

GA Power Capsule for Indian History for Defence Exams 2018-19

Modern History Capsule for Defence Exams

The Advent of the Europeans

Portuguese

1. Discovery of the New Sea Route "the Cape route" was discovered from Europe to India by Vasco da Gama. He reached the port of Calicut on the May 17, 1498, & was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut (known by the title of Zamorin). This led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin & Cannanore. Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. Later Goa replaced it.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque arrived in India in 1503 as the governor of the Portuguese in India in 1509 (The first governor being Francisco de Almeida between 1503-09). He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510.

Other Governors

- Nino da Cunha (1529-38)— Transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa (1530) & acquired Diu & Bassein (1534) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Martin Alfonso de Souza (1542-45) —The famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier arrive in India with him.
- The Portuguese rule began to decline afterwards & in the end they left only with GOA, DAMAN & DIU which they retained till 1961.

English

Before the East India Company established trade in the India,

1. John Mildenhall a merchant adventurer was the first Englishman who arrived in India in 1599 by the land route, for the purpose of trade with Indian merchants.
2. Popularly known as the 'English East India Company'. It was formed by a group of merchants known as the "Merchant Adventurers" in 1599 & in 1600 the company was given rights to trade in the entire east by QUEEN ELIZABETH I.
3. Following the decision of the East India Company to open a factory at Surat (1608). Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court (1609) to seek permission. A farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to build a factory at Surat (1615).
4. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I to Jahangir's court in 1615 to obtain the permission to trade & establish factories in different parts of the empire.

French

1. The French East India Company was formed by Colbert in 1664.
2. The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1667. A factory at Masulipatam was set up in 1669.
3. The French power in India was revived under Lenoir & Dumas (governors) between 1720 & 1742. They

occupied Mahe in the Malabar, Yanam in Coromandal & Karikal in Tamil Nadu (1739).

4. The arrival of Dupleix as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars) resulting in their final defeat in India.

Establishment of Factories by EAST INDIA COMPANY

- The East India Company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease. Gerald Aungier was its first governor from 1669
- to 1677. The first factory was built at Surat in (1615). Later, Surat was replaced by Bombay as the headquarters of the Company on the west coast in 1687.
- In 1639 Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named Fort St. George. Madras soon replaced Masulipatam as the headquarters of the English on the Coromandal coast.
- In 1690 Job Charnock established a factory at Sutanuti & the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur was acquired by the British (1698). These villages later grew into the city of Calcutta. The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1696 & this new fortified settlement was named fort William' in 1700.
- In 1694, the British Parliament passed a resolution giving equal rights to all Englishmen to trade in the East. A new rival company, known as the 'English Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies' (1698) was formed.
- The final amalgamation of the company came in 1708 under the title of 'The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies'. This new company continued its existence till 1858.

IMPORTANT BATTLES

The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

A tripartite alliance was formed against Hyder ali by the British, the Nizam & the Marathas. The war ended with the defeat of British. The panic-stricken Madras government concluded the humiliating Treaty of Madras in 1769.

Treaty of Madras

It was signed by Hyder & the allies consisting of the Company, the Raja of Tanjore, & the Malabar ruler.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784)

- Haider Ali arranged a joint front with the Nizam & the Marathas against the common enemy -the English East India Company. The war lasted from 1780-1784. But he died in 1782 & was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.
- Tipu continued the war for another year but absolute success eluded both the sides. Tired of war the two sides concluded peace **Treaty of Mangalore. By this Treaty** it was decided that English would return

Srirangapatnam to Tipu & Tipu would handover Fort of Badnur to English.

Treaty of Seringapatam

It was signed by Tipu on the one hand & the English & their allies (Nizam & the Peshwa) on the other. The Treaty stipulated that:

- The earlier treaties between the English & the rulers of Mysore stood confirmed.
- Tipu was to cede half his territories where where to be shared among the three allies.
- Tipu was also to order the release of all prisoners of war.
- Pending fulfilment of these terms two of his sons were to be detained as British hostages.

The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

- With his defeat in the third Anglo-Mysore war, Tipu was burning with revenge. He wanted to get back his territory & to achieve that objective he carried on negotiations with the French & Zaman Shah of Kabul.
- Tipu wanted his allies to expel the English. Lord Wellesley after making Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam asked Tipu Sultan to accept the same but he refused. Mysore was attacked from two sides. The main army under General Harris supported by Nizam's subsidiary force under Arthur Wellesley attacked Mysore from the east while another army advanced from Bombay.

Tipu was at first defeated by the Bombay army & was later on defeated by the General Harris at Mallavalli. Tipu died fighting bravely in 1799.

First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

The primary cause of the first Maratha war was the interference of the English government at Bombay in the internal affairs of the Marathas.

- Peshwa Madhav Rao died in 1772 & was succeeded by his younger brother Narain Rao. His uncle Raghunath Rao wanted to become the Peshwa & got him murdered. The Maratha chiefs took up the cause of Madhav Rao Narain the son of Narain Rao. Ragobha approached British for help & signed the treaty of Surat hoping to gain the coveted Gaddi with the help of English subsidiary troops.
- By this treaty he also promised to cede Salsette & Bassein & refrain from entering into alliance with the enemies of the company.
- In the war that followed nobody gained any success & two parties realized the futility of the struggle by concluding the Treaty of Salbai (1782).
- By the Treaty of Salbai, status quo was maintained which gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas. The treaty also enabled the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of the Marathas in recovering their territories from Haider Ali.

Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806)

- The second Maratha war was fought at the time of Lord Wellesley who wanted the Marathas to accept his Subsidiary Alliance system.

- The Marathas refused to accept it but were tricked by Wellesley due to their own internal differences.
- The Treaty of Bassein made conflict with the Marathas inevitable. The main provisions of the treaty were the recognition of Peshwa's claim in Poona acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance by Bajji Rao II & relinquishing of all rights of Surat by Bajji Rao to the British.

For Marathas Treaty of Bassein was loss of national honor. Holkar & Scindia stopped fighting with each other. Scindia & Bhonsle combined but Holkar & Gaikwad remained aloof. Scindia & Bhonsle were asked by the English to withdraw their troops to the north of the Narmada River but they refused & it led to war. Both Scindia & Peshwa had accepted the sovereignty of the English. British turned their attention towards Holkar but Yashwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British. Wellesley was recalled from India & the Company made peace with the Holkar in January 1806 by the Treaty of Rajghat giving back to the latter the greater part of the territories.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

- Maratha made a desperate last attempt to regain their independence & prestige in 1817.
- This led in organizing a united front of the Maratha Chiefs & was taken over by the Peshwa who was uneasy under the rigid control exercised by the British Resident. However once again the Marathas failed to evolve any plan of action.
- The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817, Appa Saheb of Nagpur attacked the Residency at Nagpur & Madhav Rao Holkar made preparations for war.
- The Maratha confederacy was altogether destroyed so many territories were taken from its various members that they were rendered powerless to do anything against the British.
- Thus the work was accomplished by Lord Hastings in 1818. Now the British Government became the supreme & paramount authority in India

Siraj-ud-Daula

- Siraj-ud Daula came to power in 1756. Calcutta was renamed Alinagar after its capture by Siraj-ud-Daula.
- He tried to control the activities of East India Company.
- He wrote letters to the British governor of Calcutta to demolish additional fortifications & also to stop unlawful activities against him.
- The British refused to comply with his orders & he seized the English factory at Kasimbazar & then Calcutta.
- In 1757, his men were attacked by English army led by Robert Clive. This forced the nawab to come to an understanding & establish peace with the English.

Treaty of Alinagar (1757)

The treaty comprised:

- A list of demands made by the Company.
- An agreement affirming to return to status quo.

- A number of Farmans & dastaks issued by the nawab.
- As long as nawab shall observe his agreement, English will continue to support him.
- All the trade privileges held earlier by the Company stood confirmed. Additionally the English were authorized to fortify Calcutta against possible French attack & issue their own coins.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

The treaty was violated by conquest of Chandannagore by the British in 1757. Siraj ud-Dhula protested by offering protection to the French. The British decided to remove him through conspiracy. The battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757. This battle saw the treachery of Mir Jafar & Rai Durlabh, bravery of small force & desertation of Nawab's army. Siraj-ud-Dhula was captured & executed by son of Mir Jafar.

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade in Bengal & Bihar & Orissa & zamindari of the 24 parganas to the British besides paying them a sum of Rs 17.7 million as compensation. His period saw the beginning of the drain of wealth from India to Britain. He tried to replace the English with the Dutch but the Dutch were defeated by the English at Bedara in 1759.

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

Mir Qasim granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore & Chittagong to the British officials. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Mongher. He stopped the misuse of the dastaks or free passes allowed to the company & abolished all duties on internal trade against British.

Battle of Buxar

Mir Qasim fought against the British along with three allies – Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh & Shah Alam II. This battle led to their defeat by the British forces under Major Hector Munro.

The Revolt of 1857

The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India. As per the British historians it was the “**Sepoy Mutiny**”, it was the “**First war of independence**”.

Immediate cause: The introduction of Enfield greased rifles whose cartridges were said to have a greased cover made of beef & pork sparked off the revolt. It agitated both Hindu & Muslim soldiers & resulted in immediate launch of movement.

The course of events

- On March 29, 1857, an Indian sepoy of 34 Native Infantry, Mangal Pandey, killed two British officers- Hugeson & Baugh-on parade at Barrackpore (near Calcutta).
- The mutiny really started at Merrut on 10th May 1857. The 3rd Native Infantry revolted. The occasion was the punishment of some sepoys for their refusal to use the greased cartridges. The soldiers along with other groups of civilians, went on a rampage shouting ‘Maro Firangi

ko’. They broke open jails, murdered Europeans, burnt their houses & marched to Delhi after sunset.

- The appearance of the marching soldiers next morning (i.e. 11th May) in Delhi was a signal to the local soldiers, who in turn revolted, seized the city & proclaimed the 82-year old Bahadur Shah ‘Zafar’, as Shahenshah-i-Hindustan (i.e. Emperor of India).
- The British allies during the revolt were Sindhia, the Nizam of Hyderabad & the Begum of Bhopal.

LEADERS OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN INDIA

Mangal Pandey--Mangal Pandey joined the sepoy force of the British East India Company in the year 1849 at the age of 22. Pandey was part of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry & is primarily known for his involvement in an attack on his senior British officers on 29th March 1857 at Barrackpore. This incident marked an opening stage of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 or the First War of Indian Independence.

Nana Sahib--At Kanpur, the revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of exiled Maratha Peshwa Bajji Rao II.

Rani Lakshmbai--Rani Lakshmbai (Manikarnika) was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar, the Maharaja of Jhansi in 1842, & became the queen of Jhansi. After their marriage, She gave birth to a son Damodar Rao in 1851.

Tatya Tope--Tatya Tope was Nana Sahib's close associate & general. During the Siege of Cawnpore in 1857, Nana Sahib's forces attacked the British entrenchment at Kanpur in June 1857.

Veer Kunwar Singh--Veer Kunwar Singh, the king of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, was one of the leaders of the Indian revolt of 1857.

Shah Mal--Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He mobilised the headmen & cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British.

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah--Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jehad (religious war) against the British & urging people to rebel. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad.

Delhi--Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, but real command lay with Bakht Khan (was from the Barreily unit of the army).

Kanpur--Nana Sahib (from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope & Azimullah)

Lucknow--Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her son as the Nawab of Awadh).



Bareilly--Khan Bahadur

Bihar (Arrah)--Kunwar Singh, Zamindar of Jagdishpur.

Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai

Allahabad - Liaquat ali

Important Governor Generals of India

Robert Clive (1757-60 & 1765-67):-

1. Governor of Bengal during this period.
2. Started dual Government in Bengal in 1765.
3. He was a British officer who established the military & political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.
4. The foundations of the British empire in India were, it is said, laid by Robert Clive, known to his admirers as the "conqueror of India".
5. Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal Shiraj-ud-daula in the famous Battle of Plassey in 1757.
6. Clive first arrived in India in 1743 as a civil servant of the East India Company; he later transferred to the military service of the Company & returned to England in 1753.
7. On 22 November 1774 Clive committed suicide, aged forty-nine, at his Berkeley Square home in London.

Warren Hastings (1772-74)

1. He Abolished Dual Government started by Robert Clive in 1772.
2. Introduced quintessential settlement of land revenue in 1772.
3. Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones in 1784.
4. After his return to England in 1785, Impeachment proceeding were initiated against him in the house of Lord.
5. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
6. Rohila War in 1774, First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) & Second Anglo-Mysore War from 1780-84.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

1. First Person to codify Laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of Justice. Created the post of District Judge.
2. Introduced the Permanent settlement in 1793.
3. Cornwallis called "Father of Civil Service in India".
4. He also led the British forces in the third Anglo-Mysore war & defeated the Great Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
5. In 1793, He returned to England to receive the title of the Marquis. & was granted seat in the Privy Council & died in 1805.

Lord Wellesley (1793-1798)

1. Described himself as "**Bengal Tiger**".
2. Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
3. Madras Presidency was formed during his period.
4. Signed the Treaty of Bassien & fought Second Anglo-Maratha war.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

1. Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor Thomas Munro in 1820.
2. Adopted the Policy of intervention & War.
3. Mahalwari (Village Community) system of Land Revenue was made in North West Province by James Thomson.

Lord William Bentick (1828-1835)

1. First Governor General of India by Government of India Act 1833.
2. Most Liberal & Enlightened Governor General of India & regarded as the "Father of Modern Western Education in India".
3. Banned practiced of Sati in 1829. & banned female infanticide.
4. He made the English the court Language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower court.
5. Abolished Court of Appeals & Circuit set up by the Cornwallis.
6. Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36) called Liberator of Press.

Lord Dalhousie (1849-1856)

1. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse captured Satara in 1848, Jaitpur & Sambhalpur in 1849. Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, & Nagpur in 1854.
2. Introduced Wood's Dispatch known as Magna Carta of English Education in India prepared by Charles Wood. It suggested a scheme of education from Primary to University level.
3. He laid the first Railway Line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane & second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
4. Gave a great impetus to Post & Telegraph. Telegraph lines were first laid from Calcutta to Agra.
5. Hindu Marriage Act passed in 1856.
6. A Post office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamp were issued for the first time.
7. He was the youngest Governor General of India. He assumed charge at age of 36.
8. An Engineering Collage at Roorkee was established.
9. A separate Public Works Department was setup for the first time, Started work on Grand Trunk Road & developed the Harbours at Karachi, Bombay, & Calcutta.

Lord Canning (1856-62)

He was the first last Governor General of India & First Viceroy of India.

1. Revolt of 1857.
2. Queen Victoria's Proclamation & passing the Indian council act of 1858.
3. Doctrine of Lapse which was started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
4. Foundation of the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay, & Madras in 1857.
5. Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859-60.
6. Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
7. IPC & Cr.PC was enacted.
8. Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
9. Indian High Court act 1861 was enacted.



MODERN HISTORY AFTER 1885

The Indian National Congress

- Formed in 1885 by A.O.Hume, an Englishman & a retired civil servant.
- First session in Bombay under W.C.Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
- In the first two decades (1885 – 1905), quite moderate in its approach.
- But the repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal, Bal, Pal).

Partition of Bengal:

- By Lord Curzon on Oct 16, 1905, through a royal Proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal & Assam out of rest of Bengal.
- The objective was to set up a communal gulf between Hindus & Muslims.

Swadeshi Movement (1905):

- Lal, Bal, Pal, & Aurobindo Ghosh played the important role.
- INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by G.K.Gokhale. Bonfires of foreign goods were conducted at various places.

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

In December, 1906, All India Muslim League was set up under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca & Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk at Dacca. The League supported the partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi movement & demanded special safeguards for its community & a separate electorate of Muslims.

Calcutta Session of INC (1906)

In Dec. 1906 at Calcutta, the INC under the leadership of Dada Bhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' as the goal of Indian people. Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of the INC was 'self government of Swaraj like that of United Kingdom'.

Surat Split (1907)

The INC split into the two groups i.e. the extremists & the moderates at the Surat session in 1907. The extremists were led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai & Bipin Chandra Pal while the moderates were led by G.K. Gokhale.

Alipore Bomb Case (1908)

In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909 during the period when Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India while Morley was the secretary of the state. The reforms laid the foundation of institutionalized communalism as per the policy of divide & rule by introducing the separate

electorates for Muslims. As per the provisions of the reform Muslims could only vote for Muslim candidates.

Arrival of Lord Hardinge (1910)

From 1910 to 1916, Lord Hardinge served as India's Viceroy. The important event during his tenure was the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Delhi Durbar of 1911

In 1910, there was a succession in England where King George V ascended the throne. In 1911 he paid a visit to India. Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V & Queen Mary as Emperor & Empress of India. In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. In the same Darbar it was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled.

Delhi conspiracy case 1912

It is said that the Delhi Conspiracy was hatched by Ras Bihari Bose, but was never proved. On 23 December 1912, a Bomb was thrown at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge when his procession was moving from Chandni Chowk. The Viceroy wounded in the attempt, but his Mahavat (driver & keeper of an elephant) was killed.

Ghadar Party (1913):

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das & Sohan Singh Bhakna. HQ was at San Francisco.

Home Rule Movement (1915-16)

B.G Tilak was released from the Mandlay jail in the year 1914. In 1915 he reentered INC. B.G. Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League at Pune on 28 April, 1916. Annie Besant, inspired by the Irish rebellion, started Home Rule Movement in India in Sep., 1916. She started two newspapers i.e. Young India & Commonwealth. The leagues advocated passive resistance & civil disobedience.

Arrival of Lord Chelmsford 1916

On April 4, 1916, Lord Chelmsford took over as next Viceroy of India.

Lucknow Pact-Congress-League Pact (1916)

An important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact (1916). Anti-British feelings were generated among the Muslims following a war between Britain & Turkey which opened way for Congress & Muslim League unity. Both the Congress & the Muslim League held session at Lucknow in 1916 & concluded the famous Lucknow pact. The congress accepted the separate electorate & both organizations jointly demanded 'dominion status' for the country.

Montagu Declaration (August Declaration of 1917)

Montague made the landmark statement in the context of self rule in India in 1917. He said that the control over the Indian government would be transferred gradually to the Indian people. This was the result of Hindu-Muslim unity exhibited in Lucknow pact.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha. Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha were the events which later put Gandhi on the front seat of Indian National Revolution & made Satyagraha a powerful tool.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918

In 1918, Gujarat as a whole suffered a severe epidemic of Plague & in Kheda alone around 17000 people lost their lives. Further, cholera also broke out locally. This was the immediate reason of the revolt. The revolt was against the taxes. The government said that if the taxes are not paid, the property would be seized. This revolt gave India a robust leader in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel & his colleagues organized this major tax revolt, which was able to mobilize all the castes & creeds of the region.

Rowlatt Act (March 18, 1919)

- This gave unbridled powers to the govt. to arrest & imprison suspects without trial for two years maximum.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):

- People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlu & Dr. Satyapal on April 9, 1919. General Dyer fires at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April 1919.
- As a result hundreds of men, women & children were killed & thousands injured.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood (title) in protest.
- Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh killed Michael O'Dwyer when the later was addressing a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

Hunter Committee Report

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was followed by establishment of a non-official enquiry committee the Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of justice of Scotland".

Khilafat Movement (1919-20):

- Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty that followed the First World War.
- Two brothers, Mohd.Ali & Shaukat Ali started this movement.

Non cooperation movement (1920-22)

The Non cooperation was the first mass movement launched under the leadership of Gandhi.

The program of non-cooperation included:

1. Surrender of titles
2. Boycott of government affiliated educational institutions
3. Boycott of courts of law
4. Boycott of foreign cloth

5. Nonpayment of taxes

Chaura Chouri incidence (1922)

On 5th February 1922, the Non Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhi because of an unfortunate incidence at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. In this incidence the crowd participating in the Non Cooperation & Khilafat procession indulged into the violence with the police. As a result the crowd burnt a Police station & in the incidence 22 policemen were killed.

The Sawraj party (1923)

During this time a new political strategy; to carry forward the struggle against the colonial rule; was advocated by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru put forward the changed strategy in Gaya session (1922) of the Congress. There were leaders in Congress like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad & C.Rajgopalachari who opposed these changes of council entry. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress & formed the Swaraj Party.

Simon Commission (1927)

- Constituted under John Simon, to review the political situation in India & to introduce further reforms & extension of parliamentary democracy.
- Indian leaders opposed the commission, as there were no Indians in it.
- At Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten in a lathi-charge. He died in 1928.
- It had 7 member & no indian is there.

Nehru's Report (1928)

Lord Birkenhead, the Conservative Secretary of the State challenged Indians that they were not capable to formulate a concrete scheme of the constitutional reforms which had the support of wide section of political parties. He was of the view that a scheme of constitutional reform made by one political party in India would be opposed by the others & Indian political parties lacked the capabilities to form a consensus. To meet this challenge All Parties Conferences were held in 1928. A scheme was finalized which is popularly called "Nehru Report" as Motilal Nehru was its chief architect.

14 Points of Jinnah (March 9, 1929)

Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report. Jinnah thereafter drew up a list of demands, which was called '14 points of Jinnah'.

Lahore Session (1929)

At its annual session held in Lahore in Dec. 1929, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution declaring 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) to be the goal of the national movement. On Dec. 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolor flag was unfurled & Jan 26 fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Phase "I" of Civil Disobedience Movement

In 1929 at Lahore Session, Congress made the "Purna Swaraj" or the complete independence as the aim of the Congress. On 31st January 1930, Gandhi gave his ultimatum to Lord Irwin with his 11 point demand. The Gandhi asked Irwin either to accept the 11 point demands else the Congress will launch Civil Disobedience. The demands were ignored by the British government. Thus Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi march. It was from Sabarmati to Dandi. Gandhiji along with his 78 followers broke the Salt Act.

First Round Table conference (1930)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British & Indians as equals. It was held on Nov.12, 1930 in London to discuss Simon commission.
- Boycotted by INC, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals & some others were there.

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

- The two (government represented by Irwin & INC by Gandhiji) signed a pact on March 5, 1931.
- In this the INC called off the civil disobedience movement & agreed to join the second round table conference.
- The government on its part released the political prisoners & conceded the right to make salt for consumption for villages along the coast.

Second Round Table Conference(1931)

- Gandhiji represented the INC & went to London to meet British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald.
- However, the session was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue & this time separate electorates was demanded not only by Muslims but also by Depressed Classes, Indian Christians & Anglo - Indians.

Phase "II" of CDM

After the failure of Second Round Table Conference, the working committee of the Congress resumed Civil Disobedience in.

The Communal Award (August 16,1932)

- Announced by Ramsay McDonald. It showed divide & rule policy of the British.
- Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, women & even Backward classes.
- Gandhiji, who was in Yeravada jail at that time, started a fast unto death against it.

Poona Pact (September 25, 1932):

- After the announcement of communal award & subsequent fast of Gandhiji, mass meeting took place almost everywhere.
- Political leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya, B.R.Ambedkar & M.C. Rajah became active.

- Eventually Poona pact was reached & Gandhiji broke his fast on the sixth day (Sept 25, 1932).
- In this, the idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved to them in the provincial legislature were increased.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Proved fruitless as most of the national leaders were in prison. The discussions led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935

The Simon Commission report submitted in 1930 formed the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935. The new Government of India Act received the royal assent on Aug. 4, 1935. The continued & extended all the existing features of earlier constitutional reforms. But in addition there were certain new principle introduced. It provided for a federal type of government. Thus, the act:

1. Introduced provincial autonomy
2. Abolished dyarchy in provinces

Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution (March 24, 1940)

It was 1930 that Iqbal suggested the union of the Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh & Kashmir as Muslim state within the federations. The idealist Chaudhry Rehmat Ali developed this conception at Cambridge, where he inspired a group of young Muslims & invented the term 'Pakistan' (later 'Pakistan') in 1935. The ideology of Iqbal, the vision of Rehmat Ali, & the fears of Muslims were thus united by the practical genius of Jinnah to blind Muslim together. The Lahore session of the Muslim League, held on March 24, 1940, passed Pakistan Resolution & rejected the **Federal scheme** an envisaged in the government of India Act, 1935.

The August Offer (1940)

In order to win the public opinion in India, Linlithgow put up an offer to get the support of the nationalist in the World War "II".

Main Features-

- A promise of Dominion Status in an unspecified future
- A post war body to be created to enact a constitution, however this was to happen only after the approval from the British Parliament
- Immediate expansion in the Viceroy's executive council.
- Formation of a war advisory council.

Individual Satyagraha

The August offer shocked nationalists, & the Congress launched the individual Satyagraha. Vinobha Bhave was the first Satyagrahi while Nehru was second.

The Cripps Mission - 1942:

- In Dec. 1941, Japan entered the World War - II & advanced towards Indian borders. By March 7, 1942, Rangoon fell & Japan occupied the entire S E Asia.

- The British govt. with a view to getting cooperation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the Indian leaders.
- He offered a draft which proposed dominion status to be granted after the war
- Rejected by the Congress as it didn't want to rely upon future promises.
- Gandhiji termed it as a post dated cheque in a crashing bank.

Quit India Movement

The causes for the launch of Quit India Movement were:

- The failure of the Cripp's Mission was an eye opener for the nationalist.
- The news of Allied reverses in World War & British withdrawal from South-East Asia & Burma leaving local people at the mercy of Japanese.

Course of Events

- Quit India resolution was passed on 8th August 1942 at Bombay.
- The Congress envisaged a "mass struggle on the non-violent lines on the widest possible scale.
- It was made clear that if Congress leadership gets removed by arrest, "every Indian who desires freedom & strives for it must be his own guide".
- Gandhi & all the leaders of the Congress working committee were arrested on the early hours of August 9, 1942.
- There was a three month strike in Ahmedabad, the Stalinguard of India
- Usha Metha ran an illegal radio station
- Rajgopalacharya & Communists opposed the Quit India Movement
- The three parallel governments were formed at: 1. Ballia under Chittu Pandey 2. Tamkul- Jatia Sarkar of Satish Samant 3. Satara- Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil

Gandhiji's Fast (Feb. 10 – March 7, 1943)

Gandhiji undertook a 21-day fast in jail. His condition deteriorated after 13 days & all hopes of his surviving were given up. However, as a result his moral strength & spiritual stamina, he survived & completed the 21-day fast. This was his answer to the government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.

C.R. Formula (1944)

In 1944, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C.R.) proposed to appoint a commission to separate the district in North-West & East where Muslims were in majority. In such areas, a voting to be held on the basis of adult suffrage to decide the issue of separation. They would be given freedom in case they favoured a sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc.

Muslim League was to endorse Congress demand for independence & cooperate in formation of provisional

government. Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory & wanted only Muslims of the North-West & East of India to vote. Hindu Leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference (June 14 – July 14, 1945)

After consultations with the British Government on the Indian problem, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, issued a statement known as Wavell Plan. The Plan, which chiefly concerned Viceroy's Executive Council, proposed certain changes in the structure of the council. One of the main proposals was that the Executive Council would be constituted giving a balanced representation to main communities in it, including equal representation to Muslims & Hindus. Soon after the Wavell Plan was issued the members of the Congress Working Committee were released from jails. A conference of 22 prominent Indian leaders called at Shimla to consider the Wavell Plan, reached no decision. What scuttled the conference was Mr. Jinnah's unflinching stand that Muslim approved only by the Muslim League should be included in the Executive Council. Communalism thus again became a stumbling block. For the Britishers, however, the dissension between the Congress & the Muslim League was a source of happiness.

The Indian National Army:

- Founded by Rasbehari Bose with Captain Mohan Singh.
- S.C. Bose sretly escaped from India in 1941, & reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There, Rasbehari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- The soldiers were mostly raised from Indian soldiers of the British army who had been taken prisoners by the Japanese after they conquered S.E. Asia.
- Two INA head quarters were Rangoon & Singapore (formed in Singapore).
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhiji, Azad & Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force.

INA Trials

- The first trial of INA prisoners took place at Red Fort.
- P.K. Seghal, Shah Nawaz & Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were made accused.
- The counsels for defense were Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bhadur Sapru, K.N. Kataju, J.L. Nehru & Asaf Ali
- Even though the Court Martial held the INA prisoners guilty, the Government felt it expedient to set them free.
- The question of guilt was not the issue, however it was Britain's right to decide the matter concerning Indians.

The revolt of Royal Indian Navy (RIN)

- In Feb. 1946, Bombay Ratings of HMIS Talwar revolted against British & struck work.
- The racial discrimination & bad food was the immediate cause of the revolt.
- B.C Dutta scrawled Quit India on the ships



- The HMIS Hindustan in Karachi also mutinied.
- By the end of February the strike had spread to naval bases all over the country involving about 20000 ratings.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

- The struggle for freedom entered a decisive phase in the year 1945-46. The new Labour Party PM Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander) will visit India.
- The mission held talks with the INC & ML to bring about acceptance of their proposals.
- On May 16, 1946, the mission put forward its proposals. It rejected the demand for separate Pakistan & instead a federal union consisting of British India & the Princely States was suggested.
- Both Congress & Muslims League accepted it.

Direct Action Campaign (Aug, 16, 1946): Provoked by the success of the Congress (in the voting for Constituent Assembly), the Muslim League launched a 'direct action' campaign on Aug. 16, 1946, which resulted in heavy communal riots in the country.

Interim Government (Sept, 2, 1946):

On Sept. 2, 1946, an interim government was formed. Congress members led by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru joined it but the Muslim League did not as it withdrew its earlier acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Formation of Constituent Assembly (Dec. 9, 1946):

This Constituent Assembly met on Dec. 9, 1946, & Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. The Muslim League did not join the Assembly.

Attlee's Announcement (Feb. 20, 1947): On Feb. 20, 1947, British PM Attlee announced that the British would withdraw from India by June 30, 1948 & that Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell.

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947):

- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- The outlines of the Plan were:
 - India to be divided into India & Pakistan.
 - Bengal & Punjab will be partitioned & a referendum in NEFP & Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
 - There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
 - The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or even remain independent.
 - Aug.15, 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India & Pakistan.
 - The British govt. passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.

Partition & Independence (Aug 1947): ☑ All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.

- At the time of independence, there were 562 small & big Princely States in India.
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister, used iron hand in this regard.

By August 15, 1947, all the States, with a few exceptions like Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh had signed the Instrument of Accession.

Goa was with the Portuguese & Pondicherry with the French.

Revolutionary Activities:

- In 1908, Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of Kingford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffapur. Khudiram, Kanhaiyalal Dutt & Satyendranath Bose were hanged. (Alipur Case)
- In 1912, Rasbihari Bose & Sachindra Nath Sanyal threw a bomb & Lord Hardinge at Delhi. (Delhi Conspiracy Case).
- In Oct, 1924, a meeting of revolutionaries from all parts of India was called at Kanpur. They setup Hindustan Republican Association.
- They carried out a dacoity on the Kakori bound train on the Saharanpur-Lucknow railway line on Aug. 9, 1925
- Bhagat Singh, with his colleagues, shot dead Saunders (Asst. S.P. of Lahore, who ordered lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai) on Dec.17, 1928
- Then Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Assembly on Apr 8, 1929. Thus, he, Rajguru & Sukhdev were hanged on March. 23,1931 at Lahore Jail (Lahore Conspiracy Case).
- In 1929 only Jatin Das died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast to protest against horrible conditions in jail.
- Surya Sen, a revolutionary of Bengal, formed the Indian Republican Army in Bengal. In 1930, he masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury. He was hanged in 1933.
- In 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself at Alfred Park in Allahabad.

Important British Viceroy's in India

Lord Canning (1856 - 1862):

- The last Governor General & the first Viceroy.
- Mutiny (Revolt of 1857) took place in his time.
- Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse (introduced by Lord Dalhousie).
- The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras were established in 1857.
- Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

Lord Lawrence (1864 - 1869) :

- Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay & Madras in 1865.
- Expanded canal works & railways.
- Created the Indian Forest department.

Lord Mayo (1869 - 1872) :

- Started the process of financial decentralization in India.



- b) Established the Rajkot college at Kathiwar & Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- c) For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.
- d) Organised the Statistical Survey of India.
- e) Was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884) :

- a) Repealed the Vernacular Press act (1882)
- b) Passed the local self government act (1882)
- c) Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- d) I Factory act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- e) Passed the libert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals.

Lord Dufferin (1884 – 1888) : Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

Lord Lansdowne (1888 – 1894) :

- a) II Factory act (1891) passed during his time.
- b) Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial & Subordinate.
- c) Indian Council act of 1892 was passed.
- d) Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India & Afghanistan.

Lord Elgin II (1894 – 1899) : Great famine of 1896 – 1897. Lyall Commission was appointed.

Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905) :

- a) Passed the Indian Universities act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.
- b) Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) into two provinces Bengal (proper) & East Bengal & Assam.
- c) Appointed a Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to enquire into the police administration of every province.
- d) The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897 – 98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP).
- e) Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection act (1904), to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus the Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- f) Passed the Indian Coinage & Paper Currency act (1899) & put India on a gold standard.

Lord Minto (1905 – 1910) :

There was great political unrest in India. Various acts were passed to curb the revolutionary activities. Extremists like Lala Laipat Rai & Ajit Singh (in May, 1907) & Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in July, 1908) were sent to Mandalay jail in Burma. The Indian Council act of 1909 or the Morley Minto Reforms was passed.

Lord Hardinge (1910 – 1916) :

- a) Held a durbar in December, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- b) Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911),

- c) Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1912).
- a) A bomb was thrown at him; but he escaped unhurt (December 23, 1912).
- d) Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).
- e) Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.

Lord Chelmsford (1916 – 1921) :

- a) August Declaration of 1917, whereby control over the Indian government would be gradually transferred to the Indian people.
- b) The government of India act in 1919 (Montague Chelmsford reforms) was passed.
- c) Rowlatt act of 1919; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919).
- d) Non Cooperation Movement.
- e) An Indian Sir S.P.Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal.
- f) A Women's university was founded at Poona in 1916.
- g) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to envisage new educational policy.

Lord Reading (1921 – 1926) :

- a) Rowlatt act of 1919 was repeated along with the Press act of 1910.
- b) Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- c) Formation of Swaraj Party.
- d) Vishwabharati University started functioning in 1922.
- e) Communist part was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.
- f) Kakory Train Robbery on August 9, 1925.
- g) Communal riots of 1923 – 25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc. Swami Shradhanand, a great nationalist & a leader of the Arya Samajists, was murdered in communal orgy.

Lord Irwin (1926 – 1931) :

- a) Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- b) Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
- c) Dandi March (March 12, 1930).
- d) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
- e) First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- f) Gandhi Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931) was signed & g) Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.
- g) Martyrdorm of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1929).

Lord Willingdon (1931 – 1936) :

- a) Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.
- b) On his return Gandhiji was again arrested & Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in January, 1932.
- c) Communal Awards (August 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities. Gandhiji went on an epic fast in protest against this division.
- d) Third Round Table conference in 1932.
- e) Poona Pact was signed.
- f) Government of India act (1935) was passed.

Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944) :

- a) Government of India act enforced in the provinces.
- b) Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces.

- c) Churchill became the British PM in May, 1940. He declared that the Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by the UK & US, stating to give sovereign rights to those who have been forcibly deprived of them) does not apply to India.
- d) Outbreak of World War II in 1939.

Lord Wavell (1944 – 1947) :

- a) Arranged the Shimla Conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian National Congress & Muslim League; failed.
- b) Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946).
- c) Elections to the constituent assembly were held & an Interim Government was appointed under Nehru.
- d) First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on December 9, 1946.

Lord Mountbatten (March 1947 – August 1947) :

- a) Last Viceroy of British India & the first Governor General of free India.
- b) Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.
- d) Retired in June 1948 & was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first & the last Indian Governor General of free India).

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS BY THE BRITISH

Important Acts

The Regulating Act, 1773

- First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- Provided for centralization of Administration of Company's territories in India.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-general for Bengal.
- Governor General & council of 4 members appointed for Bengal.
- Bombay & Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal presidency.
- Supreme court to be set up at Calcutta.

The Pitts India Act, 1784

- This Act gave the British government the supreme control over Company's affairs & its administration in India.
- Court of directors consisting of 24 members was appointed to look after commercial functions.
- Board of control consisting of 6 parliamentary Commissioners appointed to control civil, military & revenue affairs of India.
- Strength of Governor general-in council reduced to 3.
- Subordinated the Bombay & Madras presidency to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy & revenues.
- First effective substitution of Parliamentary Control over East India Company.

The Charter Act of 1833

- End of company's trade monopoly even in tea & with China.

- Company was asked to close its business at the earliest.
- Governor-General of Bengal to be Governor-General of India. (1st Governor-General of India-Lord William Bentinck).
- Govt. of Madras & Bombay deprived of legislative powers.
- A fourth member, law member added to council of Governor-General.
- Government Service was thrown open to the people of India.
- All laws made by Governor General-in-council henceforth to be known as Acts & not regulations.

The Charter Act of 1853

- Extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- First time separate legislative machinery consisting of 12 member legislative council was created.
- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination. (excluding Indians)

The Govt of India Act, 1858

- Rule of Company in India ended & that of the Crown began.
- System of double Government ended. Court of Directors & Board of Control abolished.
- Secretary of State (a member of the British Cabinet) for India was created. He was assisted by a 15-member council (Indian Council). He was to exercise the powers of the Crown.
- Secretary of State governed India through the Governor-General. Governor-General was to be called the Viceroy & was the direct representative of the Crown in India.
- A unitary & highly centralized administrative structure was created.

The Indian Council Act, 1861

- Policy of Association of Indians in legislation started.
- A fifth member who was to be a jurist, was added to the Viceroy's executive council.
- Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.
- For legislation, executive Council of Viceroy was enlarged by 6 to 12 members composed of half non-official members. Thus foundations of Indian legislature were laid down.
- Legislative powers of the Presidency Government deprived in 1833 were restored.

Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Act)

- Morley was the secretary of state, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- Additional members in central legislative assembly were increased to 60
- Introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the muslims.
- Non-official seats were to be filled in by elections. They were distributed as follows

- a) By non-official members of the Provincial Legislative councils.
 - b) By landholders of 6 provinces
 - c) By Muslims of 5 provinces
 - d) Alternately by Muslim landholders of Up/Bengal Chambers of commerce of Calcutta & Bombay.
- Muslim were to be elected by Separate electorates.
- Resolutions could be moved before the budget was taken in its final form.
 - Supplementary questions could be asked.

The Govt. of India Act, 1919

- Popularly known as Montague(SoS)-Chelmsford(Viceroy) Reforms.
- The idea of "Responsible Government" was emphasised upon.
- Devolution Rules:
- Subjects of administration were divided into two categories-"Central" & "Provincial".
- Subjects of all India importance (like railways & finance) were brought under the category of Central, while matters relating to the administration of the provinces were classified as provincial.
- Dyarchy system introduced in the Provinces. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories "Transferred" & "Reserved" subjects.
- The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Governor & his Executive Council were to administer the reserved subjects (Rail, Post, Telegraph, Finance, Law & Order, etc.) without any responsibility to the legislature.
- An office of the High commissioner of India was created in London.
- Indian legislature became "bicameral" for the first time.
- Communal representation extended to Sikhs, Indian christen Anglo-Indians.
- Secretary of State for India now to be paid from British revenue.

GOI Act. 1935:

- Sought to introduce a federation
- Provided for 3-fold division of legislative power, i.e. three lists - Federal, Provincial & Concurrent Lists.
- Residuary powers to be vested with Governor-General
- Diarchy was introduced at the Centre
- Autonomy replaced diarchy at provincial level
- Provided for establishment of a Federal Court

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- This Act did not lay down any provision for the administration of India.
- Partition of India & the establishment of two dominions of India & Pakistan.
- Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame & adopt any constitution.
- The rule of the crown over Indian states was terminated.

- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished.

SOCIAL REFORMS DURING MODERN PERIOD

Atmiya Sabha

- 1815-1828
- Calcutta
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- To make reforms in the Hindu society

Wahabi Movement

- 1820-1828
- Rohilkhand
- Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly
- Popularized the teachings of Waliullah; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore
- Emphasized on human dignity, & criticized social evils as Sati
- 1828
- CALCUTTA

Young Bengal(1826-1832)

- Calcutta
- Henry Vivian Derozio.
- Opposed vices in the society; believed in truth, freedom, & reason; social reform

Dharma Sabha

- 1830-Calcutta-Radha Kanta Deva
- Founded to oppose Brahma Samaj Movement &
- Opposed to liberal & radical reforms including Sati.

Kuka/ Namdhari Movement (1872)

- NWF ProVince & Ludhiana
- Bhai Balak Singh & Baba Ram Singh
- **Spread the true spirit of Sikhism** & opposed to all caste distinctions.

Prarthana Samaj

- 1867
- Bombay
- **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**
- Reforming Hindu religious thought & practice in the light of modern knowledge.

Indian Reform Association

- 1870
- Calcutta
- **Keshab Chandra Sen**
- Create public opinion against child marriages & for legalizing the Brahma form of (Civil) marriage.
- Promote the intellectual & social service.

Arya Samaj

- 1875
- Bombay
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- To reform Hindu religion in North India

Theosophical Society

- 1875
- New York
- Madam HP Blavatsky & Col. H.S Olcott
- Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions.
- of Hinduism, Deccan Zoroastrianism & Buddhism.

Deccan Education Society

- 1884
- Pune
- M.G.Ranade
- To contribute to the cause of education & culture in Western India.

Seva Sadan

- 1885
- Bombay
- Behramji & M.Malabari
- Campaign against child marriages & enforced widowhood & care for socially exploited women.

Ramakrishna Mission

- 1887, Calcutta
- Swami Vivekananda
- To carry on humanitarian relief & social Work

Indian National Social Conference (The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.)

- 1887
- Bombay
- M.G.Ranade & Raghunath Rao
- To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms. The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.

Deva Samaj

- 1887
- Lahore
- Shiva Narain Agnihotri
- Ideas closer to Brahmo Samaj He asked his followers to follow social code of conduct & ethics, as not to accept bribe, do not indulge in gambling.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

- 1902
- Varanasi
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- Organization of the orthodox Hindus, also known as Sanatandharmis, to counter the teachings of the Arya Samaj.

The Servants of India Society

- 1905

- Bombay
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- To work for social reforms, & train "national missionaries for the service of India"

Poona Seva Sadan

- 1909
- Pune
- G.K. Devadhar & Ramabai Ranade
- Establish institutions for the economic uplift & useful employment of women.

The Bharat Stri Mandal

- 1910
- Calcutta
- Saralabala Devi Choudharani
- First women's organization on all-India basis to further the cause of women's education.

The Indian Women's Association

- 1917
- Madras
- Mrs Annie Besant
- Work for uplift of Indian women & "to secure a larger a free & fuller life for them".

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMS/ORGANIZATION

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement

- 1929.
- NWFP.
- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.

Deoband Movement

(A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband Saharanpur,UP)

- 1867
- Deoband
- Mohd. Qasim Nanautavi & Rashid Ahmad Gagohi
- Improve the spiritual & moral conditions of India Muslim.

Aligarh Movement

- 1875
- Aligarh
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- Liberalization of Indian Islam & modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform & modern education.

Ahamadiya Movement

- 1889-90
- Faridkot
- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy & spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.

Lower Caste Movements

Satya Shodhak Samaj

- 1873
- Maharashtra
- Jyotiba Phule
- Opposed to untouchability, Brahmin domination, belief in social equality & uplift of the lower castes by educating them.

Aravippuram Movement

- 1888
- Aravippuram, Kerala
- Shri Narayan Guru
- Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination & worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes temples.

The Depressed Classes Mission

- 1906
- Bombay
- V.R.Shinde
- Launched by the Prarthana Samaj as an Independent association to organize education facilities for lower castes.

Bahujan Samaj

- 1910
- Satara, Maharashtra
- Mukundrao Patil
- Opposed to exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste people. Brahmins, landlords, merchants & moneylenders

Depressed Classes Society

- 1924
- Bombay
- Dr.B.R Ambedkar
- To propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus & untouchables. Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes.

Self-Respect Movement

- 1925
- Madras (Tamil Nadu)
- E.V.Ramaswami
- Anti-Brahmin & Hindu Orthodoxy radical movement, advocated, weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

- 1932
- Pune

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Organization for removal of untouchability & social discriminations against untouchables & other lower castes. Provide medical, educational & technical facilities to untouchables.

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.

Chandra Shekhar Azad

Involved in the assassination of Saunders (officer who ordered the Lathi Charge in which Lala Lajpat was killed), alongwith 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.

Bhagat Singh In association with Chhabil Das & Yashpal he had founded the Punjab Naujavan 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.

MEDEIVAL History Capsule for Defence Exams

THE CHALUKYAS

1. Pulakesin I (543-566) was the first independent ruler of Badami with Vatapi in Bijapur as his capital.
2. Kirthivarma I (566-596) succeeded him at the throne. When he died, the heir to the throne, Prince Pulakesin II, was just a baby & so the king's brother, Mangalesha (597-610), was crowned the caretaker ruler. Over the

years, he made many unsuccessful attempts to kill the prince but was ultimately killed himself by the prince & his friends.

3. Pulakesin II (610-642), the son of Pulakesin I, was a contemporary of Harshavardhana & the most famous of the Chalukyan kings. His reign is remembered as the



greatest period in the history of Karnataka. He defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada.

4. After conquering the Kosalas & the Kalingas, & eastern Chalukyan dynasty was inaugurated by his (Pulakeshin II) brother Kubja Vishnuvardana.
5. By 631, the Chalukyan empire extended from sea to sea. However, Pulakeshin II was defeated & probably killed in 642, when the Pallavas under Narsimhavarma I attack on their capital & captured the Chalukyan capital at Badami.
6. The Chalukyas rose to power once again under the leadership of Vikramaditya I (655-681), who defeated his contemporary Pandya, Pallava, Cholas & Kerala rulers to establish the supremacy of the Chalukyan empire in the region.
7. Vikramaditya II (733-745) defeated the Pallava king Nandivarma II to capture a major portion of the Pallava kingdom.
8. Vikramaditya II's son, Kirtivarma II (745), was disposed by the Rastrakuta ruler, Dhantidurga, who established the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

THE CHOLAS (9TH TO 13TH CENTURY)

1. The Chola dynasty was one of the most popular dynasties of south India which ruled over Tamil Nadu & parts of Karnataka with Tanjore as its capital.
2. Early Chola rulers were the Karikala Cholas who ruled in the 2nd century.
3. In 850, Vijayalaya captured Tanjore during the Pandya-Pallava wars. To commemorate his accession, he built a temple at Tanjore. The giant statue of Gomateswara at Shravanbelagola was also built during this period.
4. Vijayalaya's son Aditya I (871-901) succeeded him to throne.
5. It was Rajaraja I (985-1014) during which the CHOLAS reached at its zenith. He snatched back lost territories from the Rashtrakutas & become the most powerful of the Chola rulers. Rajaraja' is also famous for the beautiful shiva temple which he constructed at Thanjavur(TN). It is called Rajarajeswara after his name.
6. Rajendra Chola (1014-1044), son of Rajaraja I, was an important ruler of this dynasty who conquered Orissa, Bengal, Burma & the Andaman & Nicobar Island. The Cholas dynasty was at its zenith also during his reign. He also conquered Sri Lanka.
7. Kulottunga I (1070-1122) was another significant Chola ruler. Kulottunga I united the two kingdom of the eastern Chalukyas of Vengi & the Cholas of Thanjavur. After a long reign of about half a century, Kulottunga I passed away sometime in 1122 & was succeeded by his son, Vikrama Chola, surnamed Tyagasamudra.
9. The last ruler of the Chola Dynasty was Rajendra III (1246-79). He was a weak ruler who surrendered to the Pandyas. Later, Malik Kafur invaded this Tamil state in 1310 & extinguished the Chola empire.

THE GHAZNAVIS

Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030)

- a) He was also known as "But-Shikan" (destroyer of the image) because of seventeen plundering expeditions between 1000 AD & 1027 AD in India.
- b) Annexing Punjab as his eastern province, he claimed to have come here with twin objectives of spreading Islam in India, & enriching himself by taking away wealth from India.
- c) In 1025, he attacked & raided the most celebrated Hindu temple of Somnath, Gujarat.
- d) Beruni who wrote Kitab-ul Hind, & Firdausi, who wrote Shah Namah, were the court Historians of Mahmud Ghazni & give a good account of the polity & society on the eve of Mahmood's invasion. From 1010 to 1026, the invasions were thus directed toward the temple-towns of Thanesar, Mathura, Kannauj & finally Somnath.

Muhammad Ghori (Shahabuddin Muhammad)

In AD 1173, Shahabuddin Muhammad (AD 1173-1206) also called Muhammad of Ghori ascended the throne of Ghazni. The Ghoris were not strong enough to meet the growing power & strength of the Khwarizmi Empire; they realized that they could gain nothing in Central Asia.

Conquest of Punjab & Sind

- a) Muhammad Ghori led his first expedition in AD 1175. He marched against Multan & freed it from its ruler. In the same campaign he captured Uchh from the Bhatti Rajputs.
- b) Three years later in AD 1178 he again marched to conquer Gujarat but the Chalukya ruler of Gujarat, Bhima II defeated him at the battle of Anhilwara. But by AD 1190 having secured Multan, Sind & Punjab, Muhammad Ghori paved the way for a further thrust into the Gangetic Doab.

Delhi Sultanate

After the assassination of Muhammad Ghori, **Qutubuddin Aibek got the control over Delhi.**

Sultanate period can be divided into 5 distinct periods viz.

1. The Slave Dynasty (1206-90)
2. The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
3. The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)
4. The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51)
5. The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526).

The Slave Dynasty

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-10)

- A Turkish slave by origin, he was purchased by Mohammad Ghori who later made him his Governor.
- After the death of Ghori, Aibak became the master of Hindustan & founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206.
- The capital during his reign was not Delhi but **Lahore**.
- For his generosity, he was given the title of **Lakh Bakhsh** (giver of lakhs).
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or Polo.
- He constructed two mosques i.e. Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi & Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer.
- He also began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.



- Aibak was great patron of learning & patronized writers like Hasan-un-Nizami, author of 'Taj-ul- Massir' & Fakhruddin, author of 'Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi'.

Aram Shah (1210)

- He was the son of Aibak, who was defeated by Illtutmish in the battle of Jud.

Shamsuddin Illtutmish (1210-36)

- He was a slave of Qutubuddin Aibak of Mamluk tribe & occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211.
- Illtutmish began his career as Sar-e-Jandhar or royal bodyguard.
- He was a very capable ruler & is regarded as the 'real founder of the Delhi Sultanate'.
- He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the attack of Chengiz Khan, the Mongol leader, by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing.
- He introduced the silver coin (tanka) & the copper coin (jital).
- He organized the Iqta System & introduced reforms in civil administration & army, which was now centrally paid & recruited.
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani/ Chalisa (group of forty).
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.
- He patronized Minhaj-us-Siraj, author of 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'.

Ruknuddin : 1236

- He was son of Illtutmish & was crowned by her mother, Shah Turkan, after death of Illtutmish.
- He was deposed by Razia, daughter of Illtutmish.

Razia Sultana: (1236 - 40)

- Illtutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Ruknuddin Feroz on the throne.
- She was the 'first & only Muslim lady who ever ruled India'.
- She used to rule without the veil
- She further offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssian slave Yakut.
- The wazir of Illtutmish Junnaidi revolted against her but was defeated.
- There was a serious rebellion in Bhatinda, Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia. Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia.
- However, Altunia got Yakut murdered & imprisoned Razia.
- Subsequently, Razia was married to Altunia & both of them marched towards Delhi as nobles in Delhi raised Bahram Shah (3rd son of Illtutmish) to throne.
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy & was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana).

Bahram Shah: 1240-42

- Illtutmish's third son Bahram Shah was put on throne by powerful Turkish council Chalisa.
- He was killed by Turkish nobles.

Allauddin Masud Shah: 1242-46

- He was son of Ruknuddin Feroz.
- He was disposed after Balban & Nasiruddin Mahmud's Mother, Malika-e-Jahan, conspired against him & established Nasiruddin Mahamud as the new Sultan.

Nasiruddin Mahmud: 1246-66

- He was the eldest son of Illtutmish.
- Minhaj-us-Siraj has dedicated his book Tabaquat-i-Nasiri to him

Ghiyasuddin Balban: 1266-87

- After the death of Nasiruddin; Balban ascended the throne in 1266.
- He broke the power of Chalisa & restored the prestige of the crown. He made kingship a serious profession.
- The Persian court model influenced Balban's conception of Kingship. He took up the title of Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God).
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarch) & Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.
- Divine right of the king was emphasized by calling himself Zil-i-Ilahi.
- He gave great emphasis on justice & maintaining law & order.
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz.
- In his last days he overlooked Sultanate affairs due to death of his eldest & most loving son, Muhammad, & rebellion by his closest & most loved slave, Tughril. Muhammad died fighting Mongolians in 1285 & Tughril was captured & beheaded.

Kaiqubad: 1287-90

- He was the grandson of Balban was established on the throne by Fakruddin, the Kotwal of Delhi
- But Kaiqubad was killed by nobles Kaimur
- He was the minor son of Kaiqubad who came to throne at an age of 3
- He was the last Illbari ruler
- The Khalji nobles revolted against him & he was killed within three months.

The Khilji dynasty (1290-1320 A.D.)

Jalaluddin Khilji (1290-96)

- Jalaluddin Khilji founded the Khilji dynasty.
- He was a liberal ruler & adopted the policy of religious toleration
- His son-in-law & nephew was Allauddin Khalji

Allauddin Khalji (1296-1316)

- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed 'Kingship knows no Kinship'.
- During the reign of Jallauddin Khalji, he was the governor of Kara
- He adopted the title Sikander-e-Saini or the second Alexander
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298), Ranthambhor (1301), Mewar (1303), Malwa (1305), Jalor (1311).
- In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Ram Chandra (Yadava ruler of Devagiri), Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal), Vir Ballal III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra) & Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai).
- Malik Kafur was awarded the title Malik Naib

Administrative & Market reforms during Allauddin

- Alauddin issued 4 ordinances.
1. Aimed at confiscation of the religious endowments & free grants of lands.
 2. Reorganized the spy system.
 3. Prohibited the use of wine.
 4. Nobles should not have convivial parties & they should not inter-marry without his permission.

Appoint Diwan-i-Riyasat Shatna-i-mandi

- He introduced the system of Dagh (the branding of horse) & Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers).
- Alauddin ordered that all land was to be measured & then they share of state was to be fixed.
- The post of special officer called Mustakharaj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue.
- Alauddin sought to fix cost of all commodities.
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market called Sara-i-Adal.
- Many forts were built by him & the most important of them was Alai fort. He also constructed the Alai Darwaja, the entrance gate of Qutub Minar. He also built the Palace of thousand Pillars called Hazar Sutun.
- He was a patron of art & learning. Amir Khusrau, the poet-musician was his favorite court poet.

Malik Kafur

- In 1316, after death of Alauddin, Malik Kafur seized the throne.
- Before Kafur died, he nominated Shihabuddin (Alauddin's 6 year old prince) as King but imprisoned eldest prince Mubarak Khan.
- Kafur was killed by the loyalists of the royal family of Alauddin.

Shiabuddin Umar (1316)

- He was the minor son of Jhitaipali who was raised to throne after the death of Allauddin.
- He became victim of the court politics & was later blinded.

Mubarak Khalji (1316-20)

- He released 18,000 prisoners

- He reversed all the administrative & market reforms of Allauddin Khalji.
- During his time Devgiri was annexed.

The Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- Ghazi Malik or Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq of Qaurana tribe was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
- He was the governor of Dipalpur before coming to power as Sultan
- He died in the collapse of the victory pavilion near Delhi

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-51)

- Prince Jauna, son of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq ascended the throne in 1325.
- He gained the title Ulugh Khan, he was most educated of all the Sultans of the Delhi Sultanate
- He created a department Diwan-e-Amir-e-Kohi for the improvement of the agriculture
- He distributed Sondhar i.e. agriculture loans advanced for extension of agriculture of barren land
- He encouraged cash crops in place of cereals

Jalaluddin Ahsan Shah

1336: Foundation of Vijayanagar by Harihar & Bukka; & Warangal became independent under Kanhaiya.

The five experiments

- **Taxation in the Doab:** The Sultan made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges & Yamuna. The Sultan created a new department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
- **Transfer of Capital:** The most controversial step which Mohammad-bin Tughlaq undertook soon after his accession was the so called transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri. Devagiri was thus named Daulatabad.
- **Introduction of Token Currency:** Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq decided to introduce bronze coins, which were to have same value as the silver coins.
- **Proposed Khurasan Expedition:** The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquer Khurasan & Iraq & mobilised a huge army for the purpose. He was encouraged to do so by Khurasani nobles who had taken shelter in his court. Moreover there was instability in Khurasan on account of the unpopular rule of Abu Said. This project was also abandoned because of the change in political scenario in Khurasan.
- **Quarachil Expedition:** This expedition was launched in Kumaon hills in Himalayas allegedly to counter Chinese incursions. It also appears that the expedition was directed against some refractory tribes in Kumaon-Garhwal region with the object of bringing them under Delhi Sultanate. The first attack was a success but when the rainy season set in, the invaders suffered terribly.
- He died in Thatta while campaigning in Sindh against Taghi, a Turkish slave.

Feroz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88)

- He was a cousin of Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.
- He adopted the policy of appeasement with the nobility, the army & theologians
- The new system of taxation was according to quran. Four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran were imposed & those were Kharaj, Zakat, Jizya & Khams. Kharaj was the land tax, which was equal to 1/10 of the produce of the land, Zakat was 2% tax on property, Jizya was levied on non-Muslims & Khams was 1/5 of the booty captured during war.
- Firoz tried to ban practices, which the orthodox theologians considered non Islamic. Thus he prohibited the practice of Muslim women going out to worship at graves of saints & erased paintings from the palace.
- It was during the time of Firoz that Jizya became a separate tax.
- In order to encourage agriculture, the Sultan paid a lot of attention to irrigation. Firoz repaired a number of canals & imposed Haque-i-Sharb or water tax
- He was a great builder as well; to his credit are cities of Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur & Firozabad.
- The two pillars of Ashoka, one from Topra (Haryana) & other from Meerut (U.P.) were brought to Delhi.
- The Sultan established at Delhi, a hospital described as Dar-ul-Shifa.
- A new department of Diwan-i-Khairat was set up to make provisions for marriage of poor girls.
- However his rule is marked by peace & tranquility & credit for it goes to his Prime Minister Khan-i- Jahan Maqbul.
- He died in 1388.

The Sayyid dynasty

- Khizr Khan (1414-21)
- Mubarak Shah (1421-34)
- Muhammad Shah (1434-43)
- Alam Shah (1443-51)--He was the last Sayyid king descended in favour of Bahlol Lodhi & he retired. Thus began the Lodhi dynasty.

The Lodhi Dynasty

Bahlol Lodhi: 1451-88

- Bahlol Lodhi was one of the Afghan sardars who established himself in Punjab after the invasion of Timur.
- He founded the Lodhi dynasty.
- Jaunpur was annexed into Delhi Sultanat during his reign.

Sikandar Lodhi: 1489-1517

- Sikandar Lodi was the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar & Western Bengal.
- Agra city was founded by him.
- Sikandar was a fanatical Muslim & he broke the sacred images of the Jwalamukhi Temple at Nagar Kot & ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed.
- He reimposed Jaziya tax on non muslims
- He use to write poems with the pen name "Gulrukhi"

- He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture. He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields.

Ibrahim Lodhi : 1517-26

- He was the last king of the Lodhi dynasty & the last Sultan of Delhi.
- He was the son of Sikandar Lodhi.
- At last Daulat Khan Lodhi, the governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi.
- Babur accepted the offer & inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.
- He was the only Sultan who died in battle field

2.2 Administration under Sultanate

- There were four pillars of the state i.e.:
 - ❖ Diwan-i-Wizarat or finance department
 - ❖ Diwan-i-Risalat or department of religious matters & appeals
 - ❖ Diwan-i-Arz or department of military affairs
 - ❖ Diwan-i-Insha or department of royal correspondence

2.3 Art & architecture under Delhi Sultanate

- The new features brought by the Turkish conquerors were:
 - The dome
 - The lofty towers
 - The true arch unsupported by beam
 - The vault
- Aibak built a **Jami Masjid** & Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, he also began the construction of Qutub Minar
- Aibak also built the Adhai-din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer has a beautiful prayer hall, an exquisitely carved Mehrab of white marble & a decorative arch screen.
- The first example of true or arch is aid to be the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Balban in Mehrauli (Delhi).
- Allauddin Khalji began the work of Alai minar to rival Qutab Minar, but this could'nt be completed because of his death
- Some notable Tughlaq monuments are the fort of Tughlaquabad, the tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq which marked a new phase in Indo-Islamic architecture.

Mughal period

Babur

- The foundation of the Mughal rule in India was laid by Babur in 1526.
- He was a descendant of Timur (from the side of his father) & Chengiz Khan (from the side of his mother).
- Babur was invited by Daulat Kahna Lodi & Alam Khan Lodi against Ibrahim Lodi
- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526 & established Mughal dynasty.
- In 1527, he defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa.
- In 1528, he defeated Medini Rai of Chaneri at Chanderi.
- In 1529, he defeated Muhammad Lodhi (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi) at Ghaghra.



- In 1530, he died at Agra. His tomb is at Lahore. The tomb of only two Mughal emperors are outside India i.e. Babur & Bahadur Shah Zafar
- He was the first to use gunpowder & artillery in India.
- Two gun masters Mustafa & Ustad Ali were in his army
- He wrote his autobiography Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish.
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi was translated in Persian (named Baburnama) by Abdur Rahim Khan-e-khana & in English by Madan Bebridge.
- He compiled two anthologies of poems, Diwan (in Turki) & Mubaiyan (in Persian). He also wrote Risal-i-Usaz or letters of Babur.

Humayun (1530-40 & 1555-56)

- He was the son of Babur & ascended the throne in 1530. His succession was challenged by his brothers Kamran, Hindal & Askari along with the Afghans.
- In 1532 he established Tabl-e-adl at Agra.
- He fought two battles against Sher Shah at Chausa (1539) & at Kannauj/Bilgram (1540) & was completely defeated by him.
- He escaped to Iran where he passed 12 years of his life in exile.
- After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 & defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once again became the ruler of India.
- He died while climbing down the stairs of his library (at Din Panah) in 1556 & was buried in Delhi.
- Abul Fazal calls him Insan-e-Kamil.
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum wrote his biography Humayunama.
- He built Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital.

Sur Empire (Second Afghan Empire) 1540-55

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- He was the son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram.
- In 1539, he defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa & assumed the title Sher Shah as emperor.
- As an emperor, he conquered Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) & Kalinjar (1545). He died in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar.
- Purana Quila was built during his reign
- During his brief reign of 5 years he introduced a brilliant administration, land revenue policy & several other measures to improve economic conditions of his subjects.
- He issued the coin called **Rupiah** & fixed standard weights & measures all over the empire.
- He also improved communications by building several highways. He built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road), which runs from Calcutta to Peshawar. The other roads built during his reign were:
 - **Agra to Mandu**
 - **Agra to Jodhpur & Chittor**
 - **Lahore to Multan**
- He set up cantonment in various parts of his empire & strong garrison was posted in each cantonments.
- According to Abul Fazal the empire of Sher Shah was divided into 63 sarkars or districts.

- The unit of land measurement was "bigha".
- He like Allauddin Khalji introduced Dagh & Chera in the army
- Zamindars were removed & the taxes were directly collected.
- He was buried in Sasaram.

Akbar

- Akbar, the eldest son of Humayun, ascended the throne under the title of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar Badshah Ghazi at the young age of 14.
- His coronation took place at Kalanaur.
- Second Battle of Panipat (5 Nov., 1556) was fought between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) & Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar). Hemu was defeated, captured & slain by Bairam Khan.
- In the initial years of his rule Akbar was first under the influence of his regent Bairam & then under her mother Maham Anga.
- The period of influence of Maham Anga on Akbar i.e. form 1560-62 is known as the period of Petticoat government.
- Age of marriage for boys & girls was increased to 16 years & 14 years respectively
- **Sati was prohibited**
- In his 24th year Akbar introduced Dahsala system for the collection of land revenue by the state.
- The Mansabdari system under Akbar, divided the Mansabdars into 66 categories. **This system fixed the following service conditions:**
 - **Rank & status**
 - **Salary**
 - **Number of sawars (horsemen)**
- As a revolt against the orthodoxy & bigotry of religious priests, Akbar proclaimed a new religion, Din-i-Ilahi, in 1581. Birbal was the only Hindu who followed this new religion.
- Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Fort & Allahabad Fort & Humayun's Tomb at Delhi. Fatehpur Sikri, place near Agra-it said that Akbar had no son for a long time. Sheikh Salim Chisti, a Sufi saint blessed Akbar with a son who was named Salim/Sheikho Baba (Jahangir). In honour of Salim Chisti, Akbar shifted his court from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Tulsidas (author of Ramcharitmanas) also lived during Akbar's period.
- When Akbar died, he was buried at Sikandara near Agra.
- Birbal was killed in the battle with Yusufzai Tribe (1586).
- Abul Fazl was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela (1601).
- Akbar gave Mughal India one official language (Persian).

Jahangir (1605-27)

- Salim, son of Akbar, came to the throne after Akbar's death in 1605.
- He established Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra Fort for the seekers of royal justice.
- In 1611, Jahangir married Mihar-un-nisa, widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman who was sent on expedition to Bengal. Later on she was given the title Nurjahan.



- Nurjahan exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs. She was made the official Padshah Begum.
- Jahangir issued coins jointly in Nurjahan's name & his own.
- Jahangir also married Jodha Bai of Marwar.
- In 1608, Captain William Hawkins, a representative of East India Company came to Jahangir's court. In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe, an ambassador of King James I of England also came to his court. He granted permission to the English to establish a trading port at Surat.
- His reign was marked by several revolts. His son Khusrau, who received patronage of 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev, revolted against Jahangir (1605). Arjun Dev was later sentenced to death for his blessing to the rebel prince (1606).
- During his last period, Khurram (Shanjahan), son of Jahangir, & Mahavat Khan, military general of Jahangir also revolted (Khurram: 1622-25 & Mahavat Khan: 1626-27).
- He wrote his memories Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.
- He was buried in Lahore.

Shah Jahan

- His real name was Khurram, he was born to Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh).
- Shahjahan ascended the throne in 1628 after his father's death.
- Three years after his accession, his beloved wife Mumtaj Mahal (original name- Arzumand Bano) died in 1631. To perpetuate her memory he built the Taj Mahal at Agra in 1632-53.
- He continued applying tika (tilak) on the fore-head
- He introduced the Char-Taslim in the court
- In addition to Jahangir's empire, Nizam Shahi's dynasty of Ahmadnagar was brought under Mughal control (1633) by Shahjahan.
- Shahjahan's reign is described by French traveller Bernier & Tavernier & the Italian traveler Nicoli Manucci. Peter Mundi described the famine that occurred during Shahjahan's time.
- The Red Fort, Jama Masjid & Taj Mahal are some of the magnificent structures built during his reign.
- Shahjahan's failing health set off the war of succession among his four sons in 1657.
- Aurangzeb emerged the victor who crowned himself in July 1658. Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in the Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj (Agra).

Aurangzeb

- The war of succession took place in the later stage of the Shah Jahan reign.
- His four sons Dara Shikoh, Aurangzeb, Shah Shuja & Murad were in the state of war for the throne.
- His daughters also supported one son or the other in the tussle for throne Jahan Ara supported Dara. Roshan Ara supported Aurangzeb. Gohara supported Murad.
- Aurangzeb was coroneted twice, he was the only Mughal king to be coroneted twice.

- Barnier was the foreign visitor who saw the public disgrace of Dara after he was finally defeated in war at Deorai.
- During the first 23 years of the rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India. During this period the Marathas under Shivaji rose to power & were a force to reckon with.
- Highest numbers of Hindu Mansabdars were there in the service of Mughals during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb captured Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs in 1675 & executed him when he refused to embrace Islam.
- The 10th & last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, son of Guru Teg Bahadur, organized his followers into militant force called Khalsa to avenge the murder of his father.
- Guru Gobind Singh was, however murdered in 1708 by an Afghan in Deccan. Banda Bahadur, the militant successor of Guru Gobind Singh continued the war against Mughals.

Religious policy of Aurangzeb:

- He was called Zinda pir or living saint.
- Muhtasibs were appointed for regulation of moral conduct of the subjects.
- He forbade singing in the court, but allowed musical instruments. He himself played Veena.
- He ended Jhoraka darshan started by Akbar.
- He ordered that no new Hindu temples were to be built. Old temples were allowed to be repaired.
- The Viswanath temple at Kashi & the Keshav Rai temple of Bir Singh Bundela at Mathura were destroyed.
- In 1679 he re-imposed Jaziya tax.

CLASH WITH MARATHAS

- Shivaji was the most powerful Maratha king & an arch enemy of Aurangzeb.
- When Aurangzeb could not eliminate him, he conspired with Jai Singh of Amber, a Rajput, to eliminate Shivaji in 1665.
- On the assurance given by Jai Singh, Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court. Shivaji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb but he managed to escape & in 1674 proclaimed himself an independent monarch.
- Shivaji died in 1680 & was succeeded by his son Sambhaji, who was executed by Aurangzeb in 1689. Sambhaji was succeeded by his brother Rajaram & after his death in 1700, his widow Tarabai carried on the movements.

Mughal administration

Mansabdari system:

- Each Mughal officer was assigned a mansab (rank), there were 66 categories of Mansabdars
- Jahangir introduced Du-Aspah-Sih-Aspah system whereby the specific noble was to maintain double the number of horsemen.

Central administration:

Wakil: He was initially the Prime Minister, however later became revenue advisor only

Mir Bakshi: He was the head of military department

Provincial administration:

- The empire was divided into provinces or Subas.
- In 1580, Akbar divided the empire into 12 provinces. The number of provinces became 15 towards the end of his reign.
- In Jahangir's reign the number of provinces rose to 17 & further in Aurangzeb's reign to 21
- The Nazim or Subedar was the head of provinces

Local administration:

- The provinces were divided into Sarkars, which were sub divide into Parganas & further into villages

Mughal Culture

- Jahangir's reign was the apex culmination for the Mughal painting while that of Shah Jahan was the apex culmination for architecture.
- Babur built two mosques, one at Kabulibagh in Panipat & the other at Sambhal in Rohilakhand.
- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Banu Begum.
- The Mariam's palace, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas at Sikri are Indian in their plan.
- Buland Darwaja (built after Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri.
- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble). Palace of Birbal & palace of Tansen are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri.
- Akbar also began to build his own tomb at Sikandara which was later completed by Jahangir.
- The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is known as Epic in red sand stone.
- Nurjahan built Itimad-ud-daula or Mirza Ghiyas Beg's marble tomb at Agra, which is noticable for the first use of Pietra Dura (floral designs made up of semiprecious stones) technique.
- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore & his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore).
- Some of the important buildings built by Shahajahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of marble). Khaas Mahal, Mussman Burz (Jasmine Palace where he spent his last year in captivity) etc.
- He laid the foundations of Shahjahanabad in 1637 where he built the Red Fort & Takht-i-Taus (Peacock throne).
- Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid.
- Only monument associated with Aurangzeb is Bibi ka Makbara which is the tomb of his wife Rabbiaud-daura in Aurangabad.
- Aurangzeb also built the Badshahi Masjid in Lahore.
- Humayun had taken into his service two master painter Mir Syed Ali & Abdus Samad.
- Daswant & Basawan were two famous painters of Akbar's court.
- Abdul Hassan, Ustad Mansur & Bishandas were three famous painters of Jahangir's court.

The landmark events that took place during the reign of Akbar

- 1562 - Ban on forcible conversion of war-prisoners into slaves
- 1563 - Abolition of Pilgrimage Tax
- 1564 - Abolition of Jaziya
- 1571 - Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri
- 1579 - Proclamation of 'Mazhar' (written by Faizi)
- 1580 - Dalsala Bandobast introduced
- 1582 - Din-i-Ilahi / Tauhid-i-Ilahi
- 1584 - Ilahi Samvat i.e. Calender
- 1587 - Ilahi Gaz i.e. Yard

Mughal Literature

- Akbar Nama--Abul Fazl
- Tobaqat-i-Akbari--Khawah Nazamuddin Ahmad Baksh
- Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri—Muhammad Khan
- Ain-i-Akbari --Abul Fazl
- Padshah Namah-- Abdul Hamid Lahori
- Shahjahan Namah-- Muhammad Salih
- Sirr-i-Akbar-- Dara Shikoh
- Safinat-ul-Auliya -- Dara Shikoh
- Majma-ul-Bahrain -- Dara Shikoh
- Raqqat-e-Alamgiri – Aurangzeb

Mughals After Aurangzeb

1. Which Mughal ruler in Indian history as "Shah-e-Bekhabar?"
Ans. Bahadur Shah.
2. During the reign of which Mughal ruler there was a Sikh rising in Punjab under the leadership of Banda Bahadur?
Ans. Bahadur Shah.
1. Who abolished the Jazia tax reimposed by Aurangzeb?
Ans. Jahandar Shah.
2. Who was Ahmad Shah Abdali?
Ans. He was the Defense Minister of Nadir Shah.
3. Between whom the third battle of Panipat was fought & when?
Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali & the Marathas in 1761 AD?
4. Which Mughal ruler participated in the battle of Buxar in 1764 AD, in favour of Mir Qasim of Bengal & Nawab' of Avadh Shuja-ud-Daula against the British rule?
Ans. Shah Alam II.
5. Which Mughal ruler had to grant the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa to the British after the battle of Buxar?
Ans. Shah Alam II.
6. Who was the last ruler of Mughal dynasty?
Ans. Bahadur Shah Zafar.
7. Where Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed in capital?
Ans. Rangoon.
8. Where Bahadur Shah Zafar died?
Ans. In Rangoon.
9. Who is the **architect** of **Taj Mahal**?
Ans. **Uztad Iza**
10. What is the Gate way of **Redfort** called as?
Ans. **Lahore Gate**
11. Which is the biggest masjid in India?
Ans. **Jama Masjid in delhi**



Bahadur Shah I (1707-12)

- Muzam succeeded Aurungzeb after latter's death in 1707
- He acquired the title of Bahadur Shah.
- Granted Sardeshmukhi to Marathas but not Chauth
- Released Shahuji (son of Sambhaji) from prison (who later fought with Tarabai)
- Tried to make peace with Guru Gobind Sahib by giving him a high Mansab.
- After Guru's death, Sikhs again revolted under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. This led to a prolonged war with the Sikhs.
- Made peace with Chhatarsal, the Bundela chief & Churaman, the Jat chief.

Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- Death of Bahadur Shah plunged the empire into a civil war.
- Jahandar Shah, son of Bahadur Shah, ascended the throne in 1712 with help from Zulfikar Khan.
- Zulfikar Khan, his wazir, was virtually the head of the administration.
- Zulfikar Khan abolished jizyah.
- Peace with Rajputs: Jai Singh of Amber was made the Governor of Malwa.
- Ajit Singh of Marwar was made the Governor of Gujarat.
- Chauth & Sardeshmukh granted to Marathas. However, Mughals were to collect it & then hand it over to the Marathas.
- Ijarah: (revenue farming) the government began to contract with revenue farmers & middlemen to pay the government a fixed amount of money while they were left free to collect whatever they could from the peasants
- Jahandar Shah defeated in January 1713 by his nephew Farrukh Siyar at Agra

Farrukh Siyar (1713-19)

- Owed his victory to Saiyid Brothers: Hussain Ali Khan Barahow & Abdullah Khan
- Abdullah Khan: Wazir, Hussain Ali: Mir Bakshi
- FS was an incapable ruler. Saiyid brothers were the real rulers.

Saiyid Brothers

1. Known the Indian History as King Makers
2. Adopted the policy of religious tolerance. Abolished jizyah.
3. Pilgrim tax was abolished from a number of places
4. Marathas: Granted Shahu swarajya & the right to collect chauth & sardeshmukhi of the six provinces of the Deccan
5. They failed in their effort to contain rebellion because they were faced with constant political rivalry, quarrels & conspiracies at the court.
6. Nobles headed by Nizam-ul-Mulk & Muhammad Amin Khan began to conspire against them
7. In 1719, the Saiyid Brothers killed & overthrew Farukh-Siyar.

Muhammad Shah 'Rangeela' (1719-1748)

- Weak-minded, frivolous & over-fond of a life of ease

- Neglected the affairs of the state
- Naizam ul Mulk Qin Qulik Khan, the wazir, relinquished his office & founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724
- "His departure was symbolic of the flight of loyalty & virtue from the Empire"
- Hereditary nawabs arose in Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh & Punjab
- Marathas conquered Malwa, Gujarat & Bundelkhand

Nadir Shah's Invasion (1738)

- Attracted to India by its fabulous wealth.
- The twarmies met at Karnal on 13th Feb 1739. Mughal army was summarily defeated. MS taken prisoner
- Massacre in Delhi in response to the killing of some of his soldiers.
- Plunder of about 70 crore rupees. Carried away the Peacock throne & Koh-inoor
- MS ceded thim all the provinces of the Empire west of the river Indus
- Significance: Nadir Shah's invasion exposed the hidden weakness of the empire to the Maratha sardars & the foreign trading companies

Ahmed Shah Abdali

- One of the generals of Nadir Shah
- Repeatedly invaded & plundered India right down to Delhi & Mathura between 1748 & 1761. He invaded India five times.
- 1761: Third battle of Panipat. Defeat of Marathas.
- As a result of invasions of Nadir Shah & Ahmed Shah, the Mughal empire ceased to be an all-India empire. By 1761 it was reduced merely to the Kingdom of Delhi

Shah Alam II (1759)

- Ahmed Bahadur (1748-54) succeeded Muhammad Shah
- Ahmed Bahadur was succeeded by Alamgir II (1754-59)
- 1756: Abdali plundered Mathura
- Alamgir II was succeeded by Shah Jahan III
- Shah Jahan III succeeded by Shah Alam II in 1759
- Shah Alam spent initial years wandering for he lived under the fear of his wazir.
- In 1764, he joined forces with Mir Qasim of Bengal & Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh in declaring a war upon the British East India company. This resulted in the Battle of Buxar
- Pensioned at Allahabad.
- Returned to Delhi in 1772 under the protection of Marathas.

Decline of the Mughal Empire

- After 1759, Mughal empire ceased to be a military power.
- It continued from 1759 till 1857 only due to the powerful hold that the Mughal dynasty had on the minds of the people of India as a symbol of the political unity of the country
- In 1803, the British occupied Delhi



- From 1803 to 1857, the Mughal emperors merely served as a political front of the British.
- The most important consequence of the fall of the Mughal empire was that it paved way for the British to conquer India as there was no other Indian power strong enough to unite & hold India.

The Marathas

2.1 Shivaji (1627-80)

- Shivaji was the son of Shahji & Jijabai & was born in the fort of Shivner.
- Shivaji inherited the Jagir of Poona from his father in 1637.
- His guru was Ramdas Samrath
- After the death of his guardian, Dadaji Kondadev, in 1647, he assumed full charge of his Jagir.
- He conquered many Forts viz.
 1. Singh Garh/ Kondana (1643)
 2. Rohind & Chakan (1644-45)
 3. Toran (1646)
 4. Purandhar (1648)
 5. Rajgarh/ Raigarh (1656)
 6. Supa (1656)
 7. Panhala (1659).
- In 1657 Shivaji first confronted the Mughals, talking advantage of the Mughal invasion of Bijapur, he raided Ahamadnagar & plundered Junnar.
- In 1659-60, Afzal Khan was deputed by Adil Shah of Bijapur to punish Shivaji; but the later Afzal Khan was murdered by Shivaji in 1659. The famous "baghnakh" episode is related with the death of Afzal Khan.
- In 1660, Shaista Khan, governor of Deccan, was deputed by Aurangzeb to check Marathas. Shivaji lost Poona, Kalyan & Chakan also suffered several defeats till he made a bold attack on Shaista Khan(1663) & plundered Surat (1664) & later Ahmadnagar.
- Raja Jai Singh of Amber & Diler Khan were then appointed by Aurangzeb to curb the rising power of Shivaji in 1665.
- Jai Singh succeeded in beseiging Shivaji in the fort of Purandhar. Consequently the treaty of Purandhar (1665) was signed according to which Shivaji ceded some forts to the Mughals & paid a visit to the Mughal court at Agra.
- In 1666, Shivaji visited Agra but there he was insulted
- In 1670, Shivaji captured most of the forts lost by the treaty of Purandhar.
- In 1674 Shivaji was coronated at capital Raigarh & assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism).
- After that Shivaji continued the struggle with Mughals & Siddis (Janjira). He conquered Karnataka during 1677-80.
- His last expedition was against Ginjee & Vellore.

Shivaji's Administration

- Swarajya was directly under the control of Maratha.
- Chauth & Sardeshmukhi were taxes collected by Marathas.
- Chauth was paid to the Marathas so as not be subjected to Maratha raids.

- Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of 10% on those lands of Maharashtra over which the Maratha claimed hereditary rights, but which formed part of the Mughal Empire.
- Marathi became the official language.
- Shivaji divided his territory under his rule (Swarajya) into three provinces, each under a viceroy. Provinces were divided into Prants which were subdivided into parganas or tarafs.
- Shivaji was helped by the Ashtapradhan (Eight-minister) which was unlike a council of ministers, for there was no collective responsibility; each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

Shivaji's Ashtapradhan

1. **Peshwa (Mukhya Pradhan):** Finance & general administration, later he became PM & assumed great importance.
2. **Sar-i-Naubat (Senapati):** Military commander. This is an honorary post with no real military powers.
 - Later on the ninth minister named Pratinidhi was added by Raja Ram a successor of Shivaji
 - Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on Malik Ambar's (Ahmadnagar) reforms.

2.2 Successors of Shivaji

Shambhaji: 1680-1689

- Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji, defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji, in the war of succession.
- He provided protection & support to Akbar II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb.
- He was captured at Sangameswar by a Mughal noble & executed(killed).

Rajaram: 1689-1700

- He succeeded the throne with the help of the ministers at Rajgarh.
- He fled from Rajgarh to Jinji in 1689 due to a Mughal invasion in which Rajgarh was captured along with Sambhaji's wife & son (Shahu) by the Mughals.
- Rajaram died at Satara, which had become the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughal in 1698.
- Rajaram created the new post of Pratinidhi, thus taking the total number of minister to nine (Pratinidhi + Ashtapradhan).

Tarabai: 1700-1707

- Rajaram was succeeded by his minor son Shivaji II under the guardianship of his mother Tarabai.
- Tarabai continued the struggle with Mughals

Shahu : 1707-1749

- Shahu was released by the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah.
- Tarabai's army was defeated by Shahu at the battle of Khed (1700) & Shahu occupied Satara.
- Shahu's reign saw the rise of Peshwas & transformation of the Maratha kingdom into an empire based on the principle of confederacy.

Balaji Viswanath (1714-20): The First Peshwa

- He began his carrier as a small revenue official & was given the title of Sena Karte (marker of the army) by Shahu in 1708.
- He became Peshwa in 1713 & made the post the most important & powerful as well as hereditary.
- He concluded an agreement with the Syed Brothers-King Maker (1719) by which the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar recognised Shahu as the king of the Swarajya.

Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Baji Rao, the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath, succeeded him as Peshwa at the young age of 20.
- He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji & Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
- Under him several Maratha families became prominent & got themselves entrenched in different parts of India.
- He conquered Bassein and

Salsette from the Portuguese (1739).

- He also defeated the Nizam-ul-Mulk near Bhopal & concluded the treaty of Doraha Sarai by which he got Malwa & Bundelkhand from the latter (1738).
- He said about Mughals: 'Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree & the branches will fall of themselves'.

Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

- Popularly known as Nana Saheb, he succeeded his father at the age of 20.
- After the death of Shahu (1749), the management of all state affairs was left in his hands.
- In an agreement with the Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah, the Peshwa was to protect the Mughal empire from internal & external enemies (like Ahmad Shah Abdali) in return for Chauth (1752).
- Third battle of Panipat (Jan 14, 1761) resulted in the defeat of the Marathas by Ahmad Shah Abdali & the death of Viswas Rao & Sadashiv Rao Bhau. This event shocked the Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao & after six month he also died. This battle ended the Maratha power.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was the first person to unite the Marathas?
Ans. Shivaji.
2. Who was the founder of Marathas Empire?
Ans. Shivaji.
3. By whom was shivaji greatly impressed?
Ans. His mother Jija Bai.
4. What was Shivaji's first Military achievement?
Ans. His first military achievement was the capturing of the Torna Fort of Bijapur in 1446 AD.
5. When & where Shivaji made his capital?
Ans. 1656 AD, Raigarh.

6. When did Shivaji fight a war with Bijapur state?
Ans. In 1659 AD, Afzal Khan of Bijapur was killed in this war & Shivaji got a huge looty.
7. Aurangzeb sent whom against Shivaji?
Ans. Shaista Khan, but he had to flee from the battle field.
8. Shivaji plundered which city of Gujarat & when?
Ans. Surat, in 1664 AD.
9. To crush whom did Aurangzeb send Raja Jaisingh of Amber?
Ans. Shivaji. Raja Jai Singh captured many Marathas forts & compelled him to make peace.
10. Between whom the treaty of Purandara was signed?
Ans. Shivaji & Aurangzeb.
11. When did Shivaji attend the court of Aurangzeb?
Ans. In 1666 AD.
12. When was Shivaji imprisoned in the court of Aurangzeb?
Ans. In 1666 AD.
13. When did Shivaji again loot Surat?
Ans. In 1670 AD.
14. When did Shivaji celebrate his coronation?
Ans. In 1674 AD.
15. Which of his son did Shivaji send in the service of Aurangzeb?
Ans. Shambhaji.
16. By how many ministers Shivaji was assisted
Ans. Eight ministers.
17. The council of eight ministers of Shivaji was known by which name?
Ans. Ashtha Pradhan.
18. Which was the most important post in Shivaji's council?
Ans. Peshwa (PM).
19. Which was the second most important post in Shivaji's council?
Ans. Amatya (Finance Minister).
20. What was the tax system of Shivaji?
Ans. The land revenue was fixed at 2/5th of the total produce. The Chauth & the Sardeshmukhi were also the main source of income of the state.
21. What was the Chauth?
Ans. Shivaji used to plunder the neighboring states & small principalities. They were always in fear of Shivaji's raid. They entered into an agreement with Shivaji & he assured them not to attack & plunder them by paying a tax called Chauth. The Chauth was 1/4th of the standard revenue.
22. What was Sardeshmukhi?



Ans. Sardeshmukhi was also a tax paid by the territories & principalities so that Marathas might also fight for them & save them from other invaders. Sardeshmukhi was charged 1/4th the standard revenue.

23. Aurangzeb called whom by the name of "Pahari Chuha"?
Ans. Shivaji.

24. In which war strategy Marathas were very popular?
Ans. Guerilla war.

25. Which title did Shivaji assume & swear for the protection of Brahmins?
Ans. Hindu Padshahi & saviour of the religion.

26. When did Shivaji died?
Ans. In 1680 AD.

Important battles fought in India

- **Battle of Tarain (First)(1191)**-This battle was fought at Tarain near Thanesar. Prithviraj of Chauhan Dynasty defeated the Mohammad of Ghori.
- **Second Battle of Tarain (1192)**-It was fought at same Tarain battlefield as in the first Tarain battle. This was fought by Mohammad Ghori against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. This time Prithvi Raj was defeated.
- **Battle of Khanwa(17-March-1527)**--Rajputs under Rana of Mewar Rana Sanga, were defeated by Babur of Ferghana. Rana Sanga was brutally wounded in the battlefield.
- **Battle of Chausa (7-June-1539)** - Sher shah defeated the mughals, but Humayun, the king escaped by crossing over the river.
- **Battle of Kanauj or Billgram (17-May-1540)** -Sher shah won against Humayun. Occupied only Agra city.
- **Battle of Panipat (5-November-1556)** - Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) was defeated by Mughals under Akbar.
- **Battle of Haldighati (1576)** - This was started between Akbar & Rana of Mewar Pratap. Mughals won. But Rana did not accept Mughal sovereignty.
- **First Carnatic War (1745-48)** - This war was fought by British & French armies. French occupied Madras, later returned it to British.
- **Second Carnatic War (1749-54)** - French army under the Duplex fought with British & British won. In 1755 they made a provisional treaty.
- **Third Carnatic War (1756-63)** - In 1758 French occupied Fort Saint David. But defeated at Wandiwasi (1760). Britishers won.
- **Battle of Plassey (June-1757)** - British Army under the command of Rober Clive fought with Bengal Nawab Siraz-ud-daula & British won & Mir Jafar was made Nawab. Siraz-ud-daula was hanged.
- **Battle of Buxar (1764)** - British army under the command of Major Manri defeated the combined army of Mir Kasim nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah nawab of Awadh, Sha Alam, Mughal emperor.

Other Important battles & wars

- **Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C)** — The Paurava king Porus was defeated by Alexander the Great. But the

valour of Porus impressed Alexander & he returned his kingdom to him.

- **Battle of Kalinga (261 B.C)**— Ashoka defeated Kalinga king. After this war Ashoka embraced Buddhism & preached it during the rest of his life.
- **Battle of Chhandwar (1194 A.D)**-Mohammed Ghori defeated Jayachandra of Kannauj.
- **First Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D)**—Babur (Mughal Dynasty) defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
- **Battle of Talikota (1564- 65 AD)**— Alliance between Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar & Golkonda under Hussain Nizam Shah defeated Ram Raja of Vijayanagar Empire.
- **First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769)** —Between the Sultanate of Mysore & the East India Company. British were defeated.
- **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782 A.D)**- Fought between the British East India Company & Maratha Empire in India.Maratha defeated English forces ended with Treaty of Salbai.All the territories occupied by the British after the treaty of Purandar were given back to the Marathas.
- **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 A.D)** — Alliance between Haider Ali, the Nizam & the Marathas was formed. They defeated the English.Hyder Ali became the master of Carnatic.
- **Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790- 92 A.D)**—Fought between the English & Tipu Sultan (Son of Hyder Ali). Tipu Sultan was compelled to sign the Treaty of Seringapatam.
- **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 A.D)** — The British forces (Under Arthur Wellesley) defeated & killed Tipu Sultan.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805 A.D)**— Fought between English & the Marathas.British defeated Marathas & annexed Tanjore, Surat & Carnatic.
- **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818 A.D)** - Fought between English (Governor General Hastings) & the Marathas.British defeated Marathas.Formal end of the Maratha Empire.
- **First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826)** Fought between English East India Company & Burma.Ended in a British East India Company victory.
- **First Anglo-Afghan war (1839-42 A.D)** - British defeated Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad.
- **Battle of Cheelianwala (1849 A.D)** - English East India Company under Lord Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs (under Sher Singh).

Ancient History Capsule for Defence Exam 2018

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION IN INDIA

Ancient Civilizations in India

- The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization thriving along the Indus River & the Ghaggar-Hakra River in what is now Pakistan & north-western India.
- According to radio-carbon dating, it spread from the year 2500 - 1750 BC.
- R.B. Dayaram Sahni first discovered Harappa (on Ravi) in 1921. Rakhal Das Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro

or 'Mound of the Dead' (on Indus) in 1922. Sir John Marshall played a crucial role in both these.

- Harappan Civilization forms part of the proto history of India & belongs to the Bronze Age.
- Copper, bronze, silver, gold were known but not iron.
- The Indus-Valley people were well-acquainted with the use both of cotton & wool.

Domestication of animals:

- Stock breeding was important in Indus culture. Besides sheep & goats, dogs, humped cattle buffalo & elephant was certainly domesticated. The camel was rare & horse was not known.

Indus Valley Civilization Town Planning:

- Elaborate town-planning. It followed the Grid System. Roads were well cut, dividing the town into large rectangular or square blocks.
- Used burnt bricks of good quality as the building material. Elsewhere in the contemporary world, mud-bricks were used.
- In Mohanjodaro, a big public bath (Great Bath) measuring 12 m by 7 m & 2.4 m deep, has been found. Steps led from either end to the surface, with changing rooms alongside. It was probably used for ritual bathing.

Major Cities & Their Features:

- Mohenjodaro (Sind) is situated on the right bank of the Indus.
- Chanhudaro lies on the left bank of the Indus about 130 km south of Mohenjodaro.
- Kalibangan (Rajasthan) was on the banks of the river Ghaggar which dried up centuries ago.
- Lothal is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay.
- Banawali (Haryana) was situated on the banks of the now extinct Sarasvati River.
- Surkotada (Gujarat) is at the head of the Rann of Kutch.
- Dholavira (Gujarat) excavated is in the Kutch district

Trade & Commerce in Ancient India :

- There was no metallic money in circulation & trade was carried through Barter System
- Weights & measures of accuracy existed in Harappan culture (found at Lothal). The weights were made of limestone, steatite, etc & were generally cubical in shape.
- 16 was the unit of measurement (16, 64, 160, 320).
- A dockyard has been discovered at Lothal. Rangpur, Somnath & Balakot functioned as seaports. Sutkagendor & Sutkakoh functioned as outlets.

Indus Valley Civilization Script :

- The script is not alphabetical but pictographic (about 600 undeciphered pictographs).
- The script has not been deciphered so far, but overlaps of letters show that it was written from right to left in the first line & left to right in the second line. This style is called 'Boustrophedon'

BUDDHISM IN INDIA

- Buddha Born in 563 BC on the Vaishakha Purnima Day at Lumbini (near Kapilavastu) in Nepal.
- His father Suddhodana was the Saka ruler.
- His mother (Mahamaya, of Kosala dynasty) died after 7 days of his birth. Brought up by stepmother Gautami.
- Married at 16 to Yoshodhara. Enjoyed the married life for 13 years & had a son named Rahula.
- Left his palace at 29 (with Channa, the charioteer & his favourite horse, Kanthaka) in search of truth (also called 'Mahabhinishkramana' or The Great Renunciation) & wandered for 6 years.
- Attained 'Nirvana' or 'Enlightenment' at 35 at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under the Pipal tree.
- Delivered the first sermon at Sarnath where his five disciples had settled. His first sermon is called 'Dharmachakrapravartan' or 'Turning of the Wheel of Law'.
- Attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar (identical with village Kasia in Deoria district of UP) in 483 BC at the age of 80 in the Malla republic.

Buddhist Councils:

- The monks gathered 4 times after the death of Buddha & the effect of these events had their effect on Buddhism.
- **First Council:** At Rajgriha, in 483 BC under the chairmanship of Mahakassapa (King was Ajatshatru). Divided the teachings of Buddha into two Pitakas - Vihaya Pitaka & Sutta Pitaka. Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka & Ananda recited the Sutta Pitaka.
- **Second Council:** At Vaishali, in 383 BC under Sabakami (King was Kalasoka). Followers divided into Sthavirmadins & Mahasanghikas.
- **Third Council:** At Pataliputra, in 250 BC under Mogaliputta Tissa (King was Ashoka). In this, the third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.
- **Fourth Council:** At Kashmir (Kundalvan), in 72 AD under Vasumitra (King was Kanishka). Vice-Chairman was Ashwaghosha). Divided Buddhism into Mahayana & Hinayana sects.

Buddist Literature:

- Buddhist scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as Tripitakas, i.e. 'Threefold Basket'.
- **Vinaya Pitaka:** Rules of discipline in Buddhist monasteries.
- **Sutta Pitaka:** Largest, contains collection of Buddha's sermons.
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka:** Explanation of the philosophical principles of the Buddhist religion.

JAINISM IN INDIA

- Founded by Rishabhanath.
- There were 24 tirthankaras (Prophets/Gurus), all Kshatriyas.
- First was Rishabhanath (Emblem: Bull).
- The 23rd Tirthankar Parshwanath (Emblem: Snake) was the son of King Ashvasena of Banaras. His main

teachings were: Non-injury, Non-lying, Non-stealing, Non-possession.

- The 24th & the last Tirthankar was Vardhman Mahavira (Emblem: Lion).

Vardhman Mahavira History:

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

Note: In Jainism, three Ratnas (Triratnas) are given & they are called the way to Nirvana. They are Right Faith, Right Knowledge & Right Conduct.

History of Jain Councils:

- **First Council:** Held at Pataliputra by Sthulabhadra in the beginning of third century BC. It resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace 14 Purvas.
- **Second Council:** It was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in the fifth century AD under the leadership of Devridhigani.

THE MAGADHA EMPIRE

- **Period of Magadha Empire:** 6th Century – 4th Century BC.
- **Extent of Magadha Empire:** Magadha embraced the former districts of Patna, Gaya & parts of Shahabad & grew to be the leading state of the time.
- **Haryanka Dynasty:** Originally founded in 566 BC by the grandfather of Bimbisara, but actual foundation by Bimbisara.

King Bimbisara of Magadha (544 BC – 492 BC)

- Contemporary of Buddha.
- His capital was Rajgir (Girivraja)
- His capital was surrounded by 5 hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides. This made Rajgir

Ajatshatru History (492 BC – 460 BC):

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

- **History of Udayin (460 – 444 BC):** He founded the new capital at Pataliputra, situated at the confluence of the Ganga & Son.

Shishunaga Dynasty:

- Founded by a minister Shishunaga. He was succeeded by Kalasoka (II Buddhist council).
- Dynasty lasted for two generations only.
- Greatest achievement was the destruction of power of Avanti.

Nanda Dynasty:

- Founder was Mahapadma Nanda.
- Alexander attacked India in their reign. Dhana Nanda was there at that time.

Alexander's Invasion of India

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

THE MAURYAN DYNASTY

Chandragupta Maurya History (322 – 297 BC):

- With the help of Chanakya, known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta, he overthrew the Nandas & established the rule of the Maurya dynasty.
- Built a vast empire, which included not only good portions of Bihar & Bengal, but also western & north western India & the Deccan.
- This account is given by Megasthenes (A Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta Maurya) in his book Indica. We also get the details from the Arthashastra of Kautilya
- Chandragupta adopted Jainism & went to Sravanabelagola (near Mysore) with Bhadrabahu, where he died by slow starvation.

History of Bindusara (297 – 273 BC):

- Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son Bindusara in 297 BC.
- He is said to have conquered 'the land between the 2 seas', i.e., the Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

History of Ashoka (269 – 232 BC):

- Ashoka was appointed the Viceroy of Taxila & Ujjain by his father, Bindusara
- Ashoka became the Buddhist under Upagupta.



The Kalinga War History:

(261 BC, mentioned in XIII rock edict): It changed his attitude towards life. Ashoka became a Buddhist after that.

Causes of the fall of Mauryan Empire:

- Ashoka's patronage of Buddhism & his anti-sacrificial attitude is said to have affected the income of the Brahmins. So they developed antipathy against Ashoka.
- Revenue from agrarian areas was not sufficient to maintain such a vast empire as booty from war was negligible.
- Successors of Ashoka were too weak to keep together such a large centralized empire.

Note: The last Mauryan king Brihadratha was killed by Pushyamitra Shunga (Commander in Chief) in 185 BC, who started the Shunga dynasty in Magadha.

SANGAM AGE IN INDIA

History of Cholas:

- The kingdom was called Cholamandalam or Coromondal. The chief centre was Uraiyur, a place famous for cotton trade. Capital was Kaveripattanam/Puhar.
- A Chola king named Elara conquered Sri Lanka & ruled it over for 50 years.
- Karikala was their famous king.
- Main source of wealth was trade in cotton cloth. They also maintained an efficient navy.

THE GUPTA DYNASTY

Gupta Empire Golden Age of India

- On the ruins of the Kushan empire arose a new empire, which established its way over a good part of the former dominions of both Kushans & Satavahanas. The first two kings of the dynasty were Srigupta & Ghatotkacha.

Chandragupta I (AD 319 – 335):

- First important king of Gupta Dynasty.
- Started the Gupta era in 319-320 AD.
- He enhanced his power & prestige by marrying Kumara Devi, princess of the Lichchavi clan of Nepal.
- He acquired the title of Maharajadhiraj.
- Struck coins in the joint names of himself, his queen & the Lichchavi nation, thereby acknowledging his marriage alliance.

History of Samudragupta (AD 335 – 375):

- The Gupta kingdom was enlarged enormously by Chandragupta's son & successor Samudragupta.
- Samudragupta believed in the policy of war & conquest & because of his bravery & generalship he is called the 'Napoleon' of India (by the historian V.A. Smith).

History of Chandragupta – II (AD 380 – 413):

- Samudragupta was succeeded by Ramgupta but Chandragupta II killed him & married his queen Dhruvadevi.
- He was the first ruler to issue silver coins. Also issued copper coins.

- His court was adorned by celebrated nine gems (navratnas) including Kalidasa, Amarsimha, Varahmihir, & Dhanvantri.
- Chinese pilgrim Fahien visited India at this time.

History of Kumaragupta – I (AD 413 – 455):

He adopted the title of Mahendraditya. Founded Nalanda University (a renowned university of ancient India). He was the worshipper of Lord Kartikeya (son of Lord Shiva). In the last years of his reign, the peace & prosperity of the empire was disturbed due to the invasion of Turko-Mongol tribe, Hunas. During the war with the Hunas, Kumaragupta died.

History of Skandagupta (AD 455 – 467):

- Kumaragupta-I was followed by Skandagupta.
- Restored Sudarshana Lake.
- After his death, the great days of the Guptas were over. The empire continued but central control weakened, & local governors became feudatory kings with hereditary rights.

Gupta Literature in India:

- Kalidas, the great Sanskrit dramatist, belonged to this period. His books are: Abhigyanashakuntalam, (considered as one of the best literary works in the world & one of the earliest Indian work to be translated into European language, the other work being the Bhagavadgita), Ritusamhara, Meghadutam, Kumarasambhavam, Malavikagnimitram, Raghuvansha, Vikramurvashi etc. Out of these, Ritusamhara, Meghadutam, Raghuvansha were epics & the rest were plays.
- Vishakhadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa & Devichandraguptam
- Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchtantra & Hitopadesh
- The Gupta period also saw the development of Sanskrit grammar based on Panini & Patanjali
- Ramayana & Mahabharata were almost completed by the 4th century AD.

Other Dynasties & Rulers (7th Century–12th Century AD)

- **History of Harshavardhana (AD 606 – 647)**
- Belonged to Pushyabhuti family & son of Prabhakar Vardhan.
- Originally belonged to Thaneshwar, but shifted to Kannauj (after Harsha's death Kannauj was won from Harsha's successors by the Pratiharas).
- Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang (Prince of Travelers) visited during his reign.
- Harsha himself wrote 3 plays – Priyadarshika, Ratnavali & Nagananda.
- After the death of Harsha in 647, the empire once again broke up into petty States. I – tsing, another Chinese pilgrim, visited in 670 AD.