious Causes

The traditional Indian social system and culture appeared to be in danger under the reformist zeal of the British administrators.

- The missionaries were given ample facilities for the propagation of Christianity.
- The applications of a Uniform Civil Code for Hindus and Muslims threatened the hold of conservative elements.

#### Important Leaders of the Revolt

- Bakht Khan led the revolt of Bareilly (unit of army) troops and brought them to Delhi.
- The leader of the revolt at Kanpur was **Dhondhu Pant** alias
- Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, was living in exile at Bithur near Kanpur. Nana Sahib assisted by his devoted follower Tantia Tope and Azimullah.

#### Begum Hazrat Mahal

The queen of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh declared her 11 years old son Birjis Qadir as Nawab.

#### Rani Lakshmbai

The widowed queen of Raja Gangadhar Rao, the last Maratha ruler of Jhansi. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General had refused to allow her adopted son to succeed to throne after her husband Raja Gangadhar Rao's death and had annexed the state by the application of infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse'. She was joined by Tantia Tope a close associate of Nana Sahib after the loss of Kanpur. Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Tope marched towards Gwalior where they were hailed by Indian Soldier. The Scindhia the local ruler however, decided to side with English and took shelter at Agra.

### Suppression of the Revolt

- The revolt was finally suppressed. The British captured Delhi on September 20, 1857 after prolonged and bitter fighting by John Nicholson. Bahadur Shah was captured by Lieutenant Hudson.
- Sir Colin Campbell recaptured Kanpur.

- Jhansi was captured by Hugh Rose.
- Havelock, Outram, James Neil and Campbell captured Lucknow.
- James Neil captured Banaras.
- The end of 1859 British authority over India was fully re-established.

### Causes of Failure

- The revolt was not inspired by any positive and creative idea. It had no vision of a higher social order or higher political system. It lacked plan programme and funds.
- The revolt remained confined to a small part of North India primarily to Rohilkhand, Awadh, Delhi and parts of Central India and Bihar.

- Sikhs, Marathas, Rajputs and the ruling chief of Eastern India did not take any part in the revolt.
- The rebel leaders lacked political leadership, military experience and strategic perception.
- The military equipments of the rebels were inferior.

### Impact of the Revolt

- In 1825, he established a Vedanta college where courses in both Indian learning and Western social and physical science were offered.
- Roy was a gifted linguist. He knew more than a dozen language including Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He opposed Sanskrit system of education, because he thought it would keep the country in darkness.
- **Maharishi Debendranath Tagore** (1817-1905) father of Rabindranath Tagore joined the Samaj in 1842. Earlier DN Tagore headed the **Tattvabodhini Sabha** (founded in 1839) and publishes *Tattvabodhini Patrika* in Bengali.
- Keshav Chandra Sen was made the Acharya by Debendranath Tagore soon after the former joined the Samaj in 1850. He established the **Bhartiya Brahmo Samaj**.
- Keshav Chandra Sen was dismissed from the office of Acharya in 1865. Keshav and his followers founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866. While Debendranath Tagore's Samaj came to known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.

- Anand Mohan Bose started Prarthana Samaj, Sangeet Sabha and Brahmo Samaj in India.
- **Prarthana Sabha** founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade. The Prarthana Sabha had as its prominent leader RG Bhandarkar (1837-1925) and NG Chandavarkar (1855-1923).
- Brahmo Samaj led crusade against all social evils of Hindu society, e.g., Sati, polygamy, child marriage, caste system, purdah system, untouchability, use of intoxicants etc.
- **The Queen's Proclamation** This was the most significant impact.
- The Act for the better Government of India 1858 was passed, which terminated the process commenced by the Pitts India Act, 1784. The Act of 1858 ended the dualism in the control of Indian affairs and made the crown directly responsible for management of Indian affairs.
- As the Indian Army had begun the mutiny of 1857 the British made attempts to strengthen the military administration.
- The Revolt had the worst financial implications for the country.

## Social and Cultural Uprisings

### Arya Samaj

- Arya Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati or Mulshanker (1824-83).
- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the headquarter of the Samaj was established at Lahore.
- Dayanand's views were published in the famous work of *Satyarth Prakash* (The True Exposition).
- He gave slogan *Go Back to the Vedas*. He disregarded puranas, idol worship, casteism and untouchability.
- Advocated widow remarriage.
- Arya Samaj has established a large number of educational institutions in India particularly in the North, like Kanya Gurukuls and DAV (Dayanand Anglo-Vedic) Schools and College.
- Dayanand also started the Shudhi movement to converted degraded Hindus to Hinduism.
- The work of the Swami after his death was carried forward by Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudutt, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shradhdhanand.

- Dayanand was the first man to use the term Swaraj and recognize Hindi as the National Language of India.
- The Arya Samaj opposed all social evils of the Hindu society like sati, polygamy, child marriage, purdah, casteism etc., and started the Shudhi movement.

### Brahmo Samaj

- Brahmo Samaj was founded by **Raja Rammohan Roy** in 1828 at Calcutta.
- He wrote *The Gift to Monothesis* (1809) and translated it into Bengali the Vedas and five Upnishads to prove his conviction to that ancient Hindu text.
- In 1814, he set up Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social evils.
- He started his Anit-Sati struggle in 1818. Criticised Sati Pratha, casteism and advocated widow remarriage.
- He supported David Hare's efforts to found the Hindu college in 1817 at Calcutta, while Roy English School taught mechanics and Voltaire's philosophy.



### Rama Krishna Mission

- The first Rama Krishna Math was established by the disciple of Rama Krishna, Swami Vivekananda at Baranagar in 1897
- Vivekanand went to America in 1893 and attended the World Parliament of Religious Conference at Chicago
- Vivekanand revived Hindu Spiritualism and thus established its superiority over Islam and Christianity.

### 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 Vivian Derozio, who taught in Hindu College Calcutta from 1826 to 1831. Derozio was perhaps the first nationalist poet of Modern India.

### Satya Shodhak Samaj

- Satya Shodhak Samaj (Truth Seeker's Society) founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873. He belonged to the mali (gardener) community and organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and Brahminical supremacy.
- Phule's Works Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulam Giri became sources of inspiration for the common masses.
- Phule opened with the help of his wife, a girls school at Poona and was a pioneer of widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra

### Veda Samaj

- Founded by Sridharalu Naidu, in Madras in 1864.

### Deva Samaj

- Founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shri Shiv Narain Agnihotri.

### Dharma Sabha

- Founded in 1830 by Radhakant Deb (1794-1876).

### Radha Swami Movement

- Founded in 1861 by Tulsi Ram of Agra, a banker by profession.
- Tulsi Ram was also popularly known as Shri Dayal Saheb or Swamiji Maharaj.

### Ahmadiya Movement

- Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.

### The Aligarh Movement

- Founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

### Deoband Movement

- Founded in 1867 by two theologians Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi (1837-80) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

### The Theosophical Movement

- The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame Blavatsky and Col Olcott in New York in 1875.
- The founders arrived in India in January 1882 and established the headquarters of the society at Adyar near Madras.
- In 1888, Mrs Annie Besant joined the society in England. Her membership provided an asset of greatest values to the society.
- Annie Besant (1847-1933) became its president after the death of Olcott in 1907. Annie Besant shifted its Head Quarter to Adyar Tamil Nadu, India in 1893. She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Banaras in 1898, which became BHU in 1916.
- The society proved to be a very potent factor in the awakening and self-respect of Indians.

### Socio-Religious Movements and Organizations

Organization	Year	Place	Founder
Atmiya Samaj	1815	Calcutta	Ramamohan Roy
Brahmo Samaj	1828	Calcutta	Ramamohan Roy
Dharma Sabha	1829	Calcutta	Radhakant Dev
Tattvabodhani Sabha	1839	Calcutta	Debendranath Tagore
Prarthna Samaj	1867	Bombay	Acramam Pandurang
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Madam HP Blavatsky and Col HS Olcott
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Belur	Swami Vivekanand
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	NM Joshi

## Governor-Generals of Bengal

### Robert Clive (1757-60), (1765-67)

- Introduced dual system in Bengal in 1765.
- Bengal Famine—1770.
- Treaty of Allahabad 1765-between Clive and Shah Alam II (Mughal) under which Shah Alam II gave Zamindari of Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa to East India Company.

### Warren Hastings (AD 1772-85)

- Imposed Regulating Act of 1773.
- Imposed Pitt's India Act of 1784.

- Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Banaras, which led to Hastings subsequent impeachment in England.
- Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784.
- When he returned to England, he was impeached.

### Lord Cornwallis (AD 1786-93)

- Third Anglo Mysore War in 1790-92.
- Treaty of Srirangapatnam of 1792.

• Cornwallis Code 1793 incorporating several judicial reforms and reparation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.

### Governor-Generals and Viceroys

- First Governor of Bengal—Robert Clive
- First Governor General of Bengal—Warren Hastings made by Act of 1773.
- First Governor General of India—William Bentinck (By Act of 1833).
- First Viceroy of India—Lord Canning (By 1958 Act)
- Last Viceroy of British India—Lord Mountbatten.
- First Viceroy of Independent India—Lord Mountbatten.
- First and Last Indian Viceroy of Independent India—C Rajagopalachari.

- Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793.
- Police Reforms. Europeanization of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

### Sir John Shore (AD 1793-98)

- Battle of Khanda Nizam and the Maratha is the only matter of historical importance during his reign.
- He formed Madras Presidency.
- 4th Anglo Mysore war-1799-defeat and death of Tipu Sultan.

## Governor Generals of India

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

- Abolition of Sati and other cruel rites in 1829.
- Suppression of Thugs in 1830.
- Charter Act of 1833 was passed.
- Resolution of 1835.
- Educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- Treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjeet Singh.

### Lord Metcalfe (AD 1835-1836)

- New Press Law removing restrictions on the press in India (So known as liberator of press).

### Lord Auckland (AD 1836-1842)

- First Afghan war

### Lord Ellenborough (AD 1842-1844)

- War with Gwalior (1843)
- Annexation of Sindh (1843)

### Lord Hardinge I (AD 1844-1848)

- First Anglo Sikh war and the treaty of Lahore (1846) marked the end of Sikh sovereignty in India.

- 2nd Anglo Maratha war (1803-08), defeat of Sindhia, Bhonsle and Molkar.
- Treaty of Bassein (1802) George Barlow (1805-07)

### Lord Wellesley (AD 1798-1805)

- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798; first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Tipu of Mysore would, of course, never agree to Lord Wellesley subsidiary Alliance System.

### Sir George Barlow (AD 1805-1807)

- Vellore Mutiny of 1806.

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

- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh in 1809.
- Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

### Lord Hastings (AD 1813-1823)

- Third Maratha War in 1817-19 and dissolution of Maratha confederation; creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818.
- Strife with Pindaris in 1817-1818.

### Lord Dalhousie (AD 1848-1856)

- Started the Public Works Department.
- Annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu in 1852.
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambhalpur in 1849, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, Nagpur in 1854 and Awadh in 1856.
- Introduction of the Railway, Telegraph and the Postal Systems laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of Anglo Vernacular schools and government colleges. 400 miles of telegraph lines laid to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms. He introduced postage stamps. Ganges Canal declared open (1845).
- Many bridges were constructed and the work on GT Road was started. The harbours of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta were developed, made Shimla the summer capital. Started Engineering College at Roorkee.
- Due to Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts remarriage of widow was legalised by Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

### Lord Canning (AD 1856-1857)

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.

## Viceroy of India (AD 1858-1947)

### Lord Canning (AD 1858-62)

- The last Governor-General and the first Viceroy.
- Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.

- Transfer of control from East India Company to the crown, the Government of India Act, in 1858.
- 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed.



**Lord Elgin (AD 1862-63)**

- Wahabi Movement.

**Lord John Lawrence (AD 1864-69)**

- He created the Indian Forest Department.
- Bhutan War of 1865.
- Setting up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.

**Lord Mayo (AD 1869-72)**

- Opening of the Rajkot College in Kachhiwar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian Princess.
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
- Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Started the process of financial decentralization in India.

**Lord Northbrook (AD 1872-76)**

- Kuka movement of Punjab took repulsive turn during his period.

**Lord Lytton (AD 1876-80)**

- Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of Central India and Punjab. appointment of Famine Commission under the Presidency of Richard Strachey in 1878. He was also called as the Viceroy of reverse characters.
- Royal Titles in 1876, Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- The Arms Act of 1878.

**Lord Rippon (AD 1880-84)**

- The first Factory Act in 1881 to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralization.
- Government resolution on local self-government in 1882.
- Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter in 1882.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883-84.
- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act in 1891.

**Lord Dufferin (AD 1884-88)**

- Establishment of the Indian National Congress.

**Lord Lansdowne (AD 1888-94)**

- Second Factory Act of 1891, granted a weekly holiday.
- Categorization of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
- Indian Council Act of 1892, was passed.
- Setting up of Durand Commission in 1893 to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan).

**Lord Elgin II (AD 1894-99)**

- British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers in 1897. Lyall commission appointed after famine of 1896-97.

**Lord Curzon (AD 1899-1905)**

- Appointment of Police Commission in 1902 under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
- Appointment of Universities Commission in 1902 and passing of Indian Universities Act in 1904.
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry. Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- Ancient Monuments Preservation Act in 1904, was passed.
- Partition of Bengal in 1905 into two provinces : 1. Bengal (Proper) and 2. East Bengal and Assam.
- Curzon-Kitchner controversy.
- Young husband's Mission to Tibet in 1904.

**Lord Minto II (AD 1905-10)**

- Establishment of Muslim League by Agha Khan in 1906.
- Split of Congress in annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- The Indian Council Act of 1909 or the Morley-Minto Reforms was passed.
- Popularization of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement.

**Lord Hardinge II (AD 1910-16)**

- Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.
- Coronation durbar of king George V held in Delhi in 1911.
- Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911 or partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911).
- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.
- Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).

**Lord Chelmsford (AD 1916-1921)**

- Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak in 1916.
- Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League in 1916.
- Appointment of Saddle's Commission in 1917 for reforms in educational policy.
- Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram in 1916 after Gandhi's return, launch of Champaran Satyagraha in 1916, Kheda Satyagraha in 1918 and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad in 1918.
- Foundation of Women's University of Poona in 1916.
- Montague's August Declaration in 1917.
- Government of India Act in 1919.
- The Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919.
- Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement.
- Death of Tilak (August 1, 1920).
- Appointment of SP Sinha as Governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).

**Lord Reading (AD 1921-26)**

- Moplah rebellion in Kerala in 1921.
- Communist Party was founded in 1921 by MN Roy.
- Chauri Chaura incident on 5 February, 1922 and subsequent withdrawal on Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Vishwabharti University started in 1922.
- Establishment of Swaraj Party by CR Das and Motilal Nehru in 1922.
- Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.
- Kakori train robbery of 1925.

**Lord Irwin (AD 1926-31)**

- Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission in 1927.
- Visit of Simon Commission to India in 1928 and boycott of the Commission by the Indians.
- An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow in 1928 for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution.
- Murder of Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of police of Lahore, bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of Delhi in 1929, the Lahore conspiracy case, and bomb accident in train in Delhi in 1929.
- Lahore session of the Congress in 1929, Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin in 1929.
- Dandi March in March 12, 1930 by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Boycott of the First Round Table Conference in 1930, Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1929).

**Lord Willingdon (AD 1931-36)**

- Second Round Table Conference in 1931 and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Announcement of Communal Award in 1932 under which separate communal electorates were set up.
- 'Fast to death' by Gandhiji in Yervada prison, broken after the Poona Pact in 1932.
- Third Round Table Conference of 1932.
- The Government of India Act of 1935.
- Burma separated from India in 1935.
- Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha in 1936 and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jaya Prakash Narayan in 1934.

**Lord Linlithgow (AD 1936-44)**

- First general elections in 1936-37, Congress attained absolute majority in six states.
- Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.

- Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the President of Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress in 1938.
- Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc.
- Lahore Resolution in March 1940 by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims.
- 'August Offer' in 1940 by the Viceroy, its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League.
- Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of England in 1940.
- Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India in 1941 and organization of the Indian National Army.
- Cripps Mission and Cripps plan to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly, its rejection by the Congress.
- Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress in 1942. Outbreak of 'August Revolution' or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders.

**Lord Wavell (AD 1944-47)**

- Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference in 1942.
- C Rajagopalachari's CR formula in 1944, failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks in 1944.
- End of Second World War in 1945.
- Proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946 and its acceptance by the Congress.
- The first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held on December 9, 1946.
- Observance of 'Direct Action Day' in August 16, 1948 by the Muslim League.
- Announcement of the end of British Rule in India by Clement Attlee (Prime Minister of England) on February 20, 1947.

**Lord Mountbatten**

(AD March 1947-August 1947)

- Last Governor-General of India.
- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.

**Peasants and Tribal Movements**

Movement	Year	Leaders
Indigo Revolt	1859 (Bengal)	Bishnu and Digambar Biswas
Champaran	1917 (Bihar)	Gandhiji
Kheda	1921 (Gujarat)	Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel
Bardoli	1928 (Gujarat)	Vallabhbhai Patel
Bhils	1817	Sewaram
Ramosi	1822	Chittur Singh, Pratap Singh
Santhals	1855-56	Dattaraya Patkar
Munda	1899	Sidhu and Kanhu
Sanyasi	1780 (Bengal)	Birsa Munda

- India Independence Act passed by the British Parliament on July 4, 1947 by which India became Independent on 15th August, 1947.
- Retired in June 1948 and was succeeded by C Rajagopalachari (first Governor-General of free India).



## Important Events of National Movement

### The Indian National Congress

- Founded in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume (AO Hume) a retired British member of Indian Civil Service. Hume's main purpose was to encourage the foundation of Congress to provide a 'safety valve' or 'safety outlet' to growing discontent among the educated Indians.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on December 28, 1885.
- Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee a leading lawyer of Calcutta was elected its president. Its session was held in Bombay under WC Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
- In the first two decades congress was moderate in its approach and confidence in British Justice and generosity. But the repressive measure of British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai.

### The Partition of Bengal

- On 20 July, 1905 Lord Curzon issued an order to divide the province of Bengal into two parts.
- To set up a communal gulf between Hindus and Muslims.
- The Anti-Partition Movement started most prominent leaders like Surendranath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra etc.
- Rabindranath Tagore composed the national song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' for the occasion which was sung by huge crowd parading the streets. This song was adopted as National Anthem by Bangladesh in 1971 after liberation.
- There were cries of 'Bande Mataram' which became a National Song of Bengal.
- The ceremony of Raksha Bandhan was observed on 16th October, 1905. Hindu and Muslim tied 'rakhi' in one another's wrists as a symbol of the unbreakable unity.

### Swadeshi Movement

- The leader of Bengal felt that mere demonstrations, public meetings and resolutions were not enough and something more concrete was needed and the answer felt was Swadeshi and Boycott. People burnt foreign clothes and foreign goods.
- An important aspect of the Swadeshi Movement was emphasis placed on self-reliance.
- The leaders of Bengal took up the work of national education in right earnest. National educational institutions were opened by them and literary, technical and physical education was given there.
- On 15 August, 1906 a National Council of education was set up and Aurobindo Ghosh was appointed as the first Principal of the National College.
- The Varanasi (Banaras) Session of the Congress, presided over by GK Gokhale in 1905, recorded its protest against the partition of Bengal.

- At the Calcutta session the Congress adopted to boycott British goods on August 7, 1905.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, BG Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal, Bal and Pal) and Aurobindo Ghosh played important role in Swadeshi Movement.
- The great extremist Tilak started the newspaper *The Maratha* (in English) and *Kesari* (in Marathi).
- In 1893, Gangadhar Tilak started celebrating the traditional religious Ganpati festival. In 1895, he started the Shivar festival.
- The most outstanding extremist leaders were Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh and Lala Lajpat Rai.

### Muslim League

- In 1906, the All India Muslim League was founded under the leadership of Agha Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- The League supported separate electorate for the Muslim community and opposed the Nationalist moves of the Congress.
- In return the British declared that they would assiduously protect the 'special interest of the Muslims'.

### The Surat Split or Surat Session of INC

- The Indian National Congress split in two groups, the moderate and extremist groups at the Surat Session in 1907. Extremists were led by Lala Lajpat Rai, BG Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal and the moderates by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

### Morley Minto Reforms (1909)

- Morley Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909 during the period when Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India.
- The reforms envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims, later introduced the system of separate electorates under which Muslims could only vote for Muslims candidates.

### The Ghadar Party Movement

- Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakana and Lala Hardayal founded the Ghadar Party Movement.
- In November 1913, the Hind Association of America was founded by Sohan Singh Bhakana. It decided to publish a weekly paper *Ghadar* or *Hindustan Ghadar* in commemoration with the Revolt of 1857.
- The organization headquarter's was at San Francisco.
- Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand and Ram Chander were leading figures of the Ghadar Party Movement.

### Home Rule Leagues (1916)

- Home Rule Leagues having been inspired by the Irish rebellion, Mrs Annie Besant (September 1916) and BG Tilak (April 1916) set up the Home Rule League.



- BG Tilak's League worked in Maharashtra and central provinces and Annie Besant in rest of the country.
- The League campaign aimed to convey to the common man the message of Home Rule as self-government.
- BG Tilak linked up question Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in Vernacular language. Tilak gave the popular slogan, "Freedom is my birth right and I will have it."

### Lucknow Pact (1916)

The Lucknow session of the INC in 1916 was memorable event on account of two important development. First was readmission of the Extremists who had been expelled from the INC nine years earlier. The second development was the bond the alliance between the Congress and Muslim League.

### Government of India Act, (1919)

- This is also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, after the secretary of state Edwin Montague and the Viceroy Chelmsford.
- The executive council was enlarged and central legislature was thoroughly remodelled and made bicameral, two chambers being the Council of State and the Legislative Council.
- The legislature had virtually no control over the Viceroy and his executive council which the central government had unrestricted control over the provincial government.
- The Act introduced *diarchy* or *dual government* in the provincial executives.

### Rowlatt Act

The government passed the Rowlatt Act in March 1919, which empowered the British Government to detain any person without trial. The act was a serious betrayal of the promises made by the government during the world war period.

### Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (Amritsar)

(April 13, 1919)

- People were against arresting of their popular leaders Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal.
- On April 13, 1919, Baisakhi day, hundreds of people were massacred and several thousand wounded in Jallianwala Bagh where they had assembled to hold a protest meeting against the repressive policies of the government.
- The troops led by General Dyer opened fire on the unarmed men and women, young and old, Hindu and Muslim and it was regarded as the worst massacre during the entire freedom struggle.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- Sardar Udham Singh killed General Dyer on March 13, 1940, when the latter was addressing a meeting in Caxton hall in London.

### The Khilafat Movement (1920-22)

- The Indian Muslims were extremely agitated over the, Pan-Islamic Khilafat issue which originated as a result of

Turkey's entry into the first world war as an ally of Germany against Britain.

- The Ali Brothers—Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali launched khilafat Movement in 1920 for the restoration of the khilafat.
- Maulana Abdul Kalam also led the movement.
- It was supported by Gandhiji which later paved the way for Hindu-Muslim unity.
- The All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919.
- Gandhiji was the head of Khilafat Committee.
- All India Khilafat Committee ceased to function after the abolition of khilafat in Turkey by Mustafa Kamal Pasa in 1924.

### Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

- The Non-Cooperation movement which was the **first mass movement** under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was launched to press three main demands
  - (i) The Khilafat issue;
  - (ii) The redressal of the Punjab wrongs; and
  - (iii) The attainment of Swaraj.
- The programme of the movement had main aspects
  - (i) Surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignation from nominated seats in local bodies.
  - (ii) Refusal to attend official functions.
  - (iii) Gradual withdrawal of children from officially controlled schools and colleges.
  - (iv) Boycott of British Courts by lawyers and litigants.
  - (v) Refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labour classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia.
  - (vi) Boycott the elections to the Legislative Council.
  - (vii) Boycott of the foreign goods.
- The Prince of Wales visited India during this period.

### Chauri Chaura Incident (1922)

- In Chauri Chaura (Near Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) a police station including 22 policemen was burnt on February 5, 1922.
- Most of the nationalist leaders including CR Das, Motilal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, however, expressed their bewilderment at Gandhi's decision to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement February 12, 1922.
- In March 1922, Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced for six years in jail.

### The Swarajya Party (1923)

- CR Das, Motilal Nehru and NC Kelkar suggested that instead of boycotting the councils they should enter and expose them.
- In December 1922, CR Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party with CR Das as the President and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.
- The Swarajists contested elections to the legislative assembly and provincial councils.



- In 1923, elections they got 42 seats out of 101 elected seats in Bengal and Central Province. The party broke in 1926 after the death of CR Das.

### Simon Commission (1927)

- In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission known as the Simon Commission (after the name of chairman).
- John Simon, a British politician, was appointed as chairman of the commission to review the situation in India with a view to introduce further reforms and extension of Parliamentary democracy. Indian leaders opposed the Commission.
- On February, 1928 the Commission reached Bombay, an All India strike was organised, wherever the Commission went, was greeted with strikes and black flag demonstrations under the slogan "Simon, go Back".
- The police came down heavily on demonstrators. The lathi-charged at Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai beaten and died because of injuries (October 30, 1928).

### Bardoli Movement (1928)

- Bardoli Movement against the payment of Land tax led by Vallabhbhai Patel in a village called Bardoli in Gujarat.
- Vallabhbhai Patel got the title **Sardar** from this movement.

### The Nehru Report (1928)

- Having boycotted the Simon Commission, the Indian political parties tried to hammer out a common political programme.
- All parties conference met in February 1928 and appointed a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a Constitution. This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee also included Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- The report was finalised on August 1928. It was proposed the goal of India-Dominion status or complete Independence.
- 14 points of Jinnah (March 9, 1929)–Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report, thereafter drew up a list of demands, which was called 14 points of Jinnah.

### Other Political Parties and Movements (1922-27)

- The moderates who had walked out of the INC in 1918, formed National Liberal League, later known as the All India Liberal Federation and cooperated with the government.
- The **Hindu Mahasabha**, a communal organization of the Hindus, founded in December 1918, also gained strength and Madan Mohan Malaviya was elected as its president at Belgaum Session.

## Revolutionary Movements in Northern India

### Hindustan Republic Association

- In October 1924, a meeting of revolutionaries from all parts of India was called at Kanpur.
- This meeting was attended by old revolutionary leaders like Sachindranath Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Ram Prasad Bismil and also by some new revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Shiv Verma, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, and Chandra Shekhar Azad.
- At this meeting it was decided to set up the Hindustan Republican Association which was later reorganised as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- The HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) was founded at Kanpur in October 1924 by Sachindranath Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Ramprasad Bismil and Chandra Shekhar Azad and declared its objectives
  - (a) to establish a federal republic of United States of India through an organised and armed revolution.
  - (b) to concentrate on political crimes, including political decoities to collect money and arms for the movement.
  - (c) to have various departments of the HSRA.

### Kakori Conspiracy Case

Decided to commit a dacoity in a running train on August 9, 1925 at Kakori on the Lucknow-Sharanpur section of the Northern Railway 29 arrested and tried in the Kakori conspiracy case. Four revolutionaries Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Lal and Rajendra Lahiri were sentenced to death.

### Saunders Murder

The first Revolutionary Act of the HSRA was the murder of Mr Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, who had ordered Lathi-charge and brutally wounded Lala Lajpat Rai during Anti-Simon Commission protest march at Lahore on October 28, 1928. Saunders was killed at Lahore railway station on October 30, 1928 by Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad and Rajguru.

### Bomb at Legislative Assembly

Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw two crude bombs in Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929, when assembly was discussing the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill. Bhagat Singh and Dutt were arrested and tried in central assembly bomb case.

Thus, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged till death on March 23, 1931 at Lahore Jail.

### Chittagong Armoury Raid

- Surya Sen (1930), a revolutionary of Bengal masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury. He was hanged in 1933.
- On February 27, 1931 Chandra Shekhar Azad was surrounded by the police at Alfred Park, Allahabad where he shot himself dead.



### Lahore Session or Poorna Swaraj (1929)

- On December 19, 1929, under the Presidentship of Pt J.L. Nehru. The Lahore session of the Congress gave voice to the new militant spirit. It passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) to be the Congress objective.
- On December 31, 1929 the newly adopted tri-colour flag of freedom was hoisted. On 26th January, 1930, it was fixed as the first Independence day which was to be so celebrated every year.

### The Civil Disobedience Movement

The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi on 12 March, 1930 with his famous Dandi March.

#### Dandi March

- Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha on March 12, 1930.
- Gandhiji marched from his Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) with 78 followers.
- After 24-days long march he symbolically broke the salt law at Dandi on April 6, 1930.
- The breaking of the salt laws formally inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The movement reached the extreme North-Western frontier province under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as 'the Frontier Gandhi'. The Pathans organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars (or Servants of God) known popularly as Red Shirts.

#### First Round Table Conference

- It was held in London on November 12, 1930 to discuss the Simon Commission.
- The conference was totally boycotted by the Congress, however the representative of the Muslim League, Liberals and other political parties had assembled for the discussion on the Commission report.

### Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- In March 1931, the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.
- In accordance with the pact, the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off and all prisoners were released. The salt law was amended so that people could collect salt from the sea-coast for personal use.
- Gandhi was appointed as the representative of the Congress of the Second Round Table Conference.

### Second Round Table Conference

(September 1 to December 1, 1931)

- The Second Round Table Conference opened on September 1931 in London. Gandhiji represented the INC and went to London to meet British PM Ramsay Macdonald by Rajputanaship.

- The conference, however, failed as Gandhiji could not agree with British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on his policy of communal representative and refusal of the British Government on the basic Indian demand for freedom.
- British Government also refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of immediate grant of Dominion Status.

### The Communal Award (August 16, 1932)

- Prime Minister Ramjay Macdonald announced his 'Communal Award' on August 16, 1932.
- According to this Award the Muslim, European and Sikh voters would elect their candidates by voting in separate communal electorates.
- The Award declared the Depressed class (Sheduled caste of today) also to be minority community entitled to separate electorate and thus separated them from the rest of the Hindus.

### Poona Pact (September 25, 1932)

- Gandhiji started his fast unto death in Yeravada jail near Poona, on September 25, 1932.
- He wanted the communal award to be withdrawn.
- Political leaders of different political persuasion, including Madan Mohan Malaviya, MC Raja and BR Ambedkar now became active.
- An agreement was signed in Poona on September 25, 1932 between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
- The Poona Pact according to which the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes was abandoned but the seats reserved for them in the provincial legislatures were increased from 71 in the Award to 147 and in the Central Legislature to 18% of the total.
- Poona Pact agreed upon to appoint joint electorate for upper and lower classes.
- Upliftment of harijan was now became Gandhi's main concern.
- He started an All India Anti-untouchability League in September 1932 and the weekly *Harijan* in January 1933 even before his release.
- January 8, 1933 was observed a 'Temple Entry Day'.
- After the Poona Pact Mahatma Gandhi lost interest in the Civil Disobedience Movement and fully engrossed in the Anti-untouchability Movement which led to the foundation of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

### Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Held on November to December 24, 1932.
- The Congress boycotted it and only 46 delegates attended the session.

### The Government of India Act, 1935

- The Government of India Act, 1935, had two main parts, dealing with Federation of India and Provincial Autonomy.



**Some of its main features were**

- It provided for the establishment of Federation of India consisting of Governor's Provinces and Princely States.
- Dyarchy was withdrawn from the provinces and implanted at the centre.
- The proposed federal legislature was to be bicameral with council of states with 250 members and a federal assembly of 375 members.
- Three fold division of subjects was made federal, provincial and concurrent.
- Provision was made for the establishment of a federal court with original appellate and advisory jurisdiction.
- The most important thing of the Act was Provincial Autonomy.
- The Act divided the British Indian Provinces into two categories 11 Governor's Provinces (Madras, Bombay) United Provinces, (Punjab, Bihar) Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, NWFP, Orissa and Sindh and 5 chief commissioner's Provinces).

**Demand for Pakistan**

- The term Pakistan was given by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali. Mohd Ali Jinnah gave it practicality.
- Iqbal suggested in 1930, The Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh the Federation.
- Proposal of separate Pakistan first passed in Lahore Session 1940 by the Muslim League.

**August Offer 1940**

- To get Indian cooperation in the war effort the viceroy announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed dominion status as the objective for India, expansion of viceroy's executive council, setting up of a constituent assembly would frame the constitution after war according to their social, economic and political conceptions. Subject fulfilment of obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights treaties with states. All India Services and no future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities. The Congress rejected the August Offer but was accepted by the Muslim League.

**Individual Satyagraha (October 1940)**

- On October 17, 1940 INC has decided to start individual satyagraha. Vinoba Bhave was the first satyagrahi, followed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel. But the movement created little enthusiasm and Gandhiji suspended it.

**Cripps Mission (1942)**

- As a result of the world War, the situation worsened for the British with Japanese advances Indian borders.
- In December of the same year, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour. In March 1942, Japan occupied Rangoon, after having overturn almost the whole of South-East Asia.
- The British Government, with a view to get support from India, sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the Indian leaders.

- The Cripps proposals promised dominion status with the right of succession and a constitution-making body after the war. The members would be elected by the provincial assemblies, with individual provinces being given the right not to join the body, and with the status being invited to nominate representatives. The British Government, however, refused to accept the Congress demand for the immediate transfer effective power to the Indians.
- The Indian leaders refused to accept more promise for the future and Gandhiji told the proposals as a *post-dated cheque on a crashing bank*.

**The Quit India Movement**

- The Congress met at Bombay on August 8, 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die'.
- The Quit India Movement became a powerful mass campaign galvanising people into vehemently demanding freedom from the British rule.
- August 9, 1942, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested and the Congress party was declared illegal once again.
- The violence that had broken out in different parts of the country. Many government offices were destroyed, telegraph wires were cut and communication paralysed.
- The movement finally crushed. Span of the movement was short lived but the importance of the movement lay in demonstrating the intensity of the nationalist feeling that people displayed and the extent to which people would go to make sacrifices in order to achieve freedom.
- The Muslim League did not support the Quit India Movement.
- Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali were the movement's leaders.

**The Indian National Army (INA)**

- The Indian National Army led by Subhash Chandra Bose was in co-operation with the Japanese.
- Subhash Chandra Bose, after founding the Forward Bloc in January 1941, escaped from India and went to Berlin (Germany) via Moscow.
- The Quit India Movement was in full swing in India. Subhash Chandra Bose, who had escaped from his confinement in Calcutta in 1941 formed the Indian National Army in 1943 in Singapore, along with Rasbehari Bose.
- The Azad Hind Fauj as the INA was known aimed at a military campaign for the liberation of India.
- The INA consisted mostly of Indian Soldiers of the British Army who had taken prisoners by the Japanese after they had conquered the British colonies in South East Asia.
- INA had three fighting brigades named Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. Even women's regiment called the Rani Jhansi Regiment formed.
- In July 1944, Subhash Chandra Bose asked for Gandhi's blessings for India's last war of independence.



- The INA penetrated into the Indian territory from the Burmese side.
- The Indian Flag was hoisted in Andamans (the 'Shahid') and the Nicobar (the 'Swaraj') on December 1943.
- The INA soldier entered India took Kohima and planted the National Flag on the Indian soil on 19th March, 1944. The INA flag was hoisted at Moirang (Manipur).
- Due to the defeat of Japan in 1944-45, the INA could not match the strength of the British Army.
- Subhash Chandra Bose who was now called Netaji by the soldiers of the INA gave his followers the battle cry of 'Jai Hind' Subhash Chandra Bose also gave the slogan 'Dilli Chalo'.
- Rangoon and Singapore were the two INA headquarters.
- The last echo of the INA movement was heard when the INA prisoners were tried at the Red Fort in Delhi and were defended by a panel of lawyers which included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bhulabhai Desai and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 12th November, 1945 was celebrated as the INA day.

### Rajagopalachari Formula

- C Rajagopalachari the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress League Co-operation. It was acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan.
- The main points in CR plan were
  - (a) Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for Independence.
  - (b) League to co-operate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
  - (c) After the end of the war the entire population and Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East of India decide by plebiscite.
  - (d) In case of acceptance of partition agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communication etc.
  - (e) The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.
- Jinnah wanted the Congress to accept the two nation theory. He wanted only the Muslim of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population.
- Hindu leaders led Vir Savarkar condemned the CR Plan.

### Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, 1945

- On June 14, 1945 Viceroy Lord Wavell broadcasted a plan, popularly known as the Wavell Plan.
- The main proposals of Wavell Plan were as follows
  - (a) With the exception of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
  - (b) Castes Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
  - (c) The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act.
  - (d) Governor-General was to exercise his veto on the advice to ministers.

- (e) Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to viceroy for nominations to executive council.
- (f) Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.

### The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

- The Atlee Government announced in February 1946 the decision to send a high-powered mission of three British Cabinet members Pethick Lawrence-Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps-President of the Board of trade and AV Alexander, first lord of Admiralty to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated peaceful transfer of power of India.
- Atlee recognised India's right to complete Independence.
- The mission and Lord Wavell rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. The mission proposed a two tier federal plan which was initially accepted by both the Congress and Muslim League.
- The Muslim League eventually decided to keep away.
- In September 1946, an interim cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed by the Congress.
- The Muslim League joined the cabinet but decided to boycott the Constituent Assembly which started its work of framing the Constitution on December 1946.
- The Muslim League on June 6 and the Congress on June 24, 1946 accepted the long term plan but forward by the Cabinet Mission.
- July 1946, Elections were held in provincial assemblies for the constituent assembly.
- The Congress got 209 of the total 273 seats.
- July 29, 1946 the League withdrew its acceptance of the long term in a reaction against Nehru's statement and gave a call for 'direct action' from August 16, 1946 to achieve Pakistan.

#### Interim Government (September 2, 1946)

- Lord Wavell invited Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the largest party in India to form an Interim Government which was sworn-in on September 2, 1946.
- It was composed of 12 members (including 3 Muslims) nominated by the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru was its Vice-President. It was for the first time since the coming of the British that the Government of India was in Indian hands.
- The Muslim League at first refused to join the Interim Government. But later it changed its stand. Muslim League joined the Interim Government not to work sincerely.

### Jinnah's Direct Action Resolution

- The setback in the election to the Constituent Assembly forced the League to reject the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Jinnah gave the call for 'Direct Action' which postulated a campaign for the creation of Pakistan.
- ML withdrew its acceptance of the cabinet plan on July 29, 1946. From August 16, 1946 the country witnessed communal riots on an unprecedented. It passed a direct action resolution which condemned both British Government and Congress (August 16, 1946).
- March 27, 1947 celebrated as Pakistan Day by Jinnah.



### Constituent Assembly

- The Constituent Assembly met in New Delhi on 9th December, 1946, without the participation of the League. Rajendra Prasad was elected President.

### Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- The freedom with partition formula was coming to be widely accepted well before Mountbatten came.
- The Important Points of the Plan were
  - (a) Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups Hindus and Muslims to vote for partition.
  - (b) In case of partition two dominions and two Constituent Assemblies would be created.
  - (c) Sindh would take its own decision.
  - (d) Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.
  - (e) Freedom would come on August 15, 1947.

- A boundary commission would be set up if partition was to be effected.
- On July 18, 1947 the British Parliament ratified the Mountbatten Plan was the 'Independence of India' Act, 1947. The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947.
- Pakistan became independent on August 14, 1947. MA Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.
- At midnight of 15th August, 1947 as the clock struck 12 India became free. Nehru proclaimed it to be the nation with his famous 'tryst with destiny' speech.
- On the morning of 15th August, 1947 Lord Mountbatten was sworn-in as Governor-General and Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of free India.
- The Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- The act laid down detailed measures for the partition of India and speedy transfer of political powers to the new Government of India and Pakistan.

## Constitutional Development

### Regulating Act, 1773

- The Governor of Bengal was elevated to the position of the Governor-General of Bengal.
- The Parliament got the right to intervention the affairs of the company.
- The end of Dual government.
- A Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta direct under headed by E Impey.

### Pitts India Act, 1784

- The Act established six commissioners for the affairs of India.
- This body known as the Board of Control was to exercise an effective control over the Board of Directors who possessed the charge of the administration of the company.
- The control of the Governor-General in council over the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay was clearly defined and rendered more effective.

### The Charter Act, 1793

- The Powers of Board of control were concentrated in the hands of the President, who virtually became the cabinet minister for India.
- The salaries of the members of the board of council and that of the president were to be drawn from the Indian exchequer.

### The Charter Act, 1813

- The Act abolished the monopoly of the company in India except in the field of tea.
- Indian trade was thrown open to all the British merchants.
- The Act laid down the undoubted sovereignty of the crown in and over the possessions of the company.
- Provision of a sum of ₹ One lakh earmarked annually for education.

### The Charter Act, 1833

- The Act abolished the trading activities of the company and henceforth, it became a purely administrative body.
- The Governor-General of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General of India.
- William Bentinck thus became the first Governor-General of India.
- In order to enable the council to discharge the important functions efficiently, a new member with expert knowledge of law was added to it.

### The Charter Act, 1853

- The number of directors were reduced and the power of patronage was taken away from them by instituting an open competitive examination for the recruitment of civil servants.
- The approval of the crown was made necessary for all appointments of councillors, both central and provincial.

### Government of India Act, 1858

- As a result of the Sepoy Mutiny, the power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British crown. A post of secretary of state (a member of British council) for India was created. He was assisted by a 15 member council (called Indian council). He was to exercise the powers of the crown.
- The Governor-General was given the title Viceroy. He represented secretary of state was assisted by an executive council which consisted of high officials of the government.
- The Viceroy's status was increasingly reduced to a subordinate authority in relation to the British Government in matters of policy as well as execution of policy.
- He was aided by an executive council of five members, who were heads of different departments.

**Indian Council Act, 1861**

- Provincial legislative council members introduced.
- Council of governor is known as Imperial legislative council.
- Non-official (Indians) were added.
- Portfolio system was introduced.
- High Courts (1865) established (High Court Act, 1861).
- Indian Civil Service Act, 1861.
- Indian Council Act, 1882.

**Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909**

- The Morley-Minto Reforms or the Indian Council Act, 1909.
- Separate electorate for Muslims.
- Direct election (non-official members who are directly elected).
- They can discuss the budget and also cross questioning can be done.

**Government of India Act or Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919**

- A bicameral legislature at the centre.
- Dyarchy in the provinces which unlike its dictionary meaning of two bodies : Transferred and Reserved.

- Separate electorates were further extended to Sikh in the Punjab and non-Brahmins in Madras.
- Right to vote to women.

**The Indian Independence Act July 1947**

- The Act provided for setting up of two independent Dominions, to be known as India and Pakistan from August 15, 1947.
- The territories of the dominion of India would include the whole British India exclusive of the territories consisting Pakistan.
- The legislature of each dominion would have full power to make laws for that dominion.
- With effect from August 15, 1947 the British Government would cease to have any responsibility for the Government of British India and all treaties and agreements between His Majesty's Government and the rulers of Indian States.
- The two dominions as the provinces would be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the Act of 1935.
- Provision was made for the division of the Armed Forces and the Civil Services between the New dominions. Each dominion would exercise authority over its armed and civil services.

**Indian National Congress Annual Sessions**

Year/Place	President	Detail
1885 (December 28) Bombay	WL Bannerji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 72 delegates attended</li> <li>• 436 delegates</li> <li>• 607 delegates, appeal to Muslim to join</li> </ul>
1886 (December 28) Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1887 (December 27-28) Madras	Badruddin Tyabji	
1888 (December 28-29) Allahabad	George Jule	
1889 (December 27-28) Bombay	William Waddeburn	
1890 (December 28-29) Calcutta	Pherozshah Mehta	
1891 (December 26-27) Nagpur	P Anand Charles	
1892 (December 28-29) Allahabad	WC Bannerji	
1893 (December 28-29) Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1894 (December 27-28) Madras	Alfred Webb	
1895 (December 28-29) Poona	Surendranath Bannerji	
1896 (December 27-28) Calcutta	Rohintulla Seyani	
1897 (December 22-29) Amrayati	C Sankaran Nair	
1898 (December 27-28) Madras	AM Bose	
1899 (December 27-28) Lucknow	Ramesh Chandra Dutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for permanent fixation of land revenue</li> </ul>
1900 (December 27-29) Lahore	NG Chandrasekar	
1901 (December 27-28) Calcutta	DE Wacha	
1902 (December 23-26) Ahmedabad	Surendranath Bannerji	
1903 (December 28-30) Madras	Lal Mohan Ghose	
1904 (December 26-28) Bombay	Henry Cotton	
1905 (December 27-30) Banaras	GK Gokhale	
1906 (December 26-29) Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1907 (December 26-27) Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	
1908 (December 29-30) Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	
1909 (December 27-30) Lahore	Madan Mohan Malviya	
1910 (December 28-29) Allahabad	W Wodder Burn	
1911 (December 26-28) Calcutta	BN Dhar	
1912 (December 27-28) Bankipur	RN Mudhelkar	
1913 (December 26-29) Karachi	Syed Mohammed	
1914 (December 28-30) Madras	Bhupendra Nath Basu	
1915 (December 27-30) Bombay	SP Sinha	



1916 (December 26-30) Lucknow	AC Majumdar	• Reunion of Congress and Lucknow Pact
1917 (December 28-29)	Annie Besant	
1918 (December 26-31) Delhi	Madan Mohan Malviya	
1919 (December 27-28) Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	• Condemned Jallianwala Bagh boosted Khilafat Movement
1920 (December 26-31) Nagpur	C Vijaya Raghavachari	• New Constitution of Congress formed
1921 (December 27-31) Ahmedabad	CR Das (inprison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President)	
1922 (December 26-31) Gaya	CR Das	• 'Swarajya Party' formed
1923 (December 28-31) Kakinda	M Muhammad Ali	
1924 (December 26-27) Belgaum	AMK Gandhi	
1925 (December 26-28)	Sarojini Naidu	
1926 (December 26-28) Gauhati	SS Iyenger	
1927 (December 26-27) Madras	MA Ansari	• Independence Resolution adopted and to boycott Simon Commission
1928 (December 28-31) Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	• 1st All India Youth Congress formed
1929 (December 29-31) Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	• Passed Poorna Swarajya Resolution and launch of civil disobedience movement accepted
1931 (March 29) Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	• Endorsement of Gandhi Irwin Pact and resolution of fundamental right
1932 (April 24) Delhi	AR Sezri	
1933 (April 7) Calcutta	N Sengupta	
1934 (October 26-28) Bombay	Rajendra Prashad	
1936 (April 12-14) Lucknow	JL Nehru	• Congress to adopt socialism as its goal
1936 (December 27-28) Faizpur	J L Nehru	• Session held in village 1st time
1938 (February 19-21) Haripura	SC Bose	• National Planning Commission set up
1939 (March 10) Tsepur	SC Bose	• Rajendra Prashad became president after resignation of SC Bose
1940 (March) Ramgarh	Maulana Azad	
1946 (November 22) Meerut	JB Kriplani	
1948 (December 18-19) Jaipur	P Sittaramaya	
No Session	1930, 1935, 1941 to 45	

### Important Battles of the Indian History

<b>BC</b>	
326	• Alexander defeated Porus in the Battle of Hydaspas.
261	• Ashoka defeated Kalinga in the Kalinga War.
<b>AD</b>	
712	• Invasion of Sind by Mohd-bin-Qasim.
1191	• First Battle of Tarain in which Prithviraj Chauhan defeated Mohd. Ghor.
1192	• Second Battle of Tarain in which Mohd. Ghor defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
1194	• Battle of Chhandwar in which Mohd. Ghor defeated Jaichandra of Kannauj.
1526	• First Battle of Panipat in which Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
1527	• Battle of Khanua in which Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
1529	• Battle of Chaghara in which Babur defeated the Afghans.
1539	• Battle of Chausa in which Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun.
1540	• Battle of Kannauj (or Bilgram) in which Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and forced him to flee.
1556	• Second Battle of Panipat in which Bairam Khan (representing Akbar) defeated Hemu.
1565	• Battle of Talikota (or Banihatti) in which an alliance of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and Bidar defeated the Vijayanagar empire (represented by Sadasiva).
1576	• Battle of Haldighati in which Akbar defeated Maharana Pratap.
1615	• Mewar submitted to the Mughals. A treaty of peace was signed between Jahangir and Rana Amar Singh of Mewar.
1649	• Kandahar was lost to Persia forever by the Mughals.
1658	• Battle of Dharmatt and Samugarh in which Aurangzeb defeated Dara Shikoh.
1665	• Raja Jai Singh defeated Shivaji and the Treaty of Purandar signed.
1708	• Battle of Khed in which Shahu defeated Tara Bai.
1737	• Battle of Bhopal in which Baji Rao defeated Mohd. Shah.
1739	• Battle of Karnal in which Nadir Shah defeated Mohd. Shah.
1757	• Battle of Plassey in which the English forces (under Robert Clive) defeated Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal.
1760	• Battle of Wandiwash in which the English forces defeated the French forces.
1761	• Third Battle of Panipat in which Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas.

- 1764 • Battle of Buxar in which the English under Munro defeated the alliance of Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam.
- 1767-69 • First Anglo Mysore War in which Hyder Ali defeated the English forces.
- 1770 • Battle of Udgir in which the Marathas defeated the Nizam.
- 1766-69 • First Anglo Maratha War in which the British were defeated.
- 1780-84 • Second Anglo Mysore War. Hyder Ali died during the battle (1782) and the field was taken by his son Tipu Sultan. The war concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784).
- 1789-92 • Third Anglo Mysore War in which Tipu Sultan was defeated. The Treaty of Serirangapatnam followed.
- 1799 • Fourth Anglo Mysore War in which Tipu was defeated and killed.
- 1803-06 • Second Anglo Maratha War in which the British defeated the Marathas.
- 1817-19 • Third Anglo Maratha War in which the British defeated the Marathas badly.
- 1824-26 • First Anglo Burmese War in which the British defeated the Burmese.
- 1839-42 • First Anglo Afghan War in which the British defeated the Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad.
- 1845-46 • First Anglo Sikh War in which the Sikhs were defeated.
- 1848-49 • Second Anglo Sikh War in which the Sikhs were defeated and Punjab was annexed by the British.
- 1852 • Second Anglo Burmese War in which the British won.
- 1865 • Third Anglo Burmese War in which the British won and annexed Burma.
- 1868-80 • Second Anglo Afghan War in which the English suffered losses.
- 1919-21 • Third Anglo Afghan War in which the English, though victorious, did not benefit from the war.

## Important National Leaders

### Annie Beasant (1847-1933)

- She founded the Theosophical Society in India and started the Home Rule League.
- She established Central Hindu School and College at Banaras (later BHU).
- She was elected the President of the Calcutta Session of INC, 1917.
- She did not attend the 1920 Session at Nagpur due to growing difference with Gandhiji as she felt that Government of India Act, 1919 were a means to free India.
- She edited famous Newspapers — New India and Commonwealth.
- She prepared — The Lotus Song, a translation of Gita into English.

### Acharya Narendra Dev (1889-1956)

- He was a scholar, socialist, nationalist and a lawyer by profession. He gave up his practice and joined Non-Cooperation Movement.
- He became the President of Patna's Socialist Conference in 1934 and a member of UP Legislation Assembly in 1937.
- He was appointed as the Principal of Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1925 and also became the Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow and Banaras Universities. He founded the Socialist Party in 1948.

### Aruna Asaf Ali (1909-1996)

- Nicknamed as Aruna Ganguly, she married to Asaf Ali, India's first Ambassador of the USA.
- She was imprisoned during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930, 1932) and for participating in Individual Satyagrah (1940).
- In 1942, she hoisted the Indian National Congress tricolour Flag at Mumbai's Gowalia Tank Grounds.
- She elected as first Mayor of Delhi, 1958. She was awarded the International Lenin Prize in 1964.

Newspapers (alongwith Edanta Narayana and AV Baliga) — Link and Patriot.

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### Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1857-1920) was awarded with the title Lokmanya.

- He established new English school at Poona. He was the editor of *Mahratha* in English and *Kesari* in Marathi.
- He joined INC in 1891 and moved an Arms Act Resolution.
- He celebrated the Ganapati pooja and the Shivaji festival.
- He collaborated with Agarkar and set up institutions to give cheap education to people.
- He was constituted the trial *Lal, Bal, Pal*, an extremist group.
- He founded the Home Rule League in 1916 and helped in ushering the Lucknow Pact and the Reforms Act at the Amritsar Congress in 1919.



- He demanded swaraj and gave the slogan *Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.*
- Volentine Shrool described him as the *Father of Indian unrest.* He wrote the books *The Aric Home of Vedas* and *Gita Rahasya.*

### Bhagat Singh (1907-1931)

- He was a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.
- He started the 'Militant Naujawan Bharat Sabha' in Punjab.
- He killed British official Saunders in 1928 and was involved in Lahore Conspiracy and bombed the Central Legislative Assembly.
- He executed on March 23, 1931.



### Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (1833-1894)

- He was a great scholar best known for the composition of the hymn **Bande Mataram.**
- His first novel was **Durgesnandini**, published in 1864 and he started the journal *Bangadarsan.*



### Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932)

- He was awarded with the title *Mithiest Prophet of Nationalism* by Aurobindo Ghosh.
- He supported Age of Consent Bill, 1891, Swadeshi movement and fought for the cause of the Assam tea-gardeners.
- He started Newspapers- *Paridaashak* (weekly); *Public Opinion and Tribune* (editor); *Swaraj* (English weekly in London); *Hindu Review* (English monthly); *Independent* (daily); *Democrate* (weekly).

### Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari (1879-1972)

- He was a politician and lawyer from Tamil Nadu.
- He gave up his practice during NCM.
- He held the post of the General-Secretary of the INC in 1921-1922 and was a member of Congress Working Committee from 1922 to 1924.
- He hoisted the CDM in Tamil Nadu and was arrested for leading a Salt March from Trichinapoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
- He was elected as the Chief Minister of Madras in 1937 Elections.
- He resigned from INC in 1942 for not accepting the Cripp's Proposal.
- He prepared the CR Formula for Congress-League Co-operation.
- He served as the Governor of Bengal (August-November 1947) and was the first and last Indian Governor-General of India (1948-50).
- He became the Minister of Home Affairs in the country's first Cabinet.
- He founded the Swatantra Party in 1959.
- His rational ideas are reflected in the collection **Satyameva Jayate.**
- He was awarded the *Bharat Ratna* in 1954.

### Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917)

- He was the first Indian to demand *Swaraj* in the Calcutta Session of INC, 1906.
- He was also known as the *Indian Gladstone*, *Grand Old Man of India.*
- He was first Indian to be selected to the *House of Commons* on Liberal Party ticket.
- He highlighted the draining of wealth from India by the British and its effect in his book *Poverty and un-British Rule in India* (1901).



### Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar (1891-1956)

- Dr Ambedkar was the great leader of the depressed class and an eminent jurist.
- He set up a network colleges in the name of Peoples Education Society.
- He founded the Depressed Classes Institute (1924) and *Samaj Samata Sangh* (1927).
- He participated in all the Three Round Table Conferences and signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji in 1932.
- He was in the Governor General's Executive Council from 1942 to 1946 and organized the Indian Labour Party and Scheduled Caste Federation.
- He became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.
- As the first Law Minister of the Independent India, he introduced the Hindu Code Bill.
- He started *The Republican Party* in 1956.
- Towards the end of his life, he embraced Buddhism.



### Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)

- He participated in Swadeshi Movement (established *Bihari Students Conference*), *Champaran Satyagrah*, NCM, CDM and Quit India Movement.
- He founded the National College at Patna.
- He was elected as the minister incharge of Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government (1946).
- He was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- He became the first President of the Indian Republic. He was honoured with *Bharat Ratna* in 1962.
- He edited the newspaper — *Desh* (Hindi weekly).



### Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1886-1915)

- Gandhiji regarded him as his political guru.
- He was the President of the Banaras Session of INC, 1905, supported the Swadeshi Movement.
- He was the founder of the *Servants of Indian Society* in 1905, to train people who would work as national missionaries.

### Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

- He became the General Secretary of INC in 1928 and its President in 1929.
- The Independence resolution was passed under his Presidentship at the Lahore Session.
- He was the first Prime Minister of Republic India (from 1947 to 1964), also known as architect of Modern India.





- He authored the Doctrine of Panchsheel and believed in the policy of non-alignment.
- Books — *The Discovery of India*, *Glimpses of World History*, *A Bunch of Old Letters*, *The Unity of India*, *Independence and After*, *India and the World*, etc.
- His autobiography was entitled as *Auto-biography*.

### Khudiram Bose (1889-1908)

- A revolutionary from Midnapore, he participated in the Swadeshi Movement and later joined the Revolutionary Party of Bengal.
- He was arrested for organizing a bomb attack on the carriage of Kingsford, the Session Judge at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and was sentenced to death.



### Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988)

- He was a great freedom fighter and known as the — Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan or Sarhadi Gandhi, Fakhar-e-Afghan.
- He founded an organization of non violent revolutionaries known as *Red Shirts* or *Khudai Khidmatgars*. He opposed partition.
- He participated in NCM, CDM and Quit India.
- He was the editor of the newspaper — *Pakhtoon* (In Pushto), later published as *Das Roza*.
- He was honoured with *Bharat Ratna* in 1987.



### Lala Hardayal (1884-1939)

- A revolutionary from Delhi, he took up the cause of India's freedom to foreign land in order to win international support for the freedom movement.
- He was the first President of the Ghadar Party founded in San Francisco in 1913.
- He founded the Indian Independence Committee in Germany and an Oriental Bureau to translate the writings in local language.
- Books— *Wealth of Nations*, and *Hints for Self Culture*.



### Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928)

- He was a courageous man so, he was called *The Lion of Punjab* (Sher-a-Punjab).
- He inspired by Mahatma Hans Raj.
- Being an Arya Samajist, he helped in establishment of the DAV College at Lahore.
- He withdrew his name from the presidency list of the INC at its Surat session.
- He was the President of the special session of the Congress at Calcutta, 1920.
- He opposed the withdrawal of NCM in 1922.
- He founded Swaraj Party with Motilal Nehru and CR Das.
- He was injured during a demonstration against Simon Commission in 1928.
- He was the editor of the *Bande Matram*, *The Punjab el* and *The People*.



### Mahatma Gandhi

- Gandhi came to India in 1915. He already had Satyagrahas in South Africa. In 1907, Satyagrah against compulsory registration and passes for Indians. In 1910, Satyagrah against immigration restrictions, derecognition of Non-Christian Indian marriages.
- He followed the doctrine of **Ahimsa**.
- The **Champaran Satyagrah** in 1917, against the Tin-Kathia System led by Mahatma Gandhi was his first success in India.
- The **Ahmedabad Satyagrah** where there was dispute between the mill owner and workers over the "plague bonus" was also a success. Gandhi then advised the worker to go on strike and he undertook **hunger strike** after which the mill owners were pressurised to accept the tribunal award of 35 per cent increase in wages.
- **Kheda Satyagrah** The peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to the failure of crops and the government ignored their appeals for the remission of land revenue. Gandhiji advised them to withhold the revenue and fight to death.



### Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1890-1958)

- He presided joined INC during Swadeshi Movement.
- He was the President of Khilafat Committee.
- He presided over the Congress Special Session at Delhi in 1923, to become the youngest President. Also the longest serving President of INC.
- He headed the Jamiat-ul-Ulema (1924), Nationalist Muslim Conference, Shimla Conference (1945) and negotiated with Cabinet Mission, 1946.
- He was elected as the member of Constituent Assembly in 1946 and became Minister of Education and Arts in the Interim Government.
- He was first Education Minister of Independent India, also given the portfolios of natural resources and scientific research.
- He contributed in the foundation of UGC, AICTE and IIT Kharagpur.
- He authored the book — *India Wins Freedom*.



### Madam Bhikaji Cama (1861-1936)

- She was a freedom fighter from Mumbai.
- She participated in the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart in 1907.
- She founded the Free India Society and the *Bande Mataram*.

### Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861-1946)

- A moderate leader and a lawyer by profession, he served the provincial and central legislature for many terms.
- Through his efforts a memorial was built at the Jallianwala Bagh site.
- He founded the Nationalist Party in 1926. He was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
- He served as the editor of *Hindustan*, *Abyudaya* and the *Indian Union*.



**Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948)**

- He was inspired by the ideas of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- In 1906, he signed a memorandum against separate electorates for Muslims.
- Joined the All-India Muslim League in 1913 and played a major role in signing of Lucknow Pact.
- In 1917, joined the Home Rule Movement of Annie Besant.
- His differences with Congress began after the entry of Gandhiji in Congress. He opposed the NCM of Gandhiji.
- In 1929, he proposed his Fourteen Point Demands.
- Lahore Session of Muslim League (1940) passed the *Pakistan Resolution* demanding for separate state for Muslims. Jinnah stuck to League's demand in all the negotiations with Britain, and finally Pakistan was formed.
- He became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

**Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)**

- He was a poet, philosopher, educationist, internationalist and a patriot.
- He has his elder brother, Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian to become an ICS.
- His first poem was published in the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' and then he wrote 'Banaphul' (story) and 'Bhanusinher Padavali' (series of lyrics).
- He founded Shantiniketan near Bolpore on December 22, 1901.
- He wrote *Gitanjali*, which fetched him the Nobel Prize in 1913.
- He inaugurated Raksha Bandhan festival to oppose the Partition of Bengal (1905).
- He founded the Vishva Bharati University.
- In 1915, British Crown granted him a *knighthood* which he renounced after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- His compositions were chosen as National Anthem by two nations

(i) India — Jana Gana Mana

(ii) Bangladesh — Amar Shonar Bangla

**Subhash Chandra Bose (1897-1945)**

- He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920 in England but left it on Gandhiji's call of NCM.
- He founded the independence for India League with J.L. Nehru. He elected as the President of INC at its Haripura Session (1938) and Tripuri Session (1939) but resigned from Tripuri due to differences with Gandhiji.



- He founded the Forward Block (1939) and Kisan Sabha.
- He escaped to Berlin in 1941 and met Hitler. He took the charge of Indian Army (Azad Hind Fauz) in 1943 in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government there.
- He addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the *Father of the Nation*.
- He supposedly died in a plane crash in 1945.
- He gave the famous slogans — *Dilli Chalo* and *Jai Hind*.
- *The India Struggle* was his autobiography.

**Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949)**

- Popularly known as the *Nightingale of India*, she was a nationalist and poetess from Uttar Pradesh.
- She was married to Dr Govindarajulu Naidu in 1893.
- Under the guidance of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, she became the first woman to participate in the India's struggle for independence.
- She participated in the Dandi March with Gandhiji and presided over the Kanpur Session of Congress in 1925.
- She was the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh State.
- Her famous poetries include — *The Golden Threshold* (1905), *The Feather of the Dawn*, *The Bird of Time* (1912) and *The Broken Wing* (1917).

**Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950)**

- A freedom fighter and social reformer from Gujarat, he is popularly known as *Sardar Patel* and honoured with the title of *The Iron Man of India*.
- His father, Jhaverbhai Patel, is supposed to have fought in the army of Rani of Jhansi in the Revolt of 1857.
- He started the Kheda or Kaira Satyagrah in 1918 and fought for the rights of the peasants in Bardoli Satyagrah. Here he was honoured with the title *Sardar*.
- He was the first national leader to be arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- He participated in Gandhi's Individual Satyagrah and Quit India Movement.
- In post independence period, he was appointed as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India along with the portfolios of the Information and Broadcasting and Home Ministry.
- He played a major role in integrating the 562 states in the Indian Union.



# Exercise (Modern India)

Match the following lists

## List I

(Maratha power)

- A. Peshwa  
B. Holkar  
C. Peshwa  
D. Chakradar

## List II

(Place)

1. Kanpur  
2. Nagpur  
3. Prithvi  
4. Indore

Codes

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

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

The tendency towards carving out autonomous states first became prominent and started to gain momentum since the period of

- (a) Farrukhsyari (b) Ahmad Shah  
(c) Muhammad Shah (d) Bahadur Shah I

Ranjit Singh was the chief of

- (a) Dalewalia Misl (b) Nihang Misl  
(c) Ramgarhia Misl (d) Suker-Chakra Misl

Who was the founder of state Hyderabad?

- (a) Murad Ali Jang (b) Zulfiqar Khan  
(c) Chin Qalich Khan (d) Nasir Jang

Which of the following founded the famous Hindu College in Calcutta?

- (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar  
(b) Henry Vivian Derozio  
(c) David Hare  
(d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Which of the following Acts acknowledged for the first time the state's responsibility in the promotion of education?

- (a) Government of India Act of 1858  
(b) Charter Act of 1853  
(c) Charter Act of 1833  
(d) Charter Act of 1813

Which of the following was the most outstanding leader of 1857 Revolt?

- (a) Nana Saheb of Kanpur  
(b) Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi  
(c) Khan Bahadur of Bareilly  
(d) Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur

Which of the following were the first Europeans to set up trading settlements in India?

- (a) French (b) Spanish (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch

Which of the following two Europeans were involved in the battle of Wandiwash in 1760?

- (a) French and British (b) Dutch and British  
(c) Portuguese and British (d) Portuguese and Spanish

Dupleix was the ablest governor of the

- (a) Dutch East India Company  
(b) French East India Company  
(c) English East India Company  
(d) Portuguese East India Company

The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between

- (a) Tipu Sultan and East India Company

(b) Hader Ali and East India Company

(c) Siraj-ud-Daula and East India Company

(d) Mir Qasim, Siraj-ud-Daula and East India Company

12. Which of the following was twice made the Nawab of Bengal by the East India Company?

- (a) Siraj-ud-Daula (b) Shah Alam II  
(c) Mir Qasim (d) Mir Jafar

13. Who of the following evolved the subsidiary alliance system?

- (a) Wellesley (b) Cornwallis  
(c) Dalhousie (d) Warren Hastings

14. The chief instrument of Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy was

- (a) Outright Wars (b) Doctrine of Lapse  
(c) Subsidiary Alliance (d) Dual Government

15. Which of the following dynasty did Ahilyabai, the saintly queen of Maheshwar?

- (a) Slave (b) Holkar of Indore  
(c) Chauhans of Sambhar (d) Peshwa

16. Which of the following established the Asiatic Society in Calcutta?

- (a) TB Macaulay (b) Warren Hastings  
(c) Sir William Jones (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

17. Lytton was not associated with the

- (a) Strachey Commission (b) Ilbert Bill  
(c) Vernacular Press Act (d) Arms Act

18. In which of the following places was the Indian Independence League formed in 1942?

- (a) Tokyo (b) Hongkong (c) Singapore (d) Berlin

19. Delhi became the capital of India in

- (a) 1910 (b) 1911 (c) 1916 (d) 1923

20. Who of the following was the founder of 'Drain Theory' which exposed the constant drain of wealth from India to England?

- (a) MK Gandhi (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) SN Banerjee

21. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Permanent Settlement	1. Parts of Madras and Bombay Presidencies
B. Ryotwari Settlement	2. Gangetic Valley, North-West Provinces, Punjab
C. Mahalwari Settlement	3. Bengal and Bihar

Codes

- A B C  
(a) 1 2 3  
(c) 3 2 1

- A B C  
(b) 3 1 2  
(d) 2 1 3

22. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- (a) Charter Act of 1853 : To regulate company's affairs  
(b) Charter Act of 1833 : Company's debt taken over by the Government of India  
(c) Charter Act of 1813 : Company's monopoly of trade with India ended  
(d) The Pitt's India Act : Board of control to guide and control company's affairs of 1784



23. Which of the following abolished the system of Dual Government in Bengal?  
 (a) Warren Hastings (b) William Bentinck  
 (c) Cornwallis (d) Clive
24. The credit of creation of the covenanted Civil Services of India, which came to be regarded as the Indian Civil Services from 1861 onwards, goes to  
 (a) Wellesley (b) Cornwallis  
 (c) William Bentinck (d) Warren Hastings
25. 'Mahatma' was added before Gandhiji's name during  
 (a) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha  
 (c) Amritsar Session of INC in 1919  
 (d) Initial stages of Khilafat Movement
26. Lord Dalhousie introduced the first telegraph line in 1853, which ran between  
 (a) Calcutta and Agra (b) Bombay and Rana  
 (c) Agra and Madras (d) Calcutta and Bombay
27. In which of the following 'White Mutiny' by the European soldiers, was staged during the period of?  
 (a) Mayo (b) Dalhousie  
 (c) Canning (d) Ripon
28. Which of the following Governor-Generals introduced the railways in India?  
 (a) Canning (b) Curzon  
 (c) Ripon (d) Dalhousie
29. Which of the following places did Vivekananda attend the world's Parliament of Religion in 1893?  
 (a) Alaska (b) Chicago  
 (c) New York (d) Washington
30. Which of the following was the social reformer of Maharashtra who adopted the pen name of 'Lokहितwadi'?  
 (a) Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh  
 (c) Atmaran Panduranga (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
31. The Supreme Court in British India was established under  
 (a) the Charter Act of 1813 (b) the Charter Act of 1833  
 (c) Regulating Act of 1773 (d) Pitt's India Act of 1784
32. Which of the following opposed Gandhiji's Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act?  
 (a) Annie Besant (b) MA Jinnah  
 (c) Abdul Bari (d) None of these
- Directions (Q.No. 33) In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements, which of the following is correct?**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true
33. **Assertion (A)** Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the post of President of the Congress.  
**Reason (R)** Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc.
34. Which of the following was the most remarkable feature of the Gadar Movement?  
 (a) Critique of colonialism and against British rule in India  
 (b) Secular outlook  
 (c) Internationalist outlook  
 (d) Democratic and egalitarian content
35. Which of the following is false about the Prarthana Samaj?  
 (a) It was founded in 1867 in Bombay  
 (b) It was a reform movement within Hinduism and concentrated on social reforms  
 (c) It was an off-shoot of Brahmo Samaj  
 (d) It was founded by MG Ranade
36. Which of the following institutions was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed in 1888?  
 (a) Muslim League  
 (b) Patriotic Association  
 (c) Upper Indian Mohammedan Association  
 (d) National Conference
37. Which of the following was called the saint of Dakshin war?  
 (a) Vivekananda (b) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu  
 (c) Sant Gyaneshwar (d) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
38. Who was the Governor-General when the 1857 Revolt broke out?  
 (a) Canning (b) Hastings (c) Dalhousie (d) Curzon
39. Which of the following was not one of the political associations to be set up during the Pre-Congress phase, before the Revolt of 1857?  
 (a) Madras Native Association  
 (b) The British Indian Association  
 (c) Landholder's Society at Calcutta  
 (d) The Indian Association
40. Which of the following was the immediate cause which precipitated the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?  
 (a) Wide disparity between the salaries of native sepoys and the British soldiers  
 (b) Bid to convert the Indians to Christianity  
 (c) Introduction of cartridges greased with cow's and swine fat  
 (d) Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse
41. Where did the Revolt of 1857 start (in a little)?  
 (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi  
 (c) Barrackpur (d) Meerut
42. Which of the following was the first sepoy, who refused to use the greased cartridge and killed an Adjutant?  
 (a) Shiv Ram (b) Abdul Rahim  
 (c) Mangal Pandey (d) Hardev
43. Which of the following was not one of the major political causes of the Revolt of 1857?  
 (a) The withdrawal of the pension of Nana Sahib  
 (b) Lord Dalhousie's policy of discriminate annexation and Doctrine of Lapse  
 (c) The absence of sovereignty of British rule in India  
 (d) After the defeat of the Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab, the properties of the Lahore, Durbar were auctioned and the Kohinoor was sent to England
44. Which of the following led the 1857 Revolt in Delhi?  
 (a) Bakht Khan (b) Kunwar Singh  
 (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Khan Bahadur

45. 'First War of Indian Independence' who said this for the first time, regarding the Revolt of 1857?  
 (a) VD Savarkar (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
 (c) RC Majumdar (d) Tarachand
46. Which of the following leaders of 1857 Revolt escaped to Nepal never to be heard thereafter?  
 (a) Kunwar Singh (b) Tantia Tope  
 (c) Maulvi Ahmadullah (d) Nana Sahib
47. Which of the following is wrongly matched?  
 (a) Kunwar Singh : Gorakhpur  
 (b) Lakshman Rao : Jhansi  
 (c) Birjis Qadir : Lucknow  
 (d) Khan Bahadur : Bareilly
48. Which of the following was the earliest public association to be formed in Modern India?  
 (a) The Madras Native Association  
 (b) The British Indian Association  
 (c) The Bengal British India Society  
 (d) The Landholder's Society
49. Which of the following Acts were passed by the British Government in 1856?  
 (i) Hindu Widow Remarriage Act  
 (ii) Abolition of Sati (Regulation XVII)  
 (iii) General Service Enlistment Act  
 (iv) Religious Disabilities Act  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (i), (iii), (iv)  
 (c) (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)
50. The demand for Swaraj or Self-rule for Indians was first mentioned by  
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Ras Behari Ghosh  
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) GK Gokhale
51. Consider the following events of AD 1919  
 1. Rowlatt Act  
 2. Hunter Report  
 3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
 4. Return of Knightwood by Rabindranath Tagore  
 The correct chronological sequence is  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 4, 2  
 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
52. Which of the following played a leading role in the founding of the Indian National Congress?  
 (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
 (c) Surendranath Banerjee (d) AO Hume
53. Indian National Congress was formed during the Governor-Generalship of  
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Dufferin  
 (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Ripon
54. Which of the following presided the first session of the Indian National Congress?  
 (a) AO Hume (b) Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee
55. Which of the following was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?  
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Justice Ranade
56. Which of the following was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale?  
 (a) Landholder's Society  
 (b) Servants of India Society  
 (c) Bombay Presidency Association  
 (d) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
57. Who among the following pioneered Khilafat Movement?  
 (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (b) MA Jinnah  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Ali Brothers
58. The First Session of Congress was held in  
 (a) Delhi under the Presidentship of AO Hume  
 (b) Lahore under the Presidentship of AO Hume  
 (c) Bombay under the Presidentship of WC Banerjee  
 (d) Calcutta under the Presidentship of WC Banerjee
59. The Haripura Congress (1938) remains a milestone in Indian Freedom Struggle, because  
 (a) it declared war on the British Empire  
 (b) it appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as the future Prime Minister of India  
 (c) of the introduction of the idea of a Planning Commission  
 (d) of the acceptance of the Government of India Act, 1935 by the congress
60. Which of the following started the Home Rule Movement?  
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (c) Mrs Annie Besant (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
61. The large scale expression of the Militant Nationalism for the first time, was against  
 (a) Official Secrets Acts, 1904  
 (b) The Indian Council Act, 1892  
 (c) Partition of Bengal, 1905  
 (d) Seditious Meetings Act, 1907
62. Why was the Swadeshi Movement started?  
 (a) Lord Curzon divided Bengal  
 (b) Of de-industrialization in India  
 (c) The British Government did not grant responsible government to India  
 (d) The British massacred innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh
63. The Moderates decided to break with the extremists in the year  
 (a) 1919 (b) 1914  
 (c) 1907 (Surat) (d) 1906
64. The Indian National Movement came to be dominated by the extremists after  
 (a) 1905 (b) 1906  
 (c) 1910 (d) 1916
65. Which of the following was the most outstanding representative of the Militant Nationalist School?  
 (a) Rajanarain Bose (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
66. Which of the following launched the Home Rule Movement during 1915-16?  
 (a) The Congress when Mrs Annie Besant was President  
 (b) Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi together  
 (c) Annie Besant and BG Tilak separately  
 (d) Annie Besant and BG Tilak together



67. What was the motto of Home Rule Movement?  
 (a) Self-government for India  
 (b) Complete Independence to India  
 (c) Introduction of Universal Adult Franchise  
 (d) None of the above
68. Which of the following were involved in throwing bomb at Lord Hardinge in 1912?  
 (i) Avadh Bihari (ii) Amir Chand  
 (iii) Pulin Bihari (iv) Balmukand  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (ii), (iii), (iv)  
 (c) (i), (ii), (iv) (d) (iii), (iv), (i)
69. Which of the following was secret society of revolutionaries organized by VD Savarkar in 1904?  
 (a) Ghadar (b) Sandhya  
 (c) Abhinav Bharat (d) Yugantar
70. The Lucknow Congress Session of 1916 is noted for  
 (a) the concession given by the Congress to the Muslim League in the former's acceptance of separate electorates  
 (b) the election of a Muslim President of the Congress  
 (c) the merger of the Muslim League with the Congress temporarily  
 (d) None of the above
71. Which of the following was the founder of All India Muslim League?  
 (a) Hakim Ajmal Khan and Zafar Ali Khan  
 (b) Agha Khan and Mohsin-ul-Mulk  
 (c) Hasan Imam and Mazhar-ul-Haque  
 (d) Maulana Mohammed Ali
72. Which of the following was the first English to preside over the Congress Session at Allahabad in 1888?  
 (a) Mrs Annie Besant (b) George Yule  
 (c) AO Hume (d) W Wedderburn
73. Which of the following was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?  
 (a) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (b) Badruddin Tayabjee  
 (c) Abdul Kalam Azad (d) Hakim Ajmal Khan
74. Which of the following gave the Communal Award?  
 (a) Winston Churchill (b) Stanley Baldwin  
 (c) Lord Ramsay (d) Neville Chamberlain
75. Which of the following name was given to the Wardha Resolution?  
 (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (b) Quit India Resolution  
 (c) Pune Pact (d) Communal Award
76. Which of the following revolutionaries in Bengal attacked the armoury at Chittagong?  
 (a) Surya Sen  
 (b) Bhagat Singh  
 (c) Jatin Das  
 (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad
77. After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, the Brahmo Samaj split into two sections; the Brahmo Samaj of India and the Adi Brahmo Samaj. Who were the leaders of the two sections respectively?  
 (a) Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranath Tagore  
 (b) Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore  
 (c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Radhakanta Deb  
 (d) Debendranath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb
78. Which of the following was the leader of All India Trade Union Congress?  
 (a) MN Joshi (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
79. Who gave the Island of Bombay to Charles II of England in dowry?  
 (a) Dutch (b) French (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch
80. MK Gandhi applied his Satyagraha against  
 (a) the racist authorities of South Africa  
 (b) the British Government to protest against the Rowlatt Act  
 (c) the mill owners of Ahmedabad  
 (d) the European indigo planters
81. Where did the first great experiment of Satyagraha come in 1917?  
 (a) Sabarmati (b) Bardoli  
 (c) Ahmedabad (d) Champaran
82. Which of the following reasons was for Gandhiji's 'Champaran Movement'?  
 (a) Solving the problem of the indigo workers  
 (b) Maintaining the Unity of Hindu Society  
 (c) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (d) The Security of Rights of Harijans
83. Which of the following was the object of the Rowlatt Act passed by the Government in 1919?  
 (a) Dispense with ordinary procedure for the trial of accused persons and to secure arbitrary confinement  
 (b) Provide for different sets of rules, and procedures for dealing with ordinary and political criminals  
 (c) To terrorise the people  
 (d) To break the strength of the nationalist movement
84. April 13, 1919 marked the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. What was the occasion for the gathering at the Jallianwala Bagh ground before the massacre took place?  
 (a) To condole the death of a local leader in police custody  
 (b) To protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act  
 (c) To organise a Satyagraha against the generally rude behaviour of General Dyer  
 (d) To demonstrate protest against the arrest of their popular leaders, Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal
85. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920?  
 (a) To oppose the Indian Government's failure to restore the authority of the Khalifa  
 (b) To oppose the Indian Government for not taking action against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) None of the above
86. In which of the following years was Non-Cooperation Movement suspended?  
 (a) 1920 (b) 1942 (c) 1922 (d) 1941
87. Which of the following is significance of Chauri Chaura in the history of the Indian National Movement?  
 (a) The crowd burnt the police station and killed 22 policemen so due to violence Gandhi withdrew his Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (b) Gandhiji started his Satyagraha from here  
 (c) Gandhiji started his Non-Cooperation Movement from here  
 (d) Gandhiji started his Dandi March from here

- Which of the following movement was launched along with the Khilafat Movement?
- Non-Cooperation Movement
  - Civil Disobedience Movement
  - Home Rule Movement
  - Swadeshi Movement

- The nationalist leaders of the Congress who were in favour of the boycott of the Legislative Councils (1922) were known as

- Responsivists
- Swarajists
- Changers
- No-changers

- Which one is not correctly matched?

- Peshwa : Prime Minister
- Majumdar : Chief of Armed Forces
- Wagenavis : Home Minister
- Datt : Foreign Minister

- Match the following lists

List I	List II
A. Government of India Act, 1919	1. Provincial Autonomy
B. Government of India Act, 1935	2. Dyarchy
C. Act of 1858	3. Assumption of power by the British Crown

Codes

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

- Which of the following year was the National Flag of India first displayed?

- 1940
- 1921
- 1911
- 1909

- Match the following lists

List I	List II
A. Formation of INC	1. 1942
B. Minto-Morley Reforms	2. 1885
C. Simon Commission	3. 1909
D. Quit India Movement	4. 1927

Codes

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

- Match the following lists

List I	List II
A. Lord Wellesley	1. Permanent Settlement
B. Lord Dalhousie	2. Subsidiary Alliance
C. Lord Cornwallis	3. Abolition of Sati
D. Lord William Bentinck	4. Doctrine of Lapse

Codes

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

- In which of the following was the first Indian University opened in 1857?

- Bombay
- Banaras
- Calcutta
- Madras

- Put the following events in correct chronological order

- Partition of Bengal
  - Permanent Settlement
  - Subsidiary Alliance
  - Doctrine of Lapse
- 1, 2, 3, 4
  - 4, 3, 2, 1
  - 2, 3, 4, 1
  - 3, 4, 1, 2

- Which of the following was not involved in the incident relating to throwing of a bomb in Central Legislative Assembly on April 18, 1929?

- BK Dutt
- Sardar Bhagat Singh
- Khudiram Bose
- All of these

- For which of the following reasons was the Simon Commission appointed by the British Government?

- To suggest reforms in the system of government established under the Act of 1919
- To Indianise the defence force
- To inquire into the causes of growing violence in India
- All of the above

- When was Portuguese East India Company came to India?

- 1498
- 1600
- 1602
- 1616

- Which of the following was the agenda for the Round Table Conference (1930-32)?

- Discuss the Simon Commission Report
- Discuss the British Government's white paper on constitutional reforms
- Decide upon a Constitution for India acceptable to all parties
- Find a solution to the communal problem

- In which of the following sessions of the Round Table Conference did Congress participate?

- First
- Second
- Third
- None of these

- Who attended all the three Round Table Conferences?

- Annie Besant
- MK Gandhi
- Dr BR Ambedkar
- MA Jinnah

- Gandhiji started fast unto death after the announcement of the Communal Award (August, 1932) due to the provision of separate electorate for the

- Europeans
- Depressed Classes
- Backward Classes
- Landholders and commercial and industrial classes

- In 1712, who among the following founded the province of Awadh?

- Mursid Quli Jafar Khan
- Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
- Chin Kilich Khan
- Haidar Ali

- In the elections held in 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935, Congress got majority in the

- six Provinces
- seven Provinces
- five Provinces
- three Provinces

- The idea of Pakistan was firstly suggested by

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Muhammad Iqbal
- MA Jinnah
- Shaukat Ali

- The Cripps Mission visited India during the regime of

- Lord Wellington
- Lord Linlithgow
- Lord Wavell
- Lord Mountbatten

- The Cripps' Proposals which were given in 1942, put forward

- creation of central and provincial government
- establishment of a constitution making body
- giving proper representation to princely states
- None of the above



109. Which of the following led the Quit India Movement?  
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) None of these
110. In which of the following years was the Indian National Army founded?  
 (a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1945
111. Which of the following held the chief spirit behind the Shimla Conference in early 1945?  
 (a) C Rajagopalachari  
 (b) Amery, Secretary of State for India  
 (c) Lord Wavell, the Viceroy  
 (d) None of the above
112. The Cabinet Mission proposed  
 (a) setting up of an Interim Government  
 (b) a federal union consisting of British India Provinces and Indian States  
 (c) a constitution making body elected by the Provincial Assemblies  
 (d) All of the above
113. Which one is not correctly matched?  
 (a) Brahmo Samaj : Rammohan Roy  
 (b) Dharma Sabha : Debendranath Tagore  
 (c) Arya Samaj : Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
 (d) Ramakrishna Mission : Swami Vivekanand
114. Which of the following presided over the Cabinet Mission?  
 (a) AV Alexander (b) Sir P Lawrence  
 (c) Stafford Cripps (d) None of these
115. Which of the following uttered that "Give me blood and I promise you freedom"?  
 (a) Sardar Patel (b) Bhagat Singh  
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad
116. Which of the following was the first woman President of Indian National Congress?  
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Annie Besant  
 (c) Sucheta Kriplani (d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
117. The Bengali novel 'Neel Darpan' by Dinabandhu Mitra (1860) was about  
 (a) the common man (b) the artisans  
 (c) the handloom weavers (d) the indigo planters
118. Which of the following gave the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?  
 (a) Iqbal (b) Chandra Shekhar Azad  
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Bhagat Singh
119. Match the following lists.
- | List I         | List II              |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. Independent | 1. MK Gandhi         |
| B. Hindu       | 2. Motilal Nehru     |
| C. Maratha     | 3. C Subramanya Iyer |
| D. New India   | 4. BG Tilak          |
| E. Young India | 5. Annie Besant      |
- Codes**
- |     | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (d) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
120. Which of the following initiated education of English in India?  
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Wavell  
 (c) Lord Macaulay (d) Lord William Bentinck
121. Which of the following places did Indian National Congress adopt the Quit India Resolution at its session?  
 (a) Pune (b) Kolkata (c) Bombay (d) Lahore
122. Which of the following is known as the 'father of local self-government' in India?  
 (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon  
 (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Canning
123. Which of the following shifted the capital from Calcutta to Delhi?  
 (a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Hardinge  
 (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Wavell
124. Which of the following was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
 (c) Raja Rammohan Rai (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
125. In which of the following years was the Indian Muslim League founded?  
 (a) 1920 (b) 1914 (c) 1906 (d) 1885
126. In which of the following years did the Simon Commission come to India?  
 (a) 1939 (b) 1935 (c) 1925 (d) 1928
127. In which of the following years did the first split take place in the Indian National Congress?  
 (a) 1907 (b) 1909  
 (c) 1929 (d) 1930
128. Which of the following founded Archaeological Department in India?  
 (a) Lord Hastings (b) Lord Curzon  
 (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Hardinge
129. Which of the following was the main purpose of Home Rule Movement?  
 (a) To attain self-government within the British empire  
 (b) To bring about social reforms  
 (c) To harass the British  
 (d) To attain self-government and turn out British
130. The Indians celebrated the Independence Day for the first time on  
 (a) January 26, 1950 (b) August 15, 1947  
 (c) January 1, 1930 (d) January 26, 1930
131. Which of the following was called as 'the leader of Indian unrest' by the British rulers?  
 (a) MK Gandhi (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
132. Who was the leader of 1855-56 Santhal's uprising?  
 (a) Birsa Munda  
 (b) Sidhu and Kanhu  
 (c) Bishu and Digambar Biswas  
 (d) Sewaram
133. Consider the following Indian leaders  
 1. Motilal Nehru 2. Dadabhai Naoroji  
 3. Raja Rammohan Rai 4. Mahatma Gandhi

The correct chronological order in which they appeared on the national scene is

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4  
(b) 4, 3, 2, 1  
(c) 3, 2, 1, 4  
(d) 2, 1, 3, 4

134. Which of the following was known as the 'Liberator of the Press'?

- (a) Metcalfe (b) Macaulay (c) Bentinck (d) Hastings

135. In 1940, Individual Satyagraha was took place, who was the first Satyagrahi?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave (b) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Rajendra Prasad

136. Who signed the treaty of Alinagar with British?

- (a) Alivardi Khan (b) Siraj-ud-daula  
(c) Mir Jafar (d) Murshid Quli Khan

Directions (Q.Nos. 137 to 140) The next four (04) items are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Movement/Event)		List II (Time)	List III (Place)	List IV (Related Subject/Person)
A. Establishment of Indian National Congress		1. AD 1922	I. Amritsar	i. AO Hume
B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre		2. AD 1885	II. Lahore	ii. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Chauri-Chaura Kand		3. AD 1919	III. Bombay	iii. General Dyer
D. Bardoli Satyagraha		4. AD 1930	IV. Gorakhpur	iv. Sardar Patel
E. Congress Session		5. AD 1928	V. Gujarat	v. Non-Cooperation Movement
F. Salt Satyagraha		6. AD 1929	VI. Dandi	vi. Proposal of Full Freedom
G. Demand of Pakistan		7. AD 1940	VII. Lahore	vii. Muslim League
H. First Round Table Conference		8. November, AD 1930	VIII. London	viii. Macdonald

137.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) A	2	II	IV
(b) B	2	III	I
(c) A	2	III	I
(d) B	4	III	II

139.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) E	4	III	ii
(b) F	4	VI	ii
(c) E	4	I	i
(d) F	7	VII	ii

138.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) C	1	IV	v
(b) D	3	III	ii
(c) C	1	IV	iii
(d) D	4	IV	iv

140.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) G	4	II	vi
(b) H	3	III	ii
(c) G	7	II	vi
(d) H	8	VII	viii

Directions (Q.Nos. 141 to 144) The next four (04) items are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Act)	List II (Governor-General)	List III (Year)	List IV (Purpose)
A. Government of India Act	1. Lord William Bentinck	I. AD 1935	(i) Prevention of Sati Pratha
B. Sati Pratha Prevention Act	2. Lord Wellington	II. AD 1829	(ii) Prevention of Child Assassination
C. Slavery Prevention Act	3. Lord Ellenborough	III. AD 1798-1805	(iii) Provincial Autonomy
D. Prevention of Child Assassination	4. Lord Canning	IV. AD 1843	(iv) Prevention of Slavery
E. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act	5. North Brook	V. AD 1856	(v) Intercaste Marriage
F. Native Marriage Act	6. Wellesley	VI. AD 1872	(vi) For Girls the Age of Marriage 12 years
G. Sharda Act	7. Lans Down	VII. AD 1930	(vii) Widow Marriage
H. Age of Consent Act	8. Irvin	VIII. AD 1891	(viii) For Girls the Age of Marriage 18 years

141.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) A	2	I	iii
(b) B	2	III	i
(c) A	3	V	iii
(d) B	4	III	ii

143.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) E	4	III	vii
(b) F	5	VI	v
(c) E	4	I	i
(d) F	6	II	vii

142.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) C	2	II	iv
(b) D	3	III	ii
(c) C	3	IV	iv
(d) D	4	IV	iv

144.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a) G	8	VI	vi
(b) H	3	III	
(c) G	8	VII	
(d) H	6	II	



**Directions (Q.Nos. 145 to 148)** The next four (04) items are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Party/Institution)	List II (Establishment year)	List III (Established by)	List IV (Title)
A. Vishwa Bharti	1. AD 1916	I. Bal Gangadhar Tilak	(i) Frontier Gandhi
B. Home rule league	2. AD 1912	II. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	(ii) Gurudev
C. Khudai Khidmatgar	3. AD 1939	III. Ravindranath Tagore	(iii) Netaji
D. Forward Bloc	4. AD 1937	IV. Subhash Chandra Bose	(iv) Lokmanya

145.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	B	2	III	I
(b)	A	2	III	II
(c)	B	2	II	II
(d)	A	3	III	I

147.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	C	3	I	II
(b)	D	2	III	IV
(c)	C	4	II	I
(d)	D	2	IV	IV

146.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	B	1	I	IV
(b)	C	2	II	II
(c)	B	2	I	III
(d)	C	3	I	III

148.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	3	II	I
(b)	D	2	III	II
(c)	A	3	I	II
(d)	D	3	IV	III

**Directions (Q.Nos. 149 to 152)** The next four (04) items are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Movement/Revolution)	List II (Affected area)	List III (Related leader)	List IV (Time)
A. Santhal Vidroh	1. Bihar	I. Ali Musliyar	(i) AD 1855-56
B. Munda Vidroh	2. Bengal and Bihar	II. Jagra Bhagat	(ii) AD 1899-1900
C. Mopla Vidroh	3. Andhra Pradesh	III. Sidhu-Kanhu	(iii) AD 1920-22
D. Tanabhatag Andolan	4. Malabar (Kerala)	IV. Birsu Munda	(iv) AD 1914

149.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	2	III	I
(b)	B	3	II	I
(c)	A	2	II	II
(d)	B	3	III	II

151.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	C	3	I	II
(b)	D	2	III	IV
(c)	C	4	I	III
(d)	D	2	IV	IV

150.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	B	3	I	I
(b)	C	2	II	II
(c)	B	1	IV	II
(d)	C	3	IV	III

152.

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
(a)	A	3	II	I
(b)	D	2	III	II
(c)	A	3	I	II
(d)	D	1	IV	IV

**Directions (Q.Nos. 153 to 156)** The next four (04) items are based on the following table.  
Match List I with List II, List III and List IV and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I (Governor-General)	List II (Governance period)	List III (Major work/Event)	List IV (A work during the period)
A. Lord Canning	1. AD 1880-84	I. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(i) The age for civil service increased from 19 years to 21 years
B. Lord Chelmsford	2. AD 1856-62	II. First Census	(ii) Widow Remarriage Act passed
C. Lord Ripon	3. AD 1916-21	III. 1857 Revolution	(iii) Rowlatt Act passed
D. Lord Curzon	4. AD 1899-05	IV. Bengal Vibhajan	(iv) Established Archeological Survey of India



	List I	List II	List III	List IV
153. (a)	A	2	III	i
(b)	B	3	I	ii
(c)	A	2	II	iii
(d)	B	3	III	iv

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
154. (a)	B	3	II	i
(b)	C	1	II	ii
(c)	B	2	I	iii
(d)	C	3	I	iv

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
155. (a)	C	3	I	ii
(b)	D	2	III	iv
(c)	C	2	II	iv
(d)	D	4	IV	iv

	List I	List II	List III	List IV
156. (a)	A	3	II	i
(b)	D	2	III	ii
(c)	A	2	III	ii
(d)	D	2	IV	ii

157. Which of the statements given below about the Champaran Satyagraha is/are correct? (CDS 2011 II)

1. It was related to Indigo plantations.
2. It was started because the European planters oppressed the Zamindars.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

158. Consider the following statements about the Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918 (CDS 2011 II)

1. It was related to a dispute between the workers and the European mill owners regarding hours of work.
2. Gandhiji advised the workers to go on strike.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

159. Which one among the following statements appropriately defines the term 'drain theory' as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji in his work 'Poverty and un-British Rule in India'? (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns
- (b) That the resources of India were being utilized in the interest of Britain
- (c) That the British industrialists were being given a opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power
- (d) That the British goods were being imported to India making the country poorer day by day

160. Which among the following was the most immediate factor for the spread of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods during the first decade of the last century? (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) Curzon's design to curtail the sphere of local self-government

(b) Curzon's attempt to control the Universities

(c) Curzon's partition of Bengal

(d) Curzon's plan to curb the growing popularity of the Indian National Congress

161. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct? (CDS 2011 II)

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
2. The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
3. The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Directions (Q.Nos. 162)** The following question consists of two statement Statement-I and Statement-II You are to examine these, two statement Carefully and select the answers of items using the codes given below

- (a) Both the statement are individually true and Statement-II is correct explanation of Statement-I
- (b) Both the statements are endive dually true but Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false
- (d) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true

162. **Statement I** Annie Besant worked together with the Congress and the Muslim League during the Home Rule Movement.

**Statement II** Annie Besant felt that this was necessary to get the support of the masses for the Home Rule Movement. (CDS 2011 II)

163. The first effort at drafting a Dominion Status Constitution for India was made in response to the

- (a) Minto-Morley Reforms (CDS 2011 II)
- (b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) First Round Table Conference

164. The Constituent Assembly of India was chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946. With the withdrawal of the Muslim League from the Constituent Assembly it turned out that majority of the Assembly members were also members of the Congress. Under that circumstance, how was the Constituent Assembly given a broader social basis? (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) By nominating independent members from various minority groups
- (b) By nominating independent members from various caste and religious groups
- (c) By nominating independent members of different castes, religious groups and women and also by taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large
- (d) By taking in representatives of the princely states and asking for written submission from the public at large

165. What was the 'privy purse' in the context of the history of Modern India? (CDS 2011 II)

- (a) A purse given privately by one organization to another
- (b) A purse given by the Government of India to dignitaries for service rendered



- (c) A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Princess of India  
(d) A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India
166. Which one among the following was not true about the Kerala king Martanda Varma? (CDS 2011 II)  
(a) He ruled over Travancore  
(b) He subdued the feudatories  
(c) He gave heavy bribes to the European officers to maintain peace  
(d) He organized a strong modern army
167. Which one among the following was a reason for which the French could not succeed in India in the 18th Century? (CDS 2011 II)  
(a) They sided with the weak Indian sides such as Chanda Sahib and Muzafar Jang  
(b) Dupleix was called back at a crucial time  
(c) They conspired against the Indian powers  
(d) Their trading company was heavily dependent on the French Government
168. Which one among the following was the result of the First Anglo-Maratha War of 1775-82? (CDS 2011 II)  
(a) The British won the war  
(b) The Marathas won the war  
(c) There was no victory for either side  
(d) It helped Hyder Ali to gather strength because the British and Marathas were engaged in a mutual war
169. Which one among the following is correct about the Doctrine of Lapse? (CDS 2011 III)  
(a) It did not allow the Indian rulers to adopt any heir  
(b) It did not allow an adopted heir to rule a state after the death of the ruler  
(c) It made the annexation of Indian state compulsory after the death of a ruler  
(d) It made the annexation of India state compulsory if the adoption of heir had not been approved by the British authorities
170. In 1856 Awadh would not have been annexed with the British Empire if the Nawab of Awadh had  
(a) allied with the British (CDS 2011 II)  
(b) not refused to introduce reforms as suggested by the British  
(c) fought against the British  
(d) a natural heir
171. Which of the statements given below about Vivekananda are correct? (CDS 2011 II)  
1. He believed that Vedanta was fully rational.  
2. He criticized his countrymen for having lost touch with the outside world.  
3. He condemned the caste system.  
4. He considered the Veda to be infallible.  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2
172. Which of the following statements about Fourth Anglo-Mysore war are correct? (CDS 2011 II)  
1. The Madras Council suggested a policy of rigorous and intense attack on Mysore.  
2. Lord Wellesley tried to revive the Triple Alliance.  
3. Tipu sent emissaries to Arabia, Versailles, Mauritius and Kabul enlisting support against the English.  
4. The war was of a very short duration though decisive.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) Both 2 and 4 (d) Both 1 and 3
173. In addition to Macaulay's Minutes on Education, another landmark Draft is also attributed to him. Identify the Draft from the following. (CDS 2011 II)  
(a) Draft of Indian Penal Code  
(b) Draft of Indian Forest Policy  
(c) Draft of the Zamindari Abolition Act  
(d) Draft of the Maritime Trade Policy
174. Industrial Revolution in Europe mainly emerged due to (CDS 2011 II)  
1. locating the production process in the countryside.  
2. declining of the guilds because of non-farming production coming under a single roof (the factory).  
3. growing role of merchant capitalists in the production process.  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Both 2 and 3  
(c) Both 1 and 3 (d) Only 2
175. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the codes given below the person who made the statement (CDS 2011 II)  
"It would be quite impossible for a few hundred British to administer against the active opposition of the whole of the politically minded of the population."  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru in April, 1947 in an address to Congressmen at Lucknow  
(b) Clement Attlee January, 1947 in a private letter addressed to Ernest Bevin  
(c) Lord Mountbatten in December, 1946 in a note given to British Parliament  
(d) Viceroy Wavell in January, 1946 in a letter to Secretary of State

**Directions (Q.Nos 20 to 21)** The following questions consists of two Statement, Statement-I and Statement-II You are to examine these, two statement Carefully and select the answers of items using the codes given below

- (a) Both the Statement are individually true and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I  
(b) Both the Statement are individually true but Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I  
(c) Statement-I is true but Statement-II is false  
(d) Statement-I is false but Statement-II is true
176. Statement I Gandhiji failed to realize that the Khilafat was an extra-territorial issue.  
Statement II The cause of Khilafat was discredited by 1923, as Mustafa Kemal Pasha set up a Secular Republican Government in Turkey. (CDS 2011 II)
177. Statement I In North-Western India, the Civil Disobedience Movement took a mass character under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.  
Statement II The Nehru Report (1928) had argued that the 'next immediate step' for India must be Dominion Status. (CDS 2011 II)



178. Which one among the following was part of Gandhi-Irwin Agreement of 1931? (CDS 2011 II)
- Stern action against policemen guilty of brutal assault on Satyagrahis
  - Nehru to represent Congress at the Round Table Conference of 1931
  - Deletion of communal question from the agenda of the Conference
  - Release of political prisoners excepting those guilty of arson and violence

179. Which one among the following statements regarding the social and religious reform ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy is not correct? (CDS 2011 II)
- His efforts led to the formation of Brahma Samaj in 1828
  - He considered different religions as embodiments of universal theism
  - His Vedantic monism was strengthened after 1815 since an exposure to Christian Unitarianism
  - He paid attention exclusively to the problems/issues of the emerging middle class of India

180. Consider the following statement and identify the author of the statement using the codes given below  
*"I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony."*

- (CDS 2011 II)
- Baba Saheb Ambedkar
  - Mahatma Gandhi
  - Gurudev Tagore
  - Pt Nehru

181. To which among the following the residuary powers were conferred by the federation established by the Act of 1935? (CDS 2010 II)

- Federal legislature
- Provincial legislatures
- Governor General
- Provincial Governors

182. Which of the following statements relating to the Non-alignment Movement is/are not correct?

I. Non-alignment came to symbolize the struggle of India and other newly independent nations to retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism and imperialism.

II. Non-alignment advanced the process of democratization of international relations.

III. Military alliances formed a major part of Non-alignment. (CDS 2010 II)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- I and II
- Both II and III
- Only III
- Only I

183. Consider the following statements about Dr Ram Manohar Lohia (CDS 2010 II)

I. He believed the *Satyagraha* without constructive work is like a sentence without a verb.

II. He wrote his Ph D thesis paper on the topic of *Salt Satyagraha*, focusing on Mahatma Gandhi's socio-economic theory.

III. He recognized that caste, more than class, was the huge stumbling block to India's progress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only I
- Both II and III
- I and III
- All of these

184. Which of the following statements about Ryotwari Settlement is/are correct? (CDS 2010 II)

I. It recognized the cultivators as the owner of land.

II. It was a temporary settlement.

III. It was introduced later than the permanent settlement.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- I and II
- I, II and III
- Only I
- II and III

185. Consider the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement (CDS 2010 II)

I. The movement was a mixture of nationalism, middle class politics, religion, feudalism, agrarian discontent and working class agitation.

II. The movement was much greater in intensity than any other political agitation which came before it.

III. The movement helped to foster Hindu-Muslim unity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- Only II
- II and III
- Only III
- I and III

Directions (Q.No. 30) The following question consists of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below.

(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

(b) Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I

(c) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false

(d) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

186. Statement I Bal Gangadhar Tilak sought to diffuse the spirit of nationalism among the masses.

Statement II Tilak organized a corps of volunteers to help the famine stricken people in the Deccan.

(CDS 2010 II)

187. Consider the following events in the history of British India (CDS 2010 II)

I. Santhal Rebellion

II. Indigo Revolt

III. Sanyasi and Fakir Rebellion

IV. Birsa Munda Rebellion

Which one of the following is a correct chronological sequence of the above events starting with the earliest?

- III-II-I-IV
- I-IV-II-III
- III-I-II-IV
- II-I-IV-III

188. Which one of the following was not a result of British Colonial rule in India? (CDS 2010 II)

(a) Ruin of Indian agriculture

(b) Ruin of Indian industries

(c) Ruin of Indian trade

(d) Ruin of Indian Feudalism

189. Which one of the following statements regarding the revolt of 1857 is not correct? (CDS 2010 II)

(a) The revolt was supported wholeheartedly by the educated, elite Indian everywhere

(b) The diverse elements which took part in the revolt were united by their hatred of British Rule

(c) The role of Hindu-Muslim unity in the revolt was acknowledged by many, including British officials

(d) The revolt did not spread to South India

190. Prior to 1813, which among the following measures, was not adopted by the British to exploit the Indians economically? (CDS 2010 II)

(a) Monopolizing the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates



- (b) Forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality products in fixed quantity and at fixed price  
(c) Free trade policy  
(d) Elimination of Indian traders from competition by every means
191. Consider the following statements relating to Indigo revolt (CDS 2010 II)  
I. The Indigo revolt is particularly memorable for the role played by the intelligentsia to uphold the cause of the movement.  
II. After the revolt, the colonial authorities set up the Indigo Commission to enquire into the grievances of the Indigo cultivators.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) Only I (b) Only II  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
192. Which one among the following prompted Rabindranath Tagore to surrender his title of 'Sir'? (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) The passing of the Rowlatt Act  
(b) The passing of the Act of 1919  
(c) To support Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement  
(d) To protest against the massacre at Jallianwala bagh and the imposition of martial law in Punjab
193. Which of the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha is/are correct? (CDS 2010 II)  
I. Truth and non-violence are its two vital ingredients.  
II. The follower of Satyagraha would resist evil but not hate the evil doer.  
III. The Satyagrahi would, if necessary, inflict suffering on himself, and also the evil doer.  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) I, II and III (b) II and III  
(c) Only I (d) I and II
194. Which among the following are the five principles of peaceful coexistence of Panchsheel as outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru? (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Mutual respect, military collaboration, economic collaboration, de-colonization and territorial integrity  
(b) Mutual respect for each other, territorial integrity and sovereignty, non aggression, non interference, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence  
(c) Peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration, cultural interaction, territorial integrity and decolonization  
(d) Disarmament, peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration, cultural interaction and territorial integrity
195. Consider the following paragraph  
He was seriously injured in police lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission for which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. (CDS 2010 II)  
The revolutionary referred to in the above paragraph is  
(a) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant  
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(c) Mangal Singh  
(d) Motilal Nehru
196. When Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of India, who among the following became the Governor-General for Pakistan? (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) MA Jinnah  
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) Shaukat Ali
197. 'Diarchy' was first introduced in India under (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Morley-Minto Reforms  
(b) Montford Reforms  
(c) Simon Commission Plan  
(d) Government of India Act, 1935
198. Which of the following was/were the main feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919? (CDS 2010 II)  
1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.  
2. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the Provinces.  
3. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures.  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) Only 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) Only 3 (d) 2 and 3
199. Which one of the following Commissions/ Committees was appointed by the British Government to investigate into the massacre in Jallianwala Bagh? (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Welby Commission (b) Hunter Committee  
(c) Simon Commission (d) Butler Committee
200. Consider the following statement and identify the person referred to therein with the help of the codes given below (CDS 2010 II)  
During his stay in England, he endeavoured to educate the British people about their responsibilities as rulers of India. He delivered speeches and published articles to support his opposition to the unjust and oppressive regime of the British Raj. In 1867, he helped to establish the East India Association of which he became the Honorary Secretary.  
(a) Pherozeshah Mehta  
(b) Mary Carpenter  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(d) Ananda Mohan Bose
201. Who drafted the Constitution of Muslim League, 'The Green Book'? (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Rahamat Ali  
(b) Mohammad Iqbal  
(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(d) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar
202. 28th October, 1947 is an important date in the Indian history, because of (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) Maharaja Hari Singh's signing of Instrument of Accession  
(b) ceasefire with Pakistan  
(c) merger of Sind  
(d) declaration of war over India by Pakistan
203. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact between India and Pakistan was signed in 1950 to resolve the issue of (CDS 2010 II)  
(a) the protection of minorities  
(b) the accession of Princely States  
(c) the border disputes  
(d) the problem of refugees



204. Consider the following statements relating to the famous Muzaffarpur murders (1908). (CDS 2010 II)
1. The bomb, which was hurled at their carriage of Mrs Pringle and her daughter, was actually intended for Mr Kingsford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.
  2. The revolutionaries wanted to kill Mr Kingsford, because he had inflicted severe punishments on Swadeshi activists.
  3. Khudiram and Prafulla Chaki had to pay the penalty for their action by death.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

205. The 'Dual Government' recommended by Lord Clive provided that the (CDS 2010 II)
- (a) criminal justice would be left to the Nawabi officials, while civil and fiscal matters would be controlled by the company
  - (b) company will look after fiscal matters and all the rest would be dealt by the Indian rulers
  - (c) Indian rulers will deal with all the matters of administration under the supervision of a company official
  - (d) Indian rulers will be only titular heads and all the powers shall be directly dealt by the company

206. Which of the following statements about Annie Besant are correct? (CDS 2010 II)

- I. She founded the Central Hindu College at Banaras.
  - II. She organized the Home Rule League.
  - III. She introduced the Theosophical Movement in India.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) I, II and III (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) I and III

207. Which among the following was not one of the provisions of the 'Communal Award'? (CDS 2010 II)

- (a) Member of the depressed classes were assigned reserved seats and separate electorates
- (b) Separate electorates for the Muslims
- (c) Separate electorates for the Europeans and the Sikhs
- (d) The separate electorates were to lapse at the end of 10 years

208. Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda (CDS 2010 II)

- I. He said that Vedanta was the religion of all.
- II. He believed in reviving all the best traditions of Hinduism.
- III. He was impressed by the status of women in the West.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II
- (c) II and III
- (d) I and III

Directions (Q.Nos 20 to 21) In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). In the context of the two statements which of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

209. Assertion (A) First, war of independence broke out in India in 1857 soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India. (CDS 2010 II)

Reason (R) Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.

210. Considered the following statements about National Calender of India (CDS 2010 II)

I. The national calender based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month.

II. Dates of the national calendar have a permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

211. Consider the following statements (CDS 2010 II)

I. Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.

II. The Arya Samaj repudiated the authority of the caste system.

III. Dayanand Saraswati was born in the Brahman family.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and II
- (c) II and III
- (d) I and III

212. Which British Military officer defeated Tipu Sultan in India, Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe and eventually became the Duke of Wellington? (CDS 2010 II)

- (a) Arthur Wellesley
- (b) Robert Clive
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Richard Wellesley

213. Which of the following statements on Gandhian movements is not correct? (CDS 2010 II)

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of mass movement
- (b) Gandhian movements were non-violent in nature
- (c) In Gandhian movements, leadership had no role
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of passive resistance

214. Consider the following statements relating to Raja Rammohan Roy (CDS 2010 II)

I. He knew that the spread of Western education was necessary to develop a national and scientific attitude in the Indian society.

II. He played a pioneering role in the religious and social reform movements of nineteenth century Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

215. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. (CDS 2010 II)

List I (Person)	List II (Satyagraha)
A. Raj Kumar Shukla	1. Kheda Satyagraha
B. Ambalal Sarabhai	2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike
C. Indulal Yagnik	3. Bardoli Satyagraha
D. Vallabhbhai Patel	4. Champaran Stayagraha

Codes

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



216. The doctrines of "non-violence" and "civil disobedience" associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of (CDS 2010 II)  
 (a) Churchill-Irwin-Tolstoy (b) Ruskin-Tolstoy-Thoreau  
 (c) Thoreau-Humen-Shaw (d) Cripps-Tolstoy-Howes
217. Who among the following had moved the objectives resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946? (CDS 2008 II)  
 (a) Dr BR Ambedkar (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
218. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (b) Acharya JB Kriplani  
 (c) Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan  
 (d) KM Munshi
219. Who among the following was elected as the President of All-India Khilafat Conference met at Delhi in 1919? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (c) MA Jinnah (d) Shaukat Ali
220. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Sir Stafford Cripps (b) AV Alexander  
 (c) Radcliffe (d) Pethwick Lawrence
221. What is the correct sequence of the following events? (CDS 2009 II)  
 1. Rowlatt Act  
 2. Gandhi-Irwin Pact  
 3. Morley-Minto Reforms  
 4. Ilbert Bill  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
 (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 4, 3, 1, 2  
 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
222. Under which one of the following systems of assessment, the British Government collected revenue directly from the farmers? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Zamindari (b) Ryotwari  
 (c) Annawari (d) Desaiwari
223. Who among the following has started the Public Works Department in India in AD 1848? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Cornwallis
224. Who among the following was thrice elected President of the Indian National Congress? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Surendranath Banerjee  
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Shankaran Nair
225. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2009 II)
- | List I<br>(Person)  | List II<br>(Associated in Formation of) |
|---------------------|---|
| A. GK Gokhale       | 1. Servants of India Society            |
| B. MM Malaviya      | 2. Banaras Hindu University             |
| C. C Rajgopalachari | 3. Free India Society                   |
| D. VD Savarkar      | 4. Swatantra Party                      |
- Codes
- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
226. Who among the following Urdu poets was invited to the Second and Third Round Table Conference? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Faiz Ahmad Faiz (b) Josh Malihabadi  
 (c) Muhammad Iqbal (d) Firaq Gorakhpuri
227. What is the correct sequence of the following events? (CDS 2009 II)  
 1. Bardoli Satyagraha  
 2. Rajkot Satyagraha  
 3. Champaran Satyagrah  
 4. Nagpur Satyagraha  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
 (a) 1-2-4-3 (b) 4-3-1-2  
 (c) 3-1-4-2 (d) 3-4-1-2
228. In which of the following years was the first Railway line between Bombay and Thane laid? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) 1853 (b) 1854  
 (c) 1856 (d) 1858
229. Who among the following was not a party to the league that was defeated by the British in the Battle of Buxar? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Shuja-ud-daulah (b) Shah Alam  
 (c) Mir Jafar (d) Mir Kasim
230. The Treaty of Amritsar was concluded between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and who of the following? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie  
 (c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Minto
231. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists (CDS 2009 II)
- | List I<br>(Session of Indian National Congress) | List II<br>(Venue) |
|---|--------------------|
| A. 1st Session                                  | 1. Allahabad       |
| B. 2nd Session                                  | 2. Madras          |
| C. 3rd Session                                  | 3. Calcutta        |
| D. 4th Session                                  | 4. Bombay          |
- Codes
- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
232. Separate electorates for Muslims in India were introduced by which one of the following Acts? (CDS 2009 II)  
 (a) Government of India Act of 1909  
 (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892  
 (c) Rowlatt Act of 1919  
 (d) Government of India Act of 1935
233. Arrange the following in chronological order (CDS 2009 II)  
 1. Partition of Bengal  
 2. Chauri-Chaura Incident  
 3. First Round Table Conference

216. The doctrines of "non-violence" and "civil disobedience" associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of (CDS 2014 II)  
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C. C Rajgopalachari	3. Free India Society
D. VD Savarkar	4. Swatantra Party

## Codes

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

226. Who among the following Urdu poets was invited to the Second and Third Round Table Conference? (CDS 2009 II)  
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B. 2nd Session	2. Madras
C. 3rd Session	3. Calcutta
D. 4th Session	4. Bombay

## Codes

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

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233. Arrange the following in chronological order (CDS 2009 II)  
 1. Partition of Bengal  
 2. Chauri-Chaura Incident  
 3. First Round Table Conference



- Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above?
- (a) 1-2-3 (b) 3-2-1  
(c) 1-3-2 (d) 2-1-3
234. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the freedom movements of India? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Quit India Movement–Non-Cooperation Movement–Civil Disobedience Movement  
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement–Quit India Movement–Civil Disobedience Movement  
(c) Quit India Movement–Civil Disobedience Movement–Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) Non-Cooperation Movement–Quit India Movement–Civil Disobedience Movement
235. Who among the following was not a party to the coalition that fought against the English in the Battle of Buxar? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Mir Kasim (b) Mir Jafar  
(c) Shuja-ud-daulah (d) Shah Alam II
236. Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
(b) Madame Blavatsky  
(c) Madame Cama  
(d) Lala Hardayal
237. In which one of the following cities, was the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Paris (b) London (c) New York (d) Tokyo
238. In which one of the following sessions was the Indian National Congress split into Moderates and Extremists? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Nagpur (b) Allahabad  
(c) Surat (d) Calcutta
239. Who among the following was the first Governor General of India? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Lord Amherst (b) Lord William Bentinck  
(c) Sir Charles Metcalfe (d) Robert Clive
240. Arrange the following in chronological order  
1. Third Carnatic War 2. First Burmese War  
3. First Mysore War 4. Second Afghan War  
Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the above? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) 1-4-3-2 (b) 1-3-2-4  
(c) 2-4-1-3 (d) 3-1-2-4
241. After 1857, who of the following announced, at a Darbar at Allahabad, the assumption of the Government of India by the Sovereign of Great Britain? (CDS 2009 II)
- (a) Lord Canning (b) Sir Johan Lawrence  
(c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Northbrook
242. Consider the following statements (CDS 2008 II)
1. At the time of independence, the Government of India followed the calendar based on Saka era.
2. The National Calendar commenced on Chaitra 1 Saka, 1879 corresponding to March 22, AD 1957.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
243. Who of the following revolutionaries set up the United India House in the USA? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Ramnath Puri and Vir Savarkar  
(b) Taraknath Das and GD Kumar  
(c) Lala Hardayal and Bhagat Singh  
(d) Harman Singh and Bhagwan Singh
244. With reference to Indian Freedom Struggles, who among the following was labelled as 'Moderate' leader in the Congress? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Aurobindo Ghose
245. During Indian Freedom Struggle, which one of the following happened earliest? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Simon Commission  
(b) Gaya Session of Congress  
(c) Tripuri Session of Congress  
(d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
246. The Rani Jhansi Regiment, the Women's Regiment of Azad Hind Fauj, was under whose command? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Usha Mehta (b) Anne Mascarene  
(c) Aruna Asaf Ali (d) Lakshmi Sehgal
247. What was the reason or ground for the British Empire to annex Sambalpur in 1850? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Lack of proper governance  
(b) Death of its ruler without any heir  
(c) Subsidiary Alliance  
(d) Its involvement in a conspiracy against British Rule
248. At which of its Session, did the Congress officially accept, the 'socialistic pattern of society'? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Nagpur Session of 1959  
(b) Awadi Session of 1955  
(c) Bombay Session of 1953  
(d) Calcutta Session of 1957
249. Which of the following vested the secretary of state for India with supreme control over the Government of India? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784  
(b) Government of India Act, 1858  
(c) Indian Councils Act, 1861  
(d) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
250. Amongst the following who cooperated with Raja Ram mohan Roy in the implementation of his educational programmes? (CDS 2008 II)
- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore (b) David Hare  
(c) Henri Derozio (d) William Jones

## Answers

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (b)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (a)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (b)	37. (d)	38. (a)	39. (d)	40. (c)
41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (b)	44. (a)	45. (a)	46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (d)	49. (b)	50. (d)
51. (b)	52. (d)	53. (b)	54. (d)	55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (c)	60. (c)
61. (c)	62. (a)	63. (c)	64. (b)	65. (b)	66. (c)	67. (a)	68. (c)	69. (c)	70. (a)
71. (b)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (a)	78. (a)	79. (c)	80. (c)
81. (d)	82. (a)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (c)	86. (c)	87. (a)	88. (a)	89. (d)	90. (b)
91. (a)	92. (b)	93. (a)	94. (d)	95. (c)	96. (c)	97. (c)	98. (a)	99. (a)	100. (a)
101. (b)	102. (c)	103. (d)	104. (b)	105. (c)	106. (b)	107. (b)	108. (d)	109. (d)	110. (c)
111. (b)	112. (a)	113. (b)	114. (b)	115. (c)	116. (b)	117. (c)	118. (a)	119. (c)	120. (c)
121. (c)	122. (b)	123. (b)	124. (c)	125. (b)	126. (d)	127. (a)	128. (b)	129. (c)	130. (d)
131. (b)	132. (b)	133. (c)	134. (a)	135. (a)	136. (b)	137. (c)	138. (a)	139. (b)	140. (d)
141. (a)	142. (c)	143. (b)	144. (c)	145. (b)	146. (a)	147. (c)	148. (d)	149. (a)	150. (c)
151. (c)	152. (d)	153. (b)	154. (b)	155. (d)	156. (c)	157. (c)	158. (b)	159. (a)	160. (c)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (c)	164. (c)	165. (c)	166. (c)	167. (d)	168. (c)	169. (d)	170. (d)
171. (a)	172. (a)	173. (a)	174. (a)	175. (b)	176. (a)	177. (b)	178. (d)	179. (d)	180. (d)
181. (c)	182. (a)	183. (d)	184. (b)	185. (b)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (d)	189. (a)	190. (c)
191. (c)	192. (d)	193. (d)	194. (b)	195. (b)	196. (b)	197. (a)	198. (d)	199. (b)	200. (c)
201. (c)	202. (a)	203. (a)	204. (d)	205. (b)	206. (a)	207. (d)	208. (a)	209. (a)	210. (c)
211. (a)	212. (d)	213. (c)	214. (c)	215. (c)	216. (b)	217. (d)	218. (c)	219. (b)	220. (b)
221. (d)	222. (b)	223. (d)	224. (a)	225. (a)	226. (c)	227. (d)	228. (a)	229. (c)	230. (d)
231. (a)	232. (a)	233. (a)	234. (b)	235. (b)	236. (b)	237. (b)	238. (c)	239. (b)	240. (c)
241. (a)	242. (b)	243. (b)	244. (a)	245. (b)	246. (d)	247. (b)	248. (b)	249. (b)	250. (b)