

Ancient Indian History

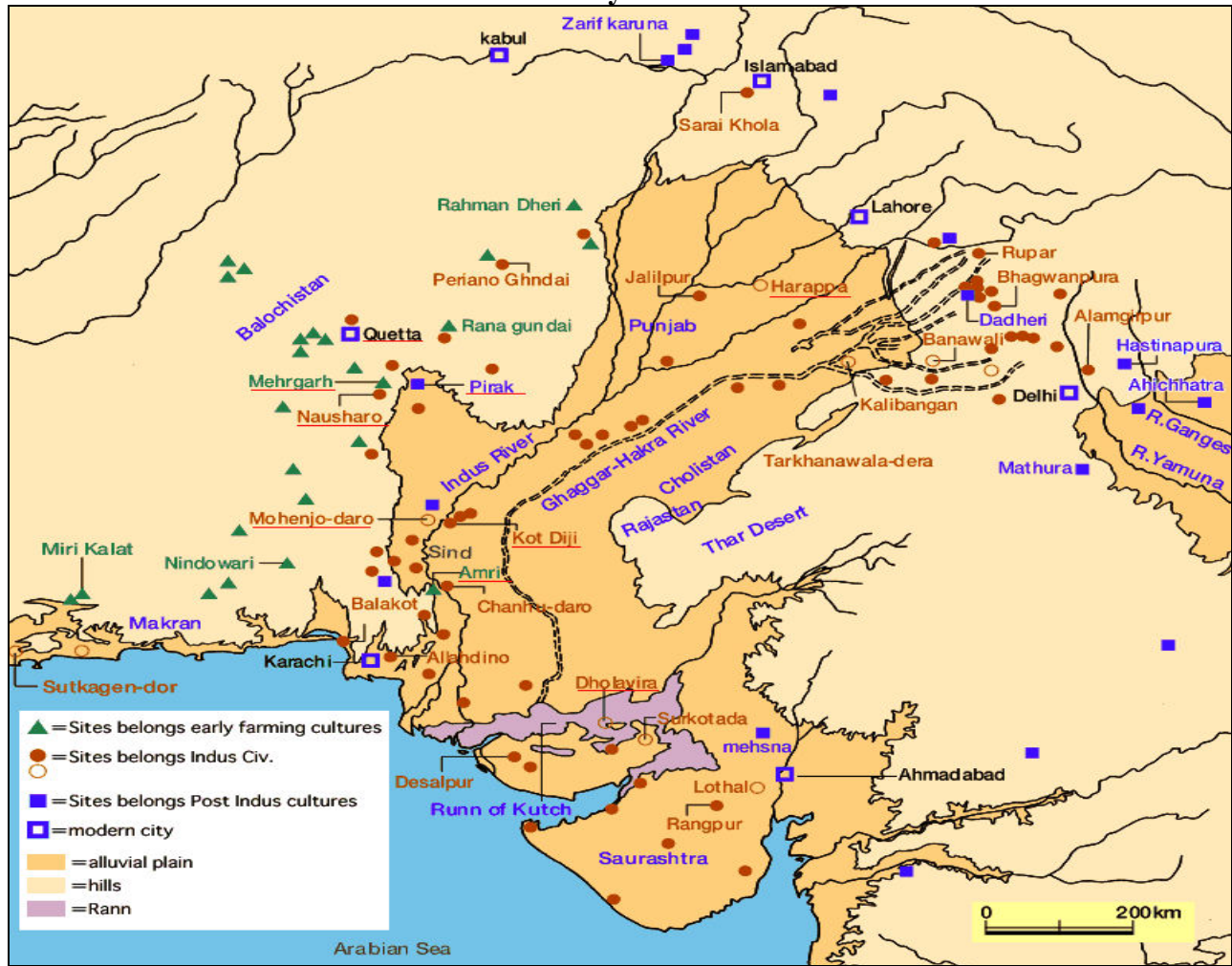
Pre-Harappan Period

Lower Paleolithic (600,000 – 60,000 BC)	Hand axe & cleaver industries	Pahalgam, Belan valley (U.P), Bhimbetka, Adamgarh, 16 R Singi Talav
Middle Paleolithic (150,000 – 40,000 BC)	Tools made on flakes	Bhimbetka, Nevasa, Pushkar, Rohiri hills of upper sind
Upper Paleolithic (45,000 – 10,000 BC)	Tools made on flakes & blades	Rajasthan, Parts of Belan & Ganga Valley (U.P).
Mesolithic/ Microlithic (10,000 – 7000 BC)	Parallel sided blades of chert, chalcedony, jasper, agate	Bagor (Raj), Langhnaj (Guj), Sarai Nahar Rai, Chaopani Mando, Mahdaha, Damdama (U.P), Bhimbetka, Adamgarh.
Neolithic (8000 BC – 2000 BC)	Earthen pots	Mehrgarh (Pak) Gufkral & Burzahom (J&K), Mahgara, Chopani Mando, Kodihwa in Belan Valley (U.P.) Chirand (Bihar).
Chalcolithic (3000-900 B.C.)	Distinct painted pottery Fire worship widespread.	Cultures: Ahar culture (oldest), Kayatha, Malwa culture, Salvada culture, , Prabhas culture, Rangpur culture & Jorwe culture (newest).
Copper Hoard Culture	Harpoons, Antennae swords, Anthromorphs	Gungeria (M.P.-largest)
OCP Culture (Ochre coloured pottery)	Pottery with bright red slip & painted in black.	All over gangetic plain with same regions as that of copper hoard culture.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahar people (Aravalli region) - distinctive black & red ware decorated with white designs. • Prabhas & Rangpur wares have a glossy surface due to which they are called lusturous red ware. • Jorwe culture (Maharashtra) - painted black on red but has a matt surface treated with a wash. 		

Select Harrapan Cities (Chalcolithic Age)

1.	Harappa [Dayaram Sahni]	Great granary, 40 % of total seals found here; Seals usually made of steatite depicting elephant, bull, unicorn, rhinoceros; figurines - torso
2.	Mohenjodaro [R.D Banerjee]	“Mound of the dead”; largest of all cities; Great Bath; granary; city was flooded occasionally, figurines of yogi, bronze dancing girl, seal bearing Pashupati.
3.	Lothal	[S.R. Rao]. Earliest cultivation of rice; Fire altars
4.	Kalibangan	[A. Ghosh]. Fire Altars showing cult sacrifice;
5.	Dholavira,	[R.S. Bisht]
6.	Banwali	[R.S. Bisht] Fire Altars;
7.	Mehrgarh	Evidences of cotton;

Indus Valley Civilization



Indian Religious Books

Puranas	Divided into sarga, pratisarga, manvantantar, vamsa (genealogical list of kings) & vamsanucharita. 18 main puranas & 18 subsidiary puranas.
Vedas	Meaning “knowledge”. Rigveda (hymns), Yajurveda (sacrificial formulae), Atharvaveda (magical charms & spell), Samveda. Vedas are called aparushya (not created by man) & nity
Upanishads	About 200 in number. Deal with philosophy. Oldest & most important are Chhandogya & Brihadranyaka. Other important are Kathak, Isa, Mundaka, Prasna etc. Do not believe in sacrificial ceremonies.
Brahmanas	Talks about vedic hymns, their application, stories of their origin. Each Brahmana is associated with one of the four Vedas Aitareya brahmana is associated with Rig Veda & Satapatha Brahmana with Yajur veda.
Aranyakas	Meaning ‘the forest books’. They discuss philosophical meditation & sacrifice.
Vedangas	Evolved for proper understanding of the Vedas. Six in all: Siksha (phonetics), Kalpa (rituals), Vyakarna, Nirukta (Etymology) Chhanda (metrics) & Jyotisha.
Vedanta	Advaita Vedanta of Adi Sankara.

Ancient Books & Authors

1.	Mudrakshasha (<i>Chandragupta Maurya defeating the Nandas</i>); Devichandraguptam	Vishakhadatta
2.	Malavikagnimitram (<i>Pushyamitra Sunga</i>)	Kalidas
3.	Gudavaho (<i>Yasovarman of Kannauj</i>)	Vakpati
4.	Vikramanakadevacharita (<i>Chalukya king Vikramaditya</i>)	Bilhana
5.	Kumarapalacharita	Jayasimha
6.	Hammirakavya	Nyayachandra
7.	Dvayashraya Mahakavya; Sapta Sadhana	Hemchandra
8.	Navashasankacharita	Padmagupta
9.	Bhojaprabandha	Billal
10.	Prithvirajcharita	Chandrabardai
11.	Meghaduta; Raghuvamsa; Kumarasambhava; Vikramorvasiyam Abhijnanashakuntalam (Drama);	Kalidas
12.	Mrichakatika	Sudraka
13.	Uttarama-Charita; Malati Madhava	Bhavbhuti
14.	Amarakosha	Amarasimha
15.	Si-yu-Ki	Hiuen Tsang
16.	Brahmasiddhanta; Khandakhadya	Brahmagupta
17.	Dasakumaracharita	Dandin
18.	Astanga-Sangraha; Astanga-Hirdaya-Samhita	Vagabhatta
19.	Panchsiddhantika; Suryasiddhanta; Brihatsamhita	Varahamihira
20.	Karpuramanjari; Bala Ramayana; Bala Bharata; Kavyamimamsa; Bhuvana Kosha; Haravilasa	Rajshekhara
21.	Adinathacharita (<i>Jaina Narrative</i>)	Vardhamana
22.	Shantinathacharita (<i>Jaina Narrative</i>)	Devachandra
23.	Parsvanathacharita (<i>Jaina Narrative</i>)	Devabhadra
24.	Prithviraja Vijay	Jayanka
25.	Karnasundari	Bilhana
26.	Saraswati Kanthabharana	Bhoja
27.	Dasharupa	Dhananjaya
28.	Harikeli Nataka	Visaladeva
29.	Prasannaraghava	Jayadeva
30.	Siddhanta Shiromani [4 parts – Lilavati, Bijaganita, Grahaganita & Gola (<i>on Astronomy</i>)]	Bhaskaracharya
31.	Rajmariganka (On Astronomy)	King Bhoja
32.	Chikitsakalika or Yogamala	Tisata-Vagbhatta's Son
33.	Mitakasara	Vijnanaeshvara
34.	Nitishastra (<i>On Polity</i>)	Mathara
35.	Nitisara (<i>On Polity</i>)	Kamandaka
36.	Sushruta Samhita (encyclopedia on surgery)	Sushruta
37.	Charaka Samhita (Teachings of Atreya)	Charaka
38.	Buddhacharita, Vajrasuchi, Suandarananda	Asvaghosha
39.	Mahabhasya	Patanjali
40.	Harshacharita, Kadambari	Banabhatta
41.	Ravan Vadha	Bhattin

Famous Inscriptions

Inscription	King	Aspect
Junagarh Rock	Rudradaman (Saka)	Sanskrit. Says that a dam on the sudarshana lake was constructed by Pushyagupta a governor of Chandragupta Maurya
Allahabad Pillar	Samudragupta	Sanskrit. Composed by Harisena
Aihole Inscription	Pulakeshin II	Mentions Harsha defeat by Pulakeshin II. Composed by Ravikriti Vishnuvardan son of King.
Gwalior Inscription	Bhoja	Most famous Pratihara king.
Hathigumpha	Kharvela	
Boghaz koi [1400 B.C.]	Proves Rig Veda to be more than 1400 BC old.	Indra, Varuna, Mitra, two Nasatyas mentioned
Nanaghat Inscription	Satkarni I [Satvahana king]	Achievements of the king
Nasik Inscription	Gautamiputra Satkarni	Achievements of the king.
Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Chandragupta II	
Mandsor Inscription	Kumargupta I	Composed by Vatsabhathi.
Bhitari Stone pillar	Skandagupta	
Tiruvallangadu	Rajendra I (Chola)	His conquests (annexed whole of SriLanka)
Uttaramerur	Cholar Period	Chola village assemblies
Besnagar Inscription	Near Vidisa (MP). Mentions Heliodorus the ambassador of king Antialcidas called himself Bhagvata & erected garudadhvaja in his honour of Vasudev.	

Buddhist Councils

I Buddhist Council	500 BC at Rajgaha	Ajatsatru . Presided by Mahakasyapa	Record the Buddha's sayings (sutra) and codify monastic rules (vinaya). Rajgaha is today's Rajgir
II Buddhist Council	383 BC at Vaishali	Kalasoka	The conservative schools insisted on monastic rules (vinaya). The secessionist Mahasangikas argued for more relaxed monastic rules. Rejection of the Mahasanghikas
III Buddhist Council	250 BC Pataliputra	Ashoka..	Purpose was to reconcile the different schools of Buddhism. Presided by Moggaliputta Tissa
IV Buddhist Council	100 AD Kashmir	Kanishka Presided by Vasumitra & Asvaghosha	Division into Hinayana & Mahayana. Theravada Buddhism does not recognize the authenticity of this council, and it is sometimes called the "council of heretical monks".
V Buddhist Council	1871 Myanmar	King Mindon	recite all the teachings of the Buddha and examine them in minute detail to see if any of them had been altered
VI Buddhist Council	1954 Yangon	P.M. U Nu	

Nastika Shools of Indian System of Philosophy

Charvaka	Believes only in materialism. No life beyond death, no soul no god.
Jaina 540 BC	The names of two tirthankaras, Rishabhanath & Aristhanemia finds mention in Rig Veda. Twenty third was Parsva, son of Ishvaku king Asvasena. Said to have flourished 300 yrs before Mahavira. Mahavira, the last Tirthankara born in Kundagrama near Vaisali. His father Siddhartha was the head of Jnatrka clan & mother Trisala was the sister of Chetaka, a Lichchhavi noble. Chetaka's daughter was married to Bimbisara the king of Magadha. Mahavira was married to Yasoda. Left home at 30 & attained Kaivalya at 42. He accepted 4 doctrines of Parsava & added celibacy to it. Chandragupta Maurya patronized it. Passed away at Pawapuri.
Buddha 566 B.C.	Gautama (known as Siddhartha as prince) was born in Lumbini near Kapilvastu to Suddhodhana, the king of Sakya republic & Mayadevi who died seven days after his birth. Gautama was married to Yasodhara from whom he had a son Rahul. 6 years of meditation led to enlightenment. First sermon in Sarnath known as 'Set in motion the wheel of law'. Eight fold paths. Buddhism denies efficacy of vedic rituals & superiority of brahmanas. Followers were upasakas & bhikshus. Died at the age of 80 in Kushinagar.

Astika Schools of Indian System of Philosophy

Vaisesika	Five elements – Earth, water, air, fire, Ether.
Nyaya	Accepts all categories of Vaisesika & adds one Abhava (negation).
Samkhya	Oldest of all. Twenty five basic principles first being 'Prakriti'. Gives doctrine of 3 qualities – virtue (sattva), passion (rajas) & dullness (tamas)
Yoga	Salvation through: Yama (self control), Niyama, Asanas, Pranayama, Pratyahara (restrain), Dharana (steady mind), Dhyana & Samadhi.
Mimamsa	Recognises Vedas as final authority.
Vedanta	Adi Sankara is protagonist. Ultimate reality 'Brahma' is one. Highest level of truth is that the whole world that exists is Maya. Ramanuja (founder of Sri Vaishnavism) differed from Sankara on his commentaries on Upanishads & Gita.

Forms of Marriage

1.	Brahma	Duly dowered girl to a man of the same class
2.	Daiva	Father gives daughter to a sacrificial priest as a part of his fee
3.	Arsa	A token bride price of a cow & a bull is given in place of the dowry
4.	Prajapatya	Father gives girl without dowry & without demanding the bride price
5.	Gandharva	Love Marriage
6.	Asura	In which bride was bought from her father
7.	Rakshasa	Marriage by capture, practiced especially by warriors.
8.	Paishacha	Marriage by seduction
Daiva marriage was considered ideal 7 paisacha the worst.		

Dynasties of Ancient Northern India

Dynasty	King	Description
Haryanka	Bimbisara*	Founded after overthrowing the Brihadrathas. He also annexed Anga
	Ajatasatru	Conquered Lichhavis of Vaisali. Also defeated Prasenajit of Kosala. Succeeded by Udayani who founded Pataliputra.
Sisunga	Sisunga	People elected Sisunga as Udayani & his 3 successors were unworthy
Nanda	Mahapadma Nanda*	Barber but a great military genius. Defeated many dynasties.
Alexander's Campaign	Alexander	Defeated Persian King Darius III & marched to India through Khyber pass. King of Taxila offered help.
Mauryas	Chandragupta Maurya* [324-300 BC]	Educated by Chanakya at Taxila. 'Parisistha Parvam' a Jain text describes that he defeated the Nanda king & became ruler of Magadha empire. Defeated Greek, Seleucus who had succeeded Alexander in the eastern part. Seleucus sent Megasthenes to his court.
	Bindusara [300-273 BC]	He appointed his two sons, Sumana at Taxila & Ashoka at Ujjain. Ptolemy Philadelphous of Egypt sent Dionysius to his court.
	Ashoka	Known as devanampiya & piyadasi. Edicts were in Greek & Aramaic in Afghanistan, Prakrit language & Kharosthi script in Pakistan. Prakrit language & Brahmi script in other areas. Rock Edict XIII (Kalinga war) Bhabru Edict (Buddhism as his religion) VII (all sects desire self control & purity) XII (equal respect to all religion) II (Dhamma – Common code of conduct). Succeeded by 6 Mauryan kings from Dasaratha to Brihadratha.
Sunga	Pushyamitra Sunga	Army chief of Maurya king Brihadratha killed him while he was reviewing the army. Succeeded by Agnimitra, Jethmitra & Vasumitra. Last king was Devabhuti.
Meghavahanas	Kharavela	Hathigumpha inscription on Udaigiri hills near Bhubneshwar refers his achievement till 13 th year. Ruled Kalinga.
Satvahanas of Deccan	Simuka* [235-213 BC]	Satvahanas also known as Andhras. Succeeded by Krishna, Satkarni I, Satakarni II, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Pulmavi II, Sri Yajna Satakarni.
Indo Greeks	Menander	Ruled in Pakistan region. Converted to Buddhism by Nagasena. Milindapanho is related to their conversation.
Sakas	Nahapana	Sakas also known as Scythians were driven out of their original home land by Yueh Chi who later came to be known as Kushanas. Nahapana ruled in western India.
	Rudradaman 130-150 AD	Junagarh Rock Inscription talks about him. He undertook the repairs of the Sudarsan dam built by Pushyagupta, governor of Chandra Gupta Maurya. Ujjayinii was capital. Dynasty came to an end with the last king being defeated by Chandragupta II in 390 AD
Kushanas	Kadphises I	Also called Kujula Kadphises. Kadphises I was succeeded by his son Wema Kadphises or Kadphises II – devotee of Shiva.
	Kanishka 73 - 101 AD	Succeeded Kadphises II. Capital of his vast empire was Purushapur or modern Peshawar.

The Guptas & Later Period

Guptas	Chandragupta I AD 320 AD	Sri Gupta was the first Gupta king followed by Ghatotkacha. Chandragupta I was Ghatotkacha's son.
	Samudragupta	Son of Chandragupta I. Undertook south India campaign. Meghavarna, King of Srilanka sent an embassy to his court to build a monastery at Bodh Gaya.
	Chandragupta II 380-413 AD	Son of Samudragupta & Duttadevi. Married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Rudrasena II of Vataka dynasty. Defeated Sakas & took the title of Vikramaditya.
	Later Guptas	Kumaragupta I, Skandagupta (Inflicted a crushing defeat on the Hunas; repair of the dam on Sudarsana lake built by Chandragupta Maurya & earlier repaired by Rudradaman I.
Post Gupta Period	From the decline of Gupta & the rise of Harsha there flourished four major kingdoms in north India: Guptas of Magadha, Maukharis (around Kanauj), Maitrakas (Saurashtra – Vallabhi as capital), Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar (Uttaranchal).	
Pushyabhuti	Harshavardhana 606 - 647 AD	Son of Prabhakarvardhana of Pushyabhuti of Thaneshwar. Brother of Rajyavardhana & Rajyasri (sister married to Maukhari king, Grahavarman of Kanauj, later killed by Sasanka of Gauda). Also known as Siladitya. Gauda was later divided between him & Bhaskarvarman, the king of Kamarupa.
Deccan & South India	Vatakas (Deccan) - Vindhyaśakti*, *Pravarasena*. Replaced by Chalukyas. Rashtrakutas - Dantidurga I*. They succeeded Chalukyas of Badami. Western Gangas (Mysore) - Konkanivarman Dharmamahadhiraja* Kadamba Dynasty of Banavasi – Mayursarman*, *Kakusthavarman* Pallavas of Kanchipuram - Simhavishnu, Mahendravarman, *Narsimhavarman* Later Kanauj was ruled by Yashovarman (discussed in Vakpati's Gaudavaho)	
Gurjara Pratiharas	Nagabhata I*	After Nagabhata I came Vatsaraja who defeated Dharmapala but was in turn defeated by Rashtrakuta king Dhruva. Dharmapala taking advantage installed his nominee Chakrayudha at Kanauj
	Nagabhata II	Defeated Chakrayudha & captured Kanauj & defeated Dharmapala. Ramabhadra succeeded him
	Bhoja	Succeeded his father Ramabhadra. Defeated Rashtrakuta king Krishna II. He was devotee of Vishnu & took the title of Adivaraha. He was followed by great ruler Mahendrapala I
Palas	Gopala*	Elected by people to end Matsyanyaya (internal disorder). Next was Dharmapala who installed Chakrayudha at Kanauj but was defeated by Dhruva.
	Devapala	Most mighty Pala king.
Rashtrakutas	Dantidurga*	Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I (built Kailasha)
	Dhruva	Defeated both the Pratihara king Vatsaraja & Pala Dharmapala. Was succeeded by Govinda III & later Amoghavarsha I . Later came Indra III (defeated Pratihara Mahipala I) & Krishna III
Kamarupa	Bhaskarvarman	Ruled by single dynasty from the time of Mahabharata upto middle 7 th century till Bhaskarvarman (ally of Harsha). Dynasty came to an end after his death.

South India

Cholas	Karikala	Defeated joint forces of Chera & Pandyas. Also conquered Sri Lanka. Capital was at Puhar (Kaveripattanam)
Pandyas	Nedunjelivan	Capital at Madurai & port at Korkai. Defeated Cholas & Cheras
Cheras	Nedunjeral Adan	Cheras are also known as Keralaputras. Nedunjeral Adan & Sengutturan were the greatest king.

Kings & their Court Jewels

1.	Pushyamitra Sunga	Patanjali
2.	Mahendrapala I (Pratihara)	Rajshekhara
3.	Kanishka	Parsva, Vasumitra, Ashvaghosha, Charaka, Sushruta, Nagarjuna
4.	Chandragupta II	Kalidas, Fa-Hien, Varahamihira

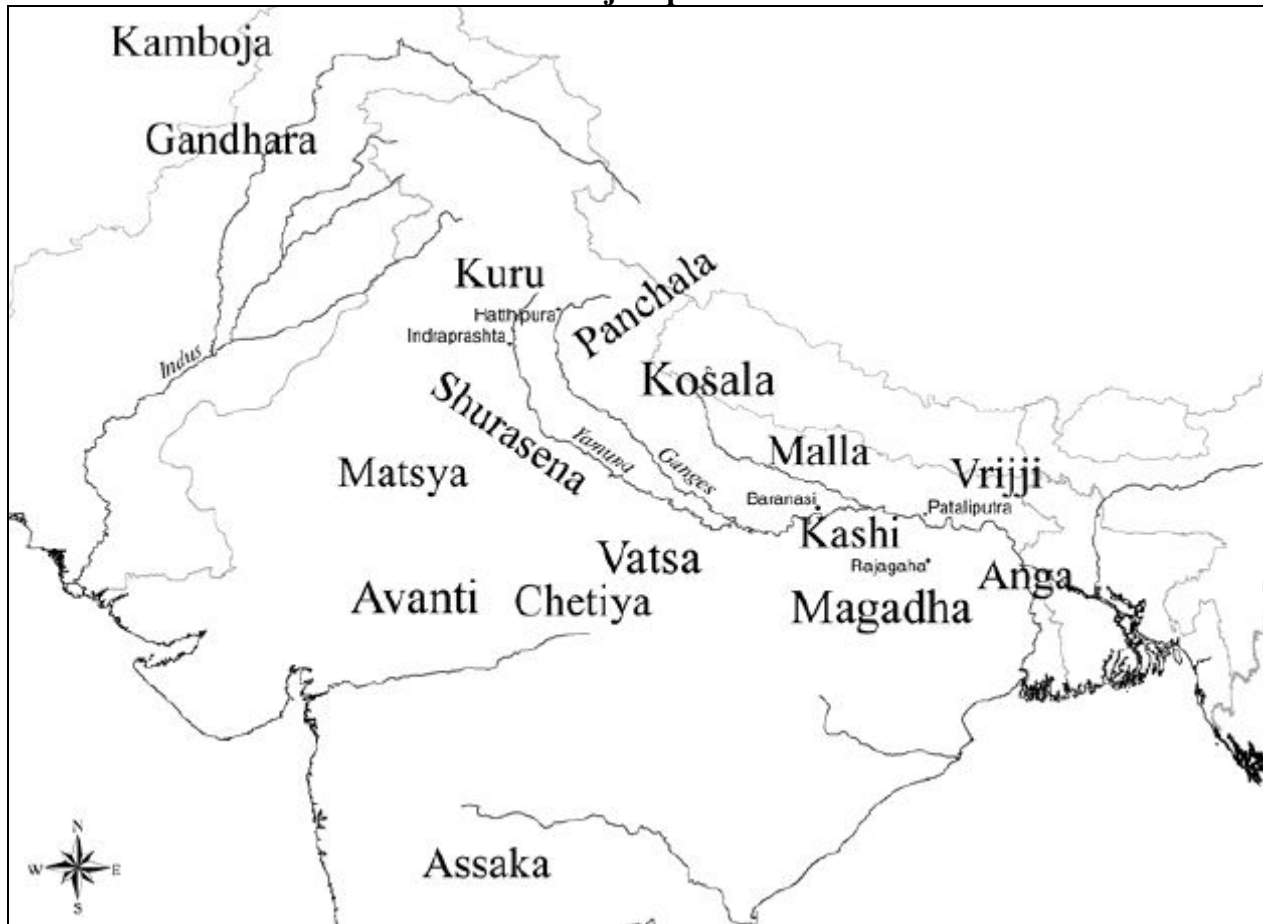
Monuments of Ancient Period

1.	Udaygiri Caves	During Chandragupta's reign at Vidisha, M.P.
2.	Angorwatt Temples	Suryavarman II
3.	Vikramashila University	Pala King Dharampala
4.	Kailash Temple (Ellora)	Rashtrakuta king Krishna I
5.	Dilwara Temple	Tejapala
6.	Rathas of Mamallapuram	Mahendravarman I (Pallava King)
7.	Khajuraho temples	Chandelas
8.	Martanda temple (Kashmir)	Lalitaditya Muktapida
9.	Gommateswara (Son of Rishabhath)	Chamundaraya, Minister of the Ganga King, Rajamalla (Sravanbelagola, Karnataka)
10.	Hoysaleswara Temple (at Halebid)	Ketamalla, a minister of King Vishnuvardhana (Karnataka)

Mahajanapadas

Kasi	Varanasi
Kosala	Sravasti
Kuru	Indraprastha
Kamboja	Rajput
Anga	Champa
Avanti	Ujjayini & Mahishmati
Ashmaka	Potana
Malla	Kusinagar & Pawa
Magadha	Rajgriha or Giriraj
Matsya	Virat Nagari
Vajji	Vaisali
Vatsa	Kausambhi
Surasena	Mathura
Panchala	Aichhatra
Chhedi	Shuktimati
Gandhara	Taxila & Pushkalavati

Mahajanapadas



Administrative Units & Their Ancient Names

S	Administrative Part	North India	South India
1.	Provinces	Bhukti	Mandalam
2.	Divisions	Vishaya or Bhoga	Kottams or Vallandadu
3.	District	Adhistana/Pattana	Nadu
4.	Tehsil	Vihtis	Pattala/Kurram

Jargon of Ancient Period

Lohit Ayas	Copper	Pradeshika	Head of district Administration
Syam Ayas	Iron	Nagarka	City administration
Vanik	Traders	Jesthaka	Chief of a Guild
Gramini	Village Head	Prathamakulika	Chief of artisans
Bhagadugha	Tax collector	Uparika	Governor of Bhukti
Sthapati	Chief Judge	Didishu	Remarried woman
Takshan	Carpenter	Amatya	High official
Niska	Unit of currency	Dvija	Initiation into education
Satamana	Unit of currency	Yukta	Revenue officer in the Mauryan period.
Pana	Term used for coin	Rajjukas	Land measurement & fixing land revenue
Shresthi	Guilds	Sabha	Assembly of few select ones
Vihara	Buddhist Monastery	Samiti	Larger Assembly
Chaitya	Sacred Enclosure	Dharamamahamatya	Most important post created by Asoka.

Miscellaneous Facts:

1. The Sangama literature [0-400AD] consists of 30,000 lines of poetry divided into two main groups, Patinenkilkanakku (older) & Pattupattu (newer). Established by Pandyan kings of Tamil region.
2. The credit to complete the chart of Ashokan alphabets goes to James Prinsep.
3. Most of the modern scripts of India including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Nagari, Gujarati, Bangla have developed from Brahmi script. Ashokan inscription of Shahbazgari & Manashera are written in Kharoshthi.
4. The earliest coins were punch marked silver & copper coins. They bear only symbol & no inscription or legend. Kushanas (Vima Kadphises – figure of Siva standing beside a bull) issued mostly gold coins.
5. Buddha did not visit Taxila in his life.
6. Some of the important rock painting sites are Murhana Pahar (U.P), Bhimbetka, Adamgarh, Lakha Juar (M.P.) & Kapagallu (Karnatka).
7. The extent of Indus valley civilization was Sutkagendor (Baluchistan), Alamgirpur (Meerut), Daimabad (N. Maharashtra) & Manda (J & K). Harrapan civilization is often referred to as Bronze Age civilization. No unambiguous depiction of horse found on any seal. The largest number of seals depict unicorn.
8. Inscription was from right to left but if more than one line than alternated to left to right & vice versa.
9. Yoga was in vogue in Indus civilization. Shiva, Mother goddess, trees, linga, yoni were worshiped. Chanhudaro is the only city without a citadel & Surkotada is the only site where the actual remains of a horse have been found.
10. Decline of Harrapa: Wheeler (Barbarian Aryans attack), John Marshall (environment degradation).
11. The Nadisukta hymn of Rig Veda mentions 21 rivers which include Ganga in the east & the Kubha (Kabul) in the west. Saraswati is considered to be the most important. Zero was known in rig vedic times
12. In the vedic age the varnas were not rigid but they became so in the later vedic period & became birth based rather than profession based. Untouchability had not yet reared its ugly head. Jati had not become a rigid system. Bali which was a voluntary gift to chief earlier became a regular tax in the later vedic age.
13. Moksha can be acquired by Gyan, Bhakti & Karma. Four dynasties stand out prominently in the sixth century B.C are Haryankas of Magadha, Ishvakus of Kosala, the Pauravas of Vatsa & the Pradyotas of Avanti.
14. During the time of Ashoka, Pataliputra was administered by a city council of 30 members divided into a board of 5 members each. Sales tax on goods was 10 %. The Ashokan Pillar with Lion Capital is located at Lauriya Nandangarh, Pillar capital from Rampurva & Capital from Sarnath. Seven rock cut chaitya

- caves in the Barabar & Nagarjuni hill show that the tradition of rock cut caves in India began with the Mauryas.
15. The indo-Greeks were the first whose coins carried the portraits of kings & their names. Also they were the first rulers to issue gold coins.
 16. In the south the old phase is known as the megalithic phase with the burials being marked by abundance of iron tools & a Black & red pottery. It appears there was an abrupt change from Neolithic to iron age, without any significant Chalcolithic or Bronze age.
 17. Anuloma (marriage between male of higher varna & female of lower varna) was considered better than Pratiloma (vv). Grihasta ashram had the duties of yajna, adhyayana & dana.
 18. Hinayana was the old order. Mahayana introduced concept of Bodhisttavas, worship of Buddha as god (Hinayanists considered him just a great teacher), salvation of all beings, Sanskrit as new language. The development of Mahayana philosophy is ascribed to Nagarjuna who propounded Madhyamika school of Buddhist philosophy popularly known as Sunyavada.
 19. The Mathura & Gandhara schools of art flourished during Kushana period. Mathura school had the distinction of producing the first image of Buddha & Gandhara school was a hybrid of Indo-Greek form.
 20. The Stupas as Sanchi, Sarnatha, Amaravati, Bharhut are the best examples. I-tsing came to India in 7th century after spending several years in Sumatra & Sri Vijaya learning Buddhism.
 21. In south India, among the Nayannar saints, Tirumular's Tirmurais are prominent. Saiva saints (Nayannars) were 63 in number. Lingayat (founded by Basava – Kalachuri) was other important sect of Saivism in south India influenced by both Sankara & Ramanuja. Vaishnave saints known as Alvars are traditionally 12 in number. Collection of their work is known as Nalayiraprabandham.
 22. The first Jaina council was held at Pataliputra by Sthulabahu in the beginning of third century BC & resulted in compilation of 12 Angas to replace the lost 14 Purvas. In the sixth century A.D. the second Jaina council was held at Valabhi under Devaradhi Kshamasramana & Jain canon was defined.
 23. The avatars of Vishnu are matsya, kurma (tortoise), varah (boar), narasimha, vaman (dwarf), parasurama, rama, Krishna, Buddha (the enlightened one) & kalki (to appear).
 24. West Bengal was known as Gauda & East Bengal as Vanga. Utkala (Orissa), Pragjotishpur (Assam).
 25. The king of Suvarnadwipa (modern Malaya), Balaputradeva erected a monastery at Nalanda & requested Devapala to donate five villages for the maintenance.
 26. The philosophy of Sankaracharya (Adi Sankara) is known as Advaita meaning 'non dual'. He believed that absolute reality called 'Brahma' is non dual. Jyotirmatha at Badrinath, Sharadapitha at Dwakra,

- Govardhanamatha at Puri & Shringerimatha in south. He organized Ascetics in ten orders – Giri, Puri (city), Bharati (learning), Vana (wood), Aranya (forest), Parvata, Sagara, Tirtha, Ashrama & Saraswati.
27. Angkorvat temple dedicated to Vishnu & the famous Borobudur stupa in Java. The Sailendra dynasty ruled over SE Asia & followed Mahayana Buddhism.
 28. Eastern King (Samrat), Western King (Suvrat), Northern king (Virat), Southern King (Bhoja). After partition of India the largest number of Harappan settlements have been found in Gujarat.
 29. The utensils of the Harappan people were made of clay. Lead was not known to the Indus valley people. The Aryans came from Central Asia is widely accepted. The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of Sapta Sindhu.
 30. The Gayatri Mantra is addressed to Savitri (associated with sun god). Two highest gods in the Vedic religion were Indra (war god) & Varuna (ocean god). Division of vedic society The oldest mention of varna system (four classes) is in the Purusha sukta of Rigveda. The dasas & dasyus mentioned in the Rig Veda refer to non-Aryans.
 31. The Hindu social sacraments such as marriage are performed on the basis of ritual described in the Grihyasutras. The symbols associated with the five great events of the Buddha are birth (lotus & lion), great renunciation (horse), attainment of knowledge (banyan tree), first sermon (wheel), death (stupa & foot prints). According to Buddha the cause of all sorrows is Trishna (attachment).
 32. Vinayak Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka contain teachings of the Buddha. Jatakas are stories of Buddhas previous life. Outside India, Buddhism was first accepted in Sri Lanka.
 33. The Mauryan sculptors had gained highest perfection in the carving of Pillars & the most striking feature is their polish. Two great Buddhist stupas rebuilt during the Sunga (were Brahmanas) Period were Dhammekh stupa at Sarnath & the stupa at Sanghot.

Medieval India

North India

Ghadvalas	Chandradeva*. Jaichandra fought Muhammad Ghur
Chandellas of Jejakabhukti/Bundelkhand	*Vidyadhara* & Yashovarman
Paramaras of Malwa	Vakpati Munjal & *Bhoja*
Chahamanas/Chauhans of Sakambhari	Vigraharaja IV Visaladeva, *Prithviraj III* (Chauhan)
Kalachuris of Tripuri	Kokalla, Gangeyadeva & *Karna* (Rajshekhara)
Chalukyas/Solankis of Gujarat	Bhima I & *Jayasimha Siddharaja*
Kashmir	Avantivarman (supplanted Karkota dynasty to which belonged Lalitaditya Muktapida.

East & the North East

Bengal (Sena dynasty)	Lakshmanasena (last Hindu ruler of Bengal)
Orissa	Avantavarman Chodaganga (Mother daughter of Rajendra Chola) of Eastern Gangas & Narsimha I (sun temple)
Assam (Ahoms)	Ahoms, a Shan tribe settled in mid 13 th Century.

Deccan & the South

Chalukyas of Kalyani	*Vikramaditya VI* (Introduced Chalukya-Vikram era) Bilhana's Vikramanankadevacharita is based on him
Yadavas of Devagiri	Bhillama V*, *Simhana*
Kakatiyas of Warangal	Ganapati (ruled for 60 years)
Cholas	Vijayalaya*, Rajaraja the Great, *Rajendra I*, Rajadhiraja, Rajendra II, Kulottunga I
Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra	Nrpakama*, Vishnuvardhan, Ballala II & Ballala III
Pandyas	*Jatavarman Sundara.Pandya I*

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 AD)

Slave Dynasty		Sayyid Dynasty	
1206-10	Qutubuddin Aibak.	1412-20	Khizr Khan
1210-36	Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1420-33	Mubarak Shah
1237-41	Razia Sultana	1433-43	Muhammad Shah
1241-46	Bahram Shah & Masud Shah	1443-51	Alauddin Alam Shah
1246-66	Nasiruddin Mahmud	Lodhi Dynasty	
1266-86	Balban	1451-89	Bahlul Lodhi
1286-90	Kaikhusrau, Kaiquabad & Kaimur	1489-1517	Sikander Lodhi
Khalji Dynasty		1517-26	Ibrahim Lodhi
1290-96	Jallaluddin Khalji		
1296-1316	Allauddin Khalji		
1316-20	Mubarak Shah & Khusrau khan		
Tughlaq Dynasty			
1320-25	Ghiasuddin Tughlaq		
1325-51	Muhammad bin Tughlaq		
1351-88	Firuz Shah Tughlaq		
1388-94	Mohammad Khan, Ghiasuddin Tughlaq Shah II, Abu Baqr, Nasiruddin Muhammad, Humayun		
1394-12	Nasirrudin Mahmud Tughlaq		

Delhi Sultanate

Slave	Qutbuddin Aibak	Died while playing Chaugan. Aram Shah (short period)
	Shamsuddin Iltutmish	He defeated Yalduz of Ghazni & Qubacha of Multan. Captured the fort of Ranthambor, Lakhnauti. Organized the iqta system (land assignment) & currency (introduced copper tanka & silver jital).
	Razia Sultana	Married Malik Altunia (Governor of Bhatinda). Turkish Aamirs played the dominant role & after Razia, they enthroned Bahram Shah, Masud Shah & Nasiruddin Mahmud in that order.
	Balban (Ulugh Khan)	Balban was Turkish slave of Iltutmish. He poisoned his master Nasiruddin Mahmud. Killed the rebel governor of Bengal, Tughril Khan. He revived the practice of sijda (prostration) & paibos (kissing monarch's feet). Kaikhusrau, Kaiquabad & Kaimurs had short duration.
Khalji	Jalaluddin Khalji	Descended at the age of seventy. Later Alauddin murdered his uncle & father in law Jalaluddin & seized the throne.
	Alauddin Khalji	Lay siege to Ranthambor which was under redoubtable Hammir Deva which continued till one year. Later Chittor under Ratan Singh (wife Padmini) fell & was renamed Kizhrabad. Malik Kafur campaigned against Kaktiyas (Warangal), Hoysalas (Dwarasamudra) & Pandyas. Mubarak Shah (son) & Khusrau khan had short rule. Kharaj (land tax – 50%), Charai, Gharii (dwelling tax). First to introduce permanent standing army, dagh & chehra. Afghans & Sultan's Indian officers rose to prominence.
Tughlaq	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Earlier called Ghazi Malik. Ghiasuddin had repelled mongol attack under khaljis before ascending throne. Attaked Kaktiyas & Bengal succesfully. Founded third city of Delhi – Tughlaqabad.
	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Open consorting with Hindus & Jogis. Killed Ulemas, qazis who rose in rebellion. Shifted capital to Devagiri (renamed Daulatabad), token currency (bronze coin-jittal). Shifted to Swargadwari during famine. At his death Barani commented, 'at last the people got rid of him & he got rid of the people'. First sultan to visit the shrine of Moinuddin Chisti. Disciple of Shaikh Alauddin & Jinaprabha Suri.
	Firuz Shah Tughlaq	Not a military leader. Conquered Thatta, Orissa (uprooted Jagannath idol), Nagarkot. Distributed iqtas, made them heritable increased salaries. Founded Fatehabad, Hissar, Firuzpur, Jaunpur & Firuzabad. Built canals. Influence of Ulema revived. First muslim ruler to impose Jaziya on Brahmins but abolished Ghari & Charai. Visited the shrine of Salar Masud Ghazi & became fanatical. Removed paintings from palace. Got many sanskirt works translated in Persian

South India

Vijaynagar	Harihara & Bukka	These brothers were released by Muhammad Tughlaq & they laid the foundation of Vijaynagar empire (Sangama dynasty)
	Deva Raya I	Succeeded his father Harihara II. Led a crushing defeat against Sultan Firuz Shah Bahmani. Construction of dam across the Tungabhadra. Italian, Nicolo de Conti came during his period.
	Deva Raya II	Sometimes called Immadi Deva Raya. One of the greatest Sultan.
Bahamani	Firuz Shah Bahman	Great king. Lost to Deva Raya I & abdicated throne in favour of his brother Ahmad Shah I who transferred Bahmani Kingdom capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. Later with the help of Iranian prime minister Mahmud Gawan, Ahmad Shah I expanded considerably. Later Bahmani kingdom got divided into five regions – Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar & Bidar.
Tuluva	*Kishna Deva Raya*	After Deva Raya II came Tuluva dynasty, which was replaced by Tuluva dynasty whose greatest ruler was Krishna Deva Raya. Ablest of Vijaynagar sovereigns. After him Rama Raja succeeded.

Delhi Sultanate Continued

Timur Invasion	Timur 1398 AD	During the reign of Mahmud Tughlaq who fled the city. He assigned Delhi to Khizr Khan & hence Sayyid dynasty was born.
Sayyids	Khizr Khan	Khizr Khan's reign as well as that of his successors, Mubarak Shah, Muhammad Shah & Alauddin Alam Shah was spent trying to control the rebellious leaders (esp. Khokhars led by Jusrath).
Lodis	Bahlul Lodi	First dynasty to be headed by Afghans. Principal event of Bahlul Lodi's life was the annexation of Jaunpur kingdom.
	Sikander Lodi	Contemporary of Mahmud Begarha of Gujarat & Rana Sanga of Mewar. The rent rolls of his reign formed the basis during Sher Shah Suri period. Imposed the Jaziya. The Bahluli coin remained in circulation till Akbar's rule. He was the only sultan to be killed in the battle field.

Smaller States

Assam	Ahoms - Greatest ruler during this period was Suhungmung	
Gujarat	Muzaffar's Shah grandson, Ahmad Shah I founded new capital Ahmedabad. Was the first sultan to levy Jaziya on Hindus of Gujarat. *Mahmud Begarha* was the greatest	
Mewar	Rana Kumbha. His grandson was Rana Sanga.	
Amber	Under Prithviraj who fought under Rana Sanga at Khanua	
Jaunpur	Under Sharquis. Jaunpur is in eastern U.P.	
Kashmir	*Zianul Abidin*. Abolished Jaziya. Got Ramayana & Mahabharata translated into Persian. Allowed Kashmiri pandits to return to the state.	

Mughal Empire

Babur 1526-30	Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. Ascended throne of Farghana. Daulat Khan Lodi, governor of Punjab invited him to dethrone Ibrahim Lodi but later retracted. Ibrahim Lodi perished in 1526 at Panipat. Battle of Khanua in 1527 against Rana Sanga in which Babur won by effective use of artillery & mounted archers. Died around 1529 & buried at Kabul. Introduced Char Bagh (symmetric gardens).
Himayun 1530-56	His early fight was with Bahadur Shah of Gujarat whom he defeated but did not depose. In Bihar the Afghans rallied under Sher Shah Suri. At the battle of Chausa in 1539 Himayun was defeated by Sher Shah. He finally left India in 1544 for the Safavid court. A decade after the death of Sher Shah, Himayun occupied back Delhi but died within seven months after a fall from the steps of his library.
Sher Shah 1540-45	Son of a small Jagirdar from Jaunpur. Defeated Raja Maldeo of Marwar in the battle of Samel in 1544 & also won Chittor. He realized Jaziya from Hindus. Revived system of Dagh & Chehra. Introduced a system of crop rates for the first time. Introduced uniform standard gold, silver & copper coins replacing the debased coins & introduced uniform weights. Maintained army through Sawars. Died in 1545 (5 years rule).
Akbar 1556-1605	Born in Amarkot. Bairam Khan invited Hemu (Afghan assumed title of Hemchandra Vikramaditya) in 1556 at the second battle of Panipat in which Hemu was slain. Later Akbar discharged Bairam Khan & married his widow. Akbar's foster mother's son Adam Khan won Malwa defeating Baz Bahadur. Won at Gondwana, Chittor (Udai Singh), Ranthambor & Marwar. Rana Pratap ascended Mewar after the death of Udai Singh. In 1576 the Haldi ghati war between Man Singh (grandson of Bhara Mal of Amber who entered imperial services) & Rana Pratap. In 1571 Akbar shifted his capital to Fatehpur Sikri. Later marched against Ahmedabad, Kabul (deposed Mirza Hakim). In 1585 he transferred his capital to Lahore. Later won Baluchistan, Qandhar, Ahmadnagar (Chand Bibi), Khandesh (Akbar's last major military campaign). In 1579 he abolished Jaziya. He issued Mahzar which entitled him to choose one of the interpretations of Muslim law. Only Raja Birbal accepted Din-i-Ilahi. Todar Mal, Bhagwan das, Man Singh declined it. He abolished the position of wazir after Bairam Khan. Revived chehra & dagh.
Jehangir 1605-27	Jehangir's elder brother Khusrau revolted thrice against Akbar & was blinded. He became the first ruler to conquer Kangra. Amar Singh, Son of Rana Pratap at Ajmer also surrendered. The Persians got control of Qandhar back in their second attempt. Deccan (ruled by Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar) was subdued again by prince Khurram. Jehangir ordered the murder of fifth Sikh guru Arjun Dev (the first to be murdered by Mughals). Visited dargah of Moinuddin Chisti several times. Married Iranian widow (Mehrunisa), who was given the title Nur Jahan. Nur Jahan's brother was Asaf Khan whose daughter Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Banu) was married to Shah Jahan.
Shah Jahan 1628-58	Sent his two sons Dara Shukoh & Aurangzeb as hostages to his father's court. He was helped in his throne capture by his father-in-law, Asaf Khan. Ordered execution of his brothers & their sons after accession. Increased control over Bundelkhand (ruled by Jehangir's hard core friend Bir Singh Deo's son Jujhar Singh). Qandhar was captured for a brief period but lost back to the Safavids. His Peacock throne & capital Shahjahanabad are remembered. Reformed the zat & sawar system. Iranis & Turanis dominated the nobility. Instituted month scales on the basis of difference between official estimate of income (Jama) & actual amount collected (hasil).
Aurangzeb 1658-1707	War of succession between Dara, Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb & Murad – all sons of Mumtaz Mahal. Mir Jumla was deputed by Aurangzeb to restore authority in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Later in Assam Ahom king agreed to be a vassal of Mughals. He banned Nauroz, the

	Persian new year, banned painters, musicians, drinking & women pilgrimage. Pilgrimage tax on Hindu abolished by Akbar reinstated. Destroyed the Keshava Rai Temple at Mathura built by Bir Singh Bundela. Reimposed Jaziya tax. His son prince Akbar revolted & was sheltered by Maratha ruler Sambhaji. Aurangzeb lay seize on Bijapur & Golconda & won. He was also known as Alamgir.
Shivaji	Shivaji tutor was Dadaji Kond-deva. Shivaji killed Afzal Khan (general of Ali Adil Shah II) while meeting. Later he almost defeated the governor of the Deccan, Shaista Khan who was replaced by Prince Mauzzam on orders of Aurangzeb. Raja Jai Singh was given the responsibility of tackling Shivaji who won & conducted the treaty of Purandhar. Later Shivaji visited mughal court & was captured but escaped.
Later Marathas	Shivaji – Sambhaji – Rajaram (Sambhaji’s brother). In the meanwhile Sambhaji’s son Shahu was taken to the Mughal household. Later when Rajaram died, his widow Tara Bai declared her four year old son Shivaji II, king & herself the regent. Later Shahu was released by Bahadur Shah I who appointed Balaji Vishwanath as Peshwa. Baji Rao I succeeded who was the most charismatic leader in Maratha history after Shivaji. He conquered Malwa, Bundelkhand & even raided Delhi. He was succeeded by his son Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb – different from the later Nana Saheb, adopted son of Baji Rao II) who defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Maratha however received a terrible blow at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761 at Panipat.

Selective Treaties & Battles

Treaty of Purandhar	Jai Singh defeated Shivaji. Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of the thirty five forts held by him.
Treaty of Palkhed	Nizam of Hyderabad was forced to recognize Maratha claimsto chauth & sardeshmuhi in the Deccan (durin Baji Rao I’s tenure).
Treaty of Warna	Claims of Tara Bai settled by granting her Kolhapur
Treaty of Bhalke	Marathas won large parts of Khandesh by invading Karnataka.
Battle of Talikota (1565)	Between Vijayanagara Empire (Rama Raya, son of Achutya Raya) and Deccan sultanates, resulted in Vijayanagar’s defeat.

Books of Medieval Period

1.	Taj-ul-Maasir	Hasan Nizami
2.	Tabaqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj Siraj
3.	Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi (Most important work of sultanate period) Fatwah-i-Jahandari	Ziauddin Barani
4.	Futuh-us-Salatin (establishment of Bahmani Kingdom)	Isami
5.	Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi	Afif
6.	Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi	Yahya Sirhindi
7.	Akbar Nama	Abul Fazal
8.	Tabaqat-I-Akbari	Nizammudin Ahmad
9.	Muntakhab-al-tawarikh	Badauni
10	Badshahnama/Padshahnama	Abdul Hamid Lahori
11	Muntakhab-ul Lubab (Aurangzeb’s reign)	Khafi Khan
12	Mirat-i-Ahmadi	Ali Muhammad Khan
13	Padmavat (on Padmini – wife of Ratan Singh, King of Chittor)	Malik Mohammad Jaisi
14	Tughluq Nama, Tarik-i-Alai, Nuh Sipihir, Ashiqa	Amir Khusro
15	Marwar ra Pargani ri Vigat (Info on Rajasthan)	Munhta Nainsi

16	Chandayan	Maulana Daud
17	Himayun Nama	Gulbadan Begum
18	Bhavartha Dipika	Gyaneshwara
19	Safarnama or Rihla	Ibn Batuta
20	Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri (Autobiography)	Jehangir
21	Tarikh-i-Shershahi	Abbas Sarwani
22	Tuzuk-i-Baburi/ Baburnama (in Turkish –Autobiography)	Babur
23	Shahjahannama	Inayat Khan
24	Dayabhaga	Jimuta Vahna
25	Periya Puranam (12 th book of Tamil Veda called Tirumurai)	Shekkilar
26	Sur Sagar (Life of Krishna)	Sur Das
27	History of Aurangzeb, The fall of the Mughal Empire	Jadunath Sarkar
28	Mahmud of Ghazni	Mohammad Habib
29	The Administration of the Delhi Sultanate	I.H. Qureshi
30	Foundation of Muslim Rule in India	A.B.M. Habibullah
31	Agrarian System of Mughal India	Irfan Habib

Monuments of Medieval Period

College of Ajmer (Converted to Adhai din ka Jhompra)	Vigraharaja IV Visaladeva
Rudra Mahakala temple, Siddhapura	Jayasimha Siddharaja
Jagannath Temple at Puri	Anantavarman Chodaganga
Sun Temple, Konark	Narasimha I (E. Gangas)
Brihadesvara/Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur	Rajaraja the Great
Quwwat-al-Islam mosque, Delhi	Qutbuddin Aibak
Adhai din ka Jhompra	Qutbuddin Aibak
Himayun's Tomb	Akbar's step mother Haji Begum
Tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram	Sher Shah
Agra Fort	Akbar
Buland Darwarza (commemorate Gujarat victory)	Akbar
Shalimar Garden	Shah Jahan
Badshahi Mosque at Lahore (largest in subcontinent)	Aurangzeb
Man Mandir, Gwalior	Man Singh
Hauz Khas	Alauddin Khalji
Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandara	Akbar. Completed by Jehangir.
Madrassa at Bidar	Mahmud Gawan

Kings & their Court Jewels

1.	Lakshmansena	Jayadeva, Halayudha, Sridharadasa.
2.	Vikramaditya VI (Chalukya)	Bilhana (Vikramanankadevacharita) Vijnanaeshvara (Mitakshara)
3.	Sharqis of Jaunpur	Malik Muhammad Jaisi
4.	Akbar	Tansen, Todar Mal, Tulsidas (just contemporary)

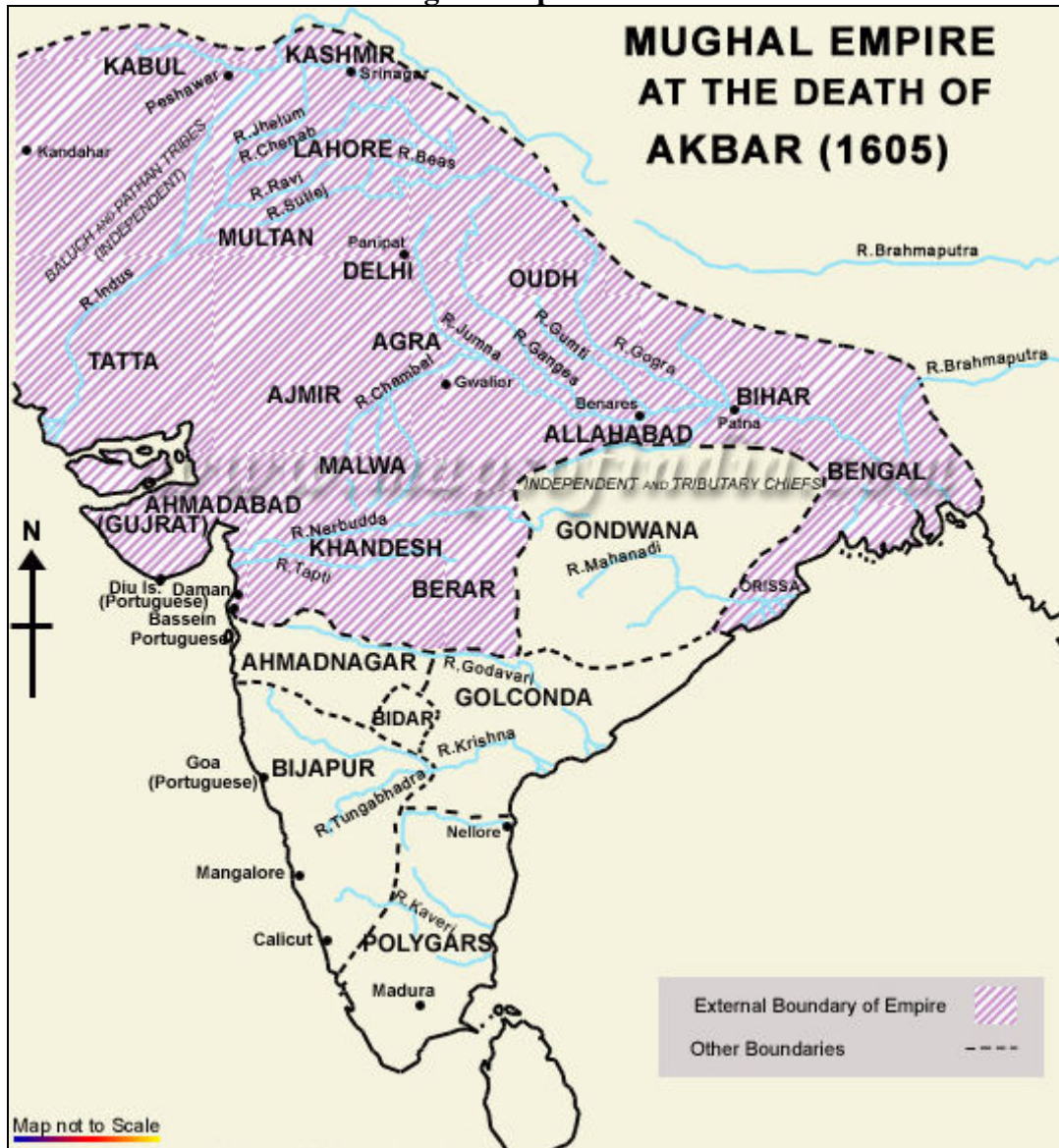
Prominent Foreign Travellers

1.	Marco Polo	Venetian Traveller visited Pandya kingdom
2.	Ibn Batuta	Muhammad bin Tughlaq
3.	Nicolo Conti	Italian visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Deva Raya I
4.	Abdur Razaq	Visited the court of Zamorin in Calicut & travelled to Vijaynagar during the reign of Deva Raya II
5.	Nikitin	Russian, visited Bahmani kingdom & Gujarat
6.	Nuniz	Portuguese, stayed at Vijayanagar during Krishna Deva Raya
7.	Ralph Fitch	British during Akbar's reign
8.	William Hawkins	English merchant. Received a mansab from Jehangir
9.	Thomas Roe	Ambassador of English King James I to Jehangir's court. Obtained trade concessions. Wrote "Embassy".
10.	Peter Mundy	English traveller during Shah Jahan's reign.
11.	Tavernier	French jeweller. Aurangzeb's reign.
12.	Bernier	French Physician. Most important account of all European. Aurangzeb's reign. Wrote 'Travels in the Mughal Empire'.
13.	Nicolo Manucci	Italian. Aurangzeb's reign.

Jargon of Medieval Period

Mamluk	White slaves	Ur	Common village assembly (Chola period)
Muqaddam	Village head	Nagaram	Assembly of merchants (Chola period)
Sondhar	loans	Sabha	Assembly of Brahmins (Chola period)
Khots	Village head	Khutba	A sermon made in Friday mosque
Sharia	Muslim law	Madad-i-Maash	Tax free grants of land
Subas	Provinces	Waqf	Grants to muslim religious establishment
Mir Bakshi	Military department	Pargana	Around Hundred villages.
Ummah	Muslim believers	Sadr us sadur	Ecclesiastical affairs
Mir Saman	Supply department	Qanungos	Keeper of revenue records
Shiqdar	Headed Pargana.	Zabt	Revenue based on land measurement
Amils	Revenue officer	Ibadat Khana	House of worship (Fatehpur Sikri)
Hundis	Bills of Exchange	Diwan	Function of finance (Akbar's time)
Dhimmis	Non-Muslim people	Wujuhat	Taxes on cattle, grazing, orchards.
Vimans	Towers of temple	Shaikhzadas	Indian Muslims nobility
Din	Religion	Peshwa	Prime minister (Shivaji)
Ganj	A grain market	Amatya	Revenue minister (Shivaji)
Gomashta	Commercial agent	Sumant	Foreign minister (Shivaji)
Hun	A gold coin	Bargir	Cavalrymen (horse belonged to leader)
Dam	Coin (1/4 th of rupee)	Nankar	Portion of revenue given to Zamidar
Sarkar	A number of Paragana	Diwan-i-Arz	Ministry of Military Affairs
Khums	Tax on plunder	Diwan-i-Insha	Ministry of Royal Correspondences
Zawabit	Non Shariat state laws	Diwan-i-Risalat	Religiour affairs
Faujdar	Incharge of Sarkar	Diwan-i-Kul	Wazir or chief imperial fiscal minister.
Malfuzat	Sayings of sufi saint	Diwan-i-Wizarat	Department of finance
Tankah	Silver coin	Khalisa	Land revenue directly for imperial treasury
Kanqah	Sufi lodging	Wilayat	Spiritual territory of a sufi
Misl	Sikh Regions (12)	Umra	Collective term for nobility
		Watandar	Desais & Deshmukh (collective term)

Extent of Mughal Empire at Akbar's Death



Miscellaneous Facts:

1. Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 AD. The Quran along with the Hadith (sayings of the prophet) is venerated as supreme sources of authority in Islam. Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina is known as Hijra & the muslim calendar commences from this year. At the battle of Badr Muhammad first wielded sword to assert his prophethood. Quibla the direction to be faced during prayer changed from Jerusalem to Mecca.
2. Prophet's son-in-law Ali was regarded as lawful immediate by some section (shiiis) while other group considered his close followers Abu Bakr, Umar & Uthman as legal heir (came to be known as Sunnis).
3. Mahmud of Ghazni was the son of Subuktigin (founder of Ghaznavid dynasty). Subuktgin had defeated the Hindhshahi ruler Jaipal. Utbi was the court historian of Ghazni. Mahmud raided 17 times which

included Nagarkot, Mathura, Kanauj & Somanath temple (1025 AD when Chalukya king Bhima I was ruling Gujarat). He patronized Al-Beruni.

4. Muhammad Ghur first invasion was against Multan which he won easily. His invasion of Gujarat ended in a crushing defeat at the hands of the Chalukyan forces. Then followed Battle of Tarain I & II, invasion of Ghadavala ruled by Jaichandra. After Ghur's death his senior slave Tajuddin Yalduz occupied Ghazni, Qubacha occupied Multan, Ali Mardan took Lakhnauti (Bihar-Bengal) while Aibak took Delhi. At the same time Bhaktiyar Khalji, another slave raided province of Bihar destroying monasteries of Nalanda & Vikramshila & even attacked the Bengal ruler Lakshmanasena. Eastern Chalukyas ruled at Vengi.
5. Chola king Rajendra I captured whole of Sri Lanka & reasserted Chola sovereignty over Kerala & Pandyan country. He conquered north upto Ganga & assumed the title of Gangaikonda. Marco Polo visited the Pandyan Kingdom around 1293 AD.
6. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign saw the rise of two independent states in south – Vijaynagar & Bahamani. The Tungabhadra doab had been a source of conflict between the Cholas & the western Chalukyas, between Yadavas & Hoysalas as well as between the Vijaynagar & the Bahmani Kingdom.
7. The largest indigenous industry during the Delhi sultanate period was that of textiles. During Firuz Shah the slaves rose to an all time high. While India's indigenous architecture is trabeate (space spanned by beams laid horizontally), the Islamic form is arcuate (arches are used to bridge a space).
8. All the Lodi rulers were buried on the Bagh-i-Jud known today as Lodi Garden. The coins of Mahmud Ghazni, Iltutmish, Nasirudin Mahmud, Balban, Alauddin Khalji bear the name of Abbasid Caliph.
9. Mansabdars had dual ranks – zat (personal rank & expenses) & sawar (cavalry rank). Land revenue systems were batai (crop divided between state & the peasant), hast-o-bud (official inspection for estimation), kankut system (estimation of land & yield), nasaq system (based on previous estimates).
10. The sants of the Vithoba cult & their followers called Varkari emphasized annual pilgrimage to Pandharpur (Maharashtra). The most important saint was Jnaneshvar. Saguna Bhakti (Tulsi Das, Chaitanya, Surdas, Mirabai, Nimbarka & Vallabha) believed in doctrine of incarnation while Nirguna bhakti (Kabir) worshiped formless aspect of divinity.
11. Guru Angad developed the Gurmukhi script. Guru Arjun Dev completed Adi Granth. Guru Hargobind constructed the Akal Takht at the Golden Temple & asked his followers to built the fort of Lohgarh. Enraged Jehangir had the Guru imprisoned for 2 years.
12. Of the various Sufi orders in India the Chishti (founder was Moinuddin Chisti) & Suharawadi (Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya whose Khanqah at Multan became an important pilgrimage centre) orders (silsilas)

- were the most prominent. Other prominent saints were Shaikh Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki & Nizamuddin Auliya. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi (Naqshbandi order) was contemporary of Jehangir.
13. There was no Maratha in Akbar's nobility & only one in that of Jehangir. In Aurangzeb's time the Marathas increased considerably & foreign nobility declined. Dara Shukoh brother of Aurangzeb got 52 Upanishads converted into Persian, the collective work being known as the Surr-i-Akbar. Murshid Quli Khan was a talented revenue officer during the time of Shah Jahan who helped prince Aurangzeb streamline the revenues in Deccan.
 14. Uprisings during Aurangzeb period were Jats (Gokula, Rajaram, Churaman & Surajmal-the adopted son of Badan Singh), Satnami, Sikhs (Guru Harkishan summoned to Delhi – Bangla Sahib is the site where he resided; Guru Teg Bahadur was beheaded at present Sis Ganj Gurudwara site; Guru Gobind Singh born in Patna), Bundelas of Ochha (under Chhatrasal)
 15. On Baisakhi day in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa panth. In the succession that followed after Aurangzeb, Govind Singh supported Bahadur Shah in the hope of getting justice against Wazir Khan (who killed Guru's son) but all in vain. Gobind Singh appointed Banda Bahadur (later killed Wazir Khan) to wage war against the Mughals but he failed & was humiliated before being executed.
 16. Shivaji assumed titles of Chhatrapati, Gobrahmance Pratipalak (protector of cows & Brahmins). His consecration marked the commencement of a new era, the Rajyabhisheka saka.
 17. Bengal was the main silk centre. Land ownership was Khudkhasta (Owner & land in the same village), Pahikashta (different village) & Muqarari raiya (He leased his spare land to tenants called muzarin). During Mughal period there is no evidence of joint ownership of land. Slave trade focus shifted from Multan to Kabul. Freshly minted coins had a greater value than those minted in previous regimes.
 18. Thomas Roe went to Jehangir's court to get concessions for operation. Dutch obtained a farman from the Sultan of Golconda to operate at Masulipatnam.
 19. The Mughal school of painting began with Humayun & reached its pinnacle during Jehangir. Humayun also started the Mina Bazar for royal ladies.

Miscellaneous Facts from Mocks:

1. Qutbuddin Aibak was not recognized by the Caliph of Baghdad. Kashmir was never a part of sultanate of Delhi. 'Janam Sakhis' are the biographical writings about the Sikh gurus. The utterances of Namdev, Kabir, Ravidas, Shaikh Fariduddin Masud (Sufi Saint), Dhanna have been included in Adi Granth. Printing press was introduced in India by the Portuguese.

2. The most important system of land revenue was the Zabt system. The term 'Urs' referred to the death anniversary of a Sufi saint. The Sisodiyas of Mewar did not submit to Akbar during his reign. Shahjahan did not write his autobiography. Bairagis in India were a Vaishnavite sect.
3. Portuguese-Dutch-English-French was the correct sequence of foreigners coming to India. In medieval period Polaj was the most fertile land & banjar the least fertile.
4. Bijapur (Adil Shahi Dynasty), Ahmadnagar (Nizamshahi dynasty), Golkonda (Qutbshahi dynasty), Bidar (Barid Shahi dynasty).
5. Delhi Sultanate reached its maximum limit during Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Invasion of Chengiz Khan (Iltutmish reign), Invasions of Tarmahirin (Muhammad bin Tughlaq's reign), Invasion of Nadir Shah (Muhammad Shah) & Invasion of Timur (Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq).
6. Mir Syed Ali, Daswant & Khwaja Abdus Samad were famous painters at the court of Himayun & Akbar. Mansur & Bishan Das were leading court painters under Jehangir. The translation of Mahabharata in Persian (Razmnama) was carried out during the reign of Akbar by Faizi. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur s built over the tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah.
7. The dominant form of decoration employed in the buildings of the sultanate period is called arabesque. Various regional languages of medieval India arose out of Apabhramsa. The pushtimarg was the philosophy of Guru Vallabhacharya (Surdas was his disciple).
8. Moinuddin Chisti (Ajmer), Nizamuddin Auliya (Delhi), Farduddin Masud (Pak Patan, Pakistan) & Khwaja Syed Mudammad Gesu Daraz (Gulbarga) are the famous sufi shrines.
9. Krittivasa translated Ramayana into Bengali. Kabir, Ravidas, Dhanna & other low cast bhakti saints were belived to be disciples of Ramananda. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda founded the city of Hyderabad. Arabs were not a part of Mughal nobility. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan was a mughal noble & poet under Akbar.
10. The sufi silisilas were Suhrawadi, Firdausi, Shattari, Chisti, Qadiri & Naqshbandi. Amer was Jaipur, Marwar (Jodhpur), Mewar (present-day districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur).

Modern Period

Later Mughals

1707-12	Bahadur Shah I
1712-13	Jahandar Shah
1713-19	Farukk Siyar
1719-48	Muhammad Shah Rangila
1748-54	Ahmad Shah
1754-59	Alamgir II
1759-1806	Shah Alam II
1806-1837	Akbar Shah II
1837-57	Bahadur Shah II

Later Mughal Rulers

Bahadur Shah I 1707-1712	After the death of Aurangzeb, prince Muazzam, Azam & Kam Bakhsh fought in which Muazzam emerged victorious & assumed the title of Bahadur Shah I. Banda Bahadur who killed Wazir Khan was defeated by him. Was referred to as 'Shah-i-Bekhabar'.
Jahandar Shah 1712-13	Later after Bahadur Shah's death, his son Jahandar Shah came to power after killing his other brothers with the help of Zulfikar Khan. He made peace with the Jats, Shahuji & honoured rajput kings.
Farrukh Siyar 1713-19	Nephew of Jahandar Shah, Farrukh Siyar killed him with the help of Sayyid brothers – Abdulla Khan (Wazir) & Hussain Ali Khan (Mir Bakshi). Farrukh Siyar tried to check the powers of Sayyid brothers but the latter got him killed & crowned two princes Raffi-ud-Darajat, Raffi-ud-Daula in quick succession. Later they made Muhammad Shah (Grandson of Bahadur Shah I) as the king. After his accession the Sayyid brothers fell victim to the intrigue of Turani Amirs.
Muhammad Shah Rangila 1719-48	During his tenure most of the independent kingdoms were established: Nizam-ul-Mulk (Deccan), Saadat Khan (Awadh) & Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal). Iranian King Nadir Shah invaded in 1739 on invitation of Saadat Khan (Awadh). The latter was imprisoned by Nadir Shah for not able to pay the promised ransom. Nadir Shah took the peacock throne & the Kohinoor diamond with him.
Ahmad Shah 1748-54	Son of Muhammad Shah. During his reign Ahmad Shah Abdali (claimed himself ruler of Kandhar after the assassination of Nadir Shah by Persians in 1747) repeatedly attacked. Later Ahmad Shah was killed & deposed by his own Wazir Imad-ul-Mulk.
Alamgir II	Actual name Aziz-ud-din. Frequency of Abdali attacks increased. [1754-59]
Shah Alam II	1759-1806
Akbar Shah II	1806-1837
Bahadur Shah II	1837-57

Other Contemporary States

Bihar	After Saadat Khan, *Safdarjung* became the king who was an impartial ruler & carried out many reforms & was made the wazir of mughal empire. Shuja-ud-Daula succeeded him to throne. He was also made the wazir of mughal empire but he sided with Ahmad Shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat.
Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan was an able ruler. Later his son in law Shuja-ud-din & his son Sarfaraz came in that order. Sarfaraz was defeated by Alivardi Khan of Bihar. Later Alivardi Khan was defeated by Raghuji Bhonsle & forced him to surrender Orissa. After the death of Alivardi khan his grandson Siraj-ud-daula tool over who lost to Britishers under Lord Clive.
Hyderabad	Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724.
Mysore & Haider Ali	Since the downfall of the Vijaynagar empire Wodeyar dynasty was ruling. But in the 18 th century two minister Nanjaraj & Devaraj usurped power early reducing the King Krishna Raj to a puppet. Haider Ali rose to become the Commander-in-Chief of the Mysore army & became the sultan after Nanjraj's death. He was defeated by Peshwa Madhav Rao.
Tipu Sultan	He defeated the combined forces of Marathas & Nizam in 1787 & soon after claimed himself Padshah at Seringapattam. He attempted to reduce the custom of jagirs & hereditary possession of poligars (small chieftans). He was a staunch muslim. He donated money to hindus but later got the temples abolished.
Travancore	Martanda Verma
Rajput States	Marwar (Ajit Singh), Amer (Sawai Jai Singh)
Rohilkhand	Area between Agra & Awadh. Muhammad Khan Bangash ruled who was defeated by Maharana Chhatrasal of Bundelkhand with the help of Marathas.
Sikhs	Ruler of one of the 12 Misl called Sukarchakiya. He with the help of his brave commander Hari Singh Nalwa won Multan, Kashmir & Peshawar.

The Peshwas

1713-20	Balaji Vishwanath	Shahu appointed him as the Peshwa.
1720-40	Baji Rao I	Baji Rao I succeeded who was the most charismatic leader in Maratha history after Shivaji. He conquered Malwa, Bundelkhand & even raided Delhi.
1740-61	Balaji Baji Rao	Son of Baji Rao I Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb – different from the later Nana Saheb, adopted son of Baji Rao II) who defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Maratha however received a terrible blow at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761-Panipat
1761-72	Madhav Rao I	Defeated Nizam, Mysore, Rohillas, Rajputs Jats. In 1771 he confined the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II by giving pension.
1772-73	Narayan Rao	Short tenure. Tussle with Ragunath Rao over Peshwa claim.
1774-95	Madhav Rao II	Became Peshwa after treaty of Salbai supported by Nana Phadnavis. In the meantime Mahadji Scindia who had brought Shah Alam under his control became the actual ruler of Delhi till his death in 1794.
1796-1818	Baji Rao II	Incompetent son of Raghunath Rao (who was had earlier struggled with Narayan Rao to become Peshwa & sided with Britishers)

Important Battles

1744-48	First Anglo-French Carnatic war. Madras returned to British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle. In battle of St. Thome, a small French Army defeated Nawab Anwar-ud-din's large one.
1748-54	Second Anglo French Carnatic war. The French sided with Muzaffar Jang (grandson of Asaf Jah) & Chanda Sahib (in Carnatic) while the English supported the claims of Nasir Jang (son of late Nizam, Asaf Jah) & Anwar-ud-din (Carnatic) Initially the French under Dupleix had success (& stationed officer Bussy at Hyderabad) but later the English got hold. Treaty of Pondicherry signed.
1757-63	Third Anglo French Carnatic war. French captured Fort St. David. Lally did the mistake of recalling Bussy from Hyderabad. Later the French were badly routed at Wandiwash by the British under Sir Eyre Coote.
1757	Battle of Plassey. British under Clive & traitor Mir Jaffar routed Siraj-ud-daula. Mir Jafar was made Bengal but later replaced by his son-in-law Mir Kasim. He revolted & was again replaced by Mir Jafar.
1760	Battle of Wandiwash. French decisively defeated
1761	Third Battle of Panipat. Marathas defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali
1764	Battle of Buxar. Mir Kasim, Shuja-ud-daula & Shah Alam II defeated by Major Munro. Treaty of Allahabad signed which gave the diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & Bihar to the English & trading rights in Awadh. Shah Alam on pension of 26 lakhs/annum.
1767-69	I Anglo Mysore war. Both the British & Haider Ali returned each others territories The Britishers committed to help Haider against a third party invasion
1775-82	First Anglo Maratha war. The British army was defeated. The humiliating convention of Wadgaon was concluded in which the company was required to give up all the advantages of Treaty of Purandhar. Peace was at last restored by treaty of Salbai signed between Warren Hastings & Mahdji Scindia whereby Salsette & Bassein were given to the British.
1780-84	II Anglo Mysore War. In 1782 Haider Ali passed away due to illness leaving the struggle to Tipu. War concluded by treaty of Mangalore
1790-92	III Anglo Mysore war. Tipu signed the treaty of Seringapattam
1799	IV Anglo Mysore war. When the subsidiary alliance was offered to Tipu Sultan he flatly refused & hence the war happened in which the Marathas & the Nizam helped the Britishers. Tipu died fighting the war.
1803-1805	Second Anglo Maratha war. Marathas defeated.
1814-16	Anglo Nepal war. War came to an end by treaty of Sagauli
1817-19	Third Anglo Maratha war. Marathas decisively defeated
1823-26	First Anglo Burmese war. Burmese defeated & conducted Treaty of Yandahboo
1839-42	First Anglo Afghan war. The Britishers were defeated.
1845-46	First Anglo-Sikh war. Sikhs defeated & Treaty of Lahore conducted
1848-49	Second Anglo Sikh war. Sikhs defeated & Punjab annexed to British. Maharaja Dalip Singh given an annual pension of 50,000 pounds & sent to England for higher studies & later converted to Christianity. The Kohinoor was gifted to Queen Victoria.
1852	Second Anglo Burmese war. English successful
1878-80	Second Anglo Afghan war. English suffered losses.
1885-87	Third Anglo Burmese war. English annexed Burma
1919-21	Third Anglo Afghan war. English though victorious did not benefit from the war.

Important Treaties

Treaty of Pondicherry	After the II Carnatic war. Muhammad Ali, son of late Anwar-ud-din was accepted as the Nawab of Carnatic.
Treaty of Mangalore 1784	Signed between Tipu & British in 1784. Under this Tipu withdrew his army from Carnatic & English withdrew theirs from the Carnatic.
Treaty of Seringapattam 1792	After III Anglo Mysore war. Tipu had to pay heavy war indemnity & send as hostages his two sons to the English. Half of his territory was ceded. He paid the war indemnity & his two sons were released.
Treaty of Amritsar 1809	Signed between British & Ranjit Singh in which the latter recognized their rights in the Cis-Sutlej areas.
Treaty of Sagauli	After Anglo Nepalese war. The Gurkhas gave up their claim over the Tarai region & ceded claim over the areas of Kumaon & Garhwal to the British.
Treaty of Lahore	After the first Anglo Sikh war. The territories lying to the south of river Sutlej were given to the company.

Land Settlements

Zamindari System (19%)	Bengal, Bihar, Banaras, division of NW provinces & northern Carnatic. 90 % of the revenue went to government & 10 % to Zamindar (British)
Mahalwari System (30%)	Major parts of NW provinces, Central provinces & Punjab. Responsibility of paying revenue was with the entire village or mahal. (Based on traditional Indian system of economic community)
Ryotwari system (51%)	Bombay & Madras presidencies, Assam, Berar & certain other parts. Land revenue was fixed for 20-40 years at a time (French in Origin)

Books/Articles & Authors (Modern)

Ghulamgiri (challenged superiority of Brahmins)	Jyotiba Phule
Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (Gift to Monotheists in Persian)	Raja Rammohun Roy
Dharma Tritiya Ratna, Ishvara & Life of Shivaji	Jyotiba Phule
New Lamp for the Old (Series of Articles criticizing Congress)	Aurobindo Ghosh
Doctrine of Passive Resistance (Articles in Bande Mataram)	Aurobindo Ghosh
Indian War of Independence (seized by British)	V.D. Savarkar
Loyal Muhammadans of India	Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Tahaib-al-Akhlaq	Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Asbab-e-Bagawar-e-Hind (Held Bahadur Shah II as fool for revolting)	Sayyed Ahmad Khan
Neel Darpan	Dinbandhu Mitra
How did America get Freedom	Ram Prasad Bismil
The activities of Bolsheviks, The wave of the Mind, Colour of Swadeshi, Revolutionary Life	Ram Prasad Bismil
Systematic History of Ancient India	V.A. Smith
Hindu Polity	K.P. Jayaswal
Political History of Ancient India	H.C. Raychaudhary
A History of Ancient India; A history of South India	K.A. Nilkant Shastri
Hindu Civilization; Chandragupta Maurya; Asoka; Fundamental Unity of India	R.K. Mookerji
History of Dharmashastra	P.V. Kane
The Wonder That was India	A.L. Basham

Socio-Religious Reformers & their Organizations

Atmiya Sabha (1815)	Raja Rammohun Roy
Brahmo Samaj (1828)	Raja Rammohun Roy.
Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839). Later merged with Brahmo Samaj in 1842	Mahrishi Devendranath Tagore.
Indian national Social Conference	M.G. Ranade
Harijan Sevak Sangh	Mahatma Gandhi
Satya Shodhak Samaj (1873)	Jyotirao Phule (fight caste oppression)
Shri Narayana Dharma Partiplana Yogama	Shri Narayan Guru (fight caste oppression)
South Indian Liberal Federation (later became justice party & then Dravida Kazhagam)	T. Teagaraja & T.M. Nair (Self respect)
Prarthana Samaj (1867)	Atma Ram Pandurang
Arya Samaj (1875)	Swami Dayanand
Servants of India Society (1905)	Gopal Krishna Gokhale (Rejected Knighthood)
Hindu Dharma Sangrakhshini Sabha (1893 at Nasik)	Chapekar Brothers - Damodar & Balakrishna.
Abhinav Bharat	V.D. Savarkar
New India Association	V.D. Savarkar
Anushilan Samiti	Aurobindo Ghose, Barindra Kumar Ghose, B.P. Mitra, Abinash Bhattacharya & Bhupendra Dutta
Patriotic Association	Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Muhammad Anglo-Oriental Defence Association	Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha (1924)	B.R. Ambedkar
Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sabha	B.R. Ambedkar

Movements/Organizations

Aligarh Movement	Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
Deoband Movement	Represented by Mohammad Qasim Nanautavi & Rashid Ahmad Gangohi. Nanautavi founded the 'Dar-ul-Ullemah' madrasa at Deoband. This movement was strictly based on Islamic tradition unlike liberal Aligarh movement. The also promulgated a fatwa against Sayyid Ahmad's associations. In 1919, Mufti Liyaqat Ullah Sahib founded the, 'Jamaitul Ulema-i-Hind' to further work in this direction. His role was prominent in the Khilafat movement.
Muslim League	Nawab Wakar-ul-Mulk presided over a gathering at the invitation of Nawab Salim Ullah of Dacca. Muslim league was the result. The constitution of the league was prepared in 1907 at Karachi. The first session of the league was held in 1908 at Amritsar. The same year Aga Khan became the president. The league supported partition of Bengal & was a loyalist organization. After 1913 Aga Khan left the league which led to the emergence of new leaders like Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali & M.A. Ansari.
Home Rule League	Estd by Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916. She was the president & other members included Arundale, P.C. Ramaswamy Iyer, V.P. Wadia. Balgangadhar Tilak had estd another Home Rule League in April 1916 at Pune.
Champaran Satyagraha 1917	European planters forced the farmers to cultivate Indigo on atleast 3/20 (Tinkathiya) parts of their land. Rajendra Prasad, Mazhur-ul-Haq, J.B. Kriplani, Mahadev Desai accompanied him. An enquiry was set up to alleviate miseries of which even Gandhi was a member.
Kheda Satyagraha	Kheda peasants refused to pay revenue due to failure of crops. After Satyagraha

1918	the government issued instructions to collect revenue only from those who could afford to pay. Indulal Yagnik & Vallabh Bhai Patel supported Gandhi.
Ahmedabad Mill Problem 1918	Mahatma Gandhi considered 35 % increase in salary as just. He undertook a fast unto death & the strike came to an end. Ambalal Sarabhai's sister Anasuya Behn was main lieutenant of Gandhi here.
Rowlatt Act	In March 1919, the Britishers passed the Rowlatt Act according to which any Indian could be arrested on the basis of suspicion. A nationwide satyagraha was organized which involved arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Satyapal, Dr. Saiffuddin Kitchlew & Arya Samaj leader Swami Shradhananda (shoot if you can rally).
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	Demanded to know the whereabouts of Satyapal and Kitchlew through the reciting of the poem 'Fariyad' on the day of Baisakhi (13 th April, 1919). Martial law was proclaimed later at Lahore, Gujarat & Layal with curfew at Amritsar. An enquiry was setup under Hunter. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his title.
Khilafat Movement	Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph. The allied powers were arrayed against Turkey. Mulana Abul Kalam Azad, M.A. Ansari, Saiffudin Kitchlew, Maulvi Abdulbari, Hakim Ajmal Khan & the Ali brothers were prominent leaders. British signed the Treaty of Tiber, partitioned Turkey & its Sultan was made a prisoner & sent to Constantinople.
Non Cooperation 1920-22	Approval at Congress session in 1920. Leaders like Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant & Bipin Chandra Pal not in agreement & left the congress. Students took their names off school. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Jamia Milia Islamia were set up. No Congress leader contested for elections. Mass demonstrations before Duke of Connaught & Prince of Wales. Tilak Swarajya Fund was established. Moplah rebellion was the ugly face. Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, UP incidence led to its recall. Congress leaders like Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das formed as separate group within the congress known as Swarajya Party with a purpose not to let the movement lapse.
AITUC 1920	Formed in 1920 with Lotvala's help. M.N Roy, Muzaffarabad Ahmad, S. A Dange & Shaikat Osmani led the trade unionist movements. The Britishers leveled the Kanpur/Meerut conspiracy against them.
Swaraj Party	Suspension of Non Cooperation movement disoriented the leadership. Chittaranjan Das & Motilal Nehru were called 'Pro-Changers' & did not support the non cooperation movement. The other group was 'no-changers' & included C. Rajgopalachari, M.A. Ansari. In 1923 Das & Nehru formed the Swaraj Party at Allahabad with a view to take part in the 1923 Council elections. The Swaraj party got clear majority in the Central legislature & Provincial legislatures except Bengal. After the passing away of Chittaranjan Das in 1925 the party weakened & further some of the leaders became corrupt. Therefore in the election of 1926 it suffered miserable defeat in all the provinces except Madras.
Hindustan Republic Association 1924	Established in October 1924 in Kanpur by revolutionaries like Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Chandrashekhar Azad and Sachindranath Sanyal. The Kakori Train Action was a notable act of terrorism by this group but trial proved to be a major setback. However, the group was reorganized under the leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad and with members like Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Sukhdev on 9 and 10 September 1928- and the group was now christened Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged in March 1931.
Communist Party	Was declared illegal in 1934. This ban continued till 1942 when there was an

of India 1925	agreement that the communist will support British in the war effort & sabotage the quit India movement. In a memorandum to the Cabinet Mission in 1946, they put forward a plan for the division of India into 17 sovereign states.
Bardoli Satyagraha	In Bardoli district of Surat under Vallabh Bhai Patel. The government had raised the tax rate by 30% despite famine.
All India States People Conference	Formed in 1926 whose first session was held under the presidentship of the famous leader of Ellore, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rai.
Simon Commission	The purpose was the review the Act of 1919 after a gap of ten years. The 7 member commission was labeled 'White Men Commission'. Huge demonstration under Govind Vallabh Pant at Lucknow & Lala Lajpat at Lahore. The report of Simon Commission was published in May 1930. It stated the constitutional experiment with Dyarchy was unsuccessful & in its place recommended the establishment of autonomous government. It recommended special powers to governor general & governors to look after the interest of minorities, strengthening the centre, increasing electorate base on communal basis, Indianization of defence forces, delink Burma from India & Sindh from Bombay. The Indians rejected the report as it gave no regard to Dominion Status. It became a basis for the Govt of India Act 1935.
Nehru Report, 1928	Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead challenged the Indians to produce a constitution that would be acceptable to all. A meeting held at Bombay set up a 8 member committee headed by Motilal Nehru & others included Bose, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Shahib Qureshi, Sardar Mangal Singh, MS Anney & G.R Pradhan. The report was placed before Congress Session in Calcutta in 1928 where it was adopted unanimously. It recommended reservation for minorities instead of separate electorates. Jinnah & President of Central Sikh league, Sardar Kharak Singh rejected it. Later Jinnah convened an All India Conference of Muslims & drew up a list of 14 point. Jawahar & Bose were not happy with the dominion status.
Dandi March April 1930	Reached Dandi after marching with 78 handpicked followers & formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt laws. Many muslims kept themselves aloof but in the NWFP an organization of Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of Gods – Red Shirts) under Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) participated in full.
I Round table Conference Nov 1930	Held under the Chairmanship of Ramsay MacDonald. Failed to resolve any issues as it was opposed by congress.
Gandhi Irwin Pact March 1931	As per it Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement & participate in the Second Round Table conference but most of the leaders did not like this pact.
II Round Table Conference 1931	At London. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India as no agreement could be reached. In January 1932 the civil disobedience movement was resumed.
McDonald Communal Award 1932	The British PM Ramsay MacDonald made an announcement according to which the depressed classes were considered as separate community. Mahatma Gandhi went on a fast unto death in Yeravada Jail. An agreement was reached with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi & Ambedkar which came to be known as ' Poona Act '. The British government also approved it. Accordingly 148 seats were reserved in different provincial legislatures in place of 71 as per communal award.
III Round Table	The congress once more didn't take part in it. None the less the British

Conference 1932	Government issued a white paper which became basis for Govt of India Act 1935. Individual Civil Disobedience was launched in 1933
Congress Socialist Party 1934	founded in 1934 by Jai Praksh Narain & Acharya Narendra Deva within the Indian National Congress. Its members rejected what they saw as the Communist Party of India's loyalty to the USSR as well as the anti-rational mysticism of Mohandas Gandhi. Although a socialist, Jawaharlal Nehru did not join the CSP. After independence, the CSP broke away from Congress, under the influence of JP Narayan and Basawon Singh (Sinha), to form the Socialist Party of India.
August Offer 1940	Envisaged that after the war a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new constitution.
Individual Satyagraha 1940	Started in October 1940. In it Vinoba Bhave, Jawahar Nehru & Brahma Dutt were the first 3 satyagrahis.
Cripps Mission 1942	Viceroy Lord Linlithgow expanded his Executive council by taking five more Indians into it. The Indians were dissatisfied as it did not like the rights of the princely states to join or stay out of the Indian constitution. The demand for Pak also not considered leading to Muslim league rejecting the plan.
Quit India Movement 1942-44	The fear of an impending Japanese invasion Gandhi launched this campaign. In the midst the government arrested all Indian leaders – Gandhi at Poona, others at Ahmadnagar fort. Rajendra Prasad was interned in Patna. The Congress Socialist Party with its leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia, Achyuta Patwardhan played important role. Communist Party remained loyal to the British. The Muslims by & large remained indifferent.
INA	Captain Mohan Singh founded it in 1942. In 1943 he reached Singapore & gave a the cry of 'Dilli Chalo'. He was made the president of the Indian Independence League. The name of the brigades were Subhash, Gandhi, Nehru & Rani Lakshmi Bai. In Nov 1943, Japan handed over Andamans & Nicobar Islands to him. He named them Shaheed Island & Swaraj Island respectively. The army marched towards Imphal after registering victory over Kohima. But later Japan accepted defeat & Subhas died in a plain crash after crossing Formosa Island.
C.R. Formula 1944	To resolve the constitutional impasse Rajagopalachari evolved a formula in March 1944. But it was rejected by Jinnah who would not settle without Pakistan.
Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference 1945	The main provisions were akin to Cripps mission proposals. It essentially dealt with the Indian demand of self-rule & reconstitution of viceroy's executive council giving a balanced representation to the major communities. Executive council was an interim arrangement in which all but the Viceroy & the Commander in Chief were to be Indians & all portfolios except defence were to be held by Indian members. Conference broke down because of Jinnah's insistence that Muslim league alone represented Indian Muslims & hence no non league muslim members could be nominated to viceroy's council.
Cabinet Mission 1946	Patrick Lawrence (secretary of state for India), Stafford Cripps & A.B. Alexander. Jinnah stuck his demand for Pakistan. It proposed the formation of Union of India comprising both British India & princely states (only foreign, defence & communication). A constitutional assembly was to be formed consisting of representatives of Provincial assemblies & princely states, elected on communal basis in proportion to the population of each province. Envisaged interim govt & said that until the constitution is framed & the govt estd British forces will not withdraw. The Congress & Muslim league accepted it in June 1946.
Elections	Following cabinet mission elections were held. Congress secured 205 out of 214

	general seats & had support of 4 sikh members. The Muslim league got 73 out of 78 Muslim seats. Jinnah became greatly disturbed by the election results. He demanded separate constituent assembly & started instigating violent action. Later 16 August 1946 was fixed as direct action day to withdraw its acceptance of cabinet mission plan. Communal riots broke out in Bengal, United Province, Punjab, Sindh & NWFP. Interim government was formed with Jawahar Nehru as head & 14 members – 6 congress, 5 League, one each Christian, Sikh & Parsi. However Muslim league kept out of the Interim government.
INA Trails	Held at Red Fort in Delhi. Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru fought the case on behalf of three senior INA officers, Shahnawaz Khan, P.M. Sehgal & G.S. Gurudayal Dhillon led to their acquittal.
RIN Mutiny 1946	Indians serving in the Royal Indian Navy mutined. Around 5000 naval ratings put up INA badges.
Mountbatten Plan	Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy. He put forth the plan of partition of India in 3 June 1947. Punjab & Bengla would be divided into two parts with muslim & non muslim majority. Baluchistan had the right to determine which side to join. The power would be transferred on 15 August 1947. Referendum were to be held in NWFP, Sylhet (to join Assam or East Bengal). Legislative assembly of Sindh was to decide whether to join India or not.
Indian Independence Act 1947	The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence act on 18 th July 1947. Partition on 15 th August. The act provided separate governor generals for the two dominions. Abolition of the post of secretary of state for India. Pending the adoption of new constitution, the administration of the two dominions & the provinces would be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the government of India act 1935 though special powers of the Governor General & the Provincial governors would be ceased. Jinnah became the first governor general of Pakistan.
Unification Drive	On 5 th July 1947, Vallabhbai Patel appealed to the Indian provinces to handover. He followed up his appeal with a hurricane tour of 40 days in which he invited all the native princes to join the Indian union by 5 th August. In Kashmir Hari Singh sent his PM Meharchand Mahajan with the signed papers for the merger. In Hyderabad the nawab wanted to continue his arbitrary rule with the help of Rajakars. Finally after military action, Rajakars were expelled & the instrument of accession signed.
Pondicherry & Goa	The other French territories were Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam & Chandernagore. Chandernagore had acceded to India on the basis of a plebiscite. In 1954 all the French possession in India were formally handed over to India though the legal transfer took place in 1962. Operation 'Vijay' was carried out for the liberation of Goa when satyagraha failed in 1961. It became a state in 1987.

Social Reformers & Their Work

Rajaram Mohun Roy	Laid stress on the study of English & established the Hindu College in Calcutta alongwith David Hare.
Maharishi Devendranath Tagore	The grandfather of Rabindranath Tagore. He inspired a number of thinkers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar & Akshay Kumar Datta who became Brahma Samaj members. He didn't perform his fathers antyeshti samskara as it involved idol worship.
Keshav Chandra	He was greatly inspired with the lives of John the Baptist, Jesus Christ & hence he

Sen	came in confrontation with Devendranath Tagore. Consequently the Brahmo Samaj was split into the Brahmo Samaj of India under him & Adi Brahmo Samaj under Devendranath. He opposed child marriage but married her own minor daughter to Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar. Hence there was a further split into Neo Brahmo Samaj under him & Sadharan Brahmo Samaj
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Became principal of Sanskrit college in Calcutta. Opened the Sanskrit college for non Brahmin students. He founded 'Bethune School at Calcutta' to encourage female education.
Bankim Chandra	First graduate of Calcutta University which was estd in 1857 based on the lines of Macaulay Minute. He became a deputy collector. Wrote the famous Bande Matram (Anand Math) & published Banga Darshan magazine.
Ramakrishna Paramhansa	Became a priest in the temple of Goddess Kali at Dakshineswar. (1836-86)
Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902)	In 1893 he attended the Parliament of Religions at Chicago. In 1897 he established the Ramakrishna Mission. His disciple, Sister Nivedita even helped many revolutionaries from Bengal directly.
Swami Dayananda 1824-83	Known in early life as Mul Shankar & born in Gujarat. Received his education at the feet of Swami Virajananda at Mathura. Founded Arya Samaj in 1875 based on a set of 28 principles (later 10). He estd the HQ of Arya Samaj at Lahore. Passed away on Diwali at Jodhpur following the mixing of glass powder in his drink. Through his Satyartha Prakasha he emphasized Vedas. He laid emphasis on the worship of a formless god & abandonment of idolatry. He emphasized on Ashrama system of education. He stressed on swadeshi, swadharma, swabhasha & swarajya. He considered Vedas as infallible.
Jyotibha Phule	In 1873 he founded Satya Shodhak Samaj. Gave testimony before Hunter Commission against Christian missionaries. Later given the title 'Mahatma'.
Sayyid Ahmad Khan	In 1875 founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh which later became Aligarh University. Opposed polygamy, purdah, abolition of the practice of easy divorce, reform in madrasa.

Freedom Fighters

Lokmanya Tilak 1856-1920	Introduced the celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi & Shivaji festivals. Participated in Home Rule Movement in 1916. Called by Britishers as 'Biggest Traitor' & 'Father of Indian dissatisfaction'
Lala Lajpat Rai	Sher-e-Punjab. Was sent to Jail at Mandey on the charges of seditious activities.
Sri Aurobindo Ghosh	His development of National education & editing of Bande Mataram (started by Bipin Chandra Pal) gave momentum to Bengal partition movement. Left Baroda to work in the National College in Calcutta.
Chapekar Brothers	Chapekar Brothers - Damodar & Balakrishna. Killed two British officials Rand & Aryst. Celebrated Shivaji & Ganesh Utsavs.
Savarkar Brothers	Ganesh Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar & Narayana Savarkar. V.D. Savarkar organized the New India Association in London. Organizing lectures at the India House founded by Shyamji Krishna Verma. He was linked to the assassination of Jackson at Aurangabad. Sentenced to imprisonment in the Andamans from 1911-24.
Shyamji Krishna Verma	India House had become centre of V.D Savarkar, Sardar Singh Rana, Madam Bhikaji kama & Madan Lal Dhingra.
Madam Kama	Represented India in the International Conference at Stuttegward in Germany.

Madan Lal Dhingra	He shot dead the assistant of the Secretary of State Curzon Wylie. Gopal Krishna Gokhale called it as a heinous act meant to spoil the name of India.
Chandra Shekhar Azad	Involved in the assassination of Saunders (officer who ordered the Lathi Charge in which Lala Lajpat was killed), along with Bhagat Singh & Rajguru. He had chalked out a plan to blow up the train in which the Viceroy Lord Irwin was traveling. He was killed in a police encounter at Alfred Park in Allahabad.
Harkishen Talwar	Shot the Governor of Punjab but the latter escaped with injuries only. Later Harkishen was hanged.
Bhagat Singh	In association with Chhabil Das & Yashpal he had founded the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha.
Rani Gaidinliu	Lead the Nagas in the revolt. Yadunaga was the other leader.
Subhas Chandra Bose	Passed the Civils in 1920 but preferred to serve the nationalist cause. He was elected the Mayor of Calcutta in 1923 but soon arrested & sent to Mandalay. Elected President at the Haripura session of Congress in 1938. He left for Kabul along with his friend Bhagat Ram. From there he went to Germany & met Hitler. He was first addressed as Netaji in Germany.
Udham Singh	Whilst living in England in 1940, Singh shot dead Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor General of the Punjab.

Major Armed Uprising

Wahabi Movement	Shah Abdul Aziz & Saiyed Ahmad Raebareli. Objective was to reform the Muslim society & convert 'Dur-ul-Harb' (Non-Islamic community) into 'Dar-ul-Islam'. Originally the movement was started in Arabia by Muhammad Ibn-Aba-e-Wahid. Its main centre was Patna, Sittana (NW province).
Kuka Movement	Bhai Ram Singh (Disciple of Bhai Balak Singh). It is also called Namdhari Mission. Bhai Ram Singh asked his followers to worship cow & run langars, wear white clothes & not use any foreign commodity or service. Bhai Ram Singh was deported to Burma.
Santhal Rebellion 1855-56	Siddhu, Khanhu, Chand & Bhareo (four sons of Chulu Santhal of Raj Mahal district). Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793 the lands of Santhal passed to Zamindars & later to European Indigo planters. 10,000 santhals were killed in this rebellion. After this the area was put under the direct control of the Governor General & was named Santhal Paragana.
Vasudeo Balwant Phadke was born in Maharashtra. He left the army & became a revolutionary. Later deported to Aden & died in 1883. He may be justly called the father of militant nationalism in India.	
Kisan Movements	Launched by Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh. The passing of the 1906 Punjab Land Revenue Act & heavy increase in water tax caused panic. The poem of Banke Dayal, 'Pagri Sambhal O Jatta' became famous. Lala & Ajit Singh were sentenced to 6 months prison. Later the DSP of Layalpur Clough was assassinated. Ajit Singh escaped to France while Bhai Parmanand's house search yielded a book on bomb making.
Moplah Rebellion	Khilafat movement in Malabar incited communal feelings in Muslim peasants directed towards Hindu land holders.

Newspapers/Magazines/Weeklies

Harijan Bandhu, Harijan Sevak	Mahatma Gandhi
Samvad Kaumudi, Mirat-al-Akhbar	Raja Ram Mohun Roy
Tattvabodhini Patrika	Maharishi Devendranath Tagore
Indian Mirror	Maharishi Devendranath Tagore
Banga Darshan	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Maratha (English) & Kesari (Marathi)	Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The Punjabi, 'The Pupil' (English)	Lala Lajpat Rai
New India	Bipin Chandra Pal
Bande Matram	Bipin Chandra Pal (Editing by Aurobindo Ghosh)
Yugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghose & Bhupendra Dutta (Anushilan Samiti)
Talwar	Verendranath Chattopadhyay
New India	Annie Besant (Demanding Home Rule)
Common Will	Annie Besant (Demanding Home Rule)
Indian Sociologist (London)	Shyamji Krishnaverma
Bandi Jivan	Sachindranath Sanyal
Al-Hilal	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (during Khilafat)
The Comrade	Mohammad Ali (during Khilafat movement)
Nation	G.K. Gokhale
Karmyogi	Aurobindo Ghosh
Prabudha Bharat, Udbodhava	Vivekananda
Darpan	Bal Shastri Jambekar
Socialist	S.A. Dange.

Congress Sessions

1885	W.C. Bannerjee	Bombay
1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta
1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras
1888	George Yule	Allahabad
1889	William Weederburn	Bombay
1905	G.K. Gokhale	Banaras – Issues like welcoming the prince of wales led to feud
1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta – Approval of issues of swadesi & national education. Dadabhai Naoroji was chosen as compromise president. He declared swaraj as the objective.
1907	Rashbihari Bose	Surat - split
1912	R.N. Madholkar	Bankipur. Shortest session as the efforts to make Aga Khan preside over proved futile.
1916	Ambika Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow.
1920		Calcutta. Approval of Non cooperation Movement
1921		Ahmedabad – intensify Non Cooperation Movement.
1924	Mahatma Gandhi	Belgaun
1928	Motilal Nehru	Calcutta. Adopted the Nehru Report – Constitution.
1929	Jawahar Nehru	Lahore. The resolution demanding complete independence was passed on the banks of river Ravi.
1930		No session but Independence Day Pledge adopted on 26 th January
1938	S.C. Bose	Haripura.
1939	S.C. Bose	Tripuri. Formed 'Forward Bloc'.

Famous Sayings

I wish for a peaceful term of India. I cannot forget that in the sky of India , serene as it is, a small cloud may arisethreaten to burst & overwhelm.	Lord Canning
'a battle of blacks against the whites' (on 1857 revolt)	J.W. Kaye
The war which began for religion ended up as a war for independence	Surendranath Sen
'India has lost her most eminent son' (on death of Keshav Chandr Sen)	Max Mueller
'If somebody wants to understand India he should study Vivekananda'	Rabindranath Tagore
So long as millions live in hunger & ignorance I hold every man a traitor	Swami Vivekananda
The objective of founding the congress was to save British ruler from danger	Lala Lajpat Rai
It is my firm belief that the congress....I should help it in its peaceful demise	Lord Curzon
I am very happy that the congress is continuously going downhill	Lord Elgin
Out life & religion are useless without the attainment of Swaraj	Lokmanya Tilak
The long night is going to end now.....most powerful goddess has arisen	Vivekananda
When in hundred years lip agitataion & paper agitation failed, in these six months right work has succeeded (on Bengal Partition Movement)	Lala Lajpat Rai
A charter of slavery (on govt of India act 1935)	Jawahar Nehru
Thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad & totally unacceptable (Act 1935)	Mohammad Jinnah
The choice today is accepting the statement of June 3 or committing suicide (on Mountbatten plan of India's partition)	Govind Vallabh Pant
We would not have had one Pakistan but several (On partition plan acceptance)	Sardar Vallabh Patel

Conspiracy Cases/ Revolutionary Act

Nasik Conspiracy Case	Anant Kanhare & Ganesh Savarkar shot dead collector Jackson of Nasik with the revolver sent by V.D. Savarkar
Muzaffarpur Shooting	1908. Khudi Ram & Prafulla Chaki tried to bomb Kingsford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur but instead his wife & daughter died. Khudiram a minor was hanged & Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead.
Delhi Conspiracy Case	When Lord Hardinge was passing through a procession celebrating the shifting of Capital to Delhi a bomb was thrown on him. 13 people were arrested. Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund & Basant Kumar Biswas were hanged whereas Ram Bihari Bose succeeded in fleeing to Japan.
Gadar Movement 1915	Baba Sohan Singh Bakhna (president) Lala Hardayal (secretary) and Pandit Kashiram (treasurer) at San Francisco. A paper by the name of Gadar was also brought out by this party. Raja Mahendra Pratap even set up a government in exile for India's independence at Kabul.
Lahore Conspiracy Case 1915	A raid was conducted quash the activities of Gadar revolutionaries. Bhai Parmanand was arrested. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle & Kartar Singh Sarabha were also arrested. Baba Sohan Singh Bakhna were transported for life.
Kakori Conspiracy Case 1925	Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh & Ashfaqullah Khan (first Muslim) were hanged. Sachindranath Saynal was sentenced to life imprisonment. Chandra Sekhar Azad was also involved but he escaped.
Meerut Conspiracy 1929	Thirty-one Communist leaders arrested for sedition: Trial lasted 4 years
Chittagong Armoury Raid 1930-32	Under the leadership of Suryasen on government armouries at Chittagong, Mymen Singh & Barisal. Ambika Chakraborti, Loknath Bal & Ganesh Ghose were prominent leaders involved. Among the girls, Kalpana Dutt, Preetilata Waddekar were in the forefront. A fight took place in Jalalabad hills where a number of revolutionaries were killed.

Miscellaneous Facts:

1. The Marathas were Scindia (Gwalior), Holkar (Indore), Gaekwar (Baroda), Bhonsle (Nagpur).
2. Sawai Jai Singh of Amer (Jaipur) had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' & several works on Trigonometry were translated into Sanskrit. Banda Bairagi was baptised as Banda Singh Bahadur by Guru Gobind Singh.
3. Alfonso d' Albuquerque came to India as the Portuguese governor & later captured Goa.
4. By a Farman issued in 1717 by Farrukh Siyar the East India company gained many concessions. The first British factory was established in 1651 in Hughli under permission from Shah Shuja, Subedar of Bengal & son of mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
5. Clive introduced the system of dual administration in Bengal under which the company acquired real power while the responsibility of administration – Nizamat as well as Diwani was exercised through Indians. This system was finally terminated by Warren Hastings.
6. Under subsidiary alliance a British resident & army was to be kept at the princely state & a portion of the territory/annual amount was to be given for maintenance. In return the states got British protection.
7. Devastating famine of Bengal in 1770 & 1837 (8 lakhs died). Later there was serious famine in 1896-97 & 1899-1901.
8. The sequence of states which were annexed by doctrine of lapse were Satara (1848), Sambalpur of Orissa, Jaitpur in Bundelkhand (both in 1849), Baghat (1850) Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854). Awadh was annexed on the grounds of misrule.
9. First direct translation of a Sanskrit work into English was completed by Charles Wilkins. The book that was translated was the Bhagavad-Gita. The pindaris were a group of irregular horsemen attached to the Maratha army who used to serve without pay but were allowed to plunder. The British suppressed them.
10. The Britishers stopped the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II's adopted son Nana Sahib, the nawab of Carnatic & the Raja of Tanjore.
11. The army officers in Bengal were paid two times extra allowance in comparison to their counterparts in Madras. Lord Clive stopped this & consequently the British Army Officers rose in revolt which came to be known as the White Revolt.
12. In 1853 Charles Wood became the Chairman of the board of control. Consequently by the Charter Act of 1853, Indians were allowed entry into the Civil Services. The minimum age was raised to 23 & its centre was England & English was made the medium. The dispatch recommended the establishment of one university each in Calcutta, Bombay & Madras on the model of London University.
13. Cornwallis was the first Governor General to establish a regular police force on the British pattern in India. Warren Hastings established a fauzdari & Diwani Adalats. The Diwani adalats were presided over by the District collectors whereas Indian Judges assisted by Muftis & Qazis decided cases in Faujdari adalats.

- Appeals from these adalats could be made to Sadar Diwani adalat & Sadar Nizamal adalat at Calcutta. Warren Hastings also established a madrasa in Calcutta to encourage study of Muslim laws.
14. The Sadar Diwani & Sadar Nizamat adalats operated on the basis of Indian laws.
 15. Lord Cornwallis divested the collector of all judicial powers, thereby putting an end to his role as both the collector of revenue & the district magistrate. He created a new post called District judge for the purpose. During his period the system of Zamindari was introduced. The Mahalwari & Ryotwari systems were also devised to maximize revenue collections.
 16. Gradation of criminal courts were – district, circuit, provincial circuit & the highest Sadar Nizamat Adalat. The Governor General enjoyed power of pardon. In case of civil law the gradation was Munsifs, court of registrars, district courts, provincial courts (Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad & Patna), Sadar Diwani Adalat & the highest King in Council.
 17. Lord William Bentick established separate Sadar Nizamat Adalat & Sadar Diwan Adalat were set up at Allahabad for convenience of N W Indian population.
 18. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. In 1891 though the enactment of the age of consent act the minimum marriageable age for a girl was raised to 12 years. In 1930 though the Sharda Act the minimum age was raised to 14 years. After independence the limit was raised to 15 years (1948) & 18 years (1978).
 19. Railways were introduced during Dalhousie's period. Dalhousie also passed Religious Disabilities Act. Till 1850 a convert to other religion used to be disinherited from the ancestral property, but now even after adopting Christianity his claims on property remained intact. Lord Caning (1856-62) was the last governor general of the east India company.
 20. In 1852 Inam commission was established. Its objective was to take over the lands on which revenue was not being paid.
 21. Lord Ellenborough discontinued the practice of giving gifts to Bahadur Shah & stuck his name off the coins. Dalhousie asked him to vacate Delhi & shift to Qutab area. Canning announced that the emperor should renounce the title & his status be reduced to that of a prince.
 22. The mode of carrying the revolt of 1857 was chappatis & red lotus. Initially planned on 31st May but on 29th March Magal Pandey revolted. Bakht Khan was the actual leader at Delhi, Begum Hazrat Mahal at Lucknow (declared her minor son Bijris Kadar the nawab & rose in revolt), Nana Saheb, Tantya Tope, Azimullah Khan at Kanpur, Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur (Bihar), Ahmadullah at Rohilkhand, Ranga Bapuji Gupte in Maharashtra, Sonaji Pant & Ranga Rao Page of Kolhapur, Radhakrishna Dandsena at Ganjam. Chengalpet (under Annagiri & Krishna) near Madras was also a major centre.

23. Loyalist included Holkar of Indore, ruler of Gwalior, rulers of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Nizam of Hyderabad, Gulab Singh of Kashmir, Sikh rulers of Patiala, Nawab of Bhopal, rulers of Tehri & Tikagarh. Big landlords, moneylenders & traders also supported the rule of the company. The English educated classes also remained indifferent. Queen of Bahadur Shah, Rani Jeenat Mahal & her two sons joined hands with the enemy.
24. Bahadur Shah was sent to Asylum in Rangoon where he died in 1862.
25. The white soldiers revolted because of their discontent due to shifting of their divisions from the East India Company to the command of British Crown. Due to this Canning had to remove nearly 10,000 soldiers. This was called the 'Revolt of the whites'.
26. Following the revolt the army was reorganized. No European was recruited in the local forces. Crucial branches of army like artillery exclusive for British. Except for some loyal regiments the Bengal army was disbanded.
27. In 1876 the British Parliament passed an Act known as the 'Royal Titles Act' by which the Queen Victoria assumed the title of the 'Empress of India'. The practice of Royal Darbar (1877) during Lytton was introduced to instill loyalty among the Indian princes. Again Royal Durbar at Delhi during Curzon's period in 1903 to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII.
28. After 1857, due to the Press Registration Act of 1867, liberty of press which had been given by Metcalf (1835) was finished. The Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton of 1878 which empowered the district magistrates to call upon the publisher to enter into a bond undertaking not to publish anything likely to excite feelings of dissatisfaction. English papers were exempted from it. No appeal could be made. Amrita Bazar Patrika started publishing in English instead of Bengali. Indian Arms Act passed by Lytton in 1878 barred Indians from possessing weapons unless considered loyal subjects by Britishers.
29. Through an act in 1860 the age limit for Civils was reduced from 23 to 22 & it was further reduced to 21 in 1866 & probation in England extended for a period of 2 years from 1 year before. In 1864 Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to clear. In 1869, Sri Surendranath Banerjea, Sri Bihari Lal Gupta & R.C Dutt succeeded. In 1877 the maximum age was further reduced from 21 to 19. Lytton proposed a plan for Statutory Civil Services in 1879 which was not to have the same status as covenanted services. However an amendment provided that a maximum of 1/6th of its member should be Indians.
30. The Hunter Commission (1882) was officially known as the Indian Education Commission, appointed to review the state of education since Wood's dispatch & headed by William Wilson Hunter.
31. Ilbert Bill (1883) of Ripon (1880-84) was meant for allowing Indian judges to try Europeans. Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882.

32. Chief Pre Congress organizations were Land Holders Society (1837), British India Society (1843), British Indian Association (1851) in Bengal, Native Association (1852) in Madras & Bombay Association (1852) in Bombay. In 1866 Dadabhai Naroji (Grand Old Man of India & president of Congress twice) set up the East India Association in London.
33. The Pune Public Conference (Ganesha Vasudev Joshi, S.H. Sathe, Chiplunkar & MG Ranade) was established in 1870. In Calcutta the Indian league (Editors of ABP- Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Shambhuchand Mukherjee, Kali Mohan Das & J.C. Dutt) was established in 1875
34. The 'Indian Association' was set up in 1876. Its leaders were Anand Mohan Bose & Surendranath Banerjea. The Mahajan Sabha (P. Rangayya Naidu, V. Raghavachari & Anandcharlu) was estd in Madras in 1884. In 1885 Hume spoke of his own party as Indian National Union which later came to be known as Indian national Congress (during Dufferin's tenure). The actual purpose was to strengthen British rule & act like a safety valve. Under the leadership of William Digby, the congress opened a branch in England in 1888 & started a magazine called 'India'.
35. Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950) returned to India after 14 years stay in England in January 1893. Annie Besant arrived in India the same year & Mahatma Gandhi went to S.A in connection with the trial of a merchant, Abdulla Seth. Tilak was arrested for seditious writing in his paper "Kesari" & sentenced for six years (1908-14) imprisonment. He asked Jinnah to defend him.
36. In 1904 the Administrative Secrecy Act was passed which considered breach on official secrets as a criminal offence. The same year the Indian Universities Act was passed which increased the government control on the universities.
37. In the partition of Bengal, Chittagong, Rajshahi & Dacca were merged with Assam to form new province. Dacca was proposed to be its capital. The remaining part included West Bengal, Bihar & Orissa. Finally Curzon announced the partition of Bengal on October 16, 2005. This was observed as 'black day'.
38. In the 1915 session of the Muslim league Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojni Naidu & Madan Mohan Malviya took part which was presided by M.A. Jinnah. The Congress accepted the demand of separate electorates.
39. Gandhiji wrote in Hind Swaraj, 'Passive resistance (Satyagraha) is an all sided sword'. He wanted the satyagrahi to observe perfect chastity, adopt poverty, follow truth & cultivate fearlessness.
40. Under the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 only 1 percent & under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, two & a half percent, & under Govt of India act 1935, 13 percent population became eligible voters. Elections to provincial legislatures were held in 1937 & the congress virtually swept the polls. The Muslim league could register victory only in 81 seats out of 482 Muslim seats. Viceroy Linlithgow assured Congress of his cooperation. The congress formed government in 7 states. In two states in Sindh & Assam ministries

- were formed by congress support. In Punjab the Unionist Party & the Muslim League formed the coalition government & in Bengal the coalition ministry of Krishak Praja Party & the Muslim League came to power.
41. In 1937, after the elections Mohammad Ali Jinnah Proposed to form a coalition ministry in the United Provinces (as they were in minority) but the congress refused. At this juncture Jinnah proposed his 'two-nation theory'. The Muslim league celebrated 12 December 1939, the day on which the Congress Ministries resigned from office as the 'Deliverance Day'. However communal stock flared up in 1940 when the Muslim League accepting the two nation theory in its annual session at Lahore demanded Pakistan creation. The Jamait-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, Khudai Khidmatgar opposed the demand.
42. In 1939 without consulting the people of India, the British government involved the people in war. Hence the congress ministries resigned.
43. The Hindu Mahasabha was established in 1915 on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar by Madan Mohan Malaviya. V.D Savarkar, Lala Lajpat Rai participated in it.
44. On 26th November 1949, Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the president of the constituent assembly formally signed the constitution, even while expressing his dissent on 20 points. It was primarily written in English & no educational qualification was set for any posts enshrined in it. India was then divided into 562 princely states (accounting for 48 % area & 20 % population) other than British India.
45. During 1941-45, no sessions of Congress were held due to arrest of all eminent leaders
46. Manabendra Nath Roy (March 21, 1887-January 25, 1954) was an Indian Communist leader. Roy was born as Narendranath Bhattacharya. He had a leading role in revolutionary movements in India, Mexico, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, Indonesia and China. Like Marx he was both an activist and a philosopher; in fact Lenin called him "the Oriental Marx". Roy tried to organize an armed insurrection in India in 1915; founded the Communist Party of Mexico (1919) and the emigre Communist Party of India in Tashkent (1920); rose to occupy the highest offices of the Communist International and led the Comintern's delegation to China (1927). At the same time he authored such Marxist classics as *India in Transition* (1922), *The Future of Indian Politics* (1926) and *Revolution and Counter-revolution in China* (1930); and founded the organ of the emigre Communist Party of India, *The Vanguard* (and later *The Masses*) and edited it for seven years (1922-28).

Important Acts

The Govt. of India Act 1858	Gave assurance that there would be no more territorial possessions. Titles were bestowed on many princes & the right of adoption was accepted. No
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	interference in religious matters.
The Indian Council Act 1861	Provided that there was no difference between the central & provincial subjects. The number of additional members in the council was fixed between four to eight. The Act also provided the Madras & Bombay governments the right to make laws.
Morley Minto Reforms 1909	The number of members in the Imperial Legislative Council was raised to 69 out of which 37 were to be govt nominees & 32 non-govt. The non-govt nominees comprised 5 members nominated by the governor general & 27 elected members (13 represented Maharajas, 6 land lords, 6 muslims & 2 Chambers of Commerce in Bengal & Bombay).
Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919.	Setup a bifurcated legislature consisting of two houses ie the Council of States & the Central Legislative Assembly, in place of former Imperial Council consisting of only one house. Some of the functions of the Secretary of State were taken from him & given to the high commissioner for India who was to be appointed & paid by the government of India. For the first time the King's Council was established. The ambit of communal electorates was expanded to give representation to the Sikhs, Anglo Indians, Europeans & Christians alongwith the Muslims. The representation of Indians was increased in both the central as well as provincial legislatures.
Govt of India Act 1935	Contained 451 articles. It was to have two chambers, the council of state & the federal assembly. The Indian council was abolished. Expanded communal representation. Decided to establish a federation of India consisting of Governor's provinces & princely states. It was compulsory for the governor's provinces to accede to the proposed federation, whereas in the case of princely states, it was voluntary. All constituent parts of the federation were to have full internal autonomy. To implement the act it was proposed to establish a federal executive & a federal legislature. Under the act, dyarchy in the provinces earlier established by the act of 1919 was replaced by Provincial Autonomy. The distinction between reserved subjects & transferred subjects was abolished. Burma was separated from India. The governor was not bound to accept the advice of council of ministers.