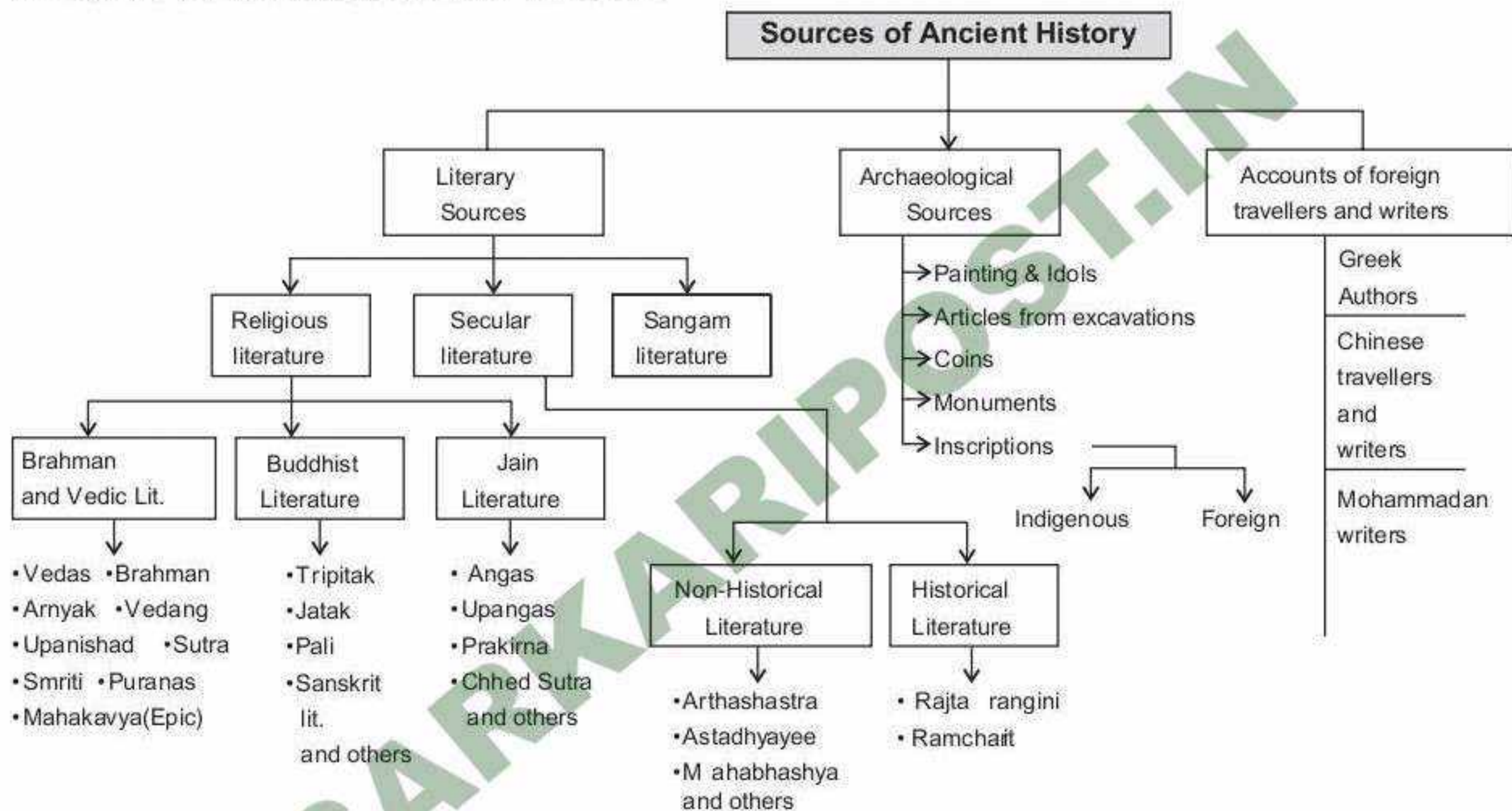


History

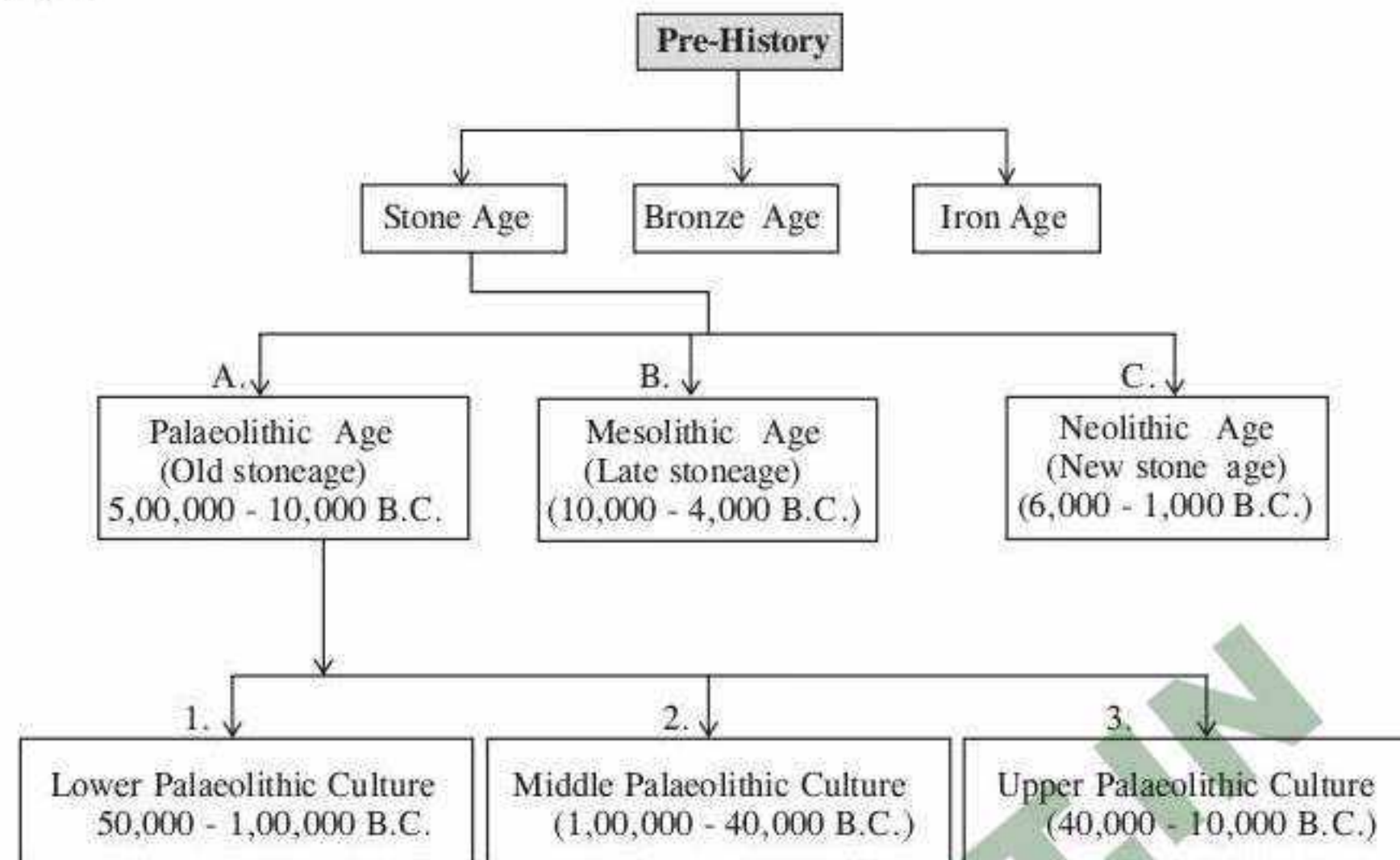
ANCIENT HISTORY

SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY



- **Pliocene deposits** in Siwaliks. It came to be known as Ramapithecus, a type of **early hominid**.
- **Inscriptions** either on stone or on metal plates are old records of Ancient India. The study of inscriptions is called **epigraphy**.
- **Coins**: The study of coins is called **numismatics**.
 - The **Punch Mark Coins** (silver & copper) are the earliest coins of India.
- **Monuments**: Monuments reflect the material prosperity and development of culture e.g. Taxshila monuments about Kushans and Stupas, Chaityas and Vihars about Maurya.
- **Vedas**: Vedas point out features and development of different dynasties, e.g. **Rigveda** deals about Archery and known as “**The first testament of mankind**.”
 - **Samveda** says about the art of music (i.e. melodies)
 - **Yajurveda**: It is known as ritual Veda.
 - **Atharvaveda**: It is the latest of the four. It is about beliefs and superstitions.
- **Upanishad**: It is anti-ritualistic in nature. It deals about the theories of creation of the universe and doctrine of action.
- **Sutras**: Sutras deal about rituals, Sanskaras, social life, Medical science etc.
- **Puranas**: Puranas describe the genealogies of various royal dynasties, i.e. Maurya, Andhra, Shishunag, Gupta, etc.
- **Jatak Kathas**: These are the parts of art and literature of 3rd century B.C.
- **Arthashastra**: It is the analysis of political and economic conditions of the Mauryas, composed by Kautilya (Chanakya).
- **Mudrarakshasa**: It tells about the establishment of the Maurya dynasty, the fall of Nanda, Ramgupta, etc.
- **Rajtarangini**: It was written by Kalhana in 12th century A.D. It is about the rulers of Kashmir. It is considered the, “*first historical book of India*.”
- **Foreign travellers**: wrote about the information of India. For examples –
 - Megasthenes**: He wrote book, “INDICA” about the dynasty of Maurya.
 - Fahien**: He wrote about the Gupta Emperor.
 - Hieun-Tsang**: He wrote about the Buddhist record of the western world during period of Harshavardhan.
 - Albiruni**: He wrote ‘Tarikh-ul-Hind.’
 - Ibna-Batuta**: He wrote about India under the rule of Muhammad Tughlaq.

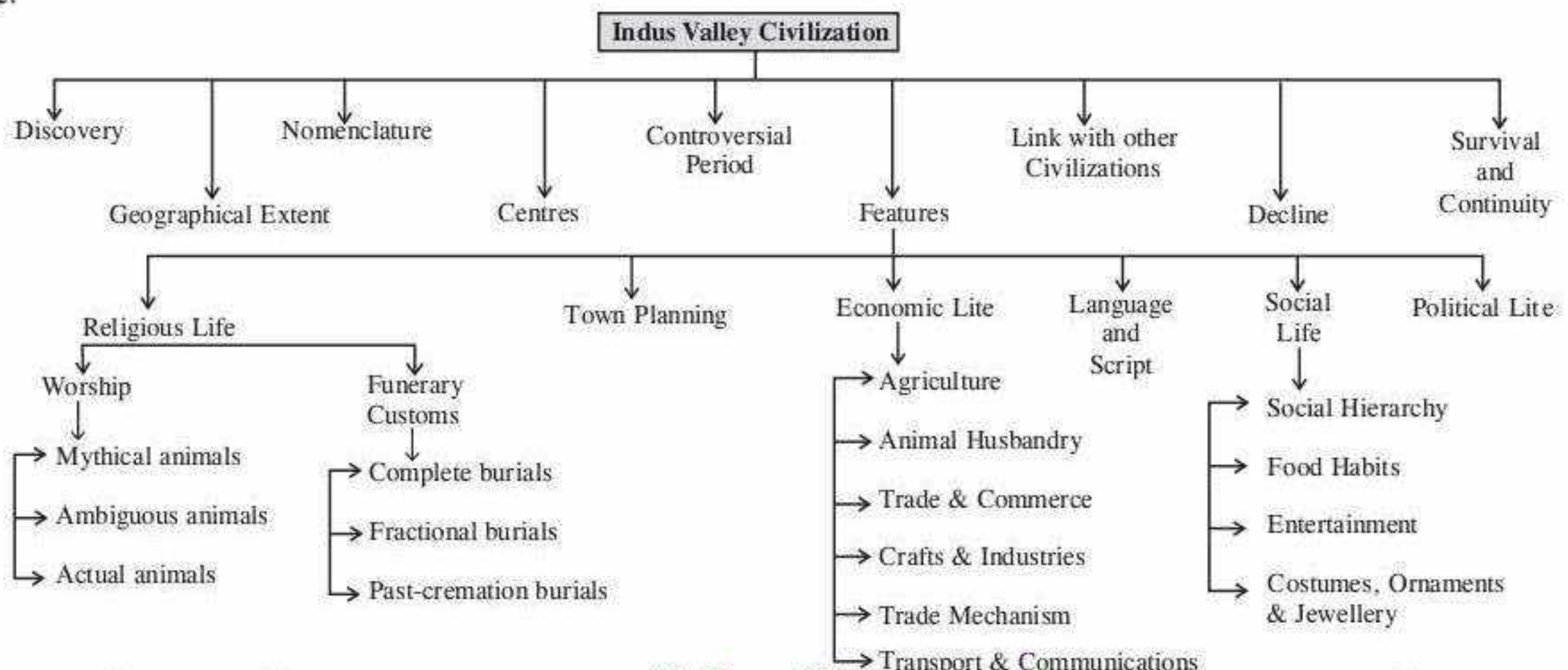
PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD






- **Pre - historic period** is divided into three sections- **Stone age, Bronze age and Iron age.**
- **Stone age** is divided into three periods, i.e. Palaeolithic Age, Mesolithic Age and Neolithic Age.
- **Lower Palaeolithic Age** covers the greater part of the Ice Age. Its people used to eat fruits, birds and raw animal flesh, etc. The tools were usually made of hard rock.
- In **Middle Palaeolithic age** a bit change occurred in the shape of tools made of stones or bones.
- In **Upper Palaeolithic age**, human lived as nomadic hunter gatherers.
- **Mesolithic Age** was an intermediate stage in the stone age. It ended with the introduction of **agriculture**.
- **Neolithic age** was an age of polished tool culture.
- Tool making became an important profession and a variety of polished tools were manufactured.
- They learnt the art of **pottery** and their pots were well made and decorated with paintings.
- They discovered the art of producing **fire by the friction of stones** and the **wheel** was also an important discovery of this age.
- **Chalcolithic Age** is marked by the use of copper as **copper age**. The economy was based on subsistence agriculture, stock-raising, hunting and fishing.
- The Chalcolithic people slaughtered animals for food. Neither they milked animals for dairy products nor did they practise cultivation.
- It was the transitional stage when bronze, copper and stone tools were used and humans started living settled life.
- The **Iron age** is usually associated with the **Painted Grey Wares (P.G.W.)**.
- The adoption of Iron brought various changes in society including agricultural practices, religious beliefs and attractive artistic styles.

Indus Valley Civilization

- The **Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)** was a unique Bronze Age civilization and one of the most ancient urban civilizations in the world.
- The Civilization flourished around the Indus river basin and its tributaries, consisting of modern Pakistan and northwestern India.



Period	Indian Architecture	Indian Sculpture
Indus Civilization  An architectural design of village well	*House, Lothal, Gujarat, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rangpur,  *Chaitya Hall, Bhaja, Maharashtra	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lomas Rishi cave, Bihar Dancing girl, Bronze, Mohenjodaro, Pakistan Priest, Clay, Harappa, Pakistan Bull, bronze, Mohenjodaro, Pakistan Toy animal with movable head, Terracotta, Mohenjodaro Pakistan Seal : Pasupati, Stone, Mohenjodaro, Pakistan Jewellery, Mohenjodaro, Pakistan

- The main streets ran from north to south varied from 9 to 34 feet in width. Roads, especially in Mohenjodaro had a width of 10.5 meter. The Harappa had wide roads of width of 30 feet.
- Houses**, often two-storey and spacious, lined up on the streets; there was well drainage system resulting in the brick-lined sewers.
- Lothal, Balakot, Suktagendor and Allahdin (Pakistan) in the the Harappan civilization were the major ports.
- Domesticated animals** included dogs and cats, humped and sea cattle, poultry, and possibly pigs, camels and Buffalo. Elephant, probably, too, was domesticated, and its bones and tusks were freely used.
- Women** were given high honour in society. Family was regulated in the name of mother.
- The Indus Civilization had four different classes in which the society was divided, i.e. Scholars, warriors, businessmen and labourers.
- In the valley of the Indus people used irrigation-based agriculture.
- Harappan people had features of Hinduism, such as worship of the mother Goddess, Pashupati Shiva, Sacred animals, trees, etc.
- There was an impressive building which was used as a public bath. The overall dimension of the Bath is 180 feet by 108 feet.

Indus Valley Sites – Excavators

Harappa - 1921- Dayaram Sahni
Mohenjodaro- 1922- R.D.Banerjee
Sutkagendor- 1927- Aurel Stein, George
Dalesamri - 1929- M.G.Majumdar
Chanhudaro- 1931- M.G.Majumdar
Rangpur - 1931- M.S.Vats
Kot Diji- 1935- Fazal Khan
Dabarkot- 1935- Maichke
Kili Ghul Mohammad- 1950- Fairservis
Kalibangan- 1953- A. Ghosh
Ropar - 1953- Y.D.Sharma
Lothal - 1957- S.R.Rao
Surkotada- 1964- Jagatpati Ghosh
Dholvira- 1967- J.P. Joshi

Indus Valley civilisation Sites and their Location

Mohenjodaro- Sindh, Pakistan
Harappa- Punjab Province, Pakistan
Dholavira- Rann of Kutch in Gujarat
Lothal- Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat
Rakhigarhi- Haryana
Ganweriwala- Punjab, Pakistan
Banawali- Haryana
Chanhudaro- Kutch in Gujarat
Kalibangan- Rajasthan
Kot Diji- Sindh, Pakistan
Ropar- Punjab
Surkotada- Kutch in Gujarat
Suktagendor – Bank of Dast, river near Iran border.

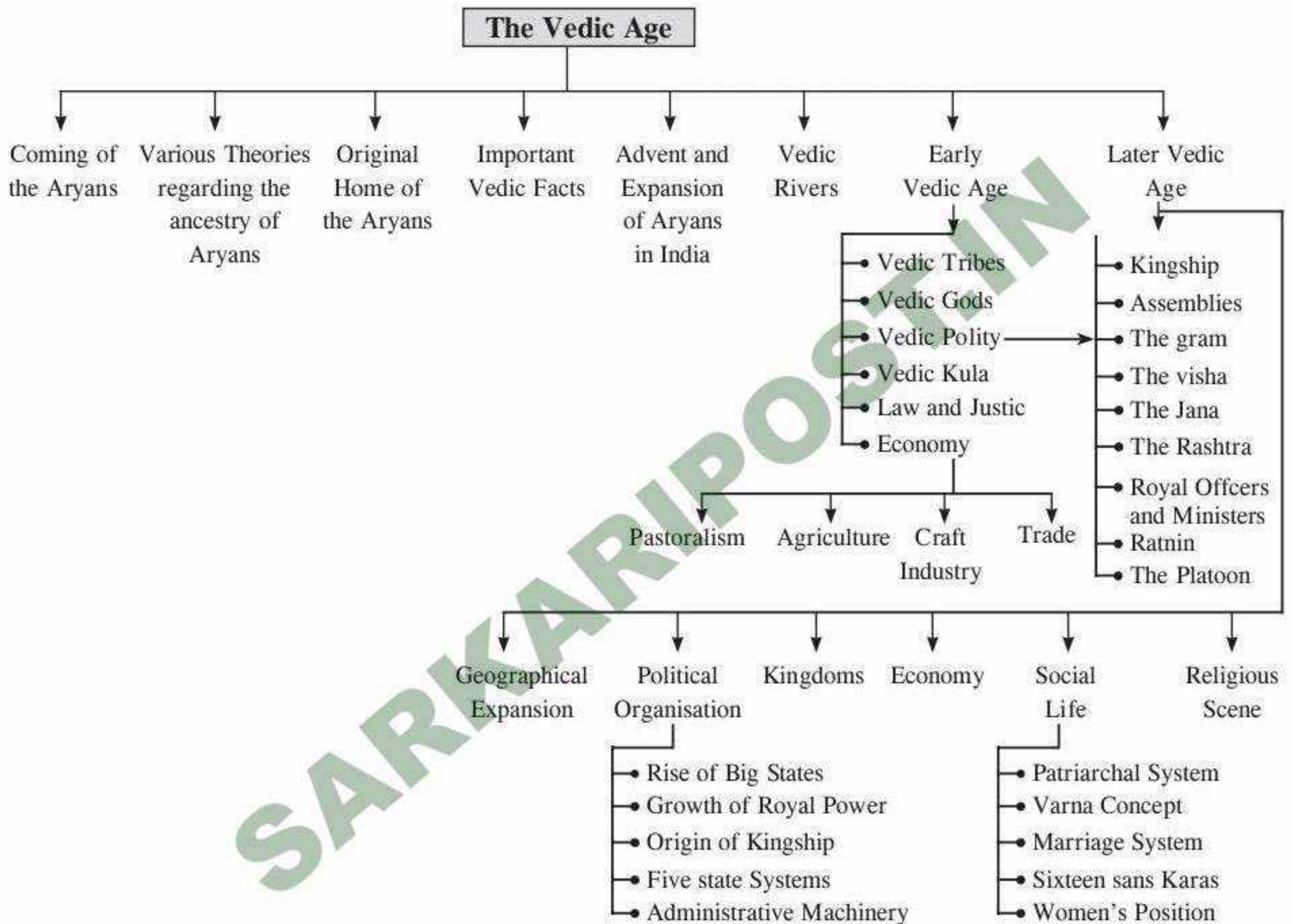
Some Important Facts about Indian Valley Civilisation

- The Sumerian texts** refer to two intermediate station - Dilmun (Bahrain) and Makan. It also refers to trade relation with 'Meluha' - the name given to the Indus region.
- Harappan cotton** was called 'Sindon' by the Greeks.
- A community who worshiped rivers was called 'Daryapanthi' in Indus civilization.
- 'Boustrophendon' is name of Indus script. It is written from right to left and then left to right.
- English Bound System:** The way of fitting the bricks in making walls. In this system one large of bricks is placed in length and the other layer is made by placing the bricks widthwise.
- Ziggurat:** The temples of Sumeria.
- The traces of **Sati system** is found in Lothal (Joint burial).
- Lipistic** was been discovered from Chanhudaro and Black eastern bangles from Kalibangan. **Pastry** rollar and board and bowls have been discovered from Alamgirpur Meerut.
- The evidence of coins is not found. **Barter** is assumed to have been the method of exchange of goods.
- Merchants were the ruling class of Indus Civilization.
- The Harappan did not worship their gods in temple. They did not worship the cow as we do today. They worshipped Matridev Shakti, Yoni, Pashupati, Lingam, Naga (Serpent), trees (Peepal and acacia), humped bull, the sun, water, etc. They believed in paganism and sacrificed animals in religious ceremonies.

- **Steatite** was used in seals manufacturing.
- The origin of '**swastika**' is discovered from the Indus Civilization.
- **Indra**, the commander of Aryan, is accused of causing the decline of their civilization.

- The battle of '**Hariyumpia**' (in Rigveda) has been identified with Harappa. (M. Wheeler)
- '**Susa**' are Mesopotamian places where Harappa seals were found.

THE VEDIC PERIOD



- The **Vedic Period** or the Vedic Age refers to the period when the Vedic Sanskrit texts were composed in India.
- Literally '**Aryans**' means - the 'best' or 'eminent'.
- The Aryans are supposed to have migrated from Central Asia into the Indian Subcontinent in Several stages during 2000 to 1500 B.C.
- In order to prove their supremacy the Aryans called themselves '**The Aryas**' and they called their opponents '**Anarya**', '**Dasyu**' or '**Das**'.
- The **Rigveda** (1500–1000 BC) consists of 1028 hymns. These hymns were sung in honour of various gods and were recited by Hotri.
- The **Gaytri Mantra** had been discovered from the Rig Veda.
- The Sindhu and its tributaries are called **Sapta Sindhu**.
- The **Yajur Veda** is a book of sacrificial prayers. It is written in both verse and prose.

- The **Sama Veda** consists of **1549** hymns.
- It is a book of **chants** for singing during sacrifices.
- The **Atharva Veda** is a book of magical formulae which reflects the popular conventions and rituals of that period.
- The **Brahmans** were composed after the Vedas to explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose form and ritualistic in nature.

Vedas and their Brahman

Rigveda	– Aitareya and Kaushitiki or Shankhyan.
Samveda	– Panchvisa (Tandya Mahabrahman), Shadvinsh Brahman, Jaiminiya Brahman.
Yajurveda	– Shatapath (the oldest and the largest Brahman) and Taittiriya.
Atharva Veda	– Gopath (A treatise on medical science , charms and magic).

- The **Aranyakas** were written mainly for the **hermits** and the jungle living students.
- The **Upanishadas** are **anti ritualistic** discussing about the relations between Brahma (God) and Jiva (Creature).
- Upanishadas are philosophical texts and are called **Vedanta** as they came towards the end of the Veda.
- **Vrihadaranyaka** is the oldest Upanishadas among all the 108 Upanishadas.
- According to **Rigveda**, the famous Dasrajan Yuddha or the battle of ten kings was fought between Sudas, a Bharat King of the Tritsu family, and the confederacy of ten well-known tribes - Puru, Yadu, Turvasa, Anu, Druhyu, Alina, Paktha, Bhalnas, Siva and Vishanin.
- In the bloody and decisive battle on the banks of river Parushni, the Bharatas emerged victorious.
- **Sabha** and **Samiti** (Popular Assemblies) controlled the affairs of Vedic states. These two assemblies were called the two daughters of Prajapati.

Important Terminologies

The Kula -the family
The Gram -the village
The Visha- the clan
The Jana- the people
The Rashtra -the nation

- The **Vedic Aryans** worshipped the forces of nature such as Earth, Fire, Wind, Rain and Thunder; their main occupation was cattle rearing.
- The King was responsible for the protection of the tribe.
- **Vedang** were composed during post-vedic period. Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakaran, Nirukta, Chhanda and Jyotish are the six vedangas.

Vedang Dealt in

Shiksha -Phonetics
Kalpa- Rituals
Vyakarana -Grammar
Nirukta -Etymology
Chanda- Metrics
Jyotish - Astronomy and Astrology

- **Upvedas** were composed after Vedangas.

Four Upvedas are : Ayurveda (medicine); Gandharvaveda (Music); Dhanurveda (Archery) and Shilpaveda (Craft and Wealth).

- **Puranas** means 'the old' and they are 18 in number.
- **Ashtadhyayi** is the first grammar of the world written by **Panini**.
- The **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata** are the two Indian epics.
- **Darshans** are the auxiliary treatise of the Vedas. The six schools of Indian philosophy are called **Shad Darshan**.

Nyaya Darshana	— Akshpad Gautam
Vaisheshik Darshana	— Maharshi Kanad
Shankhay Darshana	— Kapil Muni
Yoga Darshana	— Patanjali
Purva Mimamsa	— Jamini
Uttar Mimamsa	— Badrayan Rishi

- Literally '**Smriti**' means 'remembrance'. All the Smritis were composed during Gupta's period

Rivers and Their Ancient Names	
Ancient	Modern
Vitasta	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Parushini	Ravi
Vipasa	Beas
Sutudri	Sutlej
Gomal	Gomati
Kubha	Kabul
Sadanira	Gandak
Saraswati	Ghaggar

LATER VEDIC PERIOD (1000-500 BC)

- The **later Vedic** society came to be divided into four varnas called the Brahmanas, rajanyas or kshatriyas, vaisyas and shudras, each varna was assigned with its duty.
- All the three higher varnas shared one common feature, they were known as **Dvijas** (twice born).
- The fourth varna was deprived of the sacred thread ceremony, and with it began the imposition of disabilities on the shudras.
- The worst position is reserved for the shudra. He is called the servant of another.
- Women were generally given a lower position.
- Ashramas or the four stages of life were created in the post-Vedic time.
- The four ashramas were: **Brahmachari** or a student, **grihastha** or householder, **vanaprastha** or partial retirement and **sanyasa** or full withdrawal from the world.
- **Prajapati**, the Creator, came to occupy a Supreme position in the later Vedic Period.

Kingdoms of the Later Vedic Period

Kingdom	Location
1. Panchal	- Bareilly, Badayun & Farrukhabad in U.P.
2. Kushinagar	- Northern region of Uttar Pradesh
3. Kashi	- Modern Varanasi
4. Koshal	- Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh
5. Southern Madra	- Near Amritsar
6. Uttara Madra	- Kashmir
7. Eastern Madra	- Near Kangra
8. Kekaya	- On the bank of Beas river east of Gandhar kingdom
9. Gandhar	- Rawalpindi & Peshawar

Different types of Marriages

Asura: Marriage by purchase.

Gandharva: Marriage by the consent of two parties, often clandestine. A special form of it was syamvara or self choice.

Brahma: Marriage of a duly dowered girl to a man of the same varna with Vedic rites and rituals.

Daiva: Father gives the daughter to the sacrificial priests as part of fee or **dakshina**.

Arsa: A token bride-price of a cow and a bull is given.

Prajapati: Marriage without dowry and bride-price.

Paisacha: It is seduction of a girl while asleep, mentally deranged or drunk, hence it can hardly be called a marriage.

Rakshasa: Marriage by Capture.

Mahajanapadas	Capitals	Current location
Gandhara	Taxila	A part of Afghanistan
Kamboja	Rajpur	Part of Kashmir and Afghanistan
Assaka	Potana	Godavari Valley
Vatsa	Kaushambi	Allahabad
Avanti	Ujjain	Malwa and a part of M.P.
Surasena	Mathura	Mathura in U.P.
Chedi	Shuktimati	Bundelkhand in M.P.
Malla	Kushinagar, Pawa	Eastern U.P.
Kurus	Hastinapur/Indraprastha	Delhi and Meerut
Matasya	Virat Nagar	Jaipur and Alwar
Vajjis	Vaishali	North Bihar
Anga	Champa	Bhagalpur and Monghyr in Bihar
Kashi	Banaras	Banaras
Kosala	Shravasti	Faizabad in U.P.
Magadha	Girivraja/ Rajgriha	Patna and Gaya in Bihar
Panchala	Ahichhatra/Kampilya	Rohilkhand in U.P.

- During the sixth and fourth centuries BC, Magadha (now Bihar), became the most powerful Mahajanapada.
- The earliest capital of Magadha was at Rajgir, which was called Girivraja at that time.

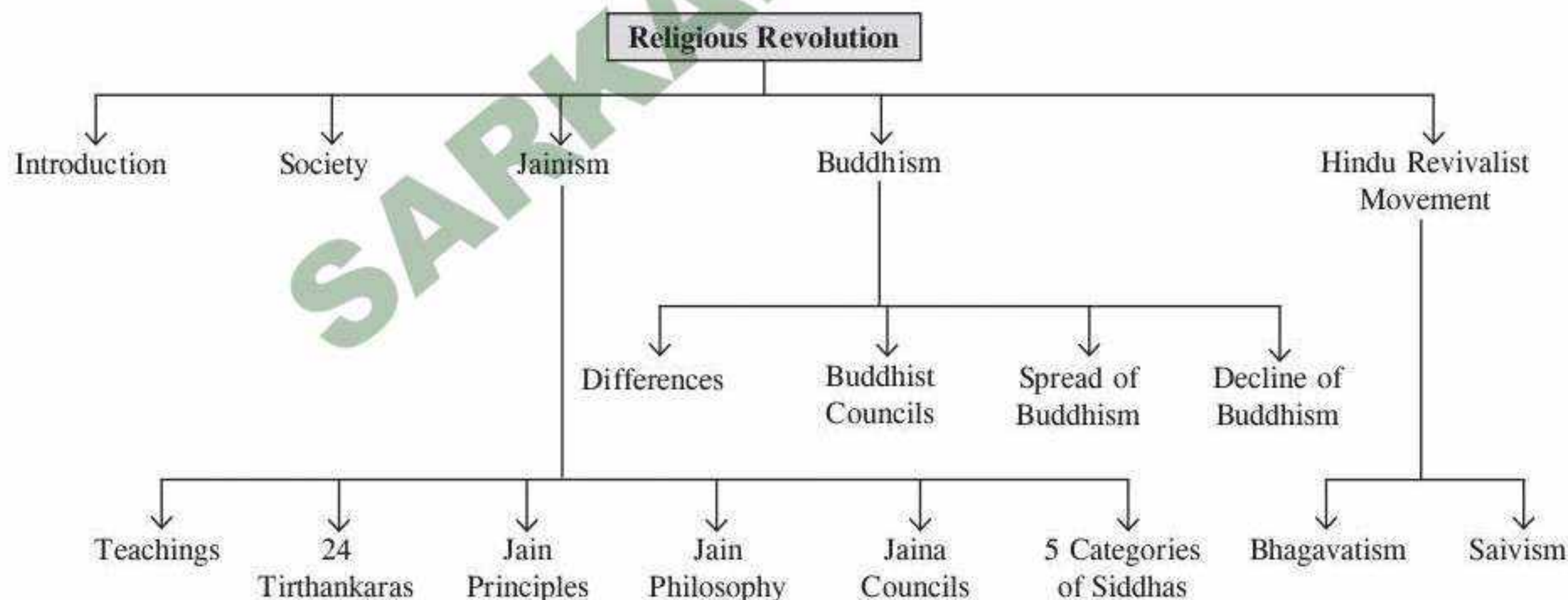
Chronology of Foreign Invasion

- 518–486 B.C.: King Darius or Darus invaded India.
- 326 B.C. : Alexander invaded India.
- 190 B.C. : India-Greeks or Bactrians invaded India.
- 90 B.C. : Sakas invaded India.
- A.D. 1st Century : Pahlavas invaded India.
- A.D. 45 : Kushanas or Yue-chis invaded India.

Summary of Alexander's Invasion

- Alexander marched to India through the **Khyber Pass** in **326 B.C.**
- **Ambi**, the ruler of Taxila, submitted to Alexander.
- He was bravely checked by the local chieftains despite the fact that they had no chance of success.
- He was resisted strongly by **Porus** at **Jhelum**.
- His advance was checked on the bank of the Beas because of the mutiny of his soldiers.
- In **325 B.C.**, he began his homeward journey.
- In **324 B.C.**, he reached Susa in Persia and died the next year, i.e. 323 B.C.
- The Greek invasion of India opened the trade route between north-west India and Western Asia.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS



- Came into existence around 600 B.C.
- The main cause being reaction against domination of Brahmins and spread of agricultural economy in North-East.

Jainism

- Founder – **Rishabhadeva** (First Tirthankara).
- **Mahavira** was the last of the 24 tirthankaras.
- Jainism was divided into two sects: **Shwetambaras** and **Digambaras**.
- The **First Council** was held at **Pataliputra** by **Sthulabahu**.

- The Second Council was held at **Valabhi** under the leadership of **Devaradhi Kshamasramana**.

Teachings

- Jainism was based on 5 doctrines :
(i) Ahinsa, i.e. non-violence; (ii) do not speak a lie, (iii) do not steal. (iv) do not acquire property, and (v) observe **continence (Brahmacharya)**.
- Only the fifth (v) doctrine was added by **Mahavir**.
- Jainism recognizes the existence of the Gods but regarded them lower than the **jina**.

- Jainism did not condemn the Varna system.

Three Gems of Jainism (Ratnatraya) these are :

- Right faith (Samyak Vishwas)
- Right knowledge (Samyak Gyan)
- Right conduct/action (Samyak Karma)

Five Categories of Siddhas

- Tirthankara** - who has attained salvation.
- Arhat** - who is about to attain Nirvana.
- Acharya** - The head of the ascetic group.
- Upadhyaya** - teacher or saint, and
- Sadhu** - an ordinary ascetic.

Buddhism

- Gautam Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
- His real name was **Siddhartha**.
- His father was a king named **Suddodana Tharu** and Mother was **Mahamaya**.
- He was born at **Lumbini**.
- He discovered enlightenment under the peepal tree (**Bodhi Vriksha**) in Gaya, Bihar at the age of 35.
- He gave his first sermon at the **Deer Park in Sarnath**.
- It was divided into three main sects: Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana.
- There are three tripitak : **Vinay Pitak** (rules and regulations, which the Buddha promulgated), **Sutta Pitak** (discourses

delivered by Buddha himself) and **Abhidhamma Pitak** (religions discourses of Buddha).

- Milindapanhs (dialogues between Menander and Buddhist saint Nagsen).
- Jatakas are the pre-birth stories of Buddha.
- He died at **Kushinagara** in U.P. the capital of Mallas.
- **Buddha** means enlightened or the awakened or the wise one.
- **Nirvana** means to blow out or extinguish fires of greed, hatred and delusion.
- The followers of Hinayana believed in the original teaching of Buddha.
- Hinayanas did not believe in idol-worship.
- Hinayanas believed in the heavenliness of Buddha.
- Mahayanas sought solution through the grace of Buddha.
- Mahayanas believes in idol-worship.
- **Vajrayana** believes that salvation can be attained by magical power (i.e. Vajra)
- **Vajrayana** became popular in Bihar, Bengal, Tibet.

Buddhist Councils

- **First Council** at Rajgir where Vinaya Pitaka & Sutra Pitaka were compiled.
- **Second council** at Vaishali in 383 B.C.
- **Third Council** at Patliputra in 250 B.C. during Ashoka's reign.
- **Fourth Council** in Kashmir during Kanishka's reign.

Period	Indian Architecture	Indian Sculpture
Buddhist  Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer Hall or Chaitya, at Karle (Poona district) • Sanchi Stupa No.1, Madhya Pradesh • Railing and Gateways at Bharhut, Sanchi and Bodh Gaya(North) • Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (South). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lion capital from Ashoka Stambha, Stone, Sarnath, (UP) • Bull Capital, from Rampurva, Bihar • Chauri-bearer (Yakshi), Lime Stone, Didarganj, Bihar • Worship of the Bodhi Tree, Bharhut, (MP) • Sanchi Stupa No.1, Yakshi, (MP) • Taming of Nalagiri Elephant, Amaravati, State Museum, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

IMPORTANT DYNASTIES IN ANCIENT INDIA

The Haryanaka dynasty (544 – 412 B.C.)

- **Bimbisara** was the first ruler and founder of Haryanka dynasty. The capital of the kingdom was **Rajagriha**.
- He strengthened his position by matrimonial alliances. He took three wives: daughter of the king Kosala, Chellana (Lichhavi Princess) and daughter of the chief of the Madra clan of Punjab.
- Bimbisara Sent Jivaka to Ujjain for the treatment of King Pradyota, the king of Avanti.
- Bimbisara was succeeded by his son **Ajatasatru** who killed his father and seized the throne for himself.
- He was contemporary to Lord Mahavira and Lord Buddha and a follower of Buddhism.

- Ajatasatru was succeeded by **Udayin**.
- He built the fort upon the confluence of the Ganga and Son at Patna.
- He shifted the capital from the Rajagriha to Pataliputra.
- Ajatasatru was killed by his son **Udayin**.

Shishunaga dynasty (412 - 344 B.C.)

- The last Haryanka ruler, Nagadasaka, was killed by his courtier Shishunaga in 430 B.C, who became the king and founded the Shishunaga dynasty.
- Shishunaga was succeeded by his son Kalashoka. The Second Buddhist Council was organised at Vaishali under the sponsorship of Kalashoka in 383 B.C.
- The last ruler of Shishunaga dynasty was Nandivardhan.

Nanda dynasty (344-321 B.C.)

- Mahapadmananda established the Nanda dynasty into a powerful empire.
- The Nanda dynasty had a huge army consisting 2,00,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 2,000 war chariots and 3,000 war elephants.
- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty was Dhanananda. He was contemporary of Alexander.
- **Alexander** invasion of India took place in 326 B.C. during the reign of Dhanananda.

The Mauryan empire (322 – 185 B.C.)

- Founder— **Chandragupta Maurya**
- He defeated the king Dhanananda with the help of Chanakya.
- Its capital was **Pataliputra**.
- Greek and Latin name of Chandragupta was **Sandracottos** or **Andracottus**.
- Megasthenes (Greek Ambassador) came to his court.
- **Chandragupta Maurya** embraced **Jainism**.
- He died at **Sravanbelagola** of Chandragiri hill.
- Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara.
- Greek sources refer to him as Amitrochates or in Sanskrit Amitraghata ("destroyer of foes").
- The palace of Chandragupta was made of wood.
- Bindusara was followed by his son, **Ashoka** (273-232 B.C.).
- The war of Kalinga (BC 261) was the turning point of Ashoka's life. The mass death of the war changed his mind and he became a follower of **Buddhism**.
- **Ashok Stambh** of **Sarnath** was adopted as national emblem of India.
- **Sanchi Stupa** was built by Ashoka.
- Constructions carried out by Ashoka: Dhamek Stupa (Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh), Bharhut stupa (Madhya Pradesh), Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).
- **Ashoka's Dhamma** was a code of conduct (a set of principles like respect to elders) mercy to slaves & emphasis on truth, non-violence & tolerance.
- Last Mauryan King: Brihadratha (Killed by his general Pushyamitra).
- Pushyamitra founded Sunga Dynasty.
- Important Sources of History of Mauryan Empire: **Arthashastra** (Kautilya), **Indica** (Megasthenes), **Rajtarangini** (Kalhan), **Mahabhasya** (Patanjali)

- Other Sources: Puranas, Buddhist Texts, Asoka's Inscriptions, Rocks & Pillar Edicts of Mauryas.

Number	Name of Emperor	Reign
1	Chandragupta Maurya	322 BC - 298 BC
2	Bindusara	298 BC - 272 BC
3	Ashoka	274 BC - 232 BC
4	Dasaratha	232 BC - 224 BC
5	Samprati	224 BC - 215 BC
6	Salisuka	215 BC - 202 BC
7	Devavarman	202 BC - 195 BC
8	Satadhanvan	195 BC - 187 BC
9	Brihadatha	187 BC - 185 BC

MAURYAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The period of Mauryas contributed significantly in the field of arts including architecture, sculpture, engineering, polishing, etc. The palace of Chandragupta was made of wood. Ashoka during his long reign further improved the wooden walls and buildings of the capital and added many attractive edifices, which could be traced from the site at Kumrahar. Ashoka constructed as good as 84,000 stupas. These buildings were solid and domed, made of rock or bricks. The art of sculpture or rock cutting also reached its zenith during Ashoka's time. Seven rock-cut sanctuaries lying about 25 miles north of Gaya, Bihar, four on the Barabar hills and three on the Nagarjuna hills belong to the time of Ashoka and his successors. The caves are fine example of Mauryan art. The caves were used for religious ceremonies and also as assembly halls.

- The Mauryans introduced stone masonry on large scale.
- Fragments of stone pillars and stumps indicating the existence of an 80 pillared hall have been discovered at Kumrahar on outskirts of Patna.
- The pillars represent the masterpiece of Mauryan sculpture. Each pillar is made of single piece of sandstone, only their capitals which are beautiful pieces of sculpture in the form of lion or bulls are joined with pillar on the top.
- **Single lion** capital at Rampurva at **Lauriya Nandangarh**.
- **Single bull** capital at Rupurva.
- **Four lion** capital at Sarnath and Sanchi.
- A carved elephant at Dhauli and engraved elephant at Kalsi.
- The Mauryan artisans also started the practice of hewing out caves from rocks for monks to live in. The earliest example is Barabar caves in Gaya.
- Stupas were built throughout the empire to enshrine the relics of Buddha. Of these, the most famous are at Sanchi and Barhut.

Period	Indian Architecture	Indian Sculpture
Temple Architecture/ Gupta sculptures Standing Buddha, Sarnath, (UP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temples 17 & 18 at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh • Lad Khan & Durga Temples, Aihole, Karnataka • Draupadi and Arjuna Ratha & Nakula and Sahadev Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu • Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhi Gaya, Bihar • Jagannatha Temple, Puri, Orissa • Kailash Temple, Ellora, Maharashtra 	Vishnu Anantasheshashayee, Vishnu Temple, Deogarh, (UP) Standing Buddha, Sarnath, (UP) 

Categories of Ashoka's Inscription

- **Bhabru-** Conversion to Buddhism.
- **Barabar Hills** – Enjoins toleration.
- **Tarai Pillars** – Respect to Buddhism.
- **14 Rock Edicts** – Administration and ethics. Minor Rock Edict IV declares Dhammaghosh and not the Bherighosh to be ideal of human beings.
- **Minor Rock Edicts** – Personal history of Ashoka and summary of Dhamma.
- **7 Pillar Rock Edicts** – Appendix to Rock Edicts.

Another remarkable feature was the art of polishing monuments, pillars, caves made of hard rocks, etc. Art of engineering equally flourished. Civil Engineering was in highly advanced state and, therefore, so many spectacular buildings, stupas, pillars could be constructed with perfection and efficiency. Also the art of jewellery attained a remarkable progress.

The **punched marked silver coins** of the Mauryas which carry the symbols of the **peacock**, and the hill and crescent were also a part of Court Art.

The other type of arts included the folk tradition of arts represented by figures of Yaksha and Yakshinis found from Besnagar, Daidrganj, etc. The abundance of beautiful pottery called **Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)** and terracotta figurines were another item of popular art.

MAURYAN ADMINISTRATION

The Mauryan administration can be divided into four divisions—central, provincial, district and village. The administration of the city of Pataliputra was separate.

Central

The king was the supreme authority. He took all important decisions concerning the empire. He was assisted by a council of ministers. They acted as the king's advisors.

Provincial

The empire was divided into many provinces each headed by a prince. He ruled the province as the representative of the king and was assisted by many officers.

District

Provinces were further divided into districts. The '**Pradishikas**' was the head of the district. He was assisted by the '**Yuktas**' and the '**Rajukas**'. He measured the land, collected tax and maintained law and order.

Village

A number of villages made up a district. Villagers assisted government official in making the village boundaries, maintaining land records and collecting taxes. Each village had a headman who was chosen by the villagers themselves.

Mauryan Mantriparishad

Mantrin	- Chief Minister
Purohita	- High Priest
Senapati	- Commander-in-charge
Yuvaraj	- Crowned Prince
Samaharta	- Collector of Revenue
Yukta	- Subordinate Officer-in-charge of Revenue of the king
Prashasti	- Head of Prisons
Sannidata	- Head of Treasury
Nayaka	- Head of City Security
Paur	- City Police
Byabharika	- Chief Judge
Karmantika	- Head of Industries and Factories
Dandapala	- Head of Police
Durgapala	- Head of Royal Fort
Annapala	- Head of the Food Grains Department
Rajjukas	- Officers responsible for land measurement and fixing its boundary.
Pradesika	- Head of District Administration

Judicial Administration

Justice was provided by the king, Pradeshika and Rajukas; at lowest level was the village headman. There were two types of courts:

- The **civil courts** redressing cases of marriage, contracts etc. were called '**Dharmasthas**'.
- Kantakasodhana**: the criminal courts which tried criminal cases and tax evasion.

Army

Mauryas owned a big army. According to Plinny, Chandragupta maintained 6,00,000 foot soldiers, 30, 000 cavalry and 900 elephants. According to Meghasthenese, the army was administered by six committees consisting of five members each, taken from a board of 30 officers.

Espionage

It was important part of the Maurya administration; and was of two types—**Santha** and **Sanchar**, the former worked by remaining stationed at a public place and the latter by moving from place to place. The spies were the ears and eyes of the king. They were also called '**Cudhapurshas**'.

Revenue Administration

There were various sources of state revenues: cities (durga), rural areas (rashtra), mines (khan), road and traffic (vanikpatha), pastures (Vraja), Plantations (setu) and forests (vana).

Import Duties

Prabeshya or import duties were fixed at 20 per cent of the cost price. **Panyadhyaksha** and **Pattanadhyaksha** was respectively responsible to verify every import to the state. They were also responsible for the export of each article from the state and collected the revenue known as nishkramya.

Sales Tax: Taxes were imposed on every article before it was

sold or purchased by Sulkadhyaksha. 9.5 per cent on items sold on the basis of calculation, 5 per cent on the items sold on the basis of measurement, and 6.5 per cent on the goods sold on the basis of weight.

Besides these, there were many other taxes collected by the state such as taxes on artisans and artist, taxes on animal slaughter-houses, taxes on manufacturing houses, taxes on gambling houses, on prostitutes, on the income of temples and on the additional incomes of the wage earners.

Social, Religious and Economic, Conditions Under The Mauryas

Kautilya's Arthashastra and Megasthenes's Indica give a detailed view about the society and social condition of the people. Varna or the caste-system and stages of religious discipline took a definite shape, which corresponds to Hindu caste-system. Slavery was an established institution. **Women** were placed in high esteem. Yet, **prostitution** was an established institution. Festivals and merry gatherings were common. The people led simple and peaceful life and were inspired by the sense of morality and idealism.

The Jainism and Buddhism were the main religions. In addition, several minor religions including Ajivikas were also in existence. The Mauryan rulers took much pain to spread education and to set up literary standard of their subjects as well. The universities of Taxila and Banaras earned world fame for teaching Brahmanical and Buddhist literature.

Economic Conditions under the Mauryas

It was mainly based on agriculture as cultivators formed a majority of population, though trade was also important.

Agriculture

- Some lands were owned by state called Sita Lands which were either cultivated by labourers or leased out to cultivators.
- Private Land owners required to pay taxes in the form of **bali, bhaga, shulka, kara**, etc.

Trade

- State was also big trader.
- It also collected tolls through officials.
- Trade was also internal and to foreign countries.
- It exported spices, pearls, diamonds, cotton textiles, ivory works to Grece and Burma.
- It imported horses, gold, glass, linen, etc. from other countries.
- Balance of trade was very much in favour of India.

Sunga Dynasty (185 to 73 B.C.)

- Pushyamitra Sunga was the senapati of last king of Mauryan empire Brihadratha. He killed Brihadratha and founded the Sunga dynasty in 187 B.C.
- It was a Magadha dynasty and its capital was Pataliputra but later Vidhisha was the capital of Sunga rulers.

Sunga Rulers

Pushyamitra Sunga
Agnimitra
Vasujyeshtha
Vasumitra
Andhraka Pulindaka
Ghosha

Vajramitra
Bhagabhadra
Devabhuti

Patanjali (grammarian of Sanskrit) was patronized by Pushyamitra Sunga.

Kanva Dynasty (73-28 B.C.)

- Founder- Vasudeva Kanva.
- **Vasudeva** was a Brahmin and follower of lord Vishnu.
- Other Sunga Rulers: Bhumimitra, Narayana, Susarman.
- Susarman was put to death by Satavahana ruler.

Satvahana Dynasty

- It ruled in the Deccan and Central India after Mauryans.
- Founder- Simuka
- **Andhra dynasty** was situated between the region of Krishna and Godavari River.
- Most powerful Satavahana king - Gautamiputra Satakarni (A.D. 106-130)
- He defeated the Sakas, Yavanas (Greeks) and Pahlavas (Parthians)

OTHER DYNASTIES

- **Kharavela** was the greatest king of Chedi Dynasty.
- Source of information: **Hatigumpha** Pillar inscription (Created by Kharavela)
- He opposed Demetrius of Bactria and defeated him.
- The **Indo-Greeks** were the first to issue gold coins in India, Which increased in number under the Kushans.
- The **Sakas** were a group of nomadic tribes of Iranian origin or Scythian tribes, who lived in Central Asia.
- The most famous Saka ruler in India was **Rudradaman-I** (A.D. 130-150).
- The Saka kingdom in north-western India was followed by that of the Parthians (Saka-Pahlavas in Sanskrit text).
- The most famous Parthian king was **Gondophernes**.
- They were defeated by the Kushans in the second half of the 1st century AD.
- **The Parthians** were succeeded by the Kushans who established a powerful empire in north India.
- The greatest of the **Kushana** rulers was **Kanishka** and is known for his military prowess.
- Capital of Kushans: Purushpura (Peshawar).
- **Kanishka** is considered to have conflicted with the Pataliputra and had taken Asvaghosa, the Buddhist Monk to Purushpura.
- He was a patron of Buddhism and convened the 4th Buddhist Council in the Kundalvana of Kashmir (or may be in Jalandhar) in 78 AD.
- Scholars in the Court of Kanishka were Parsva, Vasumitra, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Charaka and Mathara.
- Sushruta who wrote Sushruta Samhita has also been connected to Kanishka.
- Founder of **Pallava** Dynasty- **Simhavishnu**, Capital – **Kanchi**.
- Nrasimhavarman was the greatest king of Pallava Dynasty.

The Sangam Kingdom

The Tamil Sangam was an academy of poets and bards.

Sangam	Place of Organisation	Chairman	Kingdom
First	Thenmadurai	Agastya	Pandiya
Second	Kapatapuram	Earlier- Agastya Later- Tolkappiyar (a disciple of Agastaya)	Pandiya
Third	North Madurai	Nakkirar	Pandiya

- Founder of **Chera Dynasty**: Utiyan Cheralatan.
- Founder of **Chola Dynasty**: Vijayalaya Capital - **Kaveripattanam**.

- Most powerful kings of Chola Dynasty - Rajaraja (985-1014) and his son, Rajendra I.
- Rajendra I founded a new capital called Gangai Kondacholapuram.
- Rajendra I defeated the kings of Sumatra in a naval campaign and annexing a part of Sumarata kingdom to his kingdom.
- Rajendra Chola III was the last king of the dynasty.
- Pandya Dynasty: Madurai (Capital).
- The Pandya kings were constantly at war with Pallavas, Cholas and Ceylon.
- The three Sangam epics were Silappadikaram, Minimekalai and Sivaga Sidamanai.

Sangam Literature and their authors	Authors	Subject/nature/Hint
Agattiyam	Agastya	A work on grammar of letters
Tolkappiyam (Tamil grammar)	Tolakapiyyar	A treatise on grammar & poetry
Ettutogai (8 anthologies)	- -	Melkannakku combined form.
Pattu Pattu (10 idyls)	- -	Melkannakku combined form.
Patinenkilakanakku (18 minor works)	- -	A didactic work.
Kural (Muppai)	Tiruvalluvar	A treatise on polity, ethics, social norms.
Silappadikaram	Ilango Adigal	A love story of Kovalan Smadhavi
Manimekalai	Sittalai Sattanar	The adventures of Manimekalai
Sivaga Sindamani	Tirutakadevar	A sanskrit treatise
Bharatam	Perudevanar	The last epic
Pannirupadalam (grammar)	12 disciples of Agastya	A grammatical work on puram literature
Kakkipadiniyam (Prosody)	- -	A work on prosody

Temples & their location

The Kailash Temple	Ellora
The Hoysala temple	Belur and Halebid
The Chennakesava temple	Belur
The Hoysaleswara temple	Halebid
The Ratha and Shore temple	Mahabalipuram,
The Brihadeshwara temple	Tanjavur
The Vithala temple	Hampi
The Meenakshi Temple	Madurai

The Gupta Empire (AD 320-467)

- Founder - Sri Gupta
- **Nalanda University** was built by Kumargupt.
- The great Mathematician **Aryabhata** lived during this age. He discovered the number "0" and value of **Pi**. He wrote "**Aryabhatiya**" and "**Suryasiddhanta**".
- **Kalidas** the great poet also belonged to this period.
- The great Physician **Dhanvantari** was also born in this era.
- During this age Sanskrit language and literature were at its peak. Poets Kalidasa, Dandi, Visakhadatta, Shudraka, and Bharavi — all belonged to the Gupta Age.
- **Chandragupta (320-335 AD)** was the son of Ghatotkacha and grandson of Sri Gupta.
- He married to Kumaradevi, the Lichhavi princess of the rich ruling family in Magadha which helped the Gupta Empire to become a powerful empire.

- **Samudragupta** (AD 335-375) Harisena described him as the "Hero of a Hundred Battles."
- He was the greatest ruler of Gupta dynasty. He is called "**Indian Napoleon**".
- **Prayag Prashasti** (Written by **Harisen**) is the main source of information on his reign.
- **Samundragupta** was succeeded by his son Chandragupta Vikramaditya or Chandragupta II.
- **Chandragupta II** married his daughter Prabhavati with a Vakataka prince who belonged to the Brahmana caste and ruled in central India.
- His court had **Navaratna (Nine Jewels)**. Kalidasa was one of the jewels among this Navaratna.
- He conquered western Malwa and Gujarat, which had been under the rule of the Saka Kshatrapas for about four centuries by that time.

Nine Gems in the Court of Chandragupta-II

S.No.	Name	Field	Work
1.	Kshapanaka	Astrology	Jyothisyashastra
2.	Dhanvantri	Medicine	Ayurveda (Book of Medicine)
3.	Kalidasa	Drama & Poetry	Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghadutta
4.	Amarasimha	Lexicography	Amarakosha (Glossary)
5.	Varahamihira	Astrology	Brihadsamhita

6.	Vararuchi	Grammar	Vyakarna (Sanskrit)
7.	Sanku	Architecture	Shilpashastra
8.	Vetalabhatta	Magic	Mantrashastra
9.	Harisen	Poet	—

- **Kumaragupta (AD 415-455)** was the son of Chandragupta II.
- Kumaragupta's dominion suffered severely from the invasion of Huna Hordes, all over North India.
- Skandagupta was the son of Kumaragupta.
- He defeated Pushyamitra who had become powerful during the period of Kumaragupta. He also defeated the White Hunas.

Ruler of Gupta Dynasty	
Srigupta I	270 AD - 290 AD
Ghatotkacha	290 AD - 319 AD
Chandragupta I	319 AD - 335 AD
Samudragupta	335 AD - 375 AD
Chandragupta II	375 AD - 414 AD
Kumaragupta I	415 AD - 455 AD
Skandagupta	455 AD - 467 AD

- Tamralipti, a port in Bengal was an important trade centre during Gupta period.
- The most important officers in the Gupta empire were the *kumaramatyas*.
- The empire was divided into divisions : *bhuktis* (under the charge of an *uparika*) and *vishayas* (Districts) under the charge of *vishyapati*.
- Gupta Period is also known as the '**Golden Age of Ancient India**'.

GUPTA ADMINISTRATION

Opposite to the Mauryas, the Gupta kings adopted pompous title such as *parameshavara*, *maharajadhiraja* and *paramabhattaraka* which signify that they ruled over kings in their empire. Kingship was hereditary, but royal power was limited by absence of a firm practice of primogeniture. The throne did not always go to the eldest son.

The Gupta bureaucracy was not as efficient as that of the Mauryas. The most important officers in the Gupta empire were the *kumaramatyas*. The Guptas organized a system of provincial and local administration. The empire was divided into divisions (*bhuktis*) and each *bhukti* was placed under the charge of an *uparika*. The *bhuktis* were divided into districts (*vishayas*), which were placed under the charge of *vishyapati*. In eastern India, the *vishyas* were divided into *vithis*, which again were divided into villages. The village headman became more important in Gupta times.

Land taxes increased while those on trade and commerce decreased; land tax was between 1/4 to 1/6 of the produce. *Visthi* (Forced labour) prevailed. Religious functionaries were granted land called *Agrahara*.

Important Officials at the Central Level

- (i) Mahabaladhikrita – Commander-in-Chief
- (ii) Mahadanayak – Chief justice
- (iii) Mahapratihar – An official to maintain the royal palace.
- (iv) Mahasandhivigrahak – An official for post-war conciliation
- Or Sandhivigrahak
- (v) Dandapashika – Head of the police department
- (vi) Bhandagaradhikreta – Head of the royal treasury
- (vii) Mahapaksha-Patalik – Head of the account department
- (viii) Vinaysthitisansathapak – Head of the education department
- (ix) Sarvadyaksha – Inspector for the all central departments
- (x) Mahashwapati – Controller of cavalry.
- (xi) Mahamahipilapati – Controller and executor of elephantry.
- (xii) Vinaypura – Official to present different guests at king's court
- (xiii) Yuktapurusha – Office to keep account of war booty
- (xiv) Khadyatpakika – Inspector of royal kitchen
- (xv) Ranabhandagarika – Officer-in-charge of army stores
- (xvi) Mahanarpati – Head of foot soldiers (infantry)

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The Gupta period witnessed exceptional growth in the field of architecture, sculpture, painting and terra cotta. That is why the period is also known as the '*Golden Age of Ancient India*'. In architectural types it gave entrance to a new age which is particularly noticed in the architectural style of the temples. In fact, it initiated a creative and formative period for the foundation of a typical Indian temple architecture.

Apart from temple architecture rock-cut architecture also reached their zenith. The most remarkable of these are to be found in Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad (Hyderabad) and Bagh (Central India). Reference may be made in this connection to the Udaygiri series of shrines near Bhilsa in Bhopal state. The shrines are both rock-cut Brahmanical shrines and are also to be found at Badami in the Bijapur district. Jaina caves are to be found at Badami as also at *Aihole*.

The art of painting, including *terra-cotta* and clay modelling, considered a secular character during this period and became more popular than stone sculpture. The best specimens of painting of the period are to be found on the walls of the *Ajanta caves*, *Bagh cave in Gwalior*, *Settannavasal temple at Puddukkottai* and at *Badami*. Incidents of life of Buddha were the main theme of the Gupta painters. The Painting '*Dying Princess*' in one Ajanta cave has earned the admiration of Burgess, Fergusson, Griffiths and many others. The Gupta art of painting has been praised by art critics for its brilliance of colour, richness of expression and delicacy of execution.

The artists of the Gupta age were also superb in casting metals and making of copper statues. The iron pillar at Delhi made at time of Samudragupta is a marvel of metallurgical skill of the Gupta period artists.

Important Literary works during the Gupta period

Epics	
Raghuwansa, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta	– Kalidasa
Ravanabodha	– Batsabhatti
Kavyadarshana and Dasakumarcharita	– Dandin
Kiraarjuniyam	– Bharavi
Nitishataka	– Bhartahari
Dramas	
Vikramovarshiya, Malvikagnimitra and Abhijnana Shakuntalam	– Kalidasa
Mrichchakatika	– Sudaraka
Swapnavasavadatta, Charudatta and Pratignayaugandharayana	– Bhasa
Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam	– Visakhadatta
Eulogy	
Pryag - Prasasti	– Harisena
Philosophy	
Sankhyakarika (base on Sankhya philosophy)	– Ishwar Krishna
Padartha Dharma-sangraha (based on Vaisheshika Prashastipada Philosophy)	– Acharya
Vyasa Bhasya (based on Yoga philosophy)	– Acharya Vyasa
Nyaya Bhasya (on Nyaya philosophy)	– Vatsyayana
Religious Works	
The two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, were given final shape during the period.	
Grammar	
Amarakosha	– Amarsimha
Chandrvyakarana	– Chandragomin
Kavyadarsha	– Dandin
Narrative Story	
Panchatantra and Hitopadesha	– Vishnu Sharma
Smritis	
Vaynavalkyasmriti, Parasharsmriti, Brihaspatismriti, Naradasmriti and Katyayanasmriti	
Mathematics and Astronomy	
Aryabhattiya, Dashajitikasutra and Aryashtashata	– Aryabhatta
Brhatsamhita and Panchasidhantika	– Varahmihira
Brahmasidhanata	– Brahmagupta
Miscellaneous Works	
Nitisastra	– Kamandaka
Kamsutra	– Vatsayana
Kavyalankara	– Bhamah

The Post Gupta Period (550 AD – 647 AD)

NORTHERN INDIA

Pushyabhuti dynasty: Pushyabhuti (Founder)

- The **Pushyabhuti** dynasty came in power in **Thaneswar** (Karnal in Haryana) in the beginning of the 6th century AD.
- The first important king of this dynasty was **Prabhakaravardhan** (580-605 AD).

- The Maukhari king **Grahavarman** assassinated **Rajyavardhan's** brother-in-law and imprisoned his sister **Rajashree** with the help of **Devagupta** of **Malava** and **Shashanka** of **Gauda**.
- **Rajyavardhan** inflicted a crushing defeat on **Devagupta** and was killed by **Shashank** of **Gauda**.
- **Harshavardhana** (AD 606–647) was the last Hindu king of North India.
- **Harsha** himself wrote the **Ratnavali**, **Naganandam** and **Priyadarshika** plays in Sanskrit.
- His court poet **Banabhatta** wrote his biography, the **Harsha Charita**.
- **Harsha** united the two kingdoms of **Thaneswar** and **Kannauj** and transferred his capital from **Thaneswar** to **Kannauj**.

SOUTHERN INDIA

- Capital of **Chalukyas** (AD 543-753)- **Badami** (Bagalkot district of North Karnataka)
- **Pulakeshin I** is generally attributed to be the first Chalukyan king.
- **Pulakeshin II** was the most prominent ruler of the dynasty who ruled from 608 A.D. and was a contemporary of **Harshavardhan**. He stopped **Harshavardhan** to march into the Deccan.
- The **Pallavas** initially conquered the region of **Thondaimandalam**.
- **Narasimhavarman** completed the beautiful temples of **Mahablipuram**.

Rashtrakutas (AD 753–973)

- Founded by **Dantidurg**; **Krishna I** built **Kailasha** temple at **Ellora**. **Amoghavarsha**, who is compared to **Vikramaditya**, wrote the first Kannada poetry **Kaviraj Marg**. **Rashtrakutas** credited for building cave shrine **Elephanta** dedicated to **Shiva**.



Gangas

Ruled **Orissa**; **Narsimhadeva** constructed **Sun Temple** at **Konark**; **Anantvarman** built the **Jagannath Temple** at **Puri**; and **Kesaris** who used to rule before **Gangas** built the **Lingaraja Temple** at **Bhubaneshwar**.

Pallavas (AD 600-757)

Founder-**Simhavishnu**; capital-**Kanchi**; greatest king **Narsimhavarman** who founded the town of **Mamallapuram** (**Mahabalipuram**) and built rock-cut raths or even pagodas.

- **Palas** dynasty was founded by **Gopala I**, who was elected as king of people.
- **Palas** with capital at **Monghyr** is known for **Dharmapala**, their second king, who founded **Vikramashila University** and revived **Nalanda University**.
- The greatest ruler of **Pratiharas** was **Bhoja** (also known as **Mihir**, **Adivraha**).
- **Khajuraho** temples were built during the reign of **Chandellas** of **Bundelkhand**.
- **Rajputs** divided into four clans:- **Pratiharas** (S Rajasthan), **Chauhans** (E Rajasthan), **Chalukyas/Solankis** (Kathiawar), **Parmaras** (Malwa).

Period	Indian Architecture	Indian Sculpture
Indo-Islamic architecture  Taj Mahal Medieval School of Sculpture  Trimurti Elephanta Caves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arches, Qutub Complex, Delhi • Adhai din-ka-jhonpra, Ajmer, Rajasthan • Qutub Minar, Delhi • Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri, (UP) • Amar Singh Gate, Agra Fort, (UP) • Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, (UP) • Taj Mahal, Agra, (UP) • Hawa Mahal, Jaipur • Rajasthan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descent of Ganga, Mahabalipuram, (TN) • Ravana shaking Mount Kailash, • Trimurti, Elephanta Caves, Maharashtra • Nayika, Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar, Orissa • Surya riding chariot, Surya Mandir, Konarak, Orissa • Manjira Player, Surya Mandir, Konarak, Orissa • Mohini, Chennakeshava Temple, Belur, Karnataka • Pillars with Horse rider, Meenakshi Sundareshvara Temple, Madurai, (TN)

The Cholas (AD 985-1279)

- Founder **Vijayalaya**, Capital **Tanjore**.
- **Aditya I** Chola wiped out Pallavas and weakened Pandayas.
- **Purantaka I** captured Madurai, but defeated by Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna III at the **Battle of Takkolam**.
- **Rajaraja I** (AD 985-1014) led a naval expedition against Shailendra empire (Malaya Peninsula) and conquered Northern **Sri Lanka**; constructed Rajarajeshwari (or Brihadeshvara) Shiva temple at **Tanjore**.
- **Rajendra I** (AD 1014-1044) annexed whole Sri Lanka; took the title of Gangaikonda and founded Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
- **Dancing Figure of Shiva** (Nataraja) belong to Chola period. Local self government existed.

Scholars and Patrons

Hemchandra	- Kumarapala Chalukya of Anhilwad
Nagarjuna	- Kanishka
Amarsimha	- Chandragupta Vikramaditya
Ravikirti	- Pulakesin
Vakapatiraja	- Yasovarman of Kannauj
Bhavabhuti	- Yasovarman of Kannauj
Harisena	- Samudragupta
Rajasekhara	- Mahipala and Mahendrapala of Pratihars
Banabhatta	- Harsha
Dandin	- Narasimhavarma Pallava
Bharavi	- Simha Vishnu Pallava
Gunadhyaya	- Hala of Satavahana
Jinasena	- Amoghavarsha of Rashtrakuta
Jaideva	- Lakshmanasena of Bengal
Bilhana	- Vikramaditya Vi Chalukya of Kalyani
Lakshmidhara	- Govindchandra of Gahadavalas of Kannauj
Kalhana	- Sri Harsha of Kashmir

Ancient Indian Books and Authors

Buddhacharita	- Asvaghosha
Kirtarjuniya	- Bharavi
Ravanavadha	- Bhatti
Ratnavali	- Harshavardhana
Priyadarshika	- Harshavardhana
Uttar Ramacharita	- Bhavabhuti
Brihat Katha Manjari	- Kshemendra
Katha Sarita Sagara	- Somadeva
Charak Samhita	- Charak
Natya Sastra	- Bharata
Parisistaparvan	- Hemchandra
Mahavir Charita	- Hemchandra
Prabhanda Chintamani	- Merutunga
Padma Charita	- Vimalasuri
Mitakshara	- Vijnaneswara
Raghuvamsa	- Kalidasa
Meghadutta	- Kalidasa
Malavikagnimitra	- Kalidasa
Astyadhyayi	- Panini
Mahabhashya	- Patanjali
Mattavilasa Prahasanna	- Mahendraverma
Mahavir Charita	- Bhavabhuti
Panchatantra	- Vishnu Sharma
Harekali Nataka	- Vighraharaja

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

North India

(AD 700 – 1200)

- After the death of Harshavardhan three dynasties came into existence in the northern part of India and Deccan. Palas, Gurjara-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.
- The **Palas** (750-1150 AD) ruled in **Bihar** and **Bengal** from the 8th to the 12th century.
- The Palas were supporters of Buddhism.
- The Gurjara-Pratiharas were Rajputs who ruled in Gujarat and Rajasthan and later Kannauj.
- **Nagabhata-I** was great ruler of the dynasty who defeated Muslim forces of Arab.
- **Bhoja-I** (836-885 AD) adopted the title of **Adivaraha**.
- The **Rashtrakutas**- Dantidurga (Founder); Capital - Manyakheta.
- The king **Amoghavarsha-I** himself authored a part of **Kavirajamarga**.
- The king **Krishna-I** built the famous temple of **Kailash** at Ellora.

Tripartite Struggle

- Tripartite conflict was fought among the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas and Palas for the control over Kannauj.
- Kannauj was located on the Ganga trade route and was connected to the Silk route.
- The tripartite struggle continued from the end of eighth century to middle of tenth century.
- This struggle started during the reign of Vatsaraja-Pratihara.
- Both Dharmapala, the Pala king and Pratihara king, Vatsaraja clashed against each other for Kannauj.
- Nagabhata II Pratihara finally defeated Chakrayudha and usurped the throne of Kannauj.

The Rajputs

- The period between 647 A.D. and 1192 A.D., i.e. 500 years is known as the Rajput period in the history of India.
- The most powerful Rajputs: **Gahadavalas** (Kannauj), the **Paramaras** (Malwa), and the **Chauhans** (Ajmer).
- Other smaller dynasties : Kalachuris-Jabalpur, the Chandellas in Bundelkhand, the Chalukyas (Gujarat), and the Tomars (Delhi), etc.

Dynasties	- Place
Tomars	- Delhi
Chalukyas	- Gujarat
Chandellas	- Bundelkhand
Kalachuris	- Jabalpur
Pratihara	- Southern Rajasthan
The Chauhans	- Eastern Rajasthan
The Solankis	- Kathiwar Gujarat
Parmars	- Malwa

- **Prithviraj Chauhan's** (1178-92 AD) empire included Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

- His court's poet **Chand Bardai** wrote Prithviraj Chauhan's biography "**Prithviraj Raso**".
- He defeated **Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori** in the first battle of **Tarrain** in 1191.
- In the **Second battle of Tarrain** (1192) Muhammad Ghori won and killed Prithviraj Chauhan.
- **Jayachandra** was the king of Kannauj. Muhammad Ghori defeated and killed Jayachandra in the Battle of Chadawar in 1194.
- Rana Kumbha was the ruler of Mewar, a state in western India.
- **Dilwara temples** at **Mount Abu**, the **Vimala Vasahi** and the **Luna Vasahi** were built by Solankis of Gujarat.

South India

- The founder of **Chola Kingdom**: **Vijayalaya**.
- **Rajaraja Chola** (985-1014 AD) was one of the imperialistic and greatest Chola rulers.
- He maintained diplomatic ties with countries as distant as Burma (Myanmar), China, and Malaysia across the Indian Ocean.
- He built **Raja Rajeshwar Temple**.
- **Rajendra-I** built up a new capital called **Gangaikondacholapuram**.
- It was divided into **Mandalams** (provinces), **Valanadus** (commissionary), **Nadus** (district) and **Kurram** (group of villages).
- The founder of **Kadamba** was **Mayurajamas**.
- The founder of the **Hoysalas dynasty** was **Sala**.
- The **Gangas** were associated with the **Kanva** dynasty.
- The first ruler of the **Yadavs dynasty** was **Bhillama V** and, made **Devagiri** his capital.
- **Kakatiyas** were popular under the rule of **Ganapati**.

MEDIEVAL INDIA

The Delhi Sultanate

(1206 – 1526 AD)

Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

- Slave Dynasty : 1206-1290 AD
- Khiljee " : 1290-1320 AD
- Tughlaq " : 1320-1414 AD
- Sayyid " : 1414-1451 AD
- Lodhi " : 1451-1526 AD

- **Sources of Medieval Indian History**: **Tarikh i Firoze Shahi** (Ziauddin barani); **Tuzuk-i-Mubarak Shahi** (Yahaya bin Ahmed Sirhindi); **Futuh-i-Firoze Shahi** (Firoze Shah Tughluq), etc.
- The invasions of **Mahmud of Ghazni** and **Muhammad Ghori** introduced a new political chapter in India.
- The campaigns of **Muhammad Ghori** paved the way for the rule of the **Turks** and the **Afghans**.
- **Mahmud of Ghazni** targeted the North Indian temple cities for wealth and iconoclastic fervour.
- **Muhammad Ghori** nominated his trusted and prominent slave, **Qutubuddin Aibak** as his representative to govern

the newly conquered regions in India. It was the beginning of slave dynasty.

- Delhi became the centre of the Turkish and Afghan power.
- The Turkish rule from Delhi came to be known as the Delhi Sultanate.
- The phrase 'Delhi Sultanate' is applied to the history of Northern India extending from 1206 to 1526.

The Mamluk dynasty or The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Ruler	Reign
Qutubuddin Aibek	(1206–1210 AD)
Aram Shah	(1210–1211 AD)
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	(1211–1236 AD)
Ruknuddin Firuz	(1236 AD)
Raziyatuddin Sultana	(1236–1240 AD)
Muizuddin Bahram	(1240–1242 AD)
Alauddin Masud	(1242–1246 AD)
Nasiruddin Mahmud	(1246–1266 AD)
Ghiyasuddin Balban	(1266–1286 AD)
Muizuddin Qaiqabad	(1286–1290 AD)
Kayumars	(1290 AD)

- **Qutubuddin Aibak** was the founder of Slave Dynasty.
- He also began the construction of **Qutub Minar**, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint **Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhityar Kaki**.
- He was given the title of **Lakh Bakhsh** (giver of Lakhs).
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or Polo.
- **Shamsuddin Iltutmish** was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- He organised **Iqta system**.
- He established the official nobility slaves known as Chahalgani/Chalisa (a group of forty).
- **Iltutmish** stopped the Mongol attack in 1221 A.D led by **Chenghiz Khan**.
- Iltutmish nominated his daughter **Razia** as the successor.
- She was the first and only Muslim lady that ever ruled in India.
- She married Altunia and they both headed towards Delhi.
- She further offended the nobles by her preference for an **Abyssian slave Yakut**.
- In 1240 A.D, **Razia** was the victim of a conspiracy and was killed near **Kaithal** (Haryana).
- After Razia, rulers were Bahram Shah, Masud Shah, Nasiruddin Mahamud.
- **Ghiyasuddin Balban** ascended the throne in 1266.
- He ended the influence of Chalisa.
- He introduced the practice of **sijda** and **paibos**.
- Qaiqabad, grandson of Balban killed by the Khilji family.
- **Jalaluddin Khilji** founded Khilji dynasty.
- Invaded the fort of Ranthambhor in 1290 and defeated Mongols in 1292.
- **Alauddin Khilji** was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji.
- He killed Jalaluddin Khilji and took over the throne in 1296.
- He was the first **Turkish Sultan of Delhi** who **separated religion from politics**.
- Alauddin took control of Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalor (1311). In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ram

Chandra, Pratap Rudradeva, Vir ballal-III and Vir Pandya.

- He appointed **Diwan-i-Riyasat** and **Shahna-i-Mandi** to regulate the fixed price market.
- He abolished **Iqtas** of royal troopers and the payment of their salaries in cash.
- He constructed monuments like **Alai-Darwaza** and **Sirifort** in Delhi.
- **Ghazi Malik** with the name of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq became the Sultan of Delhi in 1320.
- His son Jauna (Ulugh Khan) succeeded him with the title "Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq".
- **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq** organised better **postal system**.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** ascended the throne in 1325.
- He tried to introduce many administrative reforms such as taxation in the Doab (1326), transfer of Capital to Daulatabad (1327), introduction of Token Currency (1329), etc.
- He established the city of Jahanpanah and created Diwan-i-Kohi.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** established Diwan-i-Khairat (department for poor and needy people), and Diwan-i-Bundagan (department of slaves).
- He constructed some canals for irrigation.
- He repaired Qutub Minar in 1368 which had got damaged in an earthquake.
- **Khizr Khan** was the first Sultan of the **Sayyed Dynasty**.
- The other rulers of this dynasty were Mubarak Shah (1421-1434), Muhammad Shah (1434-1443), Alam Shah (1443-1451).
- **Bahlol Lodhi** (1451-88 A.D.) was an **Afghan Sardar** who founded the Lodhi dynasty.
- **Sikandar Lodhi** shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra and conquered Bihar and Western Bengal.
- He introduced the **Gaz-i-Sikandari** (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.
- **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the last king of Lodhi dynasty and the last Sultan of Delhi.
- At last **Daulat Khan Lodhi**, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi, Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the **first battle of Panipat** in 1526.

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

Important Central Officials

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

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

- There were five types of taxes. (i) Ushra (ii) Kharaj (iii) Khams (iv) Jazia (v) Zakat.

Causes of the decline of Delhi Sultanate

- (i) Weak system of government.
- (ii) The invasion of Taimur.
- (iii) Lack of clear cut succession policy.
- (iv) Ibrahim Lodhi was a foolish emperor.
- (v) Greed for wealth and luxury among nobles.

Vijaynagar Empire (1336-1565 AD)

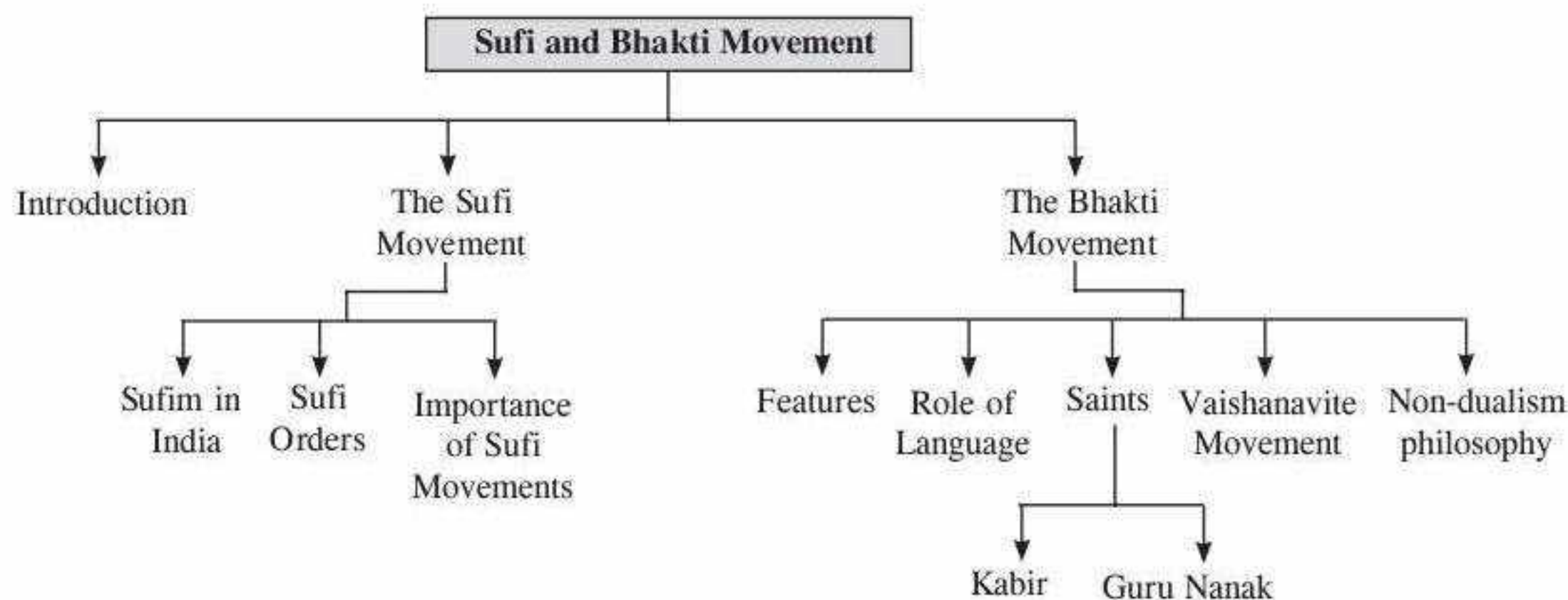
- The **Vijayanagar Empire** was a South Indian dynasty based in the **Deccan** on the South bank of **Tungabhadra** River.
- There were four dynasties ruled over Vijaynagar —Sangama Dynasty, Saluva Dynasty, Tuluva Dynasty and Aravidu Dynasty.
- Harihara I** (Hakka) and **Bukka** (the sons of Sangama) established Vijaynagar kingdom.

- Harihara I** was the founder of the **Sangama** dynasty.
- Harihara was controlling northern portion of Hoysala kingdom.
- Bukka Raya** ruled the kingdom for about twenty one years.
- Bukka died in about 1380 and was succeeded by Harihara II.
- Other kings of Vijaynagar Kingdom are Harihara Raya II, Virupaksha Raya, Bukka Raya II, Deva Raya I, Deva Raya II, Mallikarjuna Raya, Virupaksha Raya II.
- Virupaksha's son, **Praudharaya** was a weak king and his general Saluva Narasimha took control of the empire in 1485.
- Saluva Narasimha** was the founder of Saluva Dynasty.
- Thimma Bhupala was the elder son of Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya.
- Narasimha Raya II** (Immadi Narasimha) was the second son of King Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya. The real power was in the hands of the empire's able commander Tuluva Narasa Nayaka till his death in 1503.
- Sri Krishna Deva Raya** was the most famous king of Vijayanagara Empire. He belonged to the **tuluva bunt** community.
- Rama Raya was popularly known as "**Aliya**" Rama Raya, was the progenitor of the "Aravidu" dynasty of Vijayanagar Empire.
- Later Kings of Vijaynagar: Tirumala Deva Raya, Sriranga Deva Raya, Venkatapati Deva Raya, Sriranga III.

Bahmani Kingdom

- The Bahmani Kingdom of Deccan's capital was **Gulbarga**.
- It was founded by Hasan Gangu (original name—Isma'il Mukh).
- He took the title of Alauddin Hasan, Bahaman Shah.
- He ruled from AD 1347 to 1358.
- His son, Mahmud Shah I ruled from AD 1358 to 75. He was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-din Majahid Shah.
- Firoz Shah was the most important ruler who ruled from AD 1397 to 1422.
- Ahmed Shah succeeded his brother in AD 1422 and ruled upto AD 1436.
- He was succeeded by his son Alauddin-II (AD 1436-58).
- Kalim Ullah Shah (AD 1524-27) was the last ruler of Bahmani Kingdom.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS



Bhakti Movement

- **Bhakti** means personal devotion to God. It stresses the Union of the individual with God.
- **Bhakti movement** originated in South India between the 7th and the 12th centuries AD.
- The **Nayanmars**, who worshipped Siva, and the Alvars, who worshipped Vishnu, preached the idea of Bhakti.
- Saints like Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa gave their concepts of God and the individual soul.
- Teachings of **Ramanuja** were based on the **Upanishads** and **Bhagwad Gita**.
- **Ramananda** was disciple of Ramunaja. He was the first reformer to preach in Hindi.
- **Kabir** was an ardent disciple of Ramananda. He wanted unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- He preached that both the Hindus and the Muslims are the children of a single God.
- The devotees of Kabir were known as **Kabir Panthis**.
- **Namdeva** was a waterman by birth. He composed beautiful hymns in Marathi.
- **Nanak** was the founder of the Sikh religion.
- Nanak's teachings were in the form of verses. They were collected in a book called the **Adi Granth**.
- Later **Adi Grantham** was written in a script called **Gurmukhi**.
- **Chaitaniya**, a great devotee of Lord Krishna, was a saint from Bengal.
- **Meerabai** was a Rajput princess. She married the Rana of Mewar. She was a pious devotee of Lord Krishna.
- **Chatrapati Shivaji**, the great Maratha ruler, was a follower of Ramdas.
- **Tukaram** was a saint who lived in Maharashtra. He composed a large number of verses called **Abhangas**.

- **Tulsidas** composed the famous **Ramcharitamanas** in Hindi, expounding the various aspects of Hindu dharma.
- **Surdas** was a devotee of Lord Krishna and Radha. His works include **Sursagar**, **Sahitya Ratna** and **Sur Sarawali**.
- **Dadu Dayal** was a disciple of Kabir. His followers were known as **Dadu Panthis**.
- **Eknath** was a devotee of Vithoba. He wrote commentary on verses of the **Bhagavad Gita**.

The Sufi Movement

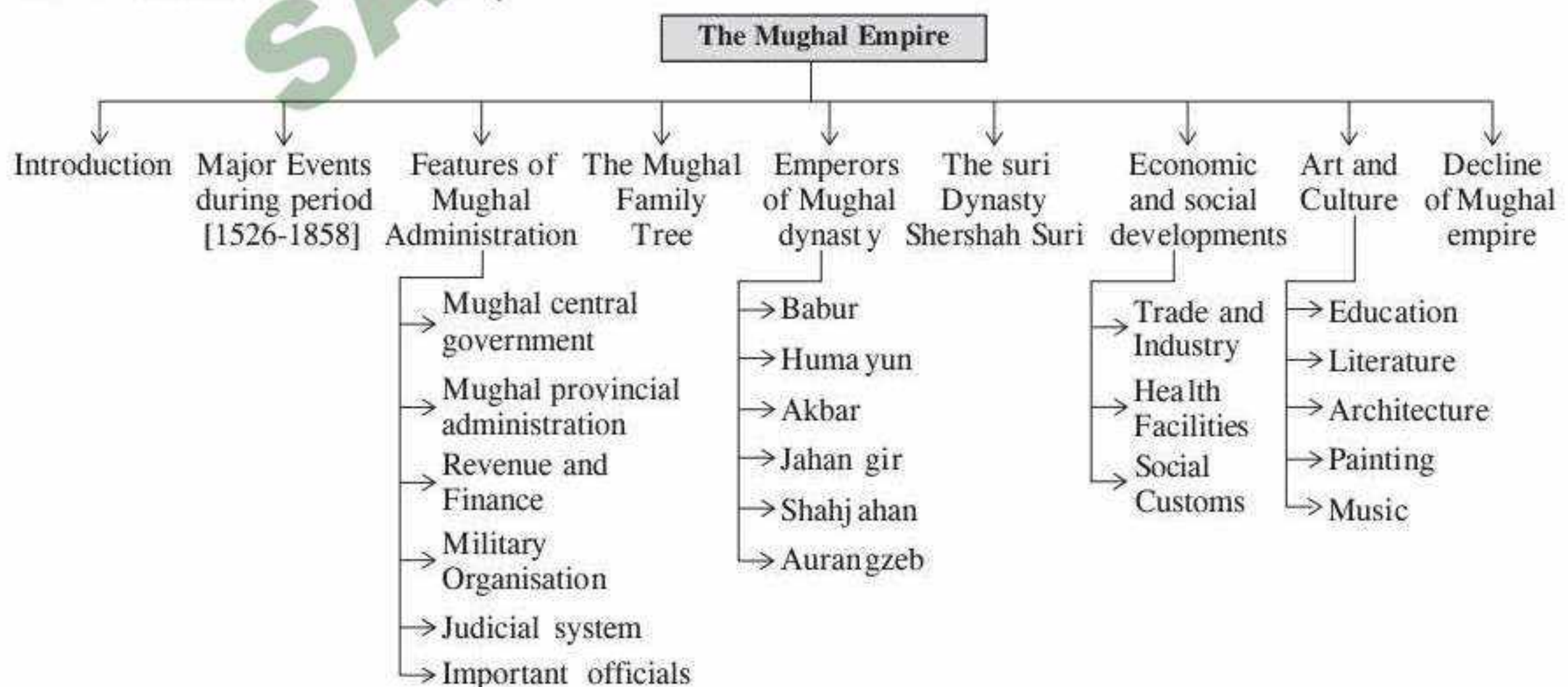
- **Sufism** is basically a religion based on the truth of life. The **mystics of Islam** are called **Sufis**.
- It emerged in India in 11th & 12th century A.D.
- It established brotherhood between Hindus & Muslims.
- It is a socio-religious movement.
- The founders of the most important Sufi lineage Chisti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, Naqshbandi originally came from central and west Asia.
- The prominent sufi saints were Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia, Ganj-e-Shakar Fariduddin, Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and Hamuddin Nagori.
- **Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din** was the disciple of Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakkar.
- **Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki** was the disciple and the spiritual successor of Moinuddin Chishti.

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (1142-1236 AD)

- The Chisti order of Sufism was founded in village **Khwaja Chishti** near **Herat** in Persia, i.e. Iran.
- In India, Chisti silsila was founded by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (born 1142 AD).
- He came to India around AD 1192.
- He made **Ajmer** the main centre for his teachings.
- He died in Ajmer in 1236.

THE MUGHALS

(1526-1540 AND 1555-1857)



The Mughal Central Government

The principal officers of the Mughal central government were four:

1. **Diwan:** The Diwan, often called *the wazir* (the chief minister), was mainly concerned with revenue and finance.
2. **Mir Bakhshi:** The Mir Bakhshi performed those duties which had been the responsibility of the *ariz-i-mamalik* during the earlier period.
3. **Mir Saman:** The work relating to state karkhanas, stores, ordinance, and communications was considered very important by Mughals and the person dealing with it was called the **Mir Saman**.
4. **Sadr:** The **Sadr** or **Sadr-i-jahan** was the director of the religious matters, charities and endowments.

The organization of public services was based on the **Mansabdari** system. The principal categories of Mughal mansabdars were three –

- Those in command of ten to four hundred were commonly styled **Mansabdars** (officers)
- Those in command of five hundred to twenty-five hundred were **Amirs** (nobles)
- Those in higher ranks belonged to the category of **Umara-i-Kabir** or **Umara-i-Azim** (grandees).

The Mughal Provincial Administration

- The principal officer was the Governor, popularly known as **Subahdar** or **Subah**.
- Next was the provincial **Diwan**, who was in independent charge of the revenues of the province. He was usually a **Mansabdar** of much lower status than the Governor.
- The next provincial functionary was the **Bakhshi**, or the paymaster. The **Sadr** and the **Qazi** were entrusted with religious, educational, and judicial duties.
- The **Faujdar** and the **Kotwal** were the two other important provincial officials. The Faujdar, who was the *administrative head of the sarkar* (district), was appointed by the emperor but was under the supervision and guidance of the governor. The kotwals were not provincial officers, but were appointed by the central government in the provincial capitals and other important cities. The Mughals interfered very little with the local life of the village communities.
- The **Muqaddam** was normally the sarpanch (head of the village panchayat, or council) who dealt with local disputes, arrange for watch and ward, and performed many functions entrusted to the local bodies.

Revenue and Finance

- Revenue and expenditure were divided between the central and the provincial government.

- **Land revenue** was the most important source of income.
- The *Mughal revenue system* was based on the division of the empire into *subas* or *governorships*, *sarkars* or *districts*, and *parganas*, consisting of number of villages which were sometimes called **mahals**.
- Akbar's revenue system was **raiyyatwari**, the revenue amounted to one-third of the produce being collected directly from the individual cultivator.

Military Organization

The Mughal emperors depended upon four different classes of troops. They were –

- The soldiers supplied by the mansabdars.
- Troops under the command of a mansabdar, known as *Dakhili*, who were paid by the state.
- A third class were the **ahadis**, or “*gentlemen troopers*.” Drawing higher pay than those in the ordinary service.
- The artillery was paid wholly out of the imperial treasury.

Judicial System

- The judicial system of the Mughals was similar to that of the sultanate. Normally no lawyers were allowed to appear. The disputes were speedily settled, often on the basis of equity and natural justice. Many crimes—including murder—were treated as individual grievances rather than crimes against society. The aim of the judicial system was primarily to settle individual complaints and disputes rather than to enforce a legal code, as is indicated by the fact that.
- The criminal court was normally known as the **diwan-i-mazalim**, the court of complaints.
- The judicial courts provided by the Mughals were principally of two types—secular and ecclesiastical.
- The principal courts for settlement of disputes were presided over by the emperor, the governors, and other executive officers. Akbar used to spend several hours of the day disposing of judicial cases, and governors followed the same procedure in the provinces. In the **Ain-i-Akbari** we find the instructions issued to a governor detailing the judicial procedure he should follow.
- Apart from the secular courts and the panchayats, the principal agency for the settlement of disputes was the **qazis' court**. The qazi, being the repository of Muslim law, attended the hearing of cases by the executive authority, whether governor, faujdar or kotwal, and assisted the latter in arriving at a decision consonant with Quranic precepts.
- The death penalty normally had to be confirmed by the emperor, but there were exceptions of the rule.
- Capital punishments and mutilations were frequent, and there are records of impaling, dismemberment and other cruel punishments.

Important officials

1. Mushrif-i-mumalik – Accountant general
2. Mustaufi-i-mumalik – Auditor general
3. Diwan-i-Khalisa
4. Diwan-i-tan
5. Daroga-i-dak – Chauki
6. Mir-i-arz
7. Waqua navis
8. Mir-i-dahri
9. Mir-i-mal
10. Harkaras – Spies and Couriers
11. Swanith-Nigar – News writers
12. Mir tazuk

EMPERORS OF MUGHAL DYNASTY

Ruling Period	Name
1526 - 1530	Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur
1530 - 1540 and 1555 - 1556	Humayun
1556 - 1605	Akbar
1605 - 1627	Jahangir
1628 - 1658	Shah Jahan
1658 - 1707	Mohamamed Aurangzeb
1707 (Mar 14 - Apr 27)	Qutib-ud-din A'zam Shah
1707 - 1712	Shah Alam Bahadur Shah-I
1712 - 1713	Mohammad
1713 - 1719	Furrukhsiyar
1719 (Mar 1 - Jun 7)	Rafi ul Darjat
1719 (Mar 30 - Aug 13)	Mohamamd Shah Nikusiyar
1719 (Jun 8 - Sep 6)	Mohammad Shah Jahan Sani
1719 - 1748	Mohammad Shah
1720 (Oct 12 - Nov 19)	Mohammad Ibrahim
1748 - 1754	Ahmad Shah Bahadur
1754 (Jun 3 - Nov 29)	Alamgir II
1759 (Dec 11 - Dec 25)	Shah Jahan III
1759 - 1806	Shah Alam II
1806 - 1837	Mohammad Akbar Shah II
1837 - 1857	Bahadur Shah Zafar

- The **Mughul era** began with the Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle Of Panipat in 1526.
- **Babur (AD 1526-30)** Babur was the first Mughal Emperor of India. He was from the princely family of mixed Mongol and Turkish blood.
- He defeated Mewar ruler Rana Sanga in the **Battle Of Khanwa** in 1527 and Medini Rai in the **Battle of Chanderi** (1528).
- He died in 1530.
- **Babur** wrote his biography **Baburnama** which is also known as **Tuzk-e Babri**.

Humayun (AD 1530-40 & 55-56)

- **Humayun** succeeded Babur at the young age of 23 in 1530.
- He was defeated in the Battle of Chausa (1539) and Battle of Kanauj (1540) by **Sher Shah Suri** who became the ruler of Agra and Delhi.
- The Humayun's Tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum in Delhi.
- Humayun's sister **Gulbadan Begum** wrote **Humayunnama**.
- He died in 1556.
- **Bairam Khan** became the Wakil of the kingdom with the title of Khan-i-Khana.

The real name of **Sher Shah** was **Farid**.
During the siege of the fort of **Kalinjar** one of the cannons accidentally went off killing him on 26th of May 1535. He was buried in **Sasaram** (Bihar).
He built **Purana Qila** in Delhi.
He constructed important roads:
(i) Grand Trunk (G.T.) road from Sunargaon to Peshawar.
(ii) Agra to Multan Via Burhanpur and Delhi.
(iii) Multan to Lahore.
(iv) Mandu to Agra.

Departments of central government

Diwan-e-Vizarat : Financial matters.

Diwan-i-Arz : Department of Military affairs.

Diwan-i-Rasalat : Religious and Foreign matters.

Diwan-i-Ensha : Royal orders.

Diwan-i-Barid : Postal System.

Diwan-i-Qaza : Chief Justice of the Empire.

Akbar (AD 1556-1605)

- **Akbar** was crowned at **Kalanaur** at the age of 13 years in 1556.
- Akbar reoccupied Delhi and Agra in the second battle of Panipat with Hemu, a general of Adil Shah in 1556.
- Akbar's armies had conquered Kashmir, Sindh, Orrisa, Central India and also conquered Gujarat (1572-1573) and Bengal (1574-1576).
- Akbar's last campaign was against Asirgarh, resulting in the annexation of Khandesh (1601).
- **Bhagwan Das** and Maan Singh enjoyed a privileged position in the Mughal court.
- **Akbar** built many buildings like **Agra Fort** (1565), **Lahore Palace** (1572), **Fatehpur Sikri**, **Buland Darwaza** and **Allahabad Fort** (1583).
- He died in 1605.

Main Events During the reign of Akbar

Year	Major Events
1562	Abolition of Slavery
1563	Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax.
1564	Abolition of Jaziya.
1575	Ibadatkhana was built in Fatehpur Sikri
1578	Parliament of Religions in <i>Ibadatkhana</i> .
1579	Proclamation of "Marhar"

1582	Proclamation of <i>Tauhid-i-illahi</i> .
1575-76	Entire empire divided into 12 provinces (After victory of south it became 15)
1582	' <i>Dahsala system</i> ' introduced by Todarmal.
1573-74	' <i>Mansabdari system</i> ' introduced after victory over Gujarat.

Nine Jewels or Nav-Ratnas of Akbar

Abdul Rahim – Hindi Scholar
 Abdul Fazal – Chief Advisor
 Birbal – Wiftness
 Tansen – Singer
 Todar Mal – Finance Minister
 Mullah Do Piazza – Advisor
 Raja Man Singh – General (Senapati)
 Faizi – Poet
 Hamim Humam – Physician

Jahangir (AD 1605-1627)

- The real name of **Jahangir** was **Salim**.
- Jahangir married **Mehr-un-Nisa** who assumed the title of '**Nur Jahan**' (Light of the world)
- Jahangir's most irksome foe was the Rana of Mewar, Amar Singh who finally capitulated in 1613 AD to Khurram's forces.
- He conquered three Kingdoms - Mewar, Kangra and Ahmadnagar in South India.
- His wife Nur Jahan built Itimad-ud-Daula's (another name of Mirza Ghiyas Beg) Marble tomb at Agra.
- He built **Moti Mahal** in Lahore and his own Mausoleum at **Shahdara (Lahore)**.
- He crushed the rebellion of his own son Khusro and made him blind.
- His son **Khurram** (Shah Jahan) rebelled against him at the end of his reign.

Shah Jahan

- **Shah Jahan** became emperor in 1627 and exhibited modernization as a ruler.
- He faced revolts in the Deccan and Bundelkhand by Jujhar Singh, the son of Bir Singh Bundela.
- He was married to the daughter of Asaf Khan named **Arjumand Bano Begum**, also known as **Mumtaz Mahal**.
- He built the **Taj Mahal** in Agra and the **Jama Masjid** (sand stone) in Delhi.
- **Ustad Isa** was the master architect under whose guidance the Taj Mahal was designed and constructed in Agra.
- He built the **Red Fort** and **Taq-i-Taus (Peacock Throne)** in Shahjahanabad.

Aurangzeb (AD 1658-1707)

- **Aurangzeb** was also called as **Zinda Pir** (the living saint).
- He had to face many problems such as problems of the Marathas in the Deccan, the Jats, and Satnamis and Rajputs in north India, and that of Chip Khans and Sikh in the north-west.
- His direct attention was concentrated on the affairs of north India but during 1681, the affairs of the South Central around the rise of the Marathas power under Shivaji.
- The **Mughul** conquest reached a climax during his reign.
- The second coronation of Aurangzeb took place when he defeated Dara (1659).

- He forbade inscription of **Kalma** on the coins and banned music in the court.
- He ended Jarokha Darsha, celebration of Navroz but **Jaziya** (tax on non-Muslims) was reintroduced by him.
- Prince Azam Shah built **Bibi Ka Makbara**, which is the tomb of his mother Rabbia-ul-Daurani at **Aurangabad** (1651-1661 AD).
- He died in 1707 AD.
- **Aurangzeb's** death in 1707 caused the rapid decline of Mughal empire.

The Later Mughals

- **Muazzam** ascended the Mughal throne with the title of **Bahadur Shah**.
- He pursued pacifist policy and was called **Shah Bekhabar**.
- He also assumed the title of **Shah Alam I**.
- Other successors of the Mughal Empire: Jahandar Shah, Farrukhsiyar, Mohammad Shah, Ahmed Shah, Alamgir, Shah Alam II, Akbar Shah II, Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1862).
- **Farrukhsiyar** ascended the throne with help of Sayyid brothers, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Khan.
- **Nadir Shah** raided India in 1738-39 and took away the **peacock throne** and **Kohinoor diamond** during the reign of Mohammad Shah (1719-48).
- The **Battle of Buxar** (1764) was fought during the reign of Shah Alam II.
- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was the last Mughal king.
- He was proclaimed the Emperor by the rebellions during the revolt of 1857 and was deported to **Rangoon** following the 1857 rebellion.
- Famous painters: Khwaja Abdul Samad, Mir Saiyyad Ali, Mansoor, etc.

Women of the Mughal Family

Gulbadan Begum : the sister of Humayun.

Noor Jahan (Meherunnisa): Wife of Jahangir, daughter of Ghiyas Beg (Idmatuddaula).

Mumtaz Mahal (Anjumand Banu Begum): Wife of Shah Jahan, mother of 14 children.

Jahan Ara: Daughter of Shah Jahan.

Rabiaul-Daurani (Dilras Banu Begum): The first wife of Aurangzeb.

Mughal Buildings & Builder

Humayun's Tomb (Delhi) : Bega Begum

Buland Darwaza (Fatehpur Sikri) : Akbar

Shalimar Bagh (Srinagar) : Jahangir

Akbar's Tomb (Sikandara, Agra) : Began by Akbar and finished by Jahangir.

Tomb of Itmaduddaula (Agra) : Nur Jahan

Tomb of Jahangir (Shahdara Bagh, Lahore) : Shah Jahan

Taj Mahal (Agra) : Shah Jahan

Red Fort (Delhi) : Shah Jahan

Shalimar Gardens (Lahore) : Shah Jahan

Bibi Ka Maqbara (Aurangabad) : Azam Shah

Salim Chisti's Tomb (Fatehpur Sikri) : Akbar

Name of the Book- Author

Tuzk-i-Babari : Babar
Humayun Namah : Gulbadan Begum
Akbarnama, Aini Akbari : Abul Fazl
Tuzki Jahangiri : Jahangir
Shah Jahan Namah : Inayat Khan
Padshah Namah (about Shah Jahan): Abdul Hamid Lahori
Alamgirnama (about Aurangzeb) : Mirza Muhammad Kazim

Battles Fought Between

1st Battle of Panipat (1526) : Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
Battle of Khanwa (1527) : Babur and Rana Sunga.
Battle of Chausa (1539) : Sher Shah Suri and Humayun
2nd Battle of Panipat (1556) : Akbar and Hemu
Battle of Haldighati (1576) : Raja Maan Singh (Mughal army) and Rana Pratap
Battle of Samugarh (1658) : Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
Battle of Khanwa (1659) : Aurangzeb and brother Shah Shuja
Battle of Karnal (1739) : Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah(Mughal)

Foreign Travellers	Reign
1. Marco Polo	Pandya kingdom
2. Ibn Batuta	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
3. Nicolo Conti	Deva Raya I
4. Abdur Razaq	Deva Raya II
5. Nikitin	Bahmani kingdom
6. Nuniz	Krishna Deva Raya
7. Ralph Fitch	Akbar
8. William Hawkins	Jehangir
9. Thomas Roe	Jehangir
10. Peter Mundy	Shah Jahan
11. Tavernier	Aurangzeb
12. Bernier	Aurangzeb
13. Nicolo Manucci	Aurangzeb.

Maratha State (1674-1818)

- **Shivaji** was born at Shivner, Poona and died on April 3, 1680 in Rajgarh.
- He was founder of the Maratha kingdom of India.
- **Shahji Bhonsle** was the father and Jija Bai was the mother of Shivaji.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- After the death of his guardian Dadaji Kondadev Shivaji took over full charge of his Jagir.
- In 1659, **Shivaji killed Afzal Khan** who was deputed by Adil Shah to suppress him.
- **Ashta Pradhan Mandal** was the Cabinet of Eight Ministers in the court of Shivaji.
- Ashta Pradhan- Peshwa (Prime Minister), Muzumdar (Finance Minister), Surnis (Minister for Land Revenue), Vaknis (Minister for Internal and External Intelligence), Dabir (Minister for External Affairs), Sarnaubat (Commander-in-Chief), Nyayadhish (Chief Justice).

Sikh Gurus

- **Nanak** (1469-1539) founded Sikh religion.
- **Angad** (1538-52) invented **Gurmukhi**.
- **Amardas** (1552-74) struggled against **sati system** and **purdah system** and established 22 Gadiyans to propagate religion.
- **Ramdas** (1574-81) founded Amritsar in 1577. Akbar granted the land.
- **Arjun** (1581-1606) founded **Swarn Mandir** (Golden Temple) and composed **Adi Granth**.
- **Hargobind Singh** (1606-45) established **Akal Takht** and fortified Amritsar.
- **Har Rai** (1645-66)
- **Harkishan** (1661-64)
- **Tegh Bahadur** (1664-75)
- **Gobind Singh** (1675-1708) was the last Guru who founded the **Khalsa**. After him Sikh guruship ended.

MODERN HISTORY**ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA****Portuguese**

- On 17th May 1498, **Vasco da Gama**, a Portuguese navigator, came to **Calicut**.
- He found new trade route from Europe to Asia via **Cape of Good Hope**.
- He became the first European to re-establish trade relations with India.
- He was welcomed with honour by the Zamorin of Calicut.
- He returned back to Portugal in AD 1499.
- His second visit in 1502 established Portuguese Trading Centres at Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin.
- **Cochin** was the first capital of the Portuguese in India which was shifted to Goa later on.

Dutch

- Dutch arrived in India as a beginning of Portuguese decline in 1605.

- The Dutch East India company of Netherlands was formed in 1592 to trade with East Indies.
- **Cornelis Houtman** was the first Dutch who came to India.
- The Dutch established trading centres at **Nagapatnam** in Tamil Nadu; **Machlipatnam** in Andhra Pradesh, **Chinsora** in Bengal & at **Mahe** on the Malabar coast.
- Their **headquarter** in India was at Nagapatnam.
- They could not compete with Portuguese & English and so left India.

Danes

- In 1616 the Danes came to India.
- They established at **Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu)** in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676.
- They made Serampore as their headquarters.
- In 1854 they were pressured to sell their establishment to the British.

French

- In AD 1664 French came to India as a last European Community.
- The French East India Company was founded by **Jean Baptiste Colbert**.
- In 1667, the first French Factory was established at Surat.
- The second Factory was established at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- Franco Martin was the well-known French Viceroy in India.
- Joseph-Francois Duplex was the most powerful French Governor, appointed in 1742.
- The Anglo-French rivalry can be acknowledged by the three Carnatic wars fought between French & English during 1745 & 1763.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

- **Company rule** in India effectively began in 1757 after the **Battle of Plassey**.
- In the Battle of Plassey, Nawab of Bengal surrendered his dominions to the Company.
- **Siraj-ud-Daula** was the last independent Nawab of Bengal who succeeded Alivardi Khan to the throne.

- The end of his reign marks the end of the independent rule in India and beginning of the company's rule that continued unabated over the next two hundred years.
- **Mir Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur**, commonly known as Mir Jafar, (c. 1691–February 5, 1765) was the **first Nawab of Bengal under Company rule** in India.
- After Siraj decline Mir Jafar was installed as the Nawab in 1757 by the British East India Company.
- **Mir Qasim** (May 8, 1777) was the Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763.
- Company was granted the diwani, or the right to collect revenue, in Bengal and Bihar in 1765.
- When the Company established a capital in Calcutta, **Warren Hastings** was appointed the **first Governor General**.
- Company's rule lasted until 1858 after Indian rebellion of 1857.
- The **Battle of Buxar** was fought on 23 October 1764 between East India Company led by **Hector Munro** and the combined army of **Mir Qasim**, the Nawab of Bengal; the **Nawab of Awadh** and the **Mughal King Shah Alam II**.

Governors of Bengal and Governor Generals of India

Name and Tenure	Well Known For	War fought
Robert Clive (1758-60) and (1765-67)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarchy of Dual Government of Bengal from 1765-72. • Considered as one of the creators of British power in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Plassey (1757) • Battle of Condore (1758)
Henry Vansittart (1760-65)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposed Mir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal, and replaced him with his son-in-law Mir Qasim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Buxar
Harry Verelst 1767-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tax revenue of the East India Company. • Exposed corruption within the company. 	
John Cartier (1769-1772)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Famine of Bengal 1770 occurred in his regime which claimed about two million lives 	
Warren Hastings (1772-85)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founding <i>Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> • Auctioning the right to collect land revenue to its highest bid • Starting <i>Diwani</i> and <i>Fauzdari Adalats</i> in district level and <i>Nizam Adalats</i> at Kolkata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rohilla war (1774) • 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) • 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)
Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codifying laws in 1793 so as to separate the administration for revenue and justice • <i>Abolition of all the superfluous posts.</i> • <i>Creating the post of District judge.</i> • <i>Establishment of lower grade court.</i> • <i>Father of Civil Services in India.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Anglo-Mysore War against Tipu Sultan and signed the treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792
Sir John Shore (1793-98)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Charter of Act in 1793 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Kharda between Nizam and Marathas in 1793
Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started subsidiary alliance to achieve British dominancy over India • <i>Forming Madras Presidency</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th Anglo-Mysore war in 1799 and with defeat and death of Tipu Sulatan • Treaty of Bassein in 1802 • 2nd Anglo-Maratha war from 1803-1805 defeating Scindia, Bhonsle and Holkar
Sir George Barlow (1805-1807)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vellore Mutiny in 1806 	
Lord Minto (1807-1813)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluding <i>Treaty of Amritsar</i> with Raja Ranjit Singh • <i>Charter of Act 1813</i> was passed 	

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting the Policies of intervention and wars • Forceful implementation humiliating treaties on Peshwas and Scindias. 	• <i>Anglo-Nepalese war</i> (1813-23)
Lord Amherst (1823-28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of Malayan Peninsular territories • <i>Capturing Bharatpur</i> 	• <i>First Burmese War</i> (1824-26)
Lord William Bentinck (1828-35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Abolition of Sati</i> and other cruel rites in 1829 • <i>Annexation of Mysore.</i> • Concluding a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831) • He was also known as <i>Father of Modern Western Education in India.</i> • He was last Governor General of Bengal who later continued his service as the first Governor General of India from 1833 to 1835 	• Occupied Coorg and Central Cachar in 1834 on the plea of mis governance
Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed the famous <i>Press Law</i> which liberated the press in India 	
Lord Auckland (1836-42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended irrigation • Inaugurated famine relief 	• 1 st Anglo Afgan war (1836-42)
Lord Ellen borough (1842-44)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought an end to Afgan war. • Annexed Sindh in 1843 	• War with Gwalior (1843)
Lord Hardinge (1844-48)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave preference to English education • Treaty of Lahore in 1846 	• 1 st Anglo Sikh war (1845-46)
Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished titles and pensions • Passed widow Re-marriage Act 1856. • Introduced "<i>Doctrine of Lapse</i>" • Annexed Punjab, lower Burma or Pegu and Awadh. • Started railway, post and telegraph service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Anglo Sikh war (1848-49) • 2nd Anglo Burmese war, 1852.

Rule of the British Governors and Governor Generals

- After the victory of the English in Buxar, Clive was appointed the governor and **commander-in-chief** of the English possessions in Bengal.
- He settled relations with Oudh by the **Treaty of Allahabad** in 1765.
- **Warren Hastings** was appointed the Governor of Bengal in 1772.
- To bring forth a reform in the affairs of revenue Warren Hastings introduced a five year settlement of land revenue in 1772.
- In 1773 the **Regulating Act** was passed which provided for the setting up of a supreme court to try all British subjects.
- Warren Hasting faced an uphill task in dealing with the Indian rulers. He faced stiff resistance from the Marathas in the North and Hyder Ali in the South.
- The court of Directors sent Cornwallis in 1786 to carry out the policy of peace outlined in **Pitts India Act** to reorganise the administrative set up of the country.
- This **Permanent Settlement** was introduced by **Cornwallis**.
- Other incidents: **Treaty of Seringapatam** (1792), third Anglo-Mysore War - defeat of Tipu Sultan (1790-92).
- **Sir John Shore** succeeded Cornwallis and followed a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the native states.
- **Lord Wellesley** is considered to be one of the most brilliant Governor Generals of Bengal.
- He **introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system** to undo with the French influence and bring the Indian states within the purview of the British power of Jurisdiction.
- In 1805, **Lord Cornwallis** came back as the Governor General for the second time.
- **George Barlow** was followed by Lord Minto who was the president of the Board of Control before he became the governor general of the Company.
- **Lord Minto-I (AD 1807-13)** was followed by Lord Hastings who governed from 1813 to 1823.
- His rule is famous for a treaty with Shah of Persia and Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Ranjit Singh.
- **Marquess of Hastings (AD 1813-1823)**– He was the first to appoint Indians to the highest posts of responsibility. The **first vernacular newspaper Samachar Patrika** published during his time.
- **Lord Amherst (AD 1823-1828)**– His reign is known for the first Anglo Burmese War (1824-26) and **mutiny of Barrackpur** (1824).
- **Lord William Bentinck (AD 1828-35)**– English accepted as the medium of instruction after the famous Macaulay's recommendation; Medical colleges at Calcutta in 1835; Charter Act of 1833 was passed and he was made the first Governor General of India; Abolition of sati in 1829.
- **Sir Charles Metcalfe (AD 1835-36)**– He removed the restriction on the vernacular press.
- **Lord Auckland (AD 1836-42)**– Important events of his regime included the outbreak of first Afghan war and the signing of a Tripartite Treaty among the English, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja of Afghanistan.
- **Lord Ellenborough (AD 1842-44)**– His period is known for the end of the first Afghan war, annexation of Sindh to the British Empire (1843).
- **Lord Hardinge (AD 1844-48)**– The most important event of his tenure is the **First Sikh War** (1845-1846).

- **Lord Dalhousie (AD 1848-56)**– Doctrine of Lapse, The Second Burmese war, The Second Anglo Sikh War, Shimla made the summer capital, **First railway line was laid from Bombay to Thane, in 1853.**
- **Lord Canning (AD 1856-58)** - Annexation of Avadh, enactment of Hindu Widow Remarriage Bill, 1857, establishment of universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, revolt of 1857.
- Following the Queen's recommendation in 1858, transferring the Government from the company to the British Crown, **Lord Canning** was made the **first Viceroy** of India.
- **Lord Elgin Ist (AD 1862)** - Suppression of the Wahabi tribe.
- **Lord John Lawrence (AD 1864-69)**– Two famines hit India; first in 1866 in Orisa and second in 1868-69 in Bundelkhand and Rajputana.
- A Famine Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Campbell.
- **Lord Mayo (AD 1869-72)**– Organised **first census** which was held in **1871** and started the process of financial decentralisation in India. Established the Department of Agriculture and commerce.
- **Lord Northbrook (AD 1872-76)**– The Kuka movement; visit of Prince of Wales, famine in Bihar and Bengal in 1873-1874.
- **Lord Lytton (AD 1876-80)**– The Delhi Durbar, January 1, 1877 and the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
- **Lord Ripon (AD 1880-84)**– First Factory Act of 1881. **Local Self-Government was introduced in 1882.** Repeal of Vernacular Press act.
- **Lord Dufferin (AD 1884-88)**– Third Anglo Burmese war, **Establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885.**
- **Lord Lansdowne (1888-94)**– Factory Act of 1891 granted weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children.
- Civil services were divided into imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services.
- Indian Councils Act of 1892.
- The **Durand Commission** defined the Durand Line between British India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) in 1893.
- **Lord Elgin II (AD 1894-99)**– Southern uprisings of 1899. Great famine of 1896-1897 and **Lyaal Commission** on famine was established.
- **Lord Curzon (AD 1899-1905)** - Famine Commission, Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa, **Partition of Bengal in 1905.**
- **Lord Minto II (AD 1905-10)**– Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909. Swadeshi movement (1905-08), foundation of Muslim League (1906), Surat session and split in the Congress (1907).
- **Lord Hardinge II (AD 1910-16)**– In the honour of King George V and Queen Mary of England, Coronation Darbar was held at Delhi.
- **Capital of country was announced to be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.**
- **Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)**– Government of India Act 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms), enactment of Rowlatt Act (1919), **Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919)**, beginning of the Non-co-operation Movement.
- **Lord Reading (AD 1921-26)** – Repeal of Rowalatt Act, Chauri-Chaura incident; Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place Kakori Train Robbery; Communal Riots of 1923-25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc.
- **Lord Irwin (AD 1926-31)**– Appointment of **Simon Commission** in 1928. Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931; First

Around Table Conference (1930).

- **Lord Willington (AD 1931-36)**– The Second Round Table Conference 1931, The Communal Award, 1932, the Poona Pact, Third Round Table Conference, 1932.
- **Lord Linlithgow (AD 1936-43)** - Beginning of the Second World War. Arrival of the Cripps Mission. Beginning of the Quit India Movement.
- **Lord Wavell (AD 1944-47)**– Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, Cabinet Mission (Lawrence, Cripps and Alexander), Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946, Attlee's Declaration,
- **Lord Mountbatten, (March 1947-June 1948) Last Viceroy of British India and first-Governor General of free India.** Partition of India in third week of June, 1947; Indian Independence Act, Partition of the country between two independent states of India and Pakistan. He was **succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari.**

Some Important rulers in India (1720-1949)

Ruler	Period	Place
1. Sadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk	1722-39	Awadh
2. Safdar Jung	1739-54	Awadh
3. Shuja-ud-daulah	1754-75	Awadh
4. Asaf-ud-daulah	1775-97	Awadh
5. Wazir Ali	1797-98	Awadh
6. Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah	1724-48	Hyderabad
7. Nasir Jung	1748-50	Hyderabad
8. Muzaffar Jung	1750-51	Hyderabad
9. Salabat Jung	1751-60	Hyderabad
10. Nizam Ali	1760-1803	Hyderabad
11. Sikandar Jah	1803-29	Hyderabad
12. Nasir-ud-daulah	1829-57	Hyderabad
13. Afjal-ud-daulah	1857-69	Hyderabad
14. Mahabat Ali Khan	1869-1911	Hyderabad
15. Osman Ali Khan	1911-49	Hyderabad
16. Hyder Ali	1761-82	Mysore
17. Tipu Sultan	1782-99	Mysore
18. Ranjit Singh	1792-1839	Punjab

Some important Nawabs of Bengal (1717-1772)

Nawabs	Period
1. Murshid Quli Khan	1717-27
2. Suf-ud-din	1727-39
3. Sarfraz Khan	1739-40
4. Alivardi Khan	1740-56
5. Siraj-ud-daulah	1756-57
6. Mir Jafar	1757-60
7. Mir Qasim	1760-63
8. Mir Jafar	1763-65
9. Najm-ud daulah	1765-72

Tribal Revolts

Tribe	Year	Leaders	Cause
Chuar	1766-72	Raja Jagannath	Excess Revenue demand, Bengal famine
Bhils	1817	Sewaram	Agrarian hardship
Hos	1820	British occupation of Singhbhum
Ramosi	1822	Chittur Singh, Pratap Singh, Dattaraya Patkar	British Rule
Kolis	1824		Dismantle of forests
Ahom	1828-33	Gomadhar Kunwar	British occupation
Khasi	1829-32	Tiruth Singh	British occupation
Kol	1831-32	Buddhu Bhagat	Land transfer to outsiders
Santhals	1855-56	Sidhu and Kanhu	British Rule
Naikda	1858	Rup Singh	For Dharma Raj against ban Joria Bhagat on grazing and timber
Bhuyan and Junag	1867-68 1891	Ratna Nayak	Installation of British protege on throne
Kacha Nagas	1882	Sambhuden	British intervention
Munda (Ulgulan)	1899	Birsa Munda	Land system, Missionary activity and forced labour
Bhils	1913	Govind Guru	A temperance and purification movement
Oraons	1914	(Tana Bhagat) Jatra Bhagat and other Bhagats	Religious Reason
Chenchus	1921-22	British control of forests
Koyas/Rampas	1922-24	Alluri Sitaram Raju	British Rule
Naga	1932	Jadunang (1905-31) and Rani Gaidinliu	A reformist movement later directed against British rule.

THE REVOLT OF 1857

- **Political Causes:** The policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- **Nana Sahib** was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao I.
- Rani Laxmi Bai's adopted son was not recognized by the East India Company as the heir to Jhansi.
- Bahadur Shah's successor was denied the right to live at the Red Fort.
- **Economic Causes:** Heavy taxation, evictions, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products, destruction of traditional handicrafts.
- **Military Discrimination:** Discrimination between the Indian and the British soldiers.
- **Religious Discrimination:** The introduction of Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark.
- On March 29, 1857, a soldier named **Mangal Pandey** attacked and fired at his senior at Barrackpur in Bengal (in 19th and 34th Native infantry).
- Mutiny spread throughout UP along with some other parts of the country.
- **Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II** was proclaimed the Emperor of India.
- **Causes of Failure of the Revolt:** Lack of planning, organization and leadership.
- Some Indians supported the British in suppressing the revolt as **Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal.**
- The revolt was mainly feudal in character carrying with it some nationalist elements.
- The control of Indian administration was passed on to the British crown by the Government of India Act, 1858.
- After the revolt, the British pursued the policy of **Divide and Rule.**

A Brief Survey of the Major Centres of the Revolt of 1857

Centre	Leaders	British Officials who suppressed the Revolt	Fate of the Leader
Delhi	Bahadur Shah, General Bakht Khan of Bareilly regiment	Nicholson	Bahadur Shah deported to Rangoon, Bakht Khan died in battlefield.
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh	Colin Campbell	Escaped to Nepal
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Azimullah	Colin Campbell	Nana Saheb escaped to Nepal, Tantia Tope was hanged, Azimullah died of illness.
Jhansi	Lakshmibai	Hugh Rose	Died in battle field.
Arrah	Kunwar Singh	William Tyler and Eyre	Died of wound sustained in the fight

Peasant Movement

Movement	Place	Year	Leaders
Indigo Revolt	Bengal	1859	Bishnu and Digambar Biswas
Pabna	Bengal	1870	Ishwar Roy, Sabu Pal, Khooi Mollah
Deccan Riots	Maharashtra	1875	Peasants of Maharashtra
Ramosi Movement	Maharashtra	1879	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
Bijolia	Rajasthan	1913	Sitaram Das, Vijay Pathik Singh
Champaran	Bihar	1917	Gandhiji
Kheda	Gujarat	1918	Gandhiji and Vallabh Bhai Patel
Moplah	Kerala	1921	Sayyad Ali and Sayyid Fazl
Bordoli/Borsad	Gujarat	1928	Vallabh Bhai Patel
Tebhaga	Bengal	1946	Kampan Singh, Nyamat Ali
Punnapra-Waylar	Kerala	1946	Communist workers of Alleppey
Telengana	Andhra P.	1946	Kumaraiya and Sundaraiya
UP Kisan Sabha	UP	1918	Indra Narayan Dwivedi and Gauri Shankar Mishra
Avadh Kisan Sabha	UP	1920	Baba Ramachandra
Eka Movement	Avadh	1921	Madari Pasi
Forest Satyagrah	South India	1931	NV Rama Naidu, N G Ranga
All India Kisan Sabha	Lucknow	1936	Sahajanada Saraswati

Important Books on 1857 Revolt

Book	Year	Author
The First Indian War of Independence 1857-59	1859	Karl Marx
Causes of Indian Revolt	1873	Sayed Ahmad Khan
The India War of Independence	1909	V.D. Savarkar
The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857	1957	R.C. Mazumdar
Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies	1957	S.B. Chowdhury
Rebellion, 1857 : A Symposium	1957	P.C. Joshi
1857	1957	S.N. Sen

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL REFORMS

- **Raja Rammohan Roy** established the **Brahmo Samaj** at Calcutta in 1828 in order to purify Hinduism and to preach **monotheism**.
- He established the **Atmiya Sabha** in 1815.
- Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord William Bentinck to declare the practice of Sati a punishable offence in 1829.

- **Henry Vivian Derozio** was the founder of the Young Bengal Movement.
- The **Arya Samaj** was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** at Bombay in 1875.
- He believed the Vedas were the source of true knowledge. His motto was "**Back to the Vedas**".
- He was against idol worship, child marriage and caste system based on birth.
- The first Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) School was founded in 1886 at Lahore.
- The **Prarthana Samaj** was founded in 1867 in Bombay by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**.
- The original name of **Swami Vivekananda** was Narendranath Dutta (1863-1902).
- He was famous disciple of Shri **Ramkrishna Paramahansa**.
- Swami Vivekananda participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago (USA) in September 1893 and raised the prestige of India and Hinduism very high.
- The **Theosophical Society** was founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by **Madam H.P. Blavatsky**, a Russian lady, and **Henry Steel Olcott**, an American colonel.
- **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** helped J.D. Bethune to establish the Bethune School.

- **Jyotiba Phule** founded the Satyashodak Samaj In 1873.
- The **Aligarh Movement** was started by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** (1817-98) for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India.
- **Baba Dayal Das** founded the Nirankari Movement.
- The **Namdhari Movement** was founded by Baba Ram Singh.

Year	Place	Name of the Organization	Founder
1815	Calcutta	Atmiya Sabha	Ram Mohan Roy
1828	Calcutta	Brahmo Samaj	Ram Mohan Roy
1829	Calcutta	Dharma Sabha	Radhakanta Dev
1839	Calcutta	Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
1840	Punjab	Nirankaris	Dayal Das, Darbara Singh, Rattan Chand etc.
1844	Surat	Manav Dharma Sabha	Durgaram Manchharam
1849	Bombay	Parmahansa Mandali	Dadoba Panderung
1857	Punjab	Namdharis	Ram Singh
1861	Agra	Radha Swami Satsang	Tulsi Ram
1866	Calcutta	Brahom Samaj of India	Keshab Chandra Sen
1866	Deoband	Dar-ul-Ulum	Maulana Hussain Ahmed
1867	Bombay	Prarthna Samaj	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
1875	Bombay	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
1875	New York (USA)	Theosophical Society	Madame HP Blavastky and Col H. S. Olcott
1878	Calcutta	Sudharam Brahmo Samaj	Anand Mohan Bose
1884	Pune (Poona)	Deccan Education Society	G. G. Agarkar
1886	Aligarh	Muhammadan Educational Conference	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
1887	Bombay	Indian National Social Conference	M. G. Ranade
1887	Lahore	Deva Samaj	Shivnarayan Agnihotri
1894	Lucknow	Nadwah-ul-Ulma	Maulana Shibli Numani
1897	Belur	Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand
1905	Bombay	Servants of Indian Society	Gopalakrishan Gokhale
1909	Pune (Poona)	Poona Seva Sadan	Mrs Ramabai Ranade and G.K. Devadhar
1911	Bombay	Social Service League	N. M. Joshi
1914	Allahabad	Seva Samiti	H. N. Kunzru

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- The **Indian National Congress** was founded on 28 December 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume.
- The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Pune but due to a plague outbreak there, the meeting was later shifted to Bombay.
- **Womesh Chandra (W.C.) Bonnerjee** was the **first President of the INC**.
- The **first session of the INC** was held from **28–31 December 1885**, and was attended by **72 delegates**.
- The decision to effect the **Partition of Bengal** was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon.
- The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
- Bengal was reunited in 1911.
- **Surat Split** is mainly known for separation of Congress partymen into moderates and extremists at the Surat session of Congress on 26 December 1907.
- The extremists were led by Lokmanya Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, and the Moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pheroze Shah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee.
- The divided Congress re-united in the crucial Lucknow session of Congress in 1916.
- The **Indian Councils Act 1909**, commonly known as the **Morley-Minto Reforms**, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.
- The act was formulated by John Morley, secretary of state for India (1905–10).
- **Lord Minto** was the Viceroy of India (1905–10).
- The Act amended the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892.
- The **Swadeshi movement** started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, 1905.
- It was the most successful of the pre-Gandhian movements. Its chief architects were Aurobindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, Babu Genu.

- The **All-India Muslim League** was founded on 30 December 1906.
 - The founding president of **Ghadar Party** was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party.
 - The members of this party were the immigrant Sikhs of US and Canada.
 - In 1914, after the Komagata Maru tragedy, Lala Hardayal fled to Europe following an arrest by the United States government for spreading anarchist literature.
 - In 1916, two **Home Rule Movements** were launched in the country: one under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the other under Annie Besant.
 - The objectives of the Home Rule League were: Establishment of self-government for India in British Empire.
 - **Lucknow Pact**, (December 1916), agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
 - The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.
 - **August Declaration (1917)**
After the Lucknow Pact, the British policy was announced which aimed at "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire". This came to be called the August Declaration.
 - **The Montague–Chelmsford reforms** or the Act of 1919 was based on this declaration.
 - The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act**.
 - The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 21, 1919.
 - This act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj for up to two years without a trial, and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.
 - Two leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested and taken to an unknown place.
 - On April 13, 1919 people from neighbouring villages gathered for Baisakhi Day celebrations in Amritsar, which led to the infamous **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** of 1919. On the orders of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, the army fired on the crowd for ten minutes.
 - On 13 March 1940, at Caxton Hall in London, Udham Singh killed Michael O'Dwyer.
 - **Khilafat movement** arose in India in the early 20th century as a result of Muslim fears for the integrity of Islam.
 - These fears were aroused by Italian (1911) and Balkan (1912–13) attacks on Turkey—whose sultan, as Caliph, was the religious head of the worldwide Muslim community—and by Turkish defeats in World War.
 - A campaign in defence of the caliph was launched, led in India by the brothers Shaukat and Muhammad Ali and by Abul Kalam Azad.
 - The non-co-operation movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - After the Jallianwala Bagh incident, Gandhi started the **Non-Cooperation Movement**.
 - Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts, picket liquor shops.
 - On February 5, 1922, in the **Chauri Chaura** the police chowki was set on fire by the mob, killing 22 policemen.
 - The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.
 - **Swaraj Party**, Indian political party established in late 1922–early 1923 by members of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party), notably **Motilal Nehru**, one of the most prominent lawyers in northern India (and the father of political leader Jawaharlal Nehru), and **Chittaranjan Das**, a nationalist politician from Bengal.
 - **Simon Commission** was appointed in November 1927 to report on the Working of the Indian Constitution established by the Government of India Act of 1919.
 - The Commission consisted of seven members; Sir John Simon, and Clement Attlee were Joint chairman.
 - On February 3, 1928, the Simon Commission was confronted by throngs of protesters.
 - The **Lahore protest** was led by Indian nationalist Lala Lajpat Rai, who was severely beaten by local police. He died on November 17, 1928.
 - The **Nehru Report** in August 1928 was a memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status constitution for India.
 - It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal acting as secretary.
 - The **Dandi March**, also known as the **Salt Satyagraha**, began on 12 March 1930 and was an important part of the Indian independence movement.
 - **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** (commonly known as Mahatma Gandhi) led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi.
 - Gandhi broke the salt laws at 6:30 am on 6 April 1930.
 - The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India.
- First Round Table Conference** (November 1930 – January 1931).

Second Round Table Conference (September – December 1931)

Third Round Table Conference (November – December 1932)
- The Round Table Conference was opened officially by Lord Irwin on November 12, 1930 at London and chaired by the **British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald**.
 - The second session opened on September 7, 1931.
 - Mahatma Gandhi attended the second session.
 - In the third Conference only forty six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present.
 - The **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931.
 - It was signed before the Second Round Table Conference in London.
 - The British Government agreed to withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions and release all political prisoners.
 - The **Communal Award** was made by the British Prime Minister **Ramsay Macdonald** on 16 August 1932.

- According to it, separate representation was to be provided for the Forward Caste, Lower Caste, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Dalits.
- The **Poona Pact** refers to an agreement between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune (now in Maharashtra), India.
- The concept of separate electorates for the Untouchables was raised by Dr. Ambedkar.
- The British government agreed with Ambedkar's contention, and British Prime Minister Ramsay. MacDonald's Communal Award to the depressed classes was to be incorporated into the Constitution in the governance of British India.
- Gandhi strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society.
- He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail. A compromise was reached on September 24, 1932 between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
- In March 1940, Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is set up at Centre.
- The Congress did not approve the August Offer.
- The name "Pakistan" had been proposed by Choudhary Rahmat Ali in his Pakistan Declaration.
In 1940 at the **Lahore Session** of the Muslim League, the **demand for a separate state of Pakistan was made.**
- It was based on the two-nation theory.
- Abul Kalam Azad opposed the demand for a separate state and fought against communal tendencies and for the freedom of the Indian people.
- The **Cripps Mission** was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II.
- The Mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.
- Cripps promised to give dominion status after the war as well as elections to be held after the war.
- Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the Mission proved a failure.
- **Quit India Movement** was a civil disobedience movement launched in India on 8 August 1942 by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- Gandhiji gave the slogan "**Do or Die**".
- One of the greatest achievements of the Quit India Movement was that it kept the Congress Party united all through these challenging times.
- The movement was crushed by the British Government.
- The **Indian National Army** was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II.
- The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance.
- Initially INA was formed in 1942. It was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943.
- Gandhi Brigade, Azad Brigade and Nehru Brigade are three brigades of INA.
- The **Rani of Jhansi Regiment** was under Lakshmi Sahgal, comprised female volunteers from Malaya and Burma.
- **Cabinet Mission** was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England: **Sir Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Alexander.**
- The Mission arrived on March 24, 1946.
- The objective of this Mission was to devise a machinery to draw up the Constitution of Independent India.
- Muslim League rejected the idea of the Interim Government.
- On July 27, the Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan.
- On July 29, it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to "Direct Action" to achieve the land of their dream "Pakistan".
- August 16, 1946 was fixed as "**Direct Action Day**".
- The Interim Government of India formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India. It existed till 15 August 1947.

Summary of Freedom Movement

S. No.	Event	Year	Significance
1.	Sepoy Mutiny	1857	First War of Independence due to dissatisfaction of the Indian soldiers
2.	Indian National Congress	1885	Initiated by A. O. Hume; first president, W. C. Bannerjee
3.	Swadeshi Movement	1905	Boycott of foreign goods
4.	Home Rule Movement	1916	Led by Dr (Mrs) Annie Besant
5.	Lucknow Pact	1916	Hindu-Muslim unity which weakened the British
6.	Khilafat Movement	1920	Mohd Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement for restoration of Khilafat, alienating Muslims from the British
7.	Chauri-Chaura incident	1922	Mob clashed with police, killing 22 policemen. Gandhiji called off the civil non-co-operation movement.
8.	Non-cooperation Movement	1920-1922	With Gandhiji's support of the Khilafat movement, Hindus and Muslims launched the non-cooperation movement
9.	Swaraj party	1922	Gandhiji's decision to call off the non-co-operation movement, led to the formation of the Swaraj Party initiated by Motilal Nehru.
10.	Dandi March	1930	Gandhiji launched the movement to break the Salt Law
11.	Civil Disobedience	1930	Non-violent non-cooperation movement led by Gandhiji
12.	Quit India Movement	1942	Led by Gandhiji; asking the British to leave India
13.	Direct Action Campaign	1946	Launched by Muslim league, resulted in heavy riots.

Interim Government

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	: Jawaharlal Nehru
Defence	: Baldev Singh
Home (including Information and Broadcasting)	: Vallabhbhai Patel
Finance	: Liaquat Ali Khan
Posts and Air	: Abdur Rab Nishtar
Food and Agriculture	: Rajendra Prasad
Labour	: Jagjivan Ram
Transport and Railways	: M. Asaf Ali
Industries and Supplies	: John Matthai
Education and Arts	: C. Rajgopalacharia
Works, Mines and Power	: C.H. Babha
Commerce	: I.L. Chundrigar
Law	: Jogindar Nath Mandal
Health	: Ghazanfar Ali Khan

- An idea for a **Constituent Assembly** of India was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy.
- The Constituent Assembly, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a Constitution for India (including the now-separate countries of Pakistan and Bangladesh).
- The Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946.
- **Sachchidananda Sinha** was the first president (temporary chairman) of the Constituent Assembly.
- **Rajendra Prasad** was the **first and permanent president of the Constituent Assembly**.

Important Dates

9 December 1946 : The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

11 December 1946 : Rajendra Prasad and H. C. Mukherjee were elected as assembly President and Vice-President.

22 July 1947 : National flag adopted.

24 January 1950 : "Jana Gana Mana" adopted as the national anthem, Rajendra Prasad elected the first president of India.

Principal Committees and Chairs

- **Committee on the Rules of Procedure:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Drafting Committee:** B.R. Ambedkar
- **Steering Committee:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Finance and Staff Committee:** Rajendra Prasad
- **Credential Committee:** Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
- **House Committee:** B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- **Ad Hoc Committee on National Flag:** Rajendra Prasad
- **States Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Union Powers Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Union Constitution Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru

- The Assembly completed the task of drafting a Constitution in two years, eleven months and eighteen days.
- The Indian Independence Act 1947 was also called 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.
- The Mountbatten Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August 1947 on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
- **15 August 1947** was declared as the appointed date for the partition of India and Pakistan.
- The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and Pakistan came into being on August 14, and India on August 15, as two new countries.
- The boundaries between the two dominion states were to be determined by a **Boundary Commission** which was headed by **Sir Cyril Radcliff**.
- The authority of the British Crown over the princely states ceased and they were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- Pakistan was to comprise the West Punjab, East Bengal, Territories of the Sind, North West frontier provinces, Sylhet divisions of Assam, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan and 8 other princely states of Baluchistan.
- The Constituent Assemblies of both the states were free to make constitutions of their respective countries.
- Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became the Home Minister.
- **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** became the **Governor-General of Pakistan**, and **Liaquat Ali Khan** became the **Prime Minister of Pakistan**.

The Founding Years (1885-1900)

Session	Place	Date	President
1st Session	Bombay	Dec. 28-30, 1885	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
2nd Session	Calcutta	Dec. 27-30, 1886	Dadabhai Naoroji
3rd Session	Madras	Dec. 27-30, 1887	Badruddin Tyabji
4th Session	Allahabad	Dec. 26-29, 1888	George Yule
5th Session	Bombay	Dec. 26-28, 1889	Sir William Wedderburn
6th Session	Calcutta	Dec. 26-30, 1890	Pherozeshah Mehta
8th Session	Allahabad	Dec. 28-30, 1892	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
10th Session	Madras	Dec. 26-29, 1894	Alfred Webb
11th Session	Poona	Dec. 27-30, 1895	Surendranath Banerjee
12th Session	Calcutta	Dec. 28-31, 1896	Rahimatullah M. Sayani
13th Session	Amraoti	Dec. 27-29, 1897	C. Sankaran Nair

14th Session	Madras	Dec. 29-31, 1898	Ananda Mohan Bose
15th Session	Lucknow	Dec. 27-30, 1899	Romesh Chunder Dutt
16th Session	Lahore	Dec. 27-29, 1900	N.G. Chandavarkar
7th Session	Nagpur	Dec. 28-30, 1891	P. Ananda Charlu
9th Session	Lahore	Dec. 27-30, 1893	Dadabhai Naoroji

The Pre Independence Era (1900-1947)

Session	Place	Date	President
17th Session	Calcutta	Dec. 26-28, 1901	Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha
18th Session	Ahmedabad	Dec. 28-30, 1902	Surendranath Banerjee
19th Session	Madras	Dec. 28-30, 1903	Lal Mohan Ghosh
20th Session	Bombay	Dec. 26-28, 1904	Sir Henry Cotton
21st Session	Benares	Dec. 27-30, 1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
22nd Session	Calcutta	Dec. 26-29, 1906	Dadabhai Naoroji
23rd Session	Surat	Dec. 26-27, 1907 approx	Rash Behari Ghosh
23rd Session (contd.)	Madras	Dec. 28-30, 1908	Rash Behari Ghosh
24th Session	Lahore	Dec. 27-29, 1909	Madan Mohan Malaviya
25th Session	Allahabad	Dec. 26-29, 1910	Sir William Wedderburn
26th Session	Calcutta	Dec. 26-28, 1911	Bishan Narayan Dar
28th Session	Karachi	Dec. 26-28, 1913	Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur
30th Session	Bombay	Dec. 27-29, 1915	Satyendra Prasanna Sinha
31st Session	Lucknow	Dec. 26-30, 1916	Ambica Charan Mazumdar
32nd Session	Calcutta	Dec. 26-29, 1917	Annie Besant
(Special Session)	Bombay	Aug. 29-Sept. 1, 1918	Syed Hasan Imam
33rd Session	Delhi	Dec. 26-31, 1918	Madan Mohan Malaviya
34th Session	Amritsar	Dec. 26-30, 1919	Motilal Nehru
35th Session	Nagpur	Dec. 26-31, 1920	C. Vijayaraghavachariar
36th Session	Ahmedabad	Dec. 27-28, 1921	Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President for C.R. Das)
37th Session	Gaya	Dec. 26-31, 1922	C.R. Das
(Special Session)	Delhi		Abul Kalam Azad
39th Session	Belgaum	Dec. 26-27, 1924	M.K. Gandhi
40th Session	Kanpur	Dec. 26-28, 1925	Shri B.K. Hariprasad
41st Session	Gauhati	Dec. 26-28, 1926	S. Srinivasa Iyengar
42nd Session	Madras	Dec. 26-28, 1927	M.A. Ansari
43rd Session	Calcutta	Dec. 29, 1928-Jan. 1, 1929	Motilal Nehru
45th Session	Karachi	Mar. 29-31, 1931	Vallabhbhai J. Patel
46th Session	Delhi	Apr. 24, 1932 (Banned)	Ranchod Lal Amrit Lal
47th Session	Calcutta	March, 1933 (Banned)	Nellie Sen Gupta
48th Session	Bombay	Oct. 24-28, 1934	Rajendra Prasad
51st Session	Haripura	Feb. 19-21, 1938	Subhash Chandra Bose
52nd Session	Tripuri	Mar. 10-12, 1939	Subhash Chandra Bose
53rd Session	Ramgarh	Mar. 19-20, 1940	Abul Kalam Azad
54th Session	Meerut	Nov. 23-24, 1946	J.B. Kripalani

Newspapers and Journals

Newspaper/Journal Name	Founder
Bengal Gazette(1780)(India's First Newspaper)	James Augustus Hickey.
Kesari	B.G.Tilak
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra
Rast Goftar(first newspaper in Gujarati)	Dadabhai Naoroji
Statesman	Robert Knight
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Data and Barinder Kumar Ghosh
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta
Hindustan	M.M. Malviya
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Comrade	Mohammad Ali
Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad
Al-Balagh	Abul Kalam Azad
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai
New India(Daily)	Annie Besant
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)	Ram Mohan Roy
Mirat-ul-Akbhar	Ram Mohan Roy(first Persian Newspaper)
Young India	M.K Ghandhi
Harijan	M.K Ghandhi
Hindustan Times	K.M. Pannikar

WORLD HISTORY



WORLD ANCIENT HISTORY

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
5000-3500 BC	The first city built by Sumerian people in southern Mesopotamia.
3500 BC	Writing started with pictogram based script and took about a thousand year to be evolved in full cuneiform script.

2300 BC	The first Akkadian ruler Sargon started to conquer Sumerian cities
2112-2095 BC	The central city of Ur was built by Ur-Nammu and called as the third dynasty of Mesopotamian.
1792-49 BC	Development of Babylonian civilization by king Hammurabi along Euphrates River.

1530 BC	Kassite came into being in Hammurabi's rule in 1750 BC and categorized into minorities of Mesopotamia.
1500 BC	Northern Mesopotamia is conquered by an Indo-European ruler called Mittani. He has also conquered Syria and Asia Minor.
1200 - 900 BC	Assyria started to lose its importance due to political instability engulfing Anatolia, Syria, and the Levant coast.

EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
5000 BC	Farming started along the bank of Nile River.
3500-3000 BC	Starting of Pre dynastic period which was characterized by permanent settlement.
2650 BC	Old kingdom began to flourish which was known to be the era of dynamic development of Egyptian art.
2575-2465 BC	Pharaoh Khufu built Great pyramid of Giza having a height of 481 feet.
2381-2345 BC	The Old Kingdom ended during the realm of Unas.
2055-1650 BC	The era of middle kingdom started with reunion of Egypt.
1539 BC	With the expulsion of the Hyksos and reunification of Egypt, it became the leading power in the Middle East.
1344-1328 BC	The first ever instance of monotheism had been illustrated by the religious reforms of pharaoh Akhenaton.
1336-1327 BC	The realm of Tutankhamen.
1279-1213 BC	The existence of Ramses Realm when Egypt experienced the height of its power.
728 BC	Nubian kings took over the power of Egypt.
639 BC	The period of revival started with the expulsion of Assyrians by Egyptians.
525 BC	Persians started ruling the Egypt.
332 BC	Alexander the great conquered Egypt.
305 BC	A Greek-speaking dynasty was established by one of the generals of Alexander the Great.
30 BC	the last queen of independent Egypt died and Roman empire occupied Egypt.

GREEK CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
776 BC	The first official date of Olympic Games
750BC	Greek started planting colonies on the Mediterranean coast
490-479	Athens and Sparta took lead for defending their land against invasion from the huge Persian Empire
447BC	Athenian Empire was at the height of its power
431-404	Athens was defeated by Sparta in the Second Peloponnesian War
399	Socrates, the famous philosopher of Athens was sentenced to death as he was questioning conventional ideas
338	The Greek city-states were defeated by King Phillip II of Macedon

ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
753 BC	Rome was founded
509BC	Roman republic was built
390BC	Rome was sacked by the Gauls
264-241BC	First Punic War between Carthage and Rome took place
218-202 BC	Second Punic War consisting of several small battles took place where Rome was the ultimate winner
83-31 BC	Decline of Roman Republic due to the continuous phases of civil wars
27 BC	Augustus established himself as the first of the Roman emperors
117AD	Roman Empire became the largest empire of its time
312AD	Constantine the Great got converted to Christianity
410AD	Goths sacked Roman Empire
476AD	The last Roman emperor was thrown out by German Tribes

Seven wonders of Ancient World

1. Hanging garden of Babylon
2. Pyramids of Egypt
3. The Pharaoh at Alexandria
4. Statue of Zeus at Olympia
5. Colossus at Rhodes-912 ft. statue of Helos, the sun god, stands at one side of the harbour
6. Temple of Diana at Epheus (Rome)
7. Mausoleum of Mausolus (Ruler of Halicarnassus)

WORLD MEDIEVAL HISTORY

MEDIEVAL EUROPE CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
500-600AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monastery was built in Italy. • Christianity was introduced in England. • The foundation stone of Roman Catholic Church was laid by Gregory the Great.
650-700AD	History of the English Church and People was written by Bede
800AD	Charlemagne, the King of the Franks, was crowned as Holy Roman Emperor.
850-900AD	First Russian states founded at Kiev and Novgorod
900-950AD	Viking raids across Western Europe
1000-1050	Medical school set up in Salerno, Italy (1030)
1050-1100 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William of Normandy invaded England and becomes king • First Crusade was proclaimed
1150-1200 AD	Construction of the cathedral of Notre Dame

1200-1250 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Francis of Assisi sets up a monastic order, emphasizing austerity and compassion Rebellion against the king by the Lords of England as he signed the Magna Carta, accepting to rule according to law.
1250-1300 AD	Establishment of the Habsburg dynasty that continued to rule Austria till 1918

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
830AD	Ghana Empire was created
1050-1100AD	Expansion of Almoravid kingdom from Ghana to southern Spain
1100-1150AD	Emergence of Zimbabwe as a centre for producing gold and copper artifacts and long distance trade.
1200-1250 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian churches established in Ethiopia Kingdom of Mali was established in West Africa, with Timbuktu as a centre of learning
1375 AD	Gao rebelled against and Songhai started to expand its realm
1465 AD	Songhai conquered Mema and after three years seized Timbuktu
1588-91 AD	Songhai was attacked by Moroccan forces with firearms and they kept on conquering Tondibi, Timbuktu and Gao one after the other

ARAB CIVILIZATION

Time Period	Events
571AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The great Prophet of Islam, was born in Mecca With the rise of new religion Islam, the Arab civilization started expanding its realm
632AD	After the death of Mohammad his successors continued to spread his teachings and were known as Caliphs or Khalifas
13th Century AD	The Islamic Empire came to an end with the defeat of Abbasids by Seljuq Turks

Islam in Arab Civilization

- Hazrat Prophet Muhammad Saheb founded the Islam as a religion.
- He was born on Monday, April 22nd, 571 A.D. (12th Rabi Al Awwal) in Mecca.
- His father was Abdullah & mother was Aminah.
- His father died in Madina before Muhammad was born.
- His grand father was Abdul Mullahib.
- He was suckled by Haleema (Dai).
- His mother died when he was 6 year and grandfather died 2 years later.
- His uncle – Abu Talib took care of him.
- Khadijah (a rich widow lady) of age 40 years married Muhammad (25 yrs).
- Hijri Era started on 24th September 622 when he migrated to Medina.

- He attained enlightenment, i.e. the first revelation came to him on Monday, August 10th, 610 AD (21st of Ramadan) at 40 years of age at **Gaare-Hira** (Hira cave).
- First persons who embraced Islam were–Khadija (wife), Zaid (slave), Ali (cousin), & Abu Bakr (friend).
- Prophet Muhammad died on Monday, 8th June, 623 AD and was buried at Medina.
- Islam divided into shia and sunni cults after his death.
- His successors were called Khalifa.
- Eid-milad-un-Nabi is celebrated as his birthday of the prophet.

Christianity

- It was founded by Jesus Christ (i.e. Messiah).
- He was born on 25th December to Mother Mary (Mariam) in Bethlehem (Nr. Jerusalem)
- Bible is the holy book of Christians.
- His crucifixion (hanging) on cross was happened in about AD 33.
- So, sign of 'cross' is Christians holy symbol.

Zoroastrianism (Parsi)

- Prophet Zoroaster founded the Parsi religion.
- The holy book of Parsi is Avesta.
- Parsis believe in one God-Ahur.

Medieval China

- From the early 7th century, China was ruled by the Tang dynasty.
- The rule of Tang dynasty (618 AD — 906 AD) was followed by the Sung dynasty for about 300 years.
- After this, for about 100 years China was ruled by the Mongols.
- The rule of the Mongols in China was followed by that of Ming dynasty which continued for about 300 years.
- In 1644, China was conquered by the Manchus who continued to rule until 1911 AD.

Contributions of Medieval China

- To prevent drain of the country's wealth the Sung rulers started the use of paper-money.
- The invention of gun-powder took place in China in the 10th century about 400 years before the knowledge reached the western world.
- The Chinese made iron-chain suspension bridges as early as the 10th century.
- The Chinese devised the first method of printing in 10th century. The importance of this invention for the spread of knowledge was as great as the invention of paper.

WORLD MODERN HISTORY

Renaissance

The European era between 14th to 17th centuries AD was designated as the Age of Renaissance generally known for "**Revival of Learning**". The Florence city of Italian region **Tuscany** was well known as the birth place of Renaissance. It is said to have began from the capture of Constantinople (at present **Istanbul**) by the Turk in 1453 and the dispersal of the scholars throughout Europe, who sought asylum in Italy.

Great Litterateurs of Renaissance

Italian	Dante ('Divine Comedy'), Petrarch (founder of Humanism & known as the 'father of Humanism'), Boccaccio ('Decameron'), Machiavelli ('The prince')
Spanish	Cervantes ('Don Quixote').
Portuguese	Cameos ('The Lusiad').
Dutch	Erasmus ('In the praise of Folly').
French	Rebelais ('Pantagruel' & 'Gargantua'), Montaigne ('Essais').
German	Thomas Kempis ('The Imitation of Christ').
English	Chaucer ('Canterbury Tales'), Spenser ('The Faerie Queen'), Bacon ('The Advancement of Learning'), Shakespeare ('Romeo & Juliet', 'The Merchant of Venice', 'As You Like It', 'Julius Caesar', 'Hamlet', Macbeth), Thomas More ('Utopia').

Reformation : It was a social movement, started by **Martin Luther** in Wittenburg, Germany in 1517 by publically protesting against the sale of **letters of Indulgence** (as passport to heaven).

- It was against Roman Catholic Church.
- As a result Western Europe was divided between Catholic & Protestant countries.
- Other leader was Caloin of Switzerland. So the movement was a challenge to the authority of Pope.

Glorious Revolution : It was glorious because of Bloodless Revolution focussed on securing freedom of worship from Catholics and unifying **whigs** and **Tories** of Anglican church against the Roman Catholic ruler James-II.

Industrial Revolution : It was the process of change in earning livelihood by adopting industrial processes rather than agriculture in 18th century in Britain. It was due to technological inventions, eg. Spinning Jenny, power loom, etc.

American Revolution : It was the mutiny of people leaving in 13 colonies of England in North America in late 18th century.

French Revolution :

- It put an end to French monarchy.
- It started in 1789 and ended in 1799.
- It was carried out by Napoleon in later expansion of French Empire.

Russian Revolution :

- It was based on the Marxism ideology.
- It took place in 1917.
- As a result of this revolution Soviet Union was created.

Geographical Discoveries

Discovery	Year	Discoverer (Nationality)	Sponsored by
Cape of Good Hope	1487	Bartholomew Diaz (Portuguese)	Portugal
America	1492	Christopher Columbus (Genoa, Italian)	Spain
Newfound land	1497	John Cabot (Italian)	England
Sea-route of India via Cape of Good Hope	1498	Vasco da Gama (Portuguese)	Portugal
Brazil	1500	Pedro Alvarez Cabral (Portuguese)	Portugal
Strait of Magellan	1520	Magellan (Portuguese)	Spain
Island of Tasmania & New Zealand	1642	Tasman (Dutch)	Holland
Sandwich Island/ Hawaiian Island	1770	Captain James Cook (British)	England
North Pole	1909	Robert Peary (American)	USA
South Pole	1911	Amundsen (Norwegian)	Norway

World Wars- I & II and other Wars

War	Countries	Duration	Causes	Consequences
World War I	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey (i.e Central powers) Vs. France, Russia, Britain, US, Italy (i.e. Allies or Entente Powers)	28-07-1914 to 11-11-1918	1. Murder of Austrian King A. Ferdin and 2. Militarism.	1. End of German, Russian, Ottoman, etc. empires 2. Formation of league of Nation
World War II	Britain, France, USSR, US, (i.e. Allies or Entente Powers) vs. Germany, Italy & Japan (i.e. Axis or Central Powers)	01-09-1939 to 02-09-1945	1. Conflict between German & Poland 2. Treaty of Versailles (1919)	1. Collapse of Nazi Germany 2. Fall of Japanese & Italian Empires
Trojan War	City of Troy Vs. City of Sparta	10 years	Kidnapping of Queen Helen	Victory of Greek & destruction of Troy
Persian War	Greek vs. Persia	499 BC to 449 BC	Darius I of Persia attacked Athens	Victory of Greek over Persia
Hundred Years War	France vs. England	1453 B.C. to 1337 B.C.	King Edward III & England invaded France	Victory of France over England
Russo-Japanese War	Russia vs. Japan	1904 to 1905 AD	For imperial authority over Manchuria & Korea	Japanese won the war
Vietnam War	Vietnam with Soviet union vs. China	1955 to 1975	To check spread of communism all over South-Asia	• Victory of North Vietnam • American forces backed out from China
Iraq-Iran War	Iran vs. Iraq	1980 to 1988 AD	Border disputes between them	Iranian invasion failed

EXERCISE

LEVEL 1

- The Sangam text Tolkappiyam is a work on
 - Astronomy
 - Grammar
 - Music
 - Medicine
- The earliest evidence of Silk in India comes from the archaeological site of
 - Bhagwanpura
 - Nevasa
 - Rangpur
 - Ropar
- The Third Tamil Sangam was held at
 - Tanjore
 - Madurai
 - Kanjeevaram
 - Mahabalipuram
- The first metal to be used by man was
 - bronze
 - iron
 - copper
 - stone
- Which of the following is not a feature of Neolithic cultures?
 - Cultivation of Plants
 - Domestication of animals
 - Use of Iron for agriculture
 - Sedentary farming
- The first cereals that early men grown were
 - wheat and rice
 - wheat and barley
 - barley and maize
 - barley and rice
- Which one of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization had an ancient dockyard?
 - Kalibangan
 - Lothal
 - Rangpur
 - Harappa
- The primary purpose of a seal in the Indus Valley Civilization was probably
 - to signify royalty
 - as a medium of exchange in trade
 - to signify ownership of property
 - to indicate social status
- Evidence of mixed cropping is seen from which site of Indus Civilization?
 - Lothal
 - Dholavira
 - Chanhudaro
 - Kalibangan
- Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by:
 - J. Fleet
 - R.D. Banerji, Dayaram Sahanz
 - Cunningham
 - Wheeler
- Which of the following is concerned with origin of Indian medicine?
 - Rigveda
 - Samveda
 - Yajurveda
 - Atharveda
- The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the state emblem of India have been adopted from which one of the following?
 - Mundaka Upanishad
 - Katha Upanishad
 - Mandukya Upanishad
 - Chhandogya Upanishad
- Which one among the following is not a characteristic of Rig-Vedic Aryans?
 - 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
- Which one of the following Janapadas was republican state in sixth century BC?
 - Kosala
 - Anga
 - Mayadha
 - Vajji
- Which of the features given below was not an aspect of Buddhism?
 - Divine intervention was necessary in the process of obtaining salvation.
 - It challenged the superiority of the Brahmanas.
 - It denied the predominance assigned to vedic texts
 - It was practical and simple
- Which one of the following characteristics of Buddhism distinguishes it from Jainism?
 - Belief in efficacy of action
 - Non acceptance of the authority of the Vedas
 - Attitude of non-injury towards all beings
 - Rejection of both extreme pleasure and self-mortification
- The Doctrine of Karma in Buddhism means:
 - predestination
 - the justification for social and economic inequalities in life
 - the deeds of a person determine the state of his life
 - doing one's duty without bothering about the result
- Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between a Chaitya and a Stupa?
 - Chaitya is a religious term, while Stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing a relic of the Buddha and later on of leading Buddhist Saints
 - Chaitya is a place of prayers/worship while Stupa is a funeral monument
 - Chaitya were constructed by the monasteries while Stupas were constructed by the kings and the rich merchants
 - Chaityas represent Mahayanism and Stupas Hinayanism
- Which of the following was not one of the points of religious difference between Buddhism and Jainism?
 - Compared to Jainism, Buddhism was moderate in its stress on the doctrine of ahimsa

- (b) Whereas Jainism believed in rigorous asceticism, Buddhism considered rigid penance to be useless
- (c) Unlike Buddhism, Jainism did not altogether dispense with the worship of the old deities or the services of the Brahmins
- (d) While Buddhism acknowledges a permanent entity or an immortal soul, Jainism does not
20. Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?
- (a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
- (b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
- (c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
- (d) There is no material difference between the two
21. Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?
- (a) The extinction of the flame of desire
- (b) The complete annihilation of self
- (c) A state of bliss and rest
- (d) A mental stage beyond all comprehension.
22. What was the function of Samaharta in Mauryan Administration?
- (a) To Collect Revenue
- (b) To Work as a Judge
- (c) Leadership of Army
- (d) Delivering Justice
23. Which of the following is known as the Turning of the Wheel of Law (Dharma- Chakravartana)?
- (a) The first sermon preached by the Buddha at the Deer Park at Sarnath
- (b) The practice of setting the wheel in motion everyday in the morning in the sanghas
- (c) The extinction of karma leading to the achievement of nirvana
- (d) The continuous existence of human beings like the wheel of causes and effects
24. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given rulers of ancient India?
- (a) Ashoka—Kanishka—Milinda
- (b) Milinda—Ashoka—Kanishka
- (c) Ashoka—Milinda—Kanishka
- (d) Milinda—Kanishka—Ashoka
25. Which of the following metals were mostly used for minting coins during the Mauryan period?
- (a) Bronze and gold
- (b) Gold and lead
- (c) Silver and copper
- (d) Lead and silver
26. The governor under Chandragupta Maurya who constructed the Sudarshana Lake is?
- (a) Parnadatta
- (b) Tusaspa
- (c) Pushagupta
- (d) Chakrapalita
27. Which of the following dynasties had a role in the construction and maintenance of the Sanchi Stupa?
- (a) Mauryas
- (b) Sungas
- (c) Kanvas
- (d) Satavahanas
28. Which of the following statements about the officers designated as mahamattas in Mauryan administration is correct?
- (a) These officers were charged with the responsibility of propagating Buddhism
- (b) They were appointed as viceroys of various provinces
- (c) The term was used for any senior official irrespective of the duties assigned to him
- (d) It is a Prakrit expression for the Sanskrit word amatya
29. In which of the following Major Rock Edicts does Ashoka introduce the institution of dhamma-mahamatta for the first time?
- (a) Rock Edict II
- (b) Rock Edict III
- (c) Rock Edict IV
- (d) Rock Edict V
30. Which one among the following statements is not correct?
- (a) Gandhara School of Arts owed its origin to the Indo-Greek rulers but the real patrons of the school were the Kushans, especially Kanishka
- (b) Rich carving, elaborate ornamentations and complex symbolism were not the main features of the Gandhara sculpture
- (c) The Graeco-Roman architectural impact modified the structure of the Buddhist Stupas
- (d) The artists of the Amravati School of Arts mainly used white marble
31. Which Gupta ruler repaired the Sudarshana lake constructed by Chandragupta Maurya?
- (a) Kumaragupta I
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Bhargupta
- (d) Skandagupta
32. Which Gupta emperor is said to have founded Nalanda University?
- (a) Skandagupta
- (b) Buddhagupta
- (c) Purugupta
- (d) Kumaragupta I
33. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as
- (a) Dhruvadhikarana
- (b) Karanika
- (c) Samaharta
- (d) Shaulkika
34. The travel account of Fa-hien is known as
- (a) Si-yu-ki
- (b) Yen-tu
- (c) Fo-kwo-ki
- (d) Fa-chien
35. Who has complimented Samudragupta as the 'Indian Napoleon'?
- (a) Radhakumud Mukherji
- (b) V.A. Smith
- (c) R.N. Dandekar
- (d) R.C. Majumdar
36. The notion of saptanga that was introduced in 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
37. Rath Temples at Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of which Pallava ruler?
- (a) Mahendravarman
- (b) Narasimhavarman I
- (c) Parameshwarvarman
- (d) Nandivarman I

38. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?
- One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
 - Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
 - Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
 - A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism.
39. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi was the first to have paid to his soldiers in cash?
- Iltutmish
 - Alauddin Khilji
 - Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - Feroz Tughlaq
40. Which of the following was not one of the social reform measures introduced by William Bentinck?
- Abolition of sati
 - Abolition of slavery
 - Removal of disabilities due to change of religion
 - Suppression of the organized bands of thugs
41. In which book did, Dadabhai Nauroji presents his 'Drain of wealth theory'?
- Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
 - Economic problems of India
 - British Rule and its consequences
 - None of these
42. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for
- the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third
 - the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
 - the uprooting of Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
 - writing off all peasant debts
43. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the
- imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
 - imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
 - removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans
 - removal of duty on imported cotton cloth
44. In which of the following movements, did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon?
- Non-cooperation Movement
 - Rowlatt Satyagraha
 - Ahmedabad Strike
 - Bardoli Satyagraha
45. The Swadeshi Movement was started because
- the British massacred innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh
 - the British government did not grant responsible government in India
 - Lord Curzon divided Bengal
 - of de-industrialisation in India
46. The Morley-Minto Reforms which were passed in 1909.
- Established a constitution-making body
 - Enlarged the central and the provincial legislative councils
 - Made the Executive Council of the Governor-General purely English in composition
 - Decreased the number of the provincial and central legislative members
47. Which among the following are the five principles of peaceful co-existence of Panchsheel as outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru?
- Mutual respect, military collaboration, economic collaboration, de-colonisation and territorial integrity
 - Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence
 - Peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration cultural interaction, territorial integrity and decolonisation
 - Disarmament, peaceful co-existence, economic collaboration, cultural interaction and territorial integrity
48. Which one among the following is correct about the Doctrine of Lapse?
- It did not allow the Indian rulers to adopt any heir
 - It did not allow an adopted heir to rule a state after the death of the ruler
 - It made the annexation of Indian State compulsory after the death of a ruler
 - It made the annexation of Indian State compulsory if the adoption of heir had not been approved by the British authorities
49. Which one among the following statements about Civil Disobedience Movement is correct?
- It started with Gandhiji's march to Champaran
 - Under Gandhi-Irwin agreement Congress agreed to give up Civil Disobedience Movement
 - The British Government was quite soft towards the movement from the beginning
 - There was no violence during the movement
50. The social ideals of Mahatma Gandhi were first put forth in
- Hind Swaraj
 - An Autobiography-The Story of My Experiments with Truth
 - History of the Satyagraha in South Africa
 - The Bhagavad Geeta According to Gandhi
51. Which one among the following is **not** the characteristic feature of the Harappan settlement?
- Doorways and windows generally faced the side lanes and rarely opened onto the main streets

- (b) Houses generally had separate bathing areas and toilets
(c) The citadel was walled but the lower town was not walled
(d) Drains and water chutes from the second storey were often built inside the wall
52. Which one among the following is **not** true with regard to Rig Veda Samhita?
(a) There are about 300 non-Indo-European words in Rig Veda
(b) There is a reference to *dasarajna* (battle of ten kings) in the Rig Veda
(c) It is mentioned in the Rig Veda that the Bharata chief Sudas fought against a confederacy of ten tribes
(d) Purus sided with Bharata in the battle of ten kings
53. The terra-cotta plough of the Harappan civilization was found at
(a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Banawali
(c) Kalibangan (d) Lothal
54. The Rowlatt Act was passed to
(a) bring about agrarian reforms
(b) curtail the nationalist and revolutionary activities
(c) have a favourable balance of trade
(d) put Second World War criminals on trial
55. Which one among the following is common to the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826) the Treaty of Salbai (1782) and the Treaty of Gandamak (1879)?
(a) With these treaties, various Indian powers formed alliances to defeat the British
(b) These treaties enabled the British to control the South Asian powers
(c) These treaties expedited the spread of Indian culture abroad
(d) These treaties gave an essential boost to enhanced trade in South Asia.
56. Which one among the following was the major demand of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) organised under the leadership of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel?
(a) Land to the Tiller
(b) Increase in the rates of labour wage
(c) Rollback of newly enhanced revenue rate
(d) Supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers at subsidised rate
57. Tipu Sultan's major interest in building ships was to
(a) fight the English at sea
(b) promote trade and commerce
(c) maintain diplomatic relations with Muscat (Oman)
(d) establish an overseas settlement at port Basra (Iraq), which would be under his control, on lines of the European companies
58. *Neel Darpan* is a play based on the story of Indigo Rebellion of Bengal of 1860 – 61. Who authored it?
(a) Dinabandhu Mitra
(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
(c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh jointly
(d) Madhusudan Dutta
59. The First Anglo- Burmese War was concluded by a treaty. Which one among the following is that?
(a) Treaty of Bhamo (b) Treaty of Tamu
(c) Treaty of Bhamo (d) Treaty of Yandaboo
60. Which one among the following was **not** one of the causes of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?
(a) The Maratha Chiefs, particularly the Peshwa desired to throw off the restrictions imposed on them by the treaties with the English
(b) The determination of the English to give a finishing blow to the Maratha power
(c) The Pindari designs to seek support from the Marathas to drive the English away from India
(d) The attack of Peshwa Baji Rao on the residency at Khirki
61. Which one among the following works of Mahatma Gandhi provides a critique of modern machine-oriented civilization?
(a) *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*
(b) *Hind Swaraj*
(c) *Constructive Programme*
(d) *Anasakti Yoga (Commentary on 'Gita')*
62. Which one among the following statements regarding the Government of India Act, 1935 is **not** correct?
(a) Provincial Autonomy came into existence
(b) Bicameral legislatures were provided in six provinces
(c) The principles of communal electorates and weightages were further extended
(d) The States were compelled to enter the Federation
63. Gandhiji's call for breaking Salt Laws was in response to the
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(b) Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) Khilafat Movement
(d) Quit India Movement
64. Which one among the following statements relating to the Home Rule movement is **not** correct ?
(a) The movement, instead of going forward after its great advance in 1917, gradually declined in 1918
(b) Annie Besant, the leader of the movement did not oppose the entry of Extremists
(c) The movement became weaker and weaker because of the continuous differences of opinion among the nationalist leaders
(d) The movement was again revived by Mahatma Gandhi
65. Which one among the following was the fundamental cause of the first Carnatic War between the British and the French?
(a) Participation of the English and the French in the native politics of Karnataka
(b) The ambition of Dupleix to drive out the English from the South
(c) The trade rivalry between the English and the French
(d) The war of Austrian succession because of which Britain and France became each others enemy in every part of the world

66. The Jury Act of 1827 was opposed by many Indians. One of the grounds for opposing it was that it denied both to the Hindus and Mohammedans the honour of a seat on the Grand Jury. Which among the following was known for his opposition to the Jury Act ?
 (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Lord Sinha
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Raja Rammohan Roy
67. Plan Balkan was
 (a) A plan devised by Mountbatten to transfer power to separate provinces or confederation of provinces, with the Bengal and Punjab Assemblies being given the options to vote for partition of their provinces
 (b) The plan devised by Pethick Lawrence to give autonomy to Indian princes and provinces
 (c) A plan devised by the Muslim League and the Congress to provide autonomy to Indian provinces to form confederations
 (d) A plan devised by Mountbatten to allow Indian princes the freedom to either be independent or to join either India or Pakistan
68. Which one among the following prominently rose in revolt against the British in 1857 ?
 (a) Punjab Army (b) Madras Regiment
 (c) Bengal Army (d) Awadh Regiment
69. The first Prime Minister of India in 1947 was appointed by
 (a) the Governor General
 (b) the President of India
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) a committee headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
70. Which one among the following statements is not true about Bahadur Shah Jafar II?
 (a) The rebels of 1857 proclaimed their loyalty to him
 (b) He was killed by Lt. Hodson a cavalry officer in Delhi
 (c) He was reluctant to lead the Revolt of 1857 in the beginning
 (d) He was a poet
71. Which one among the following statements is true about Lord Curzon?
 (a) He had full sympathy for the Congress
 (b) He introduced the Subsidiary Alliance
 (c) He succeeded Lord Canning as the Viceroy of India
 (d) He separated the divisions of Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi from the province of Bengal and annexed them to Assam.
72. Which one among the following statements about Civil Disobedience Movement is correct?
 (a) It started with Gandhiji's march to champaran
 (b) Under Gandhi-Irwin agreement the Congress agreed to give up Civil Disobedience Movement
 (c) The British Government was quite soft towards the movement from the beginning
 (d) There were no violent incidents during the movement
73. Consider the following statement
 No Indian could have started the Indian National congress. If the founder of the congress had not been a great Englishman and a distinguished ex-official, such was the distrust of political agitation in those days that the authority would have at once found some way or the other to suppress the movement.
 Who among the following gave the statement on the establishment of Indian National Congress?
 (a) W. Wedderburn (b) G.K. Gokhale
 (c) R. Palme Dutt (d) Allan Octavian Hume
74. The international body which was formed in Europe (in 1889) to coordinate the efforts of socialists all over Europe was called
 (a) Social Democratic Party (b) Commune
 (c) Second International (d) Labour Party
75. Which one among the following countries is not touched by the Stilwell Road constructed during the World War II?
 (a) Myanmar (b) Thailand
 (c) China (d) India
76. Which one of the following is the common element among Rajagriha, Vaishali and Pataliputra ?
 (a) Pali canon of the *Sthaviravadins* was compiled there
 (b) Ashokan Major Rock Edicts were found there
 (c) Places where Buddhist Councils were held
 (d) Places associated with the compilation of Buddhist canons of the Mahasanghikas
77. Which one among the following sects was associated with Gosala Maskariputra ?
 (a) Vajrayana (b) Ajivikas
 (c) Sthaviravadins (d) Mahasanghikas
78. While opposing the Public Safety Bill, 1928 who among the following said that it was 'a direct attack on Indian nationalism, on the Indian National Congress' and as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No. 1' ?
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (c) T Prakasam (d) Diwan Chaman Lal
79. Soon after the formation of Indian National Congress, the British became suspicious of nationalists. Who among the following called Congress representing only the elite — 'a microscopic minority' ?
 (a) Lord Napier (b) Lord Dufferin
 (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Lytton
80. What is the common element among Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri ?
 (a) They threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April, 1929
 (b) They were the founder members of Swaraj Party
 (c) They were the founders of Hindustan Republican Association
 (d) They were associated with Kakori Conspiracy case
81. Mahatma Gandhi's *Hindu Swaraj* is essentially
 (a) a critique of Western modernity
 (b) an outline of his philosophy of Satyagraha
 (c) an invocation to Indians to free themselves from the British
 (d) a blueprint of Gram Swaraj
82. Who among the following was *not* associated with the Sarvodaya movement ?
 (a) Jaya Prakash Narayan (b) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
 (c) Dharendra Mazumdar (d) G V Apparao

83. The Swadeshi Movement evoked serious responses in
 (a) Madras and Hyderabad
 (b) Bengal and Maharashtra
 (c) Bihar and Orissa
 (d) The Princely States
84. Who among the following was associated with the Gudem-Rampa Rebellion?
 (a) Birsa Munda (b) Kushal Konwar
 (c) Alluri Sitarama Raju (d) Mangal Pandey
85. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was a policy that aimed to
 (a) control the rebellions in the Princely States
 (b) extend the military strength of the British
 (c) regulate the landlords
 (d) extend the territorial boundaries of the English East India Company
86. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 introduced
 (a) peasant rights
 (b) bourgeois property rights in land to Zamindars
 (c) shipping rights for the English East India Company
 (d) rights for women to have property rights
87. Who among the following was associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association? (CDS)
 (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Bhagat Singh
 (d) Laxmi Sehgal
88. Which of the following books was written by B. R. Ambedkar? (CDS)
 (a) The Discovery of India
 (b) My Life
 (c) Buddha or Karl Marx
 (d) Hind Swaraj
89. Which one among the following is *not* true about Bal Gangadhar Tilak? (CDS)
 (a) He started the New English School in Poona
 (b) He founded the Shri Shivaji Fund Committee for celebration of Shiv Jayanti
 (c) He preached the cult of self-reliance
 (d) He transformed the household worshipping of Ganesha into a public event
90. Who among the following was associated with the formulation of the basic ideas of the Mahayana Buddhism? (CDS)
 (a) Nagarjuna (b) Kashyapa Matanga
 (c) Menander (d) Kanishka
91. Megasthenes was a (CDS)
 (a) Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya
 (b) Greek trader during Ashoka's time
 (c) Greek trader in the Gupta period
 (d) Chinese pilgrim during Harsha's time
92. Who among the following did *not* bring trading ships to the port of Surat in pre-British times? (CDS)
 (a) Portuguese and English
 (b) Russian and German
 (c) English and Arab
 (d) French and Arab
93. The Factory Act of 1891 in India was enacted to (CDS)
 (a) improve the condition of labour in India
 (b) ensure greater governmental control over industry in India
 (c) provide a level playing field for English manufacturers
 (d) enable greater political control over Indian industry
94. The Bolshevik Revolution started in Russia during the reign of (CDS)
 (a) Czar Alexander I (b) Czar Alexander II
 (c) Czar Alexander III (d) Czar Nicholas II
95. "... it has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture ... it has degraded us spiritually.' This was Mahatma Gandhi complaining of the ill-effect on Indians of which action/policy of the colonial government? (CDS)
 (a) Salt tax (b) Inadequate franchise
 (c) Press Act (d) Rowlatt Act

LEVEL 2

1. Which of the following were common features of both Harappan and Mohenjodaro ?

1. Citadel mounds with a retaining wall
2. Public Baths
3. Rows of granaries
4. Rows of circular blocks for pounding grains.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

2. **List-I** **List-II**

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| A Lothal | 1. Ploughed field |
| B Kalibangan | 2. Dockyard |
| C Dholavira | 3. Terracotta replica of a plough |
| D Banawali | 4. An inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan script. |

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

3. **List-I** **List-II**
(Place) (Excavators)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| A Harappa | 1. Rakhal Das Banerjee |
| B Chanhudaro | 2. Daya Ram Sahni |
| C Kalibangan | 3. N.G. Majumdar |
| D Mohenjodaro | 4. B.B. Lal and Kamalanand Ghose |

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

4. **List-I** **List-II**
(Harappan settlement) (River)

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| A. Lothal | 1. Indus |
| B. Kalibangan | 2. Satlej |
| C. Ropar | 3. Ravi |
| D. Harappa | 4. Ghaggar |
| E. Mohenjodaro | 5. Bhogao |

Codes:

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

5. **List-I** **List-II**
(Mahajanpada) (Capital)

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| A. Matsya | 1. Potana |
| B. Asmaka | 2. Virat |
| C. Anga | 3. Champa |
| D. Chedi | 4. Shuktimati |

Codes:

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

6. Which of the following are true of Jainism?

1. It has affinity with the Sankhya system of philosophy.
2. It completely rejected the concept of the soul.
3. It has affinity with the Vedanta system of philosophy.
4. According to it the world consists of two eternal categories, viz., conscious Jiva and unconscious (Ajiva).

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

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

7. Consider the following statements regarding Ashoka's Dhamma is not correct ?

1. Major Rock Edict XIII is of paramount importance in understanding the Ashokan policy of Dhamma.
2. The Policy of Dhamma was an attempt at founding a new religion.
3. Major Rock Edict III relates to social welfare measures like medical centres for animals as well as men, road construction and planting of medicinal herbs.
4. Pillar Edict I states that through the king's care and love of Dhamma it had grown and that it was the king's principle to administer affairs.

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 4 (d) None of these

8. What were the impacts of Kautilya's Arthashastra in Mauryan empire ?

1. The Arthashastra provided the state management of large scale trade and industry and exercise of effective control over every occupation.
2. It laid emphasis on education and moral training to the future king.
3. The Arthashastra maintained the state council to formulate the policy of the state

Which of the above statements is/are correct.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) All of them

9. Consider the following pairs:

1. Forty Turkish slaves: Successors of Iltutmish
2. Khot: Village headman
3. Amiran-i-sada: Muhammad Tughlaq

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

10. In which order did the following dynasties rule Delhi?

1. Lodi dynasty
2. Tughlaq dynasty
3. Khilji dynasty
4. Syed dynasty
5. Slave dynasty

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

- 11. List-I List-II**
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A. Alauddin Khilji | 1. Agra |
| B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq | 2. Siri Fort |
| C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq | 3. Tughlaqabad |
| D. Sikander Lodi | 4. Hissar |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
- 12. List-I List-II**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (Officials of Delhi Sultanate) | (Duties/Job) |
| A. Barid-i Mumalik | 1. Dealing with royal correspondence |
| B. Dabir-i-Khas | 2. Commanding Sultan's bodyguards |
| C. Sar-i-Jandar | 3. Heading the State news and information agency |
| D. Wakil-i Dar | 4. Controlling and supervising the royal house hold |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
- 13.** Which of the following statements about the revenue system of the Mughals is incorrect?
1. Land revenue was collected as a fixed share varying from 1/3rd to 1/2 of the total produce.
 2. Ryots were evicted from their holding for default of payment.
 3. Akbar followed Sher Shah's land revenue system.
 4. Patta system was started to control the cheatings of taxes by peasants.
- Which of the above is/are not correct?
- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 only (d) 4 only
- 14. List-I List-II**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (Foreign Travellers) | (Year of Visit) |
| A. Hawkins | 1. 1615 |
| B. Thomas Roe | 2. 1608 |
| C. Manucci | 3. 1585 |
| D. Ralph Fitch | 4. 1658 |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
- 15.** Find out the wrongly matched one/ones
1. Lytton-Lee Commission
 2. Mayo-Scholarship scheme
 3. Ripon-Repeal of Vernacular Press Act
 4. Canning-Queen Victoria's Proclamation
- (a) 2, 3, 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 4 only
- 16.** Consider the following statements with regard to Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
1. The Champaran Satyagraha marked Mahatma Gandhi's first appearance in Indian politics as a leader of the masses.
 2. Young nationalists like Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kriplani and worked with Mahatma Gandhi at Champaran.
 3. It was during this movement that Mahatma Gandhi formulated his philosophy of Satyagraha.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
- 17.** Consider the following statements in regards to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact:
1. According to the Pact, British Government accepted to release all the political prisoners.
 2. Irwin agreed on giving the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
 3. British government allowed making of salt for personal consumption in coastal regions.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 18. List-I List-II**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Abul Kalam Azad | 1. Bombay Chronicle |
| B. Feroz Shah Mehta | 2. Al-Hilal |
| C. Annie Besant | 3. Young India |
| D. Mahatma Gandhi | 4. New India |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
- 19.** Match the following
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| (Event) | (Year) |
| A. Non-Cooperation Movement | 1. 1942 |
| B. Civil Disobedience Movement | 2. 1937 |
| C. Formation of Congress Ministries | 3. 1930 |
| D. Quit India Movement | 4. 1920 |
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
- 20.** Match the following
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| List-I | List-II |
| (Congress presidents) | (Venues of session) |
| A. Dr. M. A. Ansari | 1. Haripura |
| B. Purushottam Das Tandon | 2. Kanpur |
| C. Sarojini Naidu | 3. Madras |
| D. Subhash Chandra Bose | 4. Nasik |

Codes:

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

21. Match the following

List-I

(Newspapers/Journals/
Periodicals)

- A. Sambad Kaumundi
B. Indian Mirror
C. Amrit Bazar Patrika
D. Hindu

List-II

(Founder/Founder Editors)

1. Keshav Chandra Sen
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. G.S. Aiyar &
Viraraghavachari
4. Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Codes:

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

22. Match the following

List-I

(Session of Indian
National Congress)

- A. 1st session
B. 2nd session
C. 3rd session
D. 4th session

List-II
(Venue)

1. Allahabad
2. Madras
3. Calcutta
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

23. Match the following

List-I

(Person)

- A. GK Gokhale
B. MM Malaviya
C. C Rajagopalachari
D. VD Savarkar

List-II

(Associated in Formation of)

1. Servants of
Indian Society
2. Banaras
Hindu University
3. Free India Society
4. Swatantra Party

Codes:

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

24. The themes of the murals of the Ajanta Caves are

- Decorative designs which include a variety of animals, trees and flowers.
- Portraits of various Buddhas and Bodhiysattvas.
- Narrative scenes portraying Jataka stories.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

25. Consider the following statements relating to Jain literature:

- The sacred books of the Jainas are known as *Siddhanta* or *Agama*.
- The language of the earliest Jain texts is eastern dialect of Pali known as *Ardha Magadhi*.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

26. Consider the following statements about Cripps Proposals of 1942 :

- Provision was to be made for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.
- British Government undertook to accept and implement the Constitution.
- All provinces of British India were to give an undertaking about the acceptance of the Constitution.
- In the ongoing World War, no resources of British India would be used.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following statements relating to planning in India:

- In the year 1938, the National Planning Committee was set up in India under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The Bombay Plan was prepared by the Indian industrialists.
- Acharya Kripalini prepared the Gandhian Plan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. Which among the following about Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement are correct?

- Refusal to attend Government Durbars and official functions
- Participation in elections
- Participation in rallies for the boycott of foreign goods
- Surrender of titles

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

Code :

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

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

List-I

(Peasant Movement)

- A. Mappila outbreak
B. Ramosi peasant force
C. Kuka revolt
D. Pabna revolt

List-II

(Region)

1. Maharashtra
2. Bengal
3. Malabar
4. Punjab

Code :

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

30. Consider the following statements about Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy:

1. He was a politician, social activist and an important figure in the dravidian movement in South India.
2. He championed the cause of caste upliftment, nationalism and the rights of women.
3. He was contemporay of the Maharashtran anti-caste reformer, Jyotiba Phule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

31. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Gandhiji's Salt Satyagraha in 1930 was against the State monopoly of the manufacture and sale of salt.
- (2) The American news magazine Time' covered the progress of Gandhiji's walk to Dandi on the Salt Satyagraha.
- (3) The Viceroy of India at the time of the Salt Satyagraha was Lord Ripon.
- (4) Gandhiji did not complete the Dandi March due to ill-health.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

32. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Gandhiji's launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919 because of the British measures to impose censorship on the Press.
- (2) Gandhiji launched The Rowlatt Satyagraha because of the British policy of permitted detention without trial.
- (3) The Rowlatt Act was restricted to Bombay and Madras presidency.
- (4) The agitation against the Rowlatt Act reached climax with the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

33. Consider the following statements about the Indo-Saracenic architecture:

1. It combined the Indian with the European style, of architecture in the beginning of the 20th century.
2. The Gateway of India in Mumbai is the most famous example of this style.
3. There are many famous examples of this style in the colonial cities of Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai).
4. It takes its imputation from ancient Greece.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 34-36): The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as 'Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually 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

34. **Assertion (A):** The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the governance of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

Reason (R): The East India Company was unwilling to administer India any more.

35. **Assertion (A):** Shah Alam II joined hands with Shuja-ud-daulah to fight against the English.

Reason (R): Marathas joined the English forces to invade the territories of Shuja-ud-daulah.

36. **Assertion (A):** There was a country-wide agitation against the Simon Commission.

Reason (R): The members of the Simon Commission discontinued their work in face of the country-wide agitation.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 37-42): The following six items consist 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 code given below:

Code:

- (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.

37. **Statement I:** In order to create linguistic provinces in India, the Congress Party constituted Motilal Nehru Committee in 1928.

Statement II: The Motilal Nehru Committee suggested creation of linguistic provinces in India.

38. **Statement I :** Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha as an all- India mass protest.

Statement II : Rowlatt Act was passed by the British Government in 1919 to authorize the government to imprison any person without trial.

39. **Statement I :** The private trade of the East India Company's officials in the 18th century had flowered with the indirect patronage of the authorities of the Company.

Statement II : The extra- legal power enjoyed by the foreign merchants and the duty-free nature of their private trade virtually edged the indigenous merchants out of competition.

40. **Statement I :** In the year 1946, the Council of the Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Statement II : The Muslim League proposed to join the Interim Government.

41. **Statement I :** Indigo formed the basis of a flourishing sector of commercial agriculture by the beginning of the 19th century.

Statement II : The Indigo Commission was set up to enquire into the grievances of the indigo cultivators in 1860.

42. **Statement I** : Intellectual criteria which informed the reform movements were rationalism and religious universalism.

Statement II : Social relevance was not judged by a rationalist critique.

43. Which among the following is/are the impact/ impacts of industrial revolution in England?

1. Cottage industry was replaced by the factory system of production using machines.
2. It led to the overpopulation of villages.
3. It led to the emergence of working class movements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 44): The following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

44. **Assertion (A):** The Americans refused to pay taxes imposed by the British Parliament during the American War of Independence.

Reason (R): The Americans has no representation in the British Parliament.

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 45): The following items consist 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 code given below:

45. **Statement I** : The Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired the Indian working class movement.

Statement II : The Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) saw the involvement of the Indian working class.

- (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

46. Consider the following statements about Ashokan rock edicts :

1. Major Rock Edict XIII records Ashoka's remorse at the sufferings caused by his Kalinga campaign.
2. Major Rock Edict X records Ashoka's visit to Lumbini.
3. Major Rock Edict XII refers to *Dhamma Mahamattas* as a new category of officers instituted by Ashoka.
4. Major Rock Edict XII speaks about showing tolerance towards all sects.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

47. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true for Olympe de Gouges ?

1. She was one of the most important politically active woman in revolutionary France.
2. She was one of the members of the Committee that drafted the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen.
3. She wrote the Declaration of the Right of Woman and Citizen.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 1 and 3 |

48. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker was associated with

1. reforming Brahminism
2. the Self-Respect Movement
3. the Low Caste Movement
4. the Communist Movement

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

49. Gandhiji's 'Harijan Campaign' sought to

1. attack caste system as a whole
2. open wells, road, temples, etc to Harijans
3. encourage social work among Harijans

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 3 only |

50. The Salt Satyagraha called by Mahatma Gandhi saw the

1. violation of salt laws along coastal India
2. participation of women
3. upward swing when it came to the working class joining in

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

51. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, tribals in Chota Nagpur

1. gave up opium consumption
2. wore Khadi
3. gave up drinking liquor and eating meat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

52. Which of the following was/were the new feature/features visible in the Quit India Movement (1942)?

1. Large-scale movements in some of the industrial areas.
2. Large-scale mass involvement in some of the Princely States
3. Increase in the activities of the Kisan Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

53. Consider the following statements about Harappan Culture:

1. The Harappan Culture matured in Sind and Punjab.
2. It spread from there to Southwards and Eastwards
3. The area, where it spread, was bigger than Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

54. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the working of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

1. The traditional Zamindars lost their lands.
2. The reason for the Zamindars' inability to pay up land revenues was that the Ryots defaulted on payment of revenue.
3. A new group of farmers – the Jotedars – became influential.
4. The Collector replaced the Zamindars as the alternative focus of authority

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

55. Consider the following statements about Salt Satyagraha:

1. It was a form of Civil Disobedience.
2. It was the first nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers.
3. Gandhiji first experimented with Salt Satyagraha in South Africa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

56. Which of the following statements about Ryotwari system is/are correct?

1. The government collected the revenue directly from the individual cultivators.
2. The cultivators were not recognized in law as the owners of the land.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

57. Which of the following statements about Russia is/are correct?

1. Russia emerged as the first socialist state in the world.
2. Socialist state in Russia was established by Bolsheviks in 1917.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

58. Consider the following statements:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji first put forward 'the theory of drain of wealth'.
2. The Indian National Congress adopted a resolution to criticize the drain of wealth in its annual session at Calcutta in 1896.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. Which of the following statements about Quit India Movement of 1942 is/are correct?

1. The movement was massive in character.
2. One of the unique features of the movement was the participation of the communists at the local level defying the official stand of the Communist Party.

3. It was a completely non-violent movement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

60. Consider the following statements:

1. Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress.
2. The historic Lucknow session of the Congress in 1916 was presided by Madan Mohan Malviya.
3. Mahatma Gandhi presided over the annual session of Congress only once at Belgaum in 1924.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

61. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
(Book/Journal)	(Author/Editor)
A. Bande Mataram	1. Aurobindo Ghosh
B. New India	2. Mahatma Gandhi
C. India Today	3. Bipin Chandra Pal
D. Young India	4. R. P Dutt

Code:

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

62. For Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha is

1. a political force
2. a philosophy of life
3. an ideology of action

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

63. What was the common element among the following three newspapers?

- (i) The Servant of India
 - (ii) Dnyan Prakash
 - (iii) Hitawad
- (a) They were newspaper brought out by the Indian National Congress
 - (b) They were newspapers under the influence of socialism
 - (c) They were newspapers of moderate views brought out by the Servants of India Society
 - (d) They represented the Trade Union Movement in India

64. Arrange the following events of Indian freedom movement in correct sequence beginning from the earliest:

1. Second Round Table Conference
2. Communal Award
3. Poona Pact
4. Simon Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

65. Consider the following statements:

1. Morley-Minto reforms ended the official majority in state legislative assemblies.
2. Despite the Government of India Act, 1909 the non-officials were elected to local bodies indirectly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

66. Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals
4. Non-injury to animal life

Select the answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

67. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Vishakhadatta	1. Medicine
B. Varahamihira	2. Drama
C. Charaka	3. Astronomy
D. Brahmagupta	4. Mathematics

Codes:

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

68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Gupta	1. Badami
B. Chandella	2. Panamalai
C. Chalukya	3. Khajuraho
D. Pallava	4. Deogarh

Codes:

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

69. The following persons came to India at one time or another:

1. Fa-Hien
2. I-Tsing
3. Megasthenes
4. Hieun-Tsang

The correct chronological sequence of their visits is:

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

70. **Assertion (A):** Harshavardhana convened the Prayag Assembly.

Reason (R): He wanted to popularize only the Mahayana form of Buddhism.

- (a) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

71. The "Dharma" and "Rita" depict a central Idea of ancient Vedic civilization of India. In this context, consider the following statements :

1. Dharma was a conception of obligations and of the discharge of one's duties to oneself and to others.
2. Rita was the fundamental moral law governing the functioning of the universe and all it contained.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

List-I	List-II
A. Land allotted to big feudal landlords	1. Jagirdari System
B. Land allotted to revenue farmers of rent collectors	2. Ryotwari System
C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage transfer, gift or sell	3. Mahalwari System
D. Revenue settlements made at village level	4. Zamindari System

Codes:

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

73. With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?

1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.
3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of the above is correct

74. With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices?

1. Meditation and control of breath
2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

75. With reference to the history of philosophical thought in India, consider the following statements regarding Sankhya school:

1. Sankhya does not accept the theory of rebirth or transmigration of soul.
2. Sankhya holds that it is the self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

76. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Moplah revolt	1. Kerala
B. Pabna revolt	2. Bihar
C. Eka movement	3. Bengal
D. Birsa Munda revolt	4. Awadh

Codes:

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

77. Match List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India)	List-II (Provisions)
A. Charter Act, 1813	1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India
B. Regulating Act	2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended
C. Act of 1858	3. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown
D. Pitt's India Act	4. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company

Codes:

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

78. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

79. What is the correct sequence of the following events?

1. The Lucknow Pact
2. The Introduction on Dyarchy
3. The Rowlatt Act
4. The Partition of Bengal

Codes:

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

80. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Surendranath Banerjee	1. Hind Swaraj
B. M.K. Gandhi	2. The Indian Struggle
C. Subhash Chandra Bose	3. Autobiographical
D. Lajpat Rai	4. A Nation in Making

Codes:

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

81. Consider the following statements:

The Non-Cooperation Movement led to :

1. Congress becoming a mass movement for the first time
2. Growth of Hindu-Muslims unity
3. Removal of fear of the British from the minds of the people
4. British government's willingness to grant political concessions to Indians

Of these statements:

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

82. Consider the following statements:

The Cripps Proposals include the provision for

1. Full independence for India.
2. Creation of constitution-making body.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

83. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha on behalf of the peasants of Kheda?

1. The administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought
2. The administration proposed to introduce permanent settlement in Gujarat

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

84. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

85. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because

1. the Congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence
2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session
3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) None of the above

86. Consider the following statements:
1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when the Shimla conference took place.
 2. Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

87. Consider the following statements:
Some of the main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 were the :

1. abolition of diarchy in the Governor's provinces
2. power of the Governors to veto legislative action and to legislate on their own
3. abolition of the principle of communal representation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 88-89): The following questions 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

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are 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.

88. **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.

89. **Statement I :** Gandhiji failed to realise that the Khilafat was an extra-territorial issue.

Statement II : The cause of Khilafat was discredited by 1923, as Mustafa Kamal Pasha set-up a secular republican Government in Turkey.

90. Industrial Revolution in Europe mainly emerged due to
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) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 2

91. Which of the following statements about Fourth Anglo-Mysore War are correct?

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) 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 3

92. Which of the statements given below about Vivekananda are correct?

1. He believed that Vedanta was fully rational.
2. He criticised his contrymen 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

93. Which of the following was/were reason/reasons for the success of European trading companies in South India, during the 17th century?

1. The presence of the Mughals in the South was not as much as in the North.
2. The Vijayanagara 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

94. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct?

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

95. Consider the following statements about the Ahmedabad Mill Strike of 1918

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

96. Which of the statements given below about the Champaran Satyagraha is/are correct?

1. It was related to Indigo plantations.
2. It 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

97. The Viceregal Lodge at Shimla is a well-known ancient monument. Which of the following statements about the monument are correct?

1. The Lodge was built by 17th Viceroy, Earl Dufferin.
2. The present shape of the building was given by Earl of Marquis of Lansdowne.

3. It is famous for holding three meetings before Independence of India including the Cabinet Mission. Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2

98. Match the following

List-I

- A. Iyothere Thass
B. Jyotiba Phule
C. John Rathinam
D. E V Ramaswami Naickar

List-II

1. Satyashodhak Samaj
2. Dravida Kazhagam
3. Self Respect Movement
4. Dravida Mahajana Sabha

Codes :

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

99. Consider the following statements about the European travellers to India

1. Sir Thomas Roe, the Representative of the East India Company, was granted the permission by Jahangir to open a factory at Surat.
2. Captain Hawkins was driven out from Agra by the Mughals at the instigation of Portuguese.
3. Father Monserrate travelled with Akbar on his journey to Kashmir.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements about Shivaji's military acumen

1. He was a master in guerrilla tactics and swift cavalry warfare.
2. He had built a series of fortified strongholds on the table mountains of the Western Deccan.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-105): The following questions 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

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are 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.

101. **Statement I:** Kali age reflects the presence of deep social crisis characterised by *varnasankara* i. e., intermixture of varnas or social orders.

Statement II: The Vaisyas and Sudras (peasants, artisans and labourers) either refused to perform producing functions or pay taxes or supply necessary labour for economic production resulting in weakening of Brahminical social order and social tension.

102. **Statement I:** The social institutions of caste in India underwent major changes in the colonial period.

Statement II: Caste, in contemporary society is more a product of ancient Indian tradition than of colonialism.

103. **Statement I:** The Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired the Indian Working Class Movement.

Statement II: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) saw the involvement of the Indian Working Class.

104. **Statement I:** In India tribal movements of 19th century resulted out of the process of land displacements and the introduction of forest laws.

Statement II: The Indian national movement resolved the problems faced by the tribals.

105. **Statement I:** The economy of India in the 19th century came to a state of ruin under English East India Company.

Statement II: English East India Company's acquisition of Diwani right led to the miseries of the peasants and those associated with the traditional handicrafts industry of India.

106. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?

1. Earliest Bhakti Movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
3. Karaikkal Ammai, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 2 (d) All of these

107. Consider the following statements about Sher Shah's administration

1. He divided his empire into Sarkars, which were further subdivided into Parganas.
2. The Sarkars and the Parganas were directly administered by Sher Shah without the help of any other officials.

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

108. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Feudalism in the early medieval period

1. The revenue assignments were called Bhoga.
2. The hereditary chiefs neither collected revenues nor assumed administrative powers.

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

109. Consider the following statements

1. Battle of Buxar provided the key to the English to establish their rule in India.
2. The Treaty of Allahabad, concluded in 1765, enabled the British to establish their rule in Bengal.

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

110. Which of the following statements about the musical culture in 18th and 19th century South India is/are correct ?[CDS]

1. Musical developments were spearheaded by the Arcot court.
2. Tanjavur replaced Madras as the cultural capital of classical music in the second half of the nineteenth century.
3. Three great composers, Tyagaraja, Diksitar and Syama Sastri experimented with the kriti form to set the foundations for modern Carnatic music.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

111. Which of the following was/were connected primarily to the communist ideology ? [CDS]

1. Kirti Kisan Party
2. Labour Swaraj Party

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

112. Which of the following statements about visual culture in 18th and early 19th century North India is/are correct ? [CDS]

1. Painters from Patna and Murshidabad flocked to Calcutta and produced water colours in the English mode.
2. Landscape and portraiture became extremely important at this time.
3. The artists Zayan-al-Din, Bhawani Das and Ram Das were adopted by the English East India Company to produce albums of Indian birds and animals.
4. While Indians were influenced by European artistic styles, European artists did not visit regional courts.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

113. Consider the following statements about the Harappan culture

1. The predominance of Mother Goddess devotees people's faith in fertility culture.
2. Mainly offensive weapons were found in Harapan.
3. Six types of pottery have been discovered from Kalibangan.
4. Paintings on a jar resembling the story of the cunning fox the Panchtantra has been found from Lothal.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) Only 3
(b) None of these (d) All of these

114. The Harappan people worshipped the

1. Pipal tree
2. Humped bull
3. Prototype of Shiva
4. Other Goddess

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

115. Consider the following statements about the town planning during Harappan Civilisation

1. The towns of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were divided in two parts citadel for ruling class and lower town for common people.

2. The roads cut across one another almost at right angles.
3. Water flowed from the houses to the streets, which had drains, sometimes covered with bricks and stone slabs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) All of these

116. Consider the following statements regarding Rigveda

1. We know about the Aryans in India from Rigveda.
2. Rigveda is the earliest text of Indo-European languages.
3. It is a collection of prayers offered to Agni, Indra, Rudra, Varuna and other dieties.
4. It consists of 10 mandalas or books, of which first eight parts from its earliest portions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above

117. Consider the correct statements regarding the first Buddhist Council

1. Anand and Upali laid down the Sutta Pitaka and Vinaya Pitaka respectively.
2. Its proceedings were conducted in Sanskrit.
3. It was held during the lifetime of Buddha.
4. Its main purpose was to maintain the purity of Buddha's teachings.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

118. Assertion (A) Kushinagar was the capital of Malla Republic.

Reason (R) Mahatama Buddha got Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar.

- (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 a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

119. According to Buddhism

Assertion (A) There is no rebirth.

Reason (R) There is no soul.

Codes:

- (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 a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, bur R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

120. Consider the following statements about the tripartite struggle of the AD 8th century

1. It was struggle between Palas in the East, Gurjar - Pratihara in the North and Rashtrakutas in the Deccan.
2. The main cause for this struggle was the desire to possess the city of Kannauj (UP) which was a symbol of sovereignty at that time.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

121. Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress:

1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress
2. C.R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress
3. The first Britisher to become the President of the Congress was Alan Octavian Hume
4. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894. Which of these statements are correct?

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

122. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Chittagaon Armoury raid	1. Lala Hardayal
B. Kakori Conspiracy	2. Jatin Das
C. Lahore Conspiracy	3. Surya Sen
D. Ghadar Party	4. Ram Prasad Bismil
	5. Vasudeo Phadke

Codes:

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

123. Consider the following statements:

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune School at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
3. Keshav Chandra Sen's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati by the Governor General.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

124. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements: [CDS]

1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.

2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

125. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements : [CDS]

1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

126. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19th century? [CDS]

- (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products
- (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas
- (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas
- (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities

127. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, "Home Charges" formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted "Home Charges"? [CDS]

1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
 2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
 3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

128. Which of the following is/are not depicted in the Rajput paintings? [CDS]

1. The stories of Krishna
 2. Ragas and Raginis
 3. The deeds of Hamza
 4. The deeds of Babur
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 4 only

Hints & Explanations

Level-1

1. (b) The Tolkappiyam is a work on the grammar of the Tamil language and the earliest extant work of Tamil literature written by Tholkappiyar.
2. (b) There is evidence of silk from a bead thread at Nevasa in Peninsular India C 1500 BC.
3. (b) The third Tamil Sangam was held in the present-day city of Madurai.
4. (c) Copper was used ten thousand years ago.
5. (c) 6. (b)
7. (b) Lothal, a site in Gujarat of Indus valley civilization had an ancient dockyard. The large dockyard reflects a high degree of sea trade in this period.
8. (c) Many Indus seals have been found in ancient Mesopotamian.
9. (d)
10. (b) Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921–22 when two of its most important sites were excavated. The first was excavated by Dayaram Sahni and the second by R.D. Banerji.
11. (d) Atharvaveda concerned with the origin of Indian medicine. It also consists mainly of magical spells and charms.
12. (a) 'Satyameva Jayate' is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad. Upon independence of India, it was adopted as the national motto of India.
13. (b) Rig Vedic Aryans were not acquainted to the use of Iron.
14. (d) Vajji Janapada was republican state in sixth century BC. Its capital was Vaishali. The Vajji republic was ruled by a confederation of eight clans (Atthakula) of whom the Vrijis, the Lichchavis, the Jnatrikass and the Videhas were the most important.
15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a)
19. (d) The fact is just the reverse of it.
20. (b) Chaityas refer to the halls enclosing the stupas. Chaityas were probably constructed to hold large numbers of devotees for prayer. Viharas on the other hand are constructions built in ancient India in order to provide resting places for the wandering Buddhist monks.
21. (c) The concept of Nirvana was originally explained by Lord Buddha (566-486 BC). The word 'Nirvana' comes from the root meaning 'to blow out' and refers to the extinguishing of the fires of greed, hatred, and delusion. When these emotional and psychological defilements are destroyed by wisdom, the mind becomes free, radiant, and joyful and he who has realized the Truth (Nirvana) is the happiest being in the world. He is free from all complexes and obsessions.
22. (a) The Samaharta had control over the expenditure of the revenue.
23. (a) 24. (c)
25. (c) The currency of the Maurya Empire included silver and copper coins.
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (d) It was repaired index Skandgupta's reign.
32. (d)
33. (b) The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as Karanika. This is the Dhruvadhik-Karanika (otherwise called Dhruvasthanadhikaranika) the officer in-charge of the Dhruvas, the last term being applied till recent times in Kathiawar and Cutch to denote persons who superintended the collection of land-revenue by the farmers on the king's behalf.
34. (c) The travel account of Fa-hien is known as Fo-kwo-ki. Fa-hien or Faxian (AD 399 – 413): Fa-hien was the first Chinese monk to travel to India in search of great Buddhist scriptures. At the age of sixty-five, he travelled, mostly on foot, from Central China taking the southern route through Shenshen, Dunhuang, Khotan, and then over the Himalayas, to Gandhara and Peshawar.
35. (b) V.A. Smith complimented Samudragupta as the Indian Napoleon. Samudragupta embarked upon a policy of conquest. In fact, Digvijay became the ultimate call of his life. For his military achievements, he has been aptly complemented by the historian V.A. Smith as the Indian Napoleon. He has described Samudragupta as the Hero of Hundred Battles.
36. (a) Kautilya wrote Arthashastra in which the notion of saptanga is mentioned including kings, territory, administration and treasury.
37. (b) Rath temples of Mahabalipuram were built in the reign of Narasimhavarman I. There are about nine monolithic temples at Mahabalipuram. They are the unique contribution of the Pallavas to Indian art. The monolithic temples are called locally as Rathas (chariot) as they resemble the processional chariots of a temple. The five Rathas, are the best of all monolithic temples.
38. (a) The pose 'Tribhanga' is the favourite posture of Lord Krishna. We have often seen Lord Krishna standing in tribhanga posture before his cow 'Kamdhenu' or whenever he is playing his flute.

39. (b) He was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who established permanent Army. He is famous for his market reforms.
40. (b) This was undertaken in 1843 during the term of Lord Ellenborough.
41. (a)
42. (a) The Tebhaga movement is a peasant movement in the history of Bengal and India. It was a movement of the peasants who demanded two-third share of their produce for themselves and one-third share to the landlord.
43. (c) Ilbert bill exempted British subjects from trial by Indian magistrates and in cases involving death or transportation they could only be tried by a high court. This proposal provoked furious protests by the Indians.
44. (c) In the Ahmedabad strike, Mahatma Gandhi made his first use of hunger strike as a weapon. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not use violence against the employers during the strike.
45. (c) 46. (b)
47. (b). The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are a set of principles to govern relations between states. The agreement was signed between India and China on 29 April 1954. The five principles of the panchsheel are :
- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - Mutual non-aggression.
 - Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit.
 - Peaceful co-existence.
48. (d) Doctrine of lapse, in Indian history, formula devised by Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of India (1848-56), to deal with questions of succession to Hindu Indian states.
According to 'Doctrine of Lapse', if any ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir, the states' authority will pass to the English East India Company. Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Chota Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854).
49. (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. One of the proposed conditions is Discontinuation of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress.
50. (c) Hind Swaraj Provides Gandhi Ji's views on Indian Home Rule.
- My Experience with Truth is the Autobiography of Gandhiji.
He deployed satyagraha in the Indian independence movement and also during his earlier struggles in South Africa for Indian rights and social Justice.
Bhagavad Gita- Spiritual Lives of Common people.
51. (b) Harrapa is an archaeological site in Punjab, Pakistan. It had 23,500 inhabitates which was very large. This civilization had common toilets and bathing areas of its inhabitants.
52. (a) Rigveda Samhita is an ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is among the world's oldest religions texts. The question of non-Indo Europe'an world being included in the original text does not arise.
53. (a) The Ajanta Cayes in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE.
54. (b) Rowlatt act was a law passed by the British in colonial Indian in March, 1919. This act authorized the government to imprison person for two years on the grow of suspected terrorism, without trial. The Rowlatt Act came into force in March 1919.
55. (b)
56. (c) The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was a major event of Civil Disobedience was presided by Sardar Patel. This was against the raised land revenue.
57. (a) Tipu Sultan wanted to defeat the East India Company by all available means. As British had a strong navy, Tipu had to have an equally strong feet. In 1796, he had ordered building of 40 worships and maintained a naval force of 10,000 individuals.
58. (a) Neel Darpan also called the mirror of Indigo was written by Dinabandhu Mitra about the Indigo Revolt of 1859.
59. (d) British and the Burmese empire fought 3 wars for possession of north-eastern India. The treaty to end the first Anglo-Burmese war was called treaty of Yandaboo. Which was signed on 24th Feb, 1826.
60. (c) The Pindaris were dispersed throughout the Maratha states and were countenanced and protected by the Maratha chiefs to whom they acted as agents for supplying all the commissariat required by their armies. They were composed of different tribes who congregated solely for purposes of plunder. They came into existence during the 18th century when the Mughal Empire was breaking up. The Pindaris were loosely organized under self-chosen leaders, and each group was usually attached to one or other of the Maratha leaders. Their main characteristic was that they received no pay, but rather purchased the privilege of plundering on their own account.

61. (b) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. It is a book in which he expresses his views on Swaraj, Modern Civilization, Mechanisation etc. Mohandas Gandhi wrote this book in his native language, Gujarati, while traveling from London to South Africa onboard SS Kildonan Castle between November 13 and November 22, 1909. In the book Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times, the causes, and his remedy.
62. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935, and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time.
63. (b) Civil disobedience is the active, professed refusal to obey certain laws, demands, and commands of a government, or of an occupying international power. Civil disobedience is commonly, though not always, defined as being nonviolent resistance. It is one form of civil resistance. In one view (in India, known as ahimsa or Satyagraha) it could be said that it is compassion in the form of respectful disagreement.
64. (d) Between 1916 and 1918, when the world war I was closing, prominent Indians like Joseph Baptista, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, G. S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer and the leader of the Theosophical Society, Annie Besant decided to organize a national alliance of leagues across India, specifically to demand Home Rule, or self-government within the British Empire for all of India. Tilak founded the first League in the city of Pune, Maharashtra. With its national headquarters in Delhi, the main cities of activity were Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.
65. (d) The First Carnatic War (1746-1748) was the Indian theatre of the War of the Austrian Succession and the first of a series of Carnatic Wars that established early British dominance on the east coast of the Indian subcontinent. In this conflict the British and French East India Companies vied with each other on land for control of their respective trading posts at Madras, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore, while naval forces of France and Britain engaged each other off the coast.
66. (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in a famous family of Bengal in 1772 A.D. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Persian, and English and knew Arabic, Latin and Greek. He fought for the freedom.
67. (d) Upon arriving in India to negotiate terms for an independent India, Mountbatten soon concluded that transfer of power to one central representative constituency assembly for India would be impossible to achieve as neither the Indian National Congress nor the Muslim League could agree terms, and he accordingly came up with 'Plan Balkan', separate dominions for Pakistan, the Princely states and the rest of British India with certain key areas of administration run by a central Government.
68. (c) Bengal Army infantry and cavalry regiments rebelled using 1857 rebellion.
69. (d) a committee headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
70. (b) Mirza Abu Zafar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar, better known as Bahadur Shah Zafar, (1775 –1862) was the last Mughal emperor and a member of the Timurid Dynasty. Zafar was the son of Mirza Akbar Shah II and Lalbai, who was a Hindu Rajput, and became Mughal Emperor when his father died on 28 September, 1837. Bahadur Shah Zafar presided over a Mughal empire that barely extended beyond Delhi's Red Fort. The East India Company was the dominant political and military power in mid-nineteenth century India. Outside Company controlled India, hundreds of kingdoms and principalities, from the large to the small, fragmented the land. The emperor in Delhi was paid some respect by the Company and allowed a pension, the authority to collect some taxes, and to maintain a small military force in Delhi, but he posed no threat to any power in India.
71. (d) The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took effect in October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.
72. (c)
73. (b) On the issue of why Indians were not visibly at the forefront of the campaign to start the Congress in the 1880s. This was the remove of Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1913.
74. (c) Second International (1889-1916) was the original socialist international. It was an organisation of labour and socialist parties which was formed in Paris in 1889.
75. (c) The Ledo Road (from Ledo, Assam, India to Kunming, Yunnan, China) was built during World War II so that the Western Allies could supply the Chinese as an alternative to the Burma Road which had been cut by the Japanese in 1942. It was renamed the Stilwell Road (named after General Joseph Stilwell of the U.S. Army) in early 1945 at the suggestion of Chiang Kai-shek. It passes through the Burmese towns of Shingbwiyang, Myitkyina and Bhamo in Kachin state.
76. (c) The First Buddhist council immediately following the death of the Buddha and the Second Buddhist council in the reign of Ashoka occurred in Patliputra and Rajagriha. The Second Buddhist Council occurred in Vaisali.
77. (b) Makkhali Gosala (Pali; Sanskrit Gosala Maskariputra, c. 484 BCE) was the founder of the Ajivika sect; other sources state that Gosala was only a leader of a large Ajivika congregation of ascetics, but not the founder of the movement himself.

78. (a) Motilal Nehru narrated his experiences in the Soviet Union and condemned anti-soviet propaganda. He described the Public Safety Bill as 'a direct attack on the Indian nationalism, on Indian National Congress' and as 'Slavery of India, Bill No.1'.
79. (b) Lord Dufferin initially called Congress as representative of "microscopic minority of India" but later in the fourth session of Allahabad, the Government servants were disallowed to take part in the proceedings of the Congress.
80. (d) Kakori Revolution was a train robbery plan executed by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Sharma (fake name of Murari Lal Gupta) Mukundi Lal (Mukundi Lal Gupta) and Banwari Lal. Roshan Singh had not taken part in the Kakori conspiracy, yet he was arrested and confined to capital punishment of death sentence by the then British Government.
81. (a) Hindu Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In the book Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times, the causes, and his remedy.
82. (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Dada Dharmadhikari, Dharendra Mazumdar, Shankarrao Deo, K. G. Mashruwala were active members of the Sarvodaya movement.
83. (b) The Swadeshi movement was started to oppose the British decision to partition Bengal. During the movement, people of Bengal had boycotted the British products and advocated the Swadeshi products.
84. (c) Alluri Sitarama Raju was associated with the Gudem-Rampa Rebellion.
85. (d) The Doctrine of Lapse was devised by Lord Dalhousie and that aimed to extend the territorial boundaries of the English East India Company.
86. (b) The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. It was an agreement between the British East India Company and the Landlords of Bengal to settle the Land Revenue to be raised. The landlords were given the right to transfer or sell their lands if they liked.
87. (c) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was a revolutionary organization. It was established in 1928. Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, Sukhdev were associated with it.
88. (c) Buddha or Karl Marx was written by B. R Ambedkar.
89. (c) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in 1895, founded the Shri Shivaji Fund Committee for celebration of 'Shiv Punya Tithi' and for the reconstruction of the Samadhi of Shivaji Maharaj. In 1894, Tilak transformed household worshipping of Ganesha into Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav. New English School was founded by Shri Vishnushastri Chiplunkar along with Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in year 1880. Ravindranath Tagore preached the cult of self reliance or atmashakti. The cult of atmashakti included assertion of national dignity, honour, confidence and working towards social and economic regeneration of Indian villages.
90. (a) Nagarjuna was a Buddhist philosopher who is considered to be the founder of the Madhyamaka (Madhyamika) school of Mahayana Buddhism.
91. (a) Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. He was also the author of the book Indica.
92. (b) Russian and German did not bring trading ships to the port of Surat in pre-British times.
93. (a) The factory Act of 1891 in India was enacted to improve the condition of labour in India. It provided some specific rules and regulations including-the age of child labour to be established from nine to twelve, child labour could work maximum of six hours, women were given half an hour break etc.
94. (d) The Bolshevik Revolution started in Russia during the reign of Czar Nicholas II (1894-1917). Nicholas II was the last Emperor and the last Czar of Russia. He was executed along with his family by the Bolsheviks.
95. (a)

Level-2

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)
4. (a) The correct matching pairs are – Lothal and Bhogao, Kalibangan and Ghaggar, Ropar and Satluj, Harappa and Ravi, Mohenjodaro and Indus.
5. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:
 Matsya — Virat
 Asmaka — Potana
 Anga — Champa
 Chedi — Suktimati
6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (c) Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqa-bad. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hiaar. Sikander Lodi established the Agra city. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-ud-Din Khalji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.
12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b)
16. (b) Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha (Revolt against British) at Champaran district of Bihar followed by the young nationalists like Dr. Rajendra Prasad and J.B. Kriplani.
17. (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. The British Government agreed to

- Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
 - Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
 - Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
 - Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
 - Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
 - Lift the ban over the congress.
18. (a) Abul Kalam Azad – Al-Hilal
Feroz Shah Mehta – Bombay Chronicle
Annie Besant – New India
Mahatma Gandhi – Young India
19. (b) Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920. Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930. The formation of Congress ministries took place in 1937. The Quit India Movement began in 1942.
20. (c) Dr. M.A. Ansari became the President in Madras session. Purushottam Das Tandon became the President in Nasik session. Sarojini Naidu became the President in Kanpur session. Subhash Chandra Bose became the President in Haripura session.
21. (d)
22. (a) 1st Session Bombay Dec. 28-30, 1885 Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
2nd Session Calcutta Dec. 27-30, 1886 Dadabhai Naoroji
3rd Session Madras Dec. 27-30, 1887 Badruddin Tyabji
23. (a) • G.K. Gokhale established The Servants of India Society in Pune, Maharashtra, on June 12, 1905.
• Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya founded Banaras Hindu University (BHU) at Varanasi in 1916.
• The Swatantra Party was founded by C. Rajagopalachari, was Indian conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974.
• Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded Free India Society(student society).
24. (a) Ajanta caves are 29 rock cut cave monuments which date from 2nd century B.C. They have Buddhist religions art and depict Jataka tales. In 1819, John Smith a British army officer rediscovered the cave while on a hunting expedition. Paintings cover every surface except the floor.
25. (a) Agam Literature-This consists of original scriptures compiled by Gandharas and Srut-kevalis. They are written in the Prakrit language. Non-agam Literature-This consists of commentary and explanation of Agam literature and independent works, compiled by elder monks, nuns, and scholars. They are written in many languages such as Prakrit, Sanskrit, Old Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannad, Tamil, German, and English.
26. (a) The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II, after facing some initial military setbacks in the War, when the Japanese became involved and headed towards South Asia. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Cripps discussed matters with the Indian leaders and published his proposals on March 30, 1942. Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the mission proved a failure.
27. (c) In October 1938, at a conference of Ministers of Industries held under the Chairmanship of Shri Subhash Chander Bose, the then President of the Indian National Congress, a resolution was passed which stated "the problems such as of poverty and unemployment, of national Defense and of economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialization. As a step towards such industrialization, a comprehensive scheme of National Planning should be formulated." This was followed by the formulation of "National Planning Committee" under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. The committee consisted of 15 members.
28. (b) The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian struggle for freedom from British rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi and was supported by the Indian National Congress. After Jallianwala Bagh incident Gandhi started Non-Cooperation movement. It aimed to resist British occupation in India through non-violent means. Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts, picket liquor shops, and try to uphold the Indian values of honour and integrity. The ideals of Ahimsa or non-violence, and his ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizens towards the cause of Indian independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement. Through the summer 1920, they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.
29. (a) Mappila outbreak – Malabar, Ramosi peasant force-Maharashtra, Kuka revolt-Punjab, Pabna revolt-Bengal.
Mappila outbreak – Mappila Riots or Mappila Outbreaks refers to a series of riots by the Mappila (Moplah) Muslims of Malabar, South India in the 19th century and the early 20th century (c.1836-1921) against native Hindus and the state.
Ramosi peasant force – Vasudev Balwant Phadke, an educated clerk, raised a Ramosi peasant force of about 50 in Maharashtra during 1879, and organized social banditry on a significant scale.

Kuka revolt – The Kuka Revolt in Punjab was led by Baba Ram Singh and had elements of a messianic movement. It was crushed when 49 of the rebels were blown up by cannon in 1872.

Pabna revolt – In May 1873, an agrarian league or combination was formed in Yusufshahi Parganah in Pabna district to resist the demands of the zamindars. The league organized mass meetings of peasants. Large crowds of peasants would gather and march through villages frightening the zamindars and appealing to other peasants to join them.

30. (d) Erode Venkata Ramasamy (17 September 1879 – 24 December 1973), affectionately called by his followers as Periyar, Thanthai Periyar or E. V. R., was a businessman, politician, Indian independence and social activist, who started the Self-Respect Movement or the Dravidian Movement and proposed the creation of an independent state called Dravida Nadu, comprising the states of South India.

31. (d) The Salt March, also mainly known as the Salt Satyagraha, began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930, and was an important part of the Indian independence movement. It was a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil Disobedience Movement. This was the most significant organized challenge to British authority since the Non-cooperation movement of 1920-22, and directly followed the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930. Mahatma Gandhi led the Dandi march from his base, Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmadabad, to the sea coast near the village of Dandi. As he continued on this 24 day, 240 mile (390 km) march to produce salt without paying the tax, growing numbers of Indians joined him along the way. When Gandhi broke the salt laws at 6:30 am on April 6, 1930, it sparked large scale acts of civil disobedience against the British Raj salt laws by millions of Indians. The campaign had a significant effect on changing world and British attitude towards Indian independence and caused large numbers of Indians to join the fight for the first time.

32. (c)

33. (b) The Indo-Saracenic Revival (also known as Indo-Gothic, Mughal-Gothic, Neo-Mughal, Hindoo or Hindu-Gothic) was an architectural style movement by British architects in the late 19th century in British India. It drew elements from native Indo-Islamic and Indian architecture, and combined it with the Gothic revival and Neo-Classical styles favoured in Victorian Britain. The architect George Wittet combined the elements of the Roman triumphal arch and the 16th century architecture of Gujarat in the Gateway of India. Its design is a combination of Hindu and Muslim

architectural styles; the arch is of Muslim style while the decorations are of Hindu style. The gateway is built from yellow basalt and reinforced concrete. The stone was locally obtained, and the perforated screens were brought from Gwalior. The gateway faces out to Mumbai Harbour from the tip of Apollo Bunder.

34. (c)
35. (c) Shah Alam II, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Kasim were united against British in the battle of Buxor in 1764 but they were defeated by British Army.
36. (c) The slogan "Go back, Simon" was raised and Indians agitated against it countrywide.
37. (d) The Nehru Report (1928) is based on the committee headed by Motilal Nehru. It has recommended the formation of new state on the basis of language.
38. (a) Rowlatt Act was an extension of Defence of India Regulation Act. An individual under the act could be detained without trial for 2 years. In 1922 the act was repealed by the British. In April the congress party organised a 'hartal' against the act.
39. (a) Officials of the East India Company carried out private trade together with trading of the company. They paid no taxes and pushed the native traders out of the market. Rulers of Bengal suffered and fought many wars with the East India Company.
40. (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946 held talks with the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India. The two parties planned to determine a power-sharing arrangement between Hindus and Muslims to prevent a communal dispute and to determine whether British India would be better-off unified or divided. The interim government of India, formed on 2 September 1946 from the newly elected Constituent Assembly of India, had the task of assisting the transition of India and Pakistan from British rule to independence. It remained in place until 15 August, 1947, the date of the independence of the two new nations of India and Pakistan.
41. (b) Indigo was the colour used as a dye in textile industry by the Britishers.
42. (d)
43. (a) Industrial revolution was use of steam and machinery to produce goods and services. Earlier manual labour and draft based animals were being used for production.
44. (a) During the American war of independence, people of America refused to pay taxes which was imposed by British parliament as they have no representation in the British parliament.
45. (b)
46. (a) The statements 1 and 4 are correct.
47. (d) The statements (1) and (3) are correct.

48. (d) E. V. Ramaswami Naicker was a social activist who started the Self-Respect Movement or the Dravidian Movement. He was anti-Brahmin activist and supported low caste Movement. He was born in Erode, Madras Presidency to a wealthy family of Balijas.
49. (b) Gandhiji never attacked caste system.
50. (d)
51. (c) During the Civil Disobedience Movement, tribals in Chota Nagpur wore Khadi gave up opium consumption, drinking liquor and eating meat.
52. (a) On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement. It was a civil disobedience movement.
53. (d) Harappan culture developed and matured into a man urban civilization that developed in Sind and Punjab. From there it spread southwards Southwards and eastwards. Its area was 1,299,600 sq km, which is a larger area than that of Pakistan and certainly larger than Egypt and Mesopotamia.
54. (d)
55. (c) Under the leadership of Gandhiji the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in AD 1930. It began with the Dandi March on 12 March, 1930. Gandhiji with some of his followers left the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad and made their way towards Dandi, the group reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. Here Gandhiji protested against the salt Law by making salt himself and throwing up a challenge to the British government. The Dandi March signified the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
56. (a) Ryotwari System was a way of collecting tax revenues (in British-controlled areas in India) directly from cultivators of farmland.
57. (c) The Russian Revolution is the collective term for a series of revolutions in Russia in 1917, which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the creation of Russian SFSR (Soviet Federative Socialist Republic).
58. (a) Dadabhai Naoroji was the first man to say that internal factors were not the reasons of poverty in India, but poverty was caused by the colonial rule that was draining the wealth and prosperity of India. In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'Drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the British was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
59. (b) The Quit India Movement or the August Movement was a Civil Disobedience Movement launched in August, 1942 in response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for Satyagraha (Independence).
60. (c) Ambika Charan Majumdar presided over the Congress Session of Lucknow in 1916. This session was important for two reasons
(i) The extremists rejoined Congress.
(ii) Congress and Muslim League formed a pact.
61. (b)
62. (d) Satyagraha (or 'truth force') is a particularly philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally, known as non-violent resistance or civil resistance. The term Satyagraha was coined and developed by Mahatma Gandhi.
63. (c)
64. (c) Simon Commission – November, 1927
Second Round Table Conference – September, 1931
Communal Award – August, 1932
Poona Pact - September, 1932
65. (b)
66. (b) Both denied the authority of the Vedas and the necessity of performing sacrifices and rituals. Both of them were opposed to animal sacrifices.
67. (c) Vishakhadatta wrote a drama named "Mudra Rakshasa".
68. (a) Badami was also known as Vatapi in Bijapur district of Karnataka. Panamalai or Kanchi in Tamil Nadu was the capital of Pallavas.
69. (b) Fa-Hien-405-411 CE; I-Tsing-671-695 CE; Megasthenes-302-298 BC; Hieun-Tsang-630-645 CE
70. (b) To popularize the Mahayana form of Buddhism. Harshavardhana convened an assembly at Kannauj. The Prayag assembly was convened to popularize himself.
71. (c) 'Rita' refers to regulation order by nature and was related to the conduct of the Vedic Gods and Humans, somewhere related to the moral and physical law. Statement 2 is correct. 'Rita' was later replaced by 'Dharma' and was a more sophisticated form of principles of law. As per Chanakya, 'Dharma' was the promotion of one's own security, happiness as well as the social order.
72. (b) Under the Mahalwari system, revenue, settlement was to be made by village or estates with the landlords. In the Ryotwari system, a direct settlement was made between the government and the ryot (cultivator). In the Zamindari system, land is allotted to revenue farmers of Zamindars (rent collectors).
73. (b) Dhrupad is primarily a spiritual and devotional music and it uses Sanskrit syllables from mantras.
74. (d) All statements are correct, hence the option (d) is correct.
75. (c) Sankhya yoga believes that self-knowledge leads to liberation. Almost all the rest of philosophies of India adopted Sankhya as its main base. Sankhya yoga also believes in rebirth. According to Sankhya darshan each purusha experiences bhoga, apavarga and takes birth repeatedly until kaivalya.(moksha).
76. (a) Moplah revolt in Malabar in Kerala in 1921; Pabna revolt in East Bengal (now in Bangladesh) in 1873; Eka movement in 1921-22 in districts of UP; Birsa Munda revolt in 1899 in Ranchi, Bihar (But now part of Jharkhand).

77. (a) Regulating Act was passed in 1773. Pitts India Act was passed in 1784.
78. (c) 1st and 3rd are correct.
79. (b) Lucknow Pact - 1916; Introduction of Diarchy under Montford Reforms (GIA 1919) - July 1918; Rowlatt Act - March 1919; Partition of Bengal - 1905. Answer could be 4123. But here best option is b.
80. (d)
81. (b) Non Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement were launched in 1920. The two movements emerged from separate issues, but they adopted a common programme of action that of non-violent and non-cooperation. There was increasing Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.
82. (b) The Cripps proposals did not include the provision for full independence for India but offered an Indian union with a dominion status. The Congress objected to the provision of dominion status instead of complete independence. After the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution.
83. (a) A famine had struck the district and a large part of Gujarat, and virtually destroyed the agrarian economy. The poor peasants had barely enough to feed themselves, but the British government of the Bombay Presidency insisted that the farmers not only pay full taxes, but also pay the 23% increase stated to take effect that year.
84. (b) The parties established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were - All India Scheduled Castes Federation and the Independent Labour Party.
85. (a) Only 1st statement is correct.
86. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect as Lord Wavell was the Viceroy when Simla Conference took place in June, 1945.
87. (b) Provincial autonomy replaced diarchy. The Governor could refuse assent to bill, promulgate ordinances, and enact governor's acts. Statement 3 is incorrect as separate electorates based on communal representation persisted in the GIA, 1935.
88. (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement was formed in the year 1930 and was one of the most important phases in the Indian National Movement. The main ideology behind the Civil Disobedience Movement was to defy the laws made by the British. The British government was pressurized by the Indian National Congress to accept the Nehru Report (1928) as it is. The Calcutta Session of the INC held in 1928 warned the British government that it would start a Civil Disobedience Movement if India was not granted the dominion status. 2nd March, 1930 is remembered as one of the important days in Indian history as the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched on that day. The launch triggered off with a Dandi Salt March where the British Salt was broken.
89. (a) The Government created commissions and commissions on one another with an undeclared motive of creating mutual apprehensions and mistrusts. It was the time when the top leaders including Gandhi were failed to understand the political implications of his extensions of support to the cause of Khilafat. Practically, the leaders of Khilafat needed support of Gandhiji only for a defined particular purpose.
90. (a) Causes of the Revolution
- The end of medieval structures changed economic relationships and allowed for change.
 - A higher population because of less disease and lower infant mortality allows for a larger industrial workforce.
 - The Agricultural Revolution frees people from the soil, allowing - or driving - them into cities and manufacturing.
 - Proportionally large amounts of spare capital were available for investment.
 - Inventions and the scientific revolution allowed for new technology to increase and cheapen production.
 - Colonial trade networks allowed the import of materials and the export of manufactured goods.
 - The presence of all the required resources closed together, such as coal near iron.
 - Culture of hard work, risk taking and the development of ideas.
 - Demand for goods.
91. (a) The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-1799) was a war in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company under the Earl of Mornington. In the battle, Tipu Sultan was shot and killed.
92. (a) Swami Vivekananda, known in his pre-monastic life as Narendranath Datta, was born in an affluent family in Kolkata on 12 January 1863. He was a major force in the revival of Hinduism in India, and contributed to the concept of nationalism in colonial India. His vast knowledge of Eastern and Western culture as well as his deep spiritual insight, fervid eloquence, brilliant conversation, broad human sympathy, colourful personality, and handsome figure made an irresistible appeal to many types of Americans who came in contact with him. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Math and the Ramakrishna Mission. He later travelled to the United States, representing India at the 1893 Parliament of the World Religions.
93. (a) All statements are true.
94. (b) As per the Permanent Settlement system, the Zamindars who formerly collected revenues were "recognized" as Landlords and the ownership of the Land was made hereditary. This means that now onwards there would be no auctioning. The son of Zamindar would be a Zamindar.

95. (b) In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus of 1917. The Mill Owners wanted to withdraw the bonus while the workers demanded a 50% wage hike. The Mill Owners were willing to give only 20% wage hike. In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills. In this strike Gandhi used the weapon of Hunger strike. The result was that the strike was successful and the workers got a 35% wage increase.
96. (c) The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha. The peasants (bhumihars) of the Champaran and other areas of North Bihar were growing the Indigo under the tinakathia system. Under the tinakathia system the peasants were bound to plant 3 out of 20 parts of his land with indigo for his landlord. One local peasant leader Rajkumar Shukla had invited Mahatma Gandhi to visit Champaran. The very important outcome of the movement was the enactment of Champaran Agrarian Act assented by Governor General of India on 1st May, 1918.
97. (c) The Viceregal Lodge, also known as Rashtrapati Niwas, is located on the Observatory Hills of Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. It was built during the regime of Lord Dufferin. Its construction started in 1880 and was completed in 1888. The cabinet Mission 1946 was held in the The Viceregal Lodge.
98. (c)
99. (d) Sir Thomas Roe was sent by James I in 1615. He reached Surat in September 1615 and proceeded to Ajmer where Jahangir was. He remained at the court of Jahangir from 1615 to 1618. Father Monserrate travelled with Akbar on his journey to Kashmir.
100. (c) Shivaji innovated military tactics, pioneering the guerrilla warfare methods (Shiva sutra or ganimi kava), which leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed, and surprise and focused pinpoint attacks to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies. Shivaji himself constructed about 15-20 new forts (including key sea forts like Sindhudurg), but he also rebuilt or repaired many strategically placed forts to create a chain of 300 or more, stretched over a thousand kilometres across the rugged crest of the Western Ghats.
101. (d) Statement II is correct because vaisyas and shudras refused to perform producing functions or pay taxes which resulted in the weakening of Brahminical social order.
102. (b)
103. (a) Both the statements are true and statement II is correct explanation of statement I. The Russian revolution inspired the involvement of Indian working class in the Non Cooperation movement.
104. (c) The Indian national movement was against the British rule in India. It resulted in our Independence from the Britishers but it did not resolve the tribal issues.
105. (a) Both statements are true and statement II is correct explanation of statement I Britain ruined India's previous economy and industries as a result of Britain forcing them to import their goods from Britain and not buy their own goods from India. Industries such as the handmade cloth industry, clock-making, metal, and carpentry industries, fell because cloth was made of better quality for cheaper in Britain because of mass production.
106. (b) Karaikal Ammaiyar was one of the three women amongst the sixty three Nayanmars, and was one of the greatest figures of early Tamil literature.
107. (a) Sher Shah divided the entire Kingdom in 47 divisions and called them "Sarkars". These Sarkars were divided into Parganas. Every Pargana was under a Shikdar, who looked into the law and order of his Pargana.
108. (a) Bhoga included taxes of fruits, wood, foodgrains etc to the king. They were collected by hereditary chiefs.
109. (c) The Battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor on 23rd October, 1764. Shah Alam II, signed the Treaty of Allahabad that secured Diwani Rights for the Company to collect and manage the revenues of almost 100,000,000 acres (400,000 km²) of real estate, which helped establish the English rule.
110. (a) Nawab Mohammed Abdul Ail (Prince of Arcot) is a patron of music, art and literature. The musical trinity consists of Dikshitar, Tyagaraja and Syama Sastri although, unlike the Telugu compositions of the others, his compositions are predominantly in Sanskrit. He also had composed some of his Kritis in Manipravalam.
111. (c) After Russian Revolution many left groups and trade unions were formed in India on the ideologies of Marxism or communism. Labour Swaraj Party, Congress Labour Party, Kirti Kisan Party, Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan were based on communism ideology. By 1928, all these provincial parties were knitted into an all India organization named Workers and Peasants Party (WPP).
112. (a) 113. (b) 114. (d) 115. (d) 116. (d)
117. (a) 118. (b) 119. (d) 120. (c)
121. (b) Sarojini Naidu was the second woman to be the President of the Congress (1925, Kanpur) first being Annie Beasant (1917, Calcutta). A.O. Hume was the founder of INC in 1885. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894 at Madras. C.R. Das acted as the President in 1921 in Ahmedabad session.

122. (c) The Chittagong Armoury Raid was led by Surya Sen. The Kakori Revolution was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and Alamnagar, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925. The robbery was conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan who belonged to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
The death of Lala Lajpat Rai led the HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) again take the path of assassination of the British. To avenge the killing of Lal Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Raj guru, Jai Gopal and Sukh Dev conspired to kill the police chief, Scott. But they shot on the DSP - J. P. Saunders, who was killed on the spot. On 14 June 1929 Jatin Das was arrested for revolutionary activities and was imprisoned in Lahore jail to be tried under the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case.
The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party.
123. (b) Statement 3 is incorrect as Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of Bengal Regulation Act of 1829 to ban Sati by Governor-General William Bentick. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Gattunath Bose were the first graduates of the Calcutta University on Jan 30, 1858. JED Bethune founded the Bethune School in Calcutta in 1849. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was also associated with this. That's why the best possible answer here is option (b).
124. (d) All statements are wrong.
125. (b) Ryotwari settlement, the rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government and the Government gave pattas to the Ryots.
126. (d) The first option is rejected because it used the term "tribal products". The second option is rejected because NOT in all areas, the impact of foreign missionaries was seen. The third option is also NOT correct, because not in all areas saw the rise of money lenders. The fourth option is correct and it includes everything what happened in that era. The most common thing was the foreign interference in the indigenous world of their own which dismantled the structure that existed since centuries.
127. (d) It is clear from Economic History of India by RC Datt:
"The Indian Tribute whether weighted in the scales of justice or viewed in the light of our interest, will be found to be at variance with humanity, with the common sense and with the received maxims of economical science. It would be true wisdom then to provide for the future payment of such of the Home Charges of the Indian Government as really from the tribute out of Indian Exchequer. These charges would be probably found to be the dividends on East India Stock, interest in Home debt, the salaries of the officers, establishments of the and building connected with the Home Department of Indian Government, furlough and retired pay to members of the Indian Military and Civil Services when at Home, Charges of all descriptions paid in this country connected with the British troops serving in India and portion of the cost of transporting the British troops to and from India".
128. (c) 'The deeds of Hamza' and 'The deeds of Babar' are not depicted in the Rajput Paintings.