

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

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### PRE-HISTORIC INDIA

- The period before the development of script is called the pre-historic times. It is also referred to as the Stone Age
- BC (BCE) – Before Common Era
- AD (CE) – Common Era
- Generally, the period before the invention of script is broadly divided into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age
  1. Stone Age – the period when stone was mainly used for making implements.
  2. Bronze Age – the period when bronze metallurgy (extraction of metal from ores) developed.
  3. Iron Age – the period when iron was smelted to produce implements.
- The earliest age in history is called Old Stone Age or **Palaeolithic**. This period is divided into
  1. Lower Palaeolithic culture, 2. Middle Palaeolithic culture, 3. Upper Palaeolithic culture
- The first Paleolithic tools were identified in 1860's
- Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of upper Paleolithic sites in India
- The period after the **Palaeolithic** (Old Stone Age) is called the **Mesolithic Age** (Middle Stone Age). The period that followed the Mesolithic is called the **Neolithic Age**(New Stone Age)

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### INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- The **Indus valley civilization** (2550-1750 BC) represents the **Bronze Age culture** (Chalcolithic Age)
- The Indus Civilization represents the first urbanization of Indian history.
- Harappa (First Indus site) was discovered by “**Dayaram Sahni**” in 1921
- Second site discovered was Mohenjo-Daro by “**RD Bannerjee**” in 1922
- **John Marshall** was the first scholar to use the term “Indus valley civilization”
- Harappa was situated in the bank of **Ravi River**
- Highly efficient Town planning
- The streets were laid at right angles with an elaborate system of covered drains
- The ability of read and write and existence of script
- Iron was not known to the people of Indus valley civilization
- Presence of buildings made of bricks
- Slaves were present in Indus valley Civilization
- The society in Indus valley civilization is **patriarchal**
- The Indus valley people were the earliest to produce cotton
- The people of Indus valley civilization practiced both internal as well as external trade
- One of the sources of Harappan economy was trade and exchange activities. Harappans had close trade contacts with the Mesopotamians and also with various cultures of India
- There is no evidence of coins so barter is assumed to have been the normal method of exchange of goods
- **Lothal** was ancient port of Indus valley civilization. A dockyard structure found here
- The seals found were mostly square in shape and made up of steatite
- Most common animal on seal was unicorn
- **Mohenjo-Daro** means the mound of death
- The Indus people worshipped nature. They worshipped the pipal tree.
- Figures of Mother Goddess have been discovered in large numbers which indicate worship of female deity. The chief male deity was the ‘Pasupathi mahadeva’
- Cremation was the most popular way of the disposal of the dead
- The people of this age believed in life after death
- The Indus Valley Civilization declined from about 1900 BCE. Changes in climate, decline of the trade with the Mesopotamia, and the drying of the river and water resources due to continuous drought are some of the

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reasons attributed by historians for the decline. Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course are also cited as reasons for the ruin of Indus civilization

### Sites and Archaeological Finds

Sites	Archaeological Importance
Harappa	6 Granaries in row, Working floors, Mother Goddess figures, Crucible for bronze
Mohenjo-Daro	Great bath, Great Granery , Bronze image of a nude women dancer, Steatite image of bearded man
Chanhudaro	City of Citadel, Terracotta model of a bullock cart
Lothal	Dockyard, Rice husk, Double burial, Terracotta model of a ship
Surakotada	Bones of horse, Oval grave
Daimabad	Bronze images
Dholavira	Divided into three parts, A large well & a bath
Kalibangan	Mesopotamian cylindrical seal, 7 fire altars

### RIG VEDIC PERIOD (1500 BC – 1000 BC)

- Monarchical form of government with a king known as Rajan and Patriarchal families. Jana was the largest social unit in Rig Vedic times
- The houses of this period were made up of wattle and daub and the life of people was nomadic
- There is no sign of urbanization during this period
- They were a pastoral and cattle-rearing people and They indulged in agriculture.
- Products made out of copper, iron and bronze were in use.
- They had horse chariots.
- Cotton and Woollen fabrics were spun and used and Initially trade was conducted through the barter system but later on coins called 'Nishka' were in use
- Indira, Agni, and surya were the important gods which were worshipped.
- Tribal institutions like Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata, and Gana were important assemblies

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- Women enjoyed respectable position. They were allowed to take part in Sabhas and Samitis
- The cow was considered as a precious asset
- There was no child marriage.
- There is no evidence of practices like sati or purdah
- The society comprised four varnas ,namely Brahamanas,Kshatriya, Vaisya,Shudra
- Types of Vedas are –Rig veda, Sama veda, Yajur veda & Atharva veda
- Rig Vedas is one of the oldest text in the world and it contain 1028 hymns is divided into 10 mandals
- The hymns of Rig Veda were recited by Hotri
- The Sama Veda contains 1549 hymns .It is a collection of melodies.
- The sama veda is important for music
- The Yajur veda is a ritual Veda.
- The Atharva veda is mostly dealing with magic
- The Upanishadas are the texts with high philosophical connotations
- The latest Upanishada was written during the reign Akbar
- The Ramayana written by Valmiki it is known as ‘Adi kavya’. It consists of 24000 shlokas
- The Mahabharata composed by Ved Vyasa is the oldest epics of the world
- Vedas are collectively known as Sruti
- Vedangas are collectively known as Smriti. Vedangas are six in number, They are
  1. Shiksha (Phonetics)
  2. Kalpa (Ritual Canon)
  3. Vyakaran (Grammar)
  4. Nirukta (explanation)
  5. Chhanda (Vedic meter)
  6. Jyotisha (Astrology)
- Metals Known to Rig Vedic People
  1. Gold (Hiranya)
  2. Iron (Shyama)
  3. Copper/ Bronze (Ayas)

### **MAGADHA EMPIRE**

#### **HARYANKA DYNASTY**

BIMBISARA (558 BC – 492 BC)

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- He was the founder of Haryanka Dynasty
- He followed a policy of conquest and expansion and he annexed Anga
- The first king to have a standing army
- Contemporary and follower of the Gautama Buddha
- He had an effective and excellent administrative system. The officers occupying high posts divided into three parts were executive, military and judicial
- He build the city of New Rajagriha

### AJATSHATRU (492 BC - 460 BC)

- He is Son of Bimbisara and Chelana. Ajatshatru killed his father and become a ruler
- **Ajatshatru** convened the First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha just after the death of Buddha in 483 BC
- He annexed Kashi by attacking his maternal uncle Prasenjit, the king of Kosala

### UDAYIN

- Udayin is Shifted the capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra
- **Nagadasak** was the last ruler of the **Haryanka** dynasty who was replaced by **Sisunga** the Governor of Varanasi
- The Haryanka dynasty was succeeded by the Shishunaga dynasty

### SHISUNAGA DYNASTY (412-344 BC)

- Shisunga Was the Governor of Kasi before becoming king of Magadha and he annexed Avanti and brought an end to the long rivalry between Magadha and Avanti
- **Kalasoka** is Son of Sisunaga. Kalasoka shifted the capital to Pataliputra
- **Kalasoka** conducted the Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali in 383 BC

### NANDA DYNASTY (344-323 BC)

- **Mahapadma Nanda** is called the first historical emperor of India. He murdered **Kalasoka** to become the king.
- He is also called "Sarva Kashtriyantaka" (destroyer of all the kshatriyas)
- He conquered Kalinga
- Mahapadma was succeeded by his eight sons and they were together known as the Navanandas or the nine Nandas
- **Dhana Nanda** was the last ruler of Nanda dynasty

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- During **Dana Nanda's** reign, **Alexander** invaded north-west India (327–325 BCE).
- Finally **Dhana Nanda** was overthrown by **Chandragupta Maurya**, which led to the foundations of the **Maurya Empire** in Magadha.

### ALEXANDER'S INVASION OF INDIA AND ITS IMPACT

- Alexander (III) (**Alexander the Great**) the greats was the son of Phillip, the ruler of Macedon. He succeeded his father to the throne of Macedon in 336 B.C.
- During Dana Nanda's reign, Alexander invaded north-west India (327–325 BCE).
- In 326 BCE when Alexander entered the Indian subcontinent after defeating the Persians, Ambhi, the ruler of Taxila, surrendered and accepted the suzerainty of Alexander. The most famous of Alexander's encounters was with Porus, ruler of the region between Jhelum and Beas. The two armies met in the battle of Hydaspes in which Porus was imprisoned. Later, impressed by the Porus's dignity, Alexander restored his throne on the condition of accepting his suzerainty.
- After that, Alexander's army crossed the river Chenab and annexed the tribes between Ravi and Chenab. But his army refused to cross the river Beas and revolted. They were exhausted after years of battles. Alexander was forced to retreat in 326 BC. On his way back, he died at Babylon in 323 BC
- Alexander's invasion led to the establishment of Greek satrapies in the north-western region of the Indian subcontinent. Trade routes opened up with the West.
- In northern India, Alexander's invasion augmented political unification under the Mauryas.

### MAURYAN EMPIRE

#### Chandragupta

- In a series of battles Chandragupta defeated Dhana Nanda and laid the foundations of the Maurya Empire in about **321 BC**
- He conspired with Chanakya the minister of Nanda to overthrow the last ruler Dhana Nanda
- **Chanakya** (also known as Kautilya) was an Indian statesman and philosopher, chief advisor of the Indian Emperor Chandragupta. He is celebrated as the author of the **Arthashastra**
- Chanakya or Kautilya is known as the Machiavelli of India
- The **Arthashastra** was a prescriptive text for good administration
- **Megasthenes** was the Greek ambassador at Chandragupta's court. **Indica** is an account of Mauryan India by the Greek writer Megasthenes
- **Pataliputra** was the great capital city in the Mauryan Empire

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- His reign lasted from 321 BC to 297 BC

### Bindusara

- Chandragupta's son Bindusara succeeded him as emperor in 297 BCE.
- Bindusara was known Amitraghata (Slayer of foes)
- His sons were appointed as viceroys of the different provinces of the empire.
- Bindusara had appointed his son Ashoka as the viceroy of Ujjain, the capital of Avanti.

### Ashoka

- Ashoka the Great, was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty
- Ashoka ascended the throne in 273 BC and ruled up to 232 BC
- Buddhist tradition says Ashoka kills 99 of his brothers to capture the throne
- Ashoka fought the Kalinga War in 261 BC. Kalinga is modern day of Orissa
- After the battle of Kalinga Ashoka became Buddhist being shocked by horrors of the war
- For the propagation of Buddhism Ashoka started the institution of Dharmamahamatras
- Ashoka held the third Buddhist council at his capital Pataliputra in 250 BC
- Ashoka spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka and Nepal
- He sent his son **Mahendra** and daughter **Sanghamitra** to Sri Lanka for spread Buddhism. It is believed that they took a branch of the original Bodhi tree to Sri Lanka
- The edicts of Ashoka constitute the most concrete source of information about the Mauryan Empire. There are 33 edicts comprising 14 Major Rock Edicts, 2 known as Kalinga edicts, 7 Pillar Edicts, some Minor Rock Edicts and a few Minor Pillar Inscriptions.
- **Brihadratha** was the last ruler of the Maurya Empire killed by **Pushyamitra Shunga** who founded **Sunga dynasty** in 185 BC

### Mauryan Administration

- Mauryan administration was highly centralized. The Emperor was the supreme power and source of all authority.
- The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered. The rest of the empire was divided into four provinces based at Suvarnagiri (near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh), Ujjain (Avanti, Malwa), Taxila in the north-west, and Tosali in Odisha in the south-east. The provinces were administered by governors who were usually royal princes.
- Mauryan Administration Officers



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Samaharta	Revenue collector
Sannidata	Treasury head
Rajjukas	Officer's in-charge of land measurement and boundary-fixing.
Vyabharika	Chief Judge
Yukta	Subordinate revenue officer
Prashasti	Prison head
Dandapala	Head of Police
Mantrin	Chief Minister
Mantriparishad Adhyaksha	Head of Council of Ministers
Purohita	Chief Priest
Senapati	Commander-in-chief
Yuvaraj	Crown Prince

### THE GUPTAS

- After the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta kingdom emerged as a great power. **Sri Gupta** founded the **Gupta dynasty**
- The first ruler of the Gupta Empire was Sri Gupta (240–280 CE) who was succeeded by his son Ghatotkacha. Both Sri Gupta and Ghatotkacha are mentioned as Maharajas in inscriptions. **Chandragupta I**, the son of Ghatotkacha, ruled from 319 to 335 CE and is considered to be the **first great king of the Gupta Empire**

### Samudragupta

- Chandragupta I appointed his son Samudragupta to succeed him in 335 CE
- Samudragupta (335-375 CE) is known as the **Napoleon of India**
- Samudragupta consolidated the empire.
- Samudragupta patronised scholars and poets like Harisena and thus promoted Sanskrit literature. Though an ardent follower of Vaishnavism, he also patronised the great Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu. As a lover of poetry and music, he was given the title "**Kaviraja**".
- He was a follower of Vaishnavism but was tolerant of other faiths. He gave permission to the king of Sri Lanka, Meghavarna to build a monastery in Bodh Gaya.

### Chandragupta II

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- Chandragupta II ruled for 40 years from 375 CE to 415 CE. He came to power after a succession struggle with his brother Rama Gupta. He is also known as **Vikramaditya**
- Capital of Gupta dynasty was Pataliputra.
- His other names (as mentioned in coins) include Vikrama, Devagupta, Devaraja, Simha Vikrama, Vikramaditya and Sakari.
- His court had **nine jewels or navratnas**, that is, nine eminent people in various fields of art, literature and science. This included the great Sanskrit poet **Kalidasa**, the Sanskrit scholar **Harisena**, the lexicographer **Amarasimha**, and the physician **Dhanvantari**.
- **Fahien**, the Buddhist scholar from China, visited India during Chandra Gupta II reign. He records the prosperity of the Gupta Empire
- Chandragupta II was the first Gupta ruler to issue silver coins
- Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son **Kumara Gupta I**, who founded the **Nalanda University**. He was also called **Sakraditya**
- The last great king of the Gupta dynasty was **Skanda Gupta**. The Gupta Empire declined after the death of Skanda Gupta in 467 CE.
- The last recognized king of the Gupta line was Vishnu Gupta who reigned from 540 to 550 CE.
- Gupta period is considered as the Golden Age of India by some historians.

### RISE OF REGIONAL KINGDOMS

#### PUSHPABHUTI DYNASTY OR VARDHANA DYNASTY

- The founder of the Vardhana dynasty was Pushyabhuti who ruled from Thanesar
- **Harshavardhana** (606-647 CE) belonged to the Pushyabhuti dynasty. Harsha shifted his capital from Thanesar to **Kanauj**. Kanauj was located in the rich agricultural region of the western Ganges Plain.
- Bhaga, Hiranya and Bali were the three kinds of tax collected during Harsha's reign. Bhaga was the land tax paid in kind. One-sixth of the produce was collected as land revenue. Hiranya was the tax paid by farmers and merchants in cash
- **Hiuen Tsang** hailed as the prince of pilgrims, visited India during the reign of **Harsha**. Hiuen Tsang spent about five years in the University of Nalanda and studied there. Hiuen Tsang recorded the fame of the Nalanda University
- **Banabhatta**, the author of Harshacharita and Kadambari, was a court poet of Harsha
- Harsha himself was a learned scholar and patron of learning. He wrote the plays Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarshika.

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- The **Harshacharita** is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha
- Harsha was a worshipper of Siva at least up to 631 CE. But he embraced Buddhism under the influence of his sister Rajyasri and the Buddhist monk Hieun Tsang.

### THE PALAS

- Gopala founded the pala Empire in 750 CE
- His son Dharmapala (770–815 CE) succeeded him. Dharmapala revived Nalanda university
- Mahayana Buddhism flourished during the Pala reign
- Dharmapala founded the **Vikramshila University**
- The patronage of Palas to Vikramshila and Nalanda universities paved the way for the progress of Buddhist, Jain and Sanskrit literature
- The Pala dynasty was succeeded by Sena dynasty.
- Vijayasena of the Sena dynasty expelled the last pala ruler Madanapala (1130–1150 CE) from Bengal and established Sena dynasty
- Jayadeva (the famous poet of Bengal) was the great court poet of Luxman sena

### THE RASHTRAKUTAS

- The greatest ruler of the dynasty was Dantidurga
- Dantidurga who fixed his capital at Malkhand/Malkhed founded the Kingdom
- The worship of Shiva and Vishnu was popular during the Rashtrakutas reign. The famous rock-cut Shiva temple at Ellora was built by Krishna I (756–775 CE)
- The rock cut shrines at Ellora and Elephanta belong to their period

### THE PRATHIHARAS

- The dynasty was founded by Nagabhata I. He ruled from 730 CE to 756 CE.
- **Mihir Bhoja** was one of the great rulers for his dynasty. He was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted **Adhivaraha** as the title
- The last ruler of this dynasty was Rajyapal who was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni

### THE CHAUHANS

- The Chauhans ruled between A.D. (CE) 956 and 1192 over the eastern parts of the present-day Rajasthan, establishing their capital at Sakambari. This Rajput dynasty was founded by Simharaji, who was popularly known as the founder of the city of Ajmer.

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- The last of Chauhan kings, Prithviraj Chauhan, was considered the greatest of all Chauhan rulers. He defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain fought in 1191. However, he was defeated and killed in the second battle of Tarain in 1192.

### MUSLIM INVASION IN INDIA

- Muhammad Ghori invaded India in 1175 A.D. After the conquest of Multan and Punjab, he advanced towards Delhi.
- The Rajput chiefs of northern India headed by Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeated him in the First Battle of Terrain in 1191 AD. After about a year, Muhammad Ghori came again to avenge his defeat. A furious battle was fought again in Terrain in 1192 AD. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Ghori in this battle and this paved the way of Muslim Rule in India.

### THE DELHI SULTANATE

- Mohammad Ghori invaded India and laid the foundation of the Muslim dominion in India. He may be considered the 'founder of Muslim rule' in India.
- The period between 1206 A.D. and 1526 A.D. in India's history is known as the Delhi Sultanate period.
- During this period of over three hundred years five dynasties ruled in Delhi. These were: The Slave dynasty (1206-90), Khilji dynasty (1290-1320), Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1413), Sayyid dynasty (1414-51), and Lodhi dynasty (1451-1526).

### THE SLAVE DYNASTY (1206-90)

- The three important rulers of this dynasty are Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban

#### Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)

- Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-10) was a slave of Mohammad Ghori and he founded slave dynasty in 1206 AD. This dynasty is also known as Mamluk dynasty.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak reigned for four years (1206 to 1210 CE) and died in 1210 in Lahore in an accident while playing chaugan or polo
- The capital during his reign was not Delhi but Lahore
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak was known as Lakh Baksh or giver of lakhs
- He began the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- Aibak built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Masjid (mosque) in Delhi. This mosque is considered to be the oldest in India.

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- "Hasan Nizami" and "Fakh-e-Mudabbir" were the court poets of Qutb-ud-din Aybak.

### Iltutmish (1210-36)

- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, the slave and son-in-law of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, ascended the throne of Delhi setting aside the claim of Aram Shah, the son of Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1211
- He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore
- He was a very capable ruler and is regarded as the 'real founder of Delhi sultanate'
- **Iltutmish** was the first to introduce a "Pure Arabic Coin" in India
- He introduced the silver coin (tanka) and copper coin (Jital)
- He completed the construction of Qutub Minar which was started by Aibak.
- Hauz-i-Shamsi is a water storage reservoir or tank built by Iltutmish
- The **Iqtadari system** was introduced in India by Iltutmish
- He set up an official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani (group of forty). The Corps of Forty was also known as Turkan-i-Chahalgani was the council of 40 Turkic and non-Turkic nobles that administered the Delhi Sultanate under the Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Iltutmish nominated his daughter Sultana Razia as the successor. She was the first and only Muslim lady who ever ruled India
- After Razia, three weak rulers in succession ascended the throne. After them came Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.
- Balban the Sultan of Delhi Sultanate adopted a policy of blood and iron
- Balban established the military department Diwan-i-Arz. He patronised the famous Persian poet Amir Khusru.
- **Kaikubad** came to the throne of Delhi Sultanate after the death of Balban
- Mamluk Dynasty came to an end when the last ruler Muiz-ud-din Qaiqabad was thrown out of the rule by Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji.

### THE KHALJI DYNASTY (1290-1320 AD)

- The founder of the Khalji dynasty was Jalaluddin Khalji. He was seventy years old when he came to power.
- He was a liberal ruler and adopted the policy of religious toleration
- His son-in-law and nephew was Allauddin Khalji
- Alauddin Khalji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury.
- He introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared Chehra (descriptive list of soldiers).
- The post of special officer called Mustakharaj was created for the purpose of collection of revenue

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- Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shahnai-i-Mandi were appointed to regulate the market and prices
- All goods for sale were bought to an open market called Sara-i-Adal
- **Amir khusro** was court poet of Alauddin Khalji
- Amir khusro is known as **parrot of India**
- Alauddin Khalji is responsible for the introduction of postal system in medieval India
- Alauddin Khalji was first sultan of Delhi separated religion from politics
- Alauddin constructed Alai Darwaza the gate way of Qutub Minar in 1311 AD
- Malik Kafur was a slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji. He was captured by Alauddin's general Nusrat Khan during the 1299 invasion of Gujarat
- Malik Kafur was also called “Thousand Dinar Kafur” or Hazar Dinari
- Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khalji and culminated with Muhammad Tughluq.
- Alauddin's Southern expedition was led by Malik Kafur.
- Successors of Alauddin Khalji were weak rulers. Eventually, in 1320 A.D. the Governor of Punjab Ghazi Malik led a group of nobles, conquered Delhi and captured the throne.
- Ghazi Malik assumed the name ‘Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq’ at Delhi and founded the Tughluq Dynasty, a dynasty of rulers

### THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320-1414)

- The founder of the Tughlaq dynasty was Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq created a civil administration code based on Koran
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by his son Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- **Muhammad-bin-Tughluq** attempt to shift the capital from Delhi to **Devagiri**, which he named Daulatabad. The sultan wanted to make Devagiri second capital so that he would be able to control South India better. However, the plan failed, and soon Muhammad realized that it was difficult to rule North India from Daulatabad. He again ordered transfer of capital back to Delhi.
- The sultan created the new department of Agriculture is called Diwan-i-kohi. The main object of the department was to increase the land under cultivation
- The next important experiment of Muhammad was the introduction of token currency
- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is known as a “Man of Ideas”

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- Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan Muslim scholar and traveler, came to India during period of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was succeeded by his cousin Feroz shah Tughlaq
- Feroz shah Tughlaq was the first sultan of Delhi first to impose Jaziya. Feroz favored orthodox Islam
- The last Tughlaq ruler was Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah (1394–1412), whose reign witnessed the invasion of Timur from Central Asia

### THE SAYYALD DYNASTY (1414–1451)

- Sayyaid dynasty was founded by **Khizr khan** in 1414
- Last sayyaid dynasty sultan was Alam shah

### THE LODI DYNASTY (1451–1526)

- The Lodi Dynasty was established by **Bahlul Lodi** (1451–1489)
- The Lodi dynasty was first afghan dynasty or pathan dynasty in India
- **Sikandar Lodhi** was the son of Bohlol Lodhi
- **Agra city was founded by Sikandar Lodhi** and he shifted capital from Delhi to Agra. He reimposed Jaziya tax on non-Muslims. And abolished corn tax
- Ibrahim Lodhi was the last king of Lodhi dynasty and last Sulthan of Delhi.
- At last **Daulat khan Lodhi** the governor of Punjab invited **Babur** to overthrow **Ibrahim Lodhi**. Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. Which resulted in the establishment of Mughal Dynasty in India
- **Ibrahim Lodhi** was the only Sultan who died in battle field
- The official language of Delhi Sultane was Persian

### VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHMANI EMPIRE

#### VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE (1336–1646)

- The Vijayanagar kingdom was established by the Sangama brothers **Harihara** and **Bukka** in Vijayanagar (present day Hampi) on the south bank of Tungabhadra.
- The Vijayanagar kingdom was successively ruled by four dynasties over a period of more than three hundred years: the Sangama dynasty (1336–1485), the Saluva dynasty (1485–1505), the Tuluva dynasty (1505–1570) and the Aravidu dynasty (1570–1650).
- In 1336 CE Harihara I became the ruler of Sangama Dynasty
- Devaraya II was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Saluva Narasimha founded Saluva dynasty
- Krishnadevaraya of the Tuluva dynasty is considered the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings.
- **Amuktamalyada** (an epic poem on the Tamil woman poet, Andal) is an epic poem in Telugu composed by Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar Dynasty.
- **Ashtadiggajas** is a collective title given to the eight scholars who were in the court of the emperor Sri Krishna Deva Raya. They are
  1. Allasani Peddanna.
  2. Nandi Thimmana.
  3. Madayyagari Mallana.
  4. Dhurjaty.
  5. Ayyalaraju Ramambhadru.
  6. Pingali Surana.
  7. Ramarajabhushanudu.
  8. Tenali Ramakrishna.
- Krishna Deva Raya the (1509-1529) Vijayanagar emperor was contemporary of Mughal Emperor Babur (1526-1530)
- Deva Raya II adopted the title Gajabetakara, which literally means "Hunter of elephants"
- The Battle of Talikota (26 January 1565) was fought between the Ramraja of Vijayanagar and an alliance of the Deccan sultanates. This battle is generally considered the signal for the end of Vijayanagar.
- The Aravidu Dynasty was the fourth and last dynasty of Vijayanagara Empire. The empire slowly shrunk and the Aravidu dynasty ended in 1646
- The Vijayanagar kings issued a large number of gold coins called Varaha (also called Pon in Tamil and Honnu in Kannada). These gold coins have the images of various Hindu deities and animals like the bull, the elephant and the fabulous gandaberunda (a double eagle, sometimes holding an elephant in each beak and claw).

### BAHMANI KINGDOM

- The Bahmani Empire was founded in 1347 by **Hasana Gangu** who was a Turkish officer in Devagiri.
- Ala-ud-din Hasan, also known as Hasan Gangu, seized Daulatabad and declared himself sultan under the title of Bahman Shah in 1347. In his effort, this Turkish officer of Daulatabad (Devagiri) was supported by other military leaders in rebellion against the sultan of Delhi, Muhammad bin Tughluq. In two years, Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga. His successors found it difficult to organise a stable kingdom even around Gulbarga. So the capital was again shifted to Bidar in 1429.



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Mohammed I succeeded Bahman Shah.
- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah
- **Eight ministers of the Bahmani state:**
  1. Wakil-us-saltana or lieutenant of the kingdom, who was the immediate subordinate authority of the sovereign.
  2. Peshwa who was associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom;
  3. Waziri-kull who supervised the work of all other ministers;
  4. Amir-i-jumla, minister of finance;
  5. Nazir, assistant minister for finance;
  6. Wasir-i-ashraf, minister of foreign affairs;
  7. Kotwal or chief of police and city magistrate in the capital
  8. Sadr-i-jahan or chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.

### DECCAN SULTANATES

- The Deccan Sultanates were five Muslim ruled kingdoms located in the Deccan plateau .They ruled south central India from 1527 to 1686
- The Deccan Sultanates were established following the breakup of the Bahmani Sultanate in 1527.
- The five kingdoms of the Deccan Sultanates were

Kingdoms	Founder	Dynasty
Ahmadnagar	Malik Ahmed Shah Bahri	Nizam Shahi dynasty
Golkonda	Quli Qutub-ul-Mulk.	Qutb Shahi dynasty
Bijapur	Ismail Adil Shah	Adil Shahi dynasty
Berar	Fath-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk	Imad Shahi dynasty
Bidar	Qasim Barid	Barid Shahi dynasty

### THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire which was established in 1526.
- The Mughal Empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. The empire formally ended a century and a half later, when power passed to the British crown after the great revolt of 1857.

### BABUR (1526–1530)

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526) and established the Mughal power in India.
- Babur was a descendant of Timur from his father's side and Genghis Khan from his mother's side
- In 1527, Babur defeated Rana Sangha of Mewar in the Battle of Khanwa near Agra
- In 1528, the Battle of Chanderi was fought between Babur and Medini Rai of Chanderi and in it, Medini Rai got defeated by Babur.
- In 1529, Babur defeated Afghans for the second time in the Battle of Ghagra.
- Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnama is the biography of Babur
- Babur was the first to use the artillery in India
- Babur was the first Mughal ruler to keep in hand the Kohinoor diamond in hand

### HUMAYUN (1530-1540 & 1555-1556)

- After the death of Babur his son Humayun ascended the throne.
- His first confrontation was with Sher Khan later known as Sher Shah at Chunar in 1532. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa (1539) as well as in the Battle of Kanauj (1540). After that, he fled from India.
- After Sher Shah's death his weak successors ruled for ten years Humayun invaded and defeated the brothers of Sher Shah and once again became the ruler of India.

### SHER SHAH AND SUR DYNASTY

- Sher Shah Suri was the founder of the Suri Empire
- From the time Humayun abandoned the throne in the Battle of Kanauj to his regaining of power in 1555 Delhi was ruled by Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty
- Sher Shah Suri divided his whole empire into 47 divisions called 'Sarkar's' and these were again subdivided into small administrative units called 'Parganas'.
- For enhancement of trade and commerce Sher Shah maintained a robust highway system by repairing old roads and laying down new roads
- Sher Shah was responsible for greatly rebuilding and modernizing the Grand Trunk Road
- The fiscal administration for which Akbar and Todar Mal have been so highly praised was largely based on the methods of Sher Shah
- **Sher Shah** is regarded as the **forerunner of Akbar** because Sher Shah introduced many of the administrative reforms that Akbar would consolidate further.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- He started building a new walled city in Delhi, which later came to be known as Purana Qila (Old Fort).
- He built his own mausoleum in **Sasaram**.
- Sher Shah was succeeded by his second son Islam Shah who ruled till 1553. His death at a young age led to a state of confusion about succession. Humayun used this opportunity to regain Delhi and Agra from the Sur rulers.

### EMPEROR AKBAR (1556–1605)

- The eldest son of Humayun, Akbar ascended the throne at the age of 14.
- Koronation takes place at kalanaur
- Second Battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Hemu, who was the general of Mohammad Adil Shah and Bairam Khan (mentor of Akbar). Hemu was defeated in this battle. The second battle of Panipat marked the real beginning of the Mughal Empire
- Initial year of his rule Akbar was first under influence of his reagent Bairam and then under her mother Maham Anga
- The period of influence of Maham Anga on (Akbar 1560-62) known as the period of petticoat Government
- Akbar abolished the practice of enslavement of war prisoners
- Akbar took earnest efforts to win the goodwill of the Hindus. In 1564 Akbar abolished the **jizya** on non-Muslims and the tax on Hindu pilgrims
- Akbar build a new capital city Fatehpur sikri (City of Victory) near Agra
- Akbar **built the Buland Darwaza** to commemorate his victory over Gujarat
- In 1575 Akbur was build a prayer house in Fatehpur sikri known as Ibadatkhana
- In 1582 Akbar founded a new religion for universal peace known as ‘Din-I-Ilahi’. The Din-I- Ilahi ceased to exist after Akbar.
- Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration. Mansabadari system introduced in 1574
- With the help of Raja Todar Mal, Akbar experimented on the land revenue administration, which was completed in 1580. The land revenue system was called Zabti or Bandobast system or Dahsala System.
- Birbal was an advisor and main commander of army in the court of the Mughal emperor Akbar
- Akbar is the first known person in the world to have devised the ‘ship’s camel’, a barge on which a ship is built
- The **Mahabharata** was translated under the supervision of Abul Faizi, brother of Abul Fazal and a court poet of Akbar

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Tomb of Akbar is located at **Sikandra**

### JAHANGIR (1605–1627)

- Akbar was succeeded by his son Salim with the title Nur-ud-din Jahangir
- He was famous for his paintings. Period of Jahangir considered as a Golden age of Mughal paintings
- He wrote his Autobiography wrote Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian.
- For the purpose of justice, he established Zangir-i-Adal.
- He sentenced 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Singh to death
- In 1609 Jahangir received William Hawkins an envoy of King James I of England. Who reached India to obtain trade concession
- In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe Reached court of Jahangir .As a results of his efforts the first English factory was established at **Surat** in Gujarat

### SHAH JAHAN (1627-1658)

- ShahJahan ascended the throne after the death of Jahangir
- ShahJahan's period known as the Golden age of Mughal Architecture
- In 1651 he started the construction of Tajmahal in the memory of his wife completed in 1653
- In 1639 Shah Jahan build his new capital Shah Jahanabad in Delhi and shifted the capital from Agra to there
- Red fort in Delhi build by Shah Jahan
- In 1656 Shah Jahan constructed the Juma masjid
- The famous peacock Throne was built by Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan and crowned himself as the Mughal emperor. Shah Jahan died broken hearted as a royal prisoner in January 1666 and was buried in the Taj Mahal next to his wife.

### AURANGZEB (1658–1707)

- Aurangzeb Alamgir (Conqueror of the World) ascended the throne in 1658
- Muin-ud-din Muhammad Aurangzeb is the full name of Aurangzeb
- Bibi-ka-maqbara (Tomb of the Lady) located at Aurangabad built by Aurangzeb in the memory of his first and chief wife Dilras Banu Begum
- Moti Masjid in Delhi's Red Fort was built by Aurangzeb
- Aurangzeb re-imposed jizya
- Aurangzeb banned the consumption of alcohol, singing in court
- In 1675 Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed under the order of the Aurangzeb

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

### THE MARATHA EMPIRE

- On 6 June 1674, Shivaji was crowned at Raigarh. He assumed the title of “Chhatrapati” and also assumed the title of ‘Haindava Dharmoddharak’ (Protector of the Hindu faith)
- The English ambassador who had attended the coronation of Shivaji with presents from East India Company at Raigarh was Oxendon
- The Maratha Empire was founded by Shivaji during the reign of Aurangzeb
- The Marathas played a major role in the decline of Mughal power
- Samartha Ramadas was the Guru of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
- **Treaty of Purandar** was signed between **Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Raja Jai Singh in 1665**
- Most of the administrative reforms of Shivaji were based on the practices of the Deccan sultanates. The revenue system of Shivaji was based on that of Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar.
- Shivaji designated eight ministers as the Ashtapradhan, each holding an important portfolio. Peshwa was the equivalent of a modern prime minister in the Maratha Empire.s
- The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as **Ashta Pradhan**
  1. The Mukhya Pradhan or Peshwa - prime minister , general administration of the Empire
  2. The Amatya or Majumdar - finance minister, managing accounts of the Empire
  3. The Walkia-Nawis-Home Minister
  4. Sumant or Dabir –Foreign Minister
  5. Sachiv or Shuru Nawis- Head of Royal correspondence
  6. Pandit Rao or Danadhyaksha or Sadar- Head of Religious Affairs
  7. Nyayadhish -chief justice
  8. Sari Naubat or senapathi - Commander-in-chief, Managing the forces and defense of the Empire
- The Peshwa or the prime minister was the foremost minister in the Ashta Pradhan. Balaji Viswanath was the first powerful Peshwa .And the office of Peshwa was made hereditary.
- After Balaji Viswanath, his son Baji Rao I was appointed Peshwa in 1720 by Shahu
- Balaji Baji Rao succeeded as the Peshwa after the death of his father Baji Rao I. Known as Nana Sahib, he proved to be a good administrator and an expert in handling financial matters.
- Shivaji collected two taxes, **Chauth** and **Sardeshmukhi**, from the adjoining territories of his empire, the Mughal provinces and the territories of the Sultan of Bijapur. **Chauth** was  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the revenue of the district conquered by the Marthas. **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional **10%** of the revenue which Shivaji collected by virtue of his position as Sardeshmukh.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The centre of the Maratha administration was the Peshwa Secretariat at Poona
- The village was the basic unit of administration and was self-supportive. The Patel was the chief village officer and was responsible for remitting revenue collections to the centre. In towns and cities the chief officer was the Kotwal
- There were two kinds of cavalry in Maratha army system viz. Bargir and the Shiledar
- The Kohinoor diamond and the valuable peacock throne were taken away by Nadir Shah.
- Balaji Vishwanath built naval bases at Konkan, Khanderi and Vijayadurg. Dockyard facilities were also developed
- Nana Phadnavis was called the 'Chanakya of Maratha Politics'
- Baji Rao II was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire

### RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS (600 BC-400 BC)

- Various religious movements were born and grow up in post Vedic period (6<sup>th</sup> Century BC to 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC)

### BUDDHISM

- Gautama Buddha founder of Buddhism was born in 563 BC at **Lumbinivana** in kapilavastu in the Sakyas Kshatriya clan
- His father **Suddhodhana** was the king of Kapilavastu and mother **Mahamaya** was princess of Kosala dynasty
- Mahaprajapati Gautami was the step mother of Gautama
- He was married to Yasodhara from whom he had a son Rahul
- At the Age of 35 under a **pepal** tree at Uruvella (Bodhi Gaya) on the bank of river Niranjana (Modern name Falgu) attained Nirvana(enlightenment) after 49 days of continuous meditation
- Buddha delivered his first sermon at sermon at **Saranath** (Deer park) to his five disciples, this is known as Dharmachakra Pravartana (Turning of the wheel of law )
- He died at the age of 80 in 483 BC at Kushinagar. This is known as Mahaparinirvana
- Third Buddhist council was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka
- Palas of Bengal & Bihar were last great patrons of Buddhism
- Nalanda University was an important centre of Buddhist learning and was patronised by the Palas.
- The Buddhist texts were compiled in **Pali**. The Pali canons are called as the Tripitakas (Three Baskets). They are Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka. Vinaya Pitaka deals with monastic rules and moral

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

disciplines. Sutta Pitaka dwells upon discourses and teachings of Buddha. Abhidhamma Pitaka expounds Buddhist philosophy.

### EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH BUDDHAS'S LIFE

Greats events of Buddha's life	Symbols
Janma (Birth)	Lotus
Mahabhnishkramana ( Renunciation)	Horse
Nirvana (Enlightenment)	Bodhi tree
Dramachakra pravartana (First sermon)	Wheel
Mahaparinirvana (Death)	Stupa

### BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE

1. Stupa- Relics of the Buddha or some prominent Buddhist monks are preserved
2. Chaitya- Prayer hall
3. Vihara- Residence of monks and ascetics

### BUDDHIST COUNCILS

#### FIRST COUNCIL

- The first council was held at Rajgriha in 483 BC. Under the patronage of Ajatshatru (Haryanka Dynasty). It took place just after the death of Lord Buddha

#### SECOND COUNCIL

- The second council was held at Vaishali in 383 BC. Under the patronage of King Kalashoka (Shisunaga Dynasty)

#### THIRD COUNCIL

- The third council was held at Patalipudra in 250 BC. Under the patronage of Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)

#### FOURTH COUNCIL

- The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of Kanishka(Kushana Dynasty) at Kundalvana in Kashmir in the first century A.D
- During this council the two section of Hinayana Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism were formed officially

### JAINISM

- Mahavira was born in 540 BC in a village **Kundgrama** near Vaishali in Bihar
- His father **Siddhartha** was the head of the Jnathrika Kshtriya clan under Vajji of Vaishali and his mother **Trishala** was the sister of Chetaka the king of Vaishali

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- At the age of 30 after the death of his parents he renounced his family became an ascetic and proceeded in search of truth
- At the age of 42 under a sal tree at Jimbhikagrama on the bank of river Rijupalika, Mahavira attained kaivalya
- He delivered his first sermon at Pava to his 11 disciples also known as 11 Gandharas.
- He preached for 30 years and was patronised by the rich and the elite. He died about 468 BCE at the age of 72 in Pavapuri near Rajgriha.
- According to Jain tradition there were 24 Thirthankaras
- The 24th and last Thirthankara is Mahavira. Symbol is Lion
- The central tenet of Jainism is non-violence.

### THREE JEWELS OF JAINISM

- Mahavira exhorted the three – fold path for the attainment of moksha and for the liberation from Karma. They are:
  - 1.Right faith
  - 2.Right knowledge
  - 3.Right conduct

### FIVE GREAT VOWS

- The monks have to undertake the five great vows (pancha-mahavrata):
  1. Not to kill or injure (ahimsa)
  2. Not to steal (asteya)
  3. Not to lie (satya)
  4. Celibacy (brahmacharya)
  5. Not to possess property (aparigraha)

### JAIN COUNCILS

#### THE FIRST COUNCIL

- The first council was held at Pataliputra in 367 BC. Under the leadership of Sthulabhadra. This council was patronized by Chandragupta Maurya

#### THE SECOND COUNCIL

- It was held at Mathura and was presided by Aryaskandilya

#### THE THIRD COUNCIL

- It was held at Vallabhai in 455 AD was presided over by Devaradhi Kshamarasana



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

### ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA

- Sequence of an establishment of European Companies and year
  1. Portuguese -1498
  2. English East India Company -1600
  3. Dutch East India Company -1602
  4. Danish East India Company -1616
  5. French East India Company -1664

### Portuguese in India

- Portuguese was the first European to come to India. They established trading stations at Cochin, Calicut and Cannanore
- In 1498 CE Vasco da Gama reached Calicut where he was cordially received by King Zamorin the ruler of Calicut.
- In 1505, **Francisco de Almeida** was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
- **Francisco de Almeida** had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the “**Blue Water Policy**”.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque was the second Portuguese Governor in India introduced the ‘Policy of Imperialism’
- Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515), the successor of Francisco de Almeida, was the real founder of the Portuguese empire in India. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in November 1510.
- First capital of Portuguese was Cochin. Later Governor Nino de Cunha moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530
- The **Portuguese** brought the cultivation of **tobacco** to India.
- Portuguese were intolerant of the existing religions of India and tried to force people to become Christian.

### The Dutch

- In 1602, the United East India Company of Netherlands was formed and it received the sanction of their government to trade in East including India
- The Dutch founded their first factory in Masulipatnam, (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605.
- At first, Pulicat was Dutch headquarters. Later, they shifted it to Nagapattinam in 1690. Pulicat served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.

### The British

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- On 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with East Indies.
- In 1609 Jahangir received William Hawkins an envoy of King James I of England. Who reached India to obtain trade concession
- In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe Reached court of **Jahangir** .As a results of his efforts the **first English factory** was established at **Surat** in Gujarat
- Treaty of Paris (1763) concluded the Seven Years War
- After the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the Company became a political power.
- India was under the East India Company's rule till 1858 after it came under the direct administration of the British Crown.
- Fort St George is the first English fortress in India, founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras(Modern day chennai)

- **Battle of Plassey:** The battle of Plassey took place between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies. It was fought on 23 June 1757. The English East India Company's forces under Robert Clive defeated the forces of Siraj-ud-daulah.
- **Battle of Buxar:** The Battle was fought on October 22, 1764 at Buxar, a "small fortified town" within the territory of Bihar, located on the banks of the Ganges river about 130 kilometers west of Patna. It was a decisive victory for the British East India Company. Shuja-ud-daulah, Shah Alam and Mir Qasim were defeated by General Hector Munro.
- **The Black Hole tragedy (1756):** There was a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night. Next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.

### The Danes

- On March 17, 1616 the King of Denmark, Christian IV, issued a charter and created a Danish East India Company
- Danish East India company established settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676

### The French

- The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a Minister of King Louis XIV

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- France was the last European country to come India as traders
- In 1668 AD Francois Caron established the first French factory in India at Surat and in 1669 AD Marcara established another French factory at Masaulipatam
- In 1673 AD, the French obtained a village called Pondicherry from Sher Khan Lodi, the ruler of Bijapur. and founded a thriving city on it which later became the main stronghold of the French in India

### IMPORTANT EVENTS UNDER GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA

#### WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)

- Pitt's India Act-1784
- Hastings brought the Dual Government system to an end by enforcing the Regulating Act of 1773
- He founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784
- The Zamindars were given judicial powers and civil and criminal courts were established in each district during his tenure as the Governor General of India
- Treaty of Purandar (1776) between English and Peshwa

#### LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

- Introduced Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793)
- Introduction of civil services .Cornwallis is called 'the father of civil service in India'
- New Police System was introduced in 1791
- Third Anglo-Mysore War and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)
- Establishment of Appellate courts and lower grade courts
- Introduced the first Charter Act – 1793

#### LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)

- Introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British Paramountcy (1798)
- Fourth Anglo- Mysore war
- The Treaty of Bassein (1802) with Peshwa
- Described himself a **Bengal Tiger**

#### Subsidiary Alliance

- Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British. It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territory and political influence in India.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).

### LORD WILLIAM BENTICK (1828-35)

- He was first Governor General of India
- Abolished provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of Commissioners of revenue and circuit
- He carried out social reforms such as abolition of Sati in 1829 with the help of Rajaram Mohan Roy, Suppression of Thuggee
- Bentinck placed William Sleeman in charge of the operation to eliminate the Thuggee menace. Between 1831 and 1837 more than three thousand Thugs were convicted.
- Banned female infanticide in 1829
- Macaulay's minutes on education were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India in 1835

### LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842)

- The first Anglo-Afghan war

### LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)

- Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India.
- During Lord Dalhousie's tenure first Railway line from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853 and in the same year Calcutta and Agra were connected by telegraph.
- Second Anglo-Sikh war 1849 was fought in which the Sikhs were again defeated and lord Dalhousie annexed the whole of Punjab to the British administration
- He Introduced Doctrine of Lapse and captured Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854)
- Satara was the first state to fall under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse
- Established Postal system in India which made communication easier
- Abolished Titles and Pensions and Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Made Shimla as the summer capital of British India

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- In 1854 Wood's Dispatch was passed which provided the proper system of education from the School to the University
- Established Public Works Department
- Charter Act of 1853

### Doctrine of Lapse

- Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India. He was an imperialist. He adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire. He made use of this precedent and declared in 1848 that if the native rulers adopted children without the prior permission of the Company, only the personal properties of the rulers would go to the adopted sons and the kingdoms would go to the British paramount power. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
- It was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the great revolt of 1857.

## THE GREAT REVOLT 1857

- Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India which occurred during the governor-generalship of lord canning
- As per the historians it was the Sepoy mutiny, however according to the Indian scholar it was the first war of independence

## CAUSES FOR THE REVOLT

- The result of 1857 was a result of combination of political, economic, socio-religious and military causes

### POLITICAL CAUSES

- The annexation policy of British was one of the major causes for the revolt
- Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse had created fear and uneasiness throughout India. According to Doctrine of Lapse an Indian state was annexed by British if the ruler had no natural heir. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Sambhalpur were annexed owing to Doctrine of Lapse

### ECONOMIC CAUSES

- Heavy taxation, forcible eviction, discriminatory tariff policy against Indian products
- The Indian weavers and craftsmen were forced to work according to the desires of servants of the company

### SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CAUSES

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The racial discrimination by British against Indians, forceful conversion of Christianity and social reforms like abolition of sati in 1829, Legalization of widow remarriage in 1956
- Religious sentiments were aroused when the British imposed taxes on the lands belonging to temples and mosques

### MILITARY CAUSES

- British discriminated against the Indian soldiers and adopted the policy of exclusion in the service conditions and promotion by which the high and key posts were reserved only for the Europeans

### IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- The introduction of Enfield greased rifles whose cartridges were said to have a greased cover made of beef and pork sparked off the revolt
- On 29 March 1857 at Barrakpore near Calcutta, Mangal panday a young Indian Brahmin sepoy from 34th Bengal Native Infantry refused to use greased cartridge. When he was forced by his sergeant he shot him down
- The sepoy broke out into open revolt at Meerut in May 1857 they broke open the prisons and released their imprisoned comrades

### MAJOR CENTERS AND LEADERS OF REVOLT 1857

S.No	Places of Revolt	Indian leader	British Officials who suppressed the revolt
1	Delhi	Bahadur shah II	John Nicholson
2	Kanpur	Nanasahib and Tantiya Tope	Sir Colin Campbell
3	Lucknow	Begam hazarat mahal	Henry Lawrence
4	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi bai (Original name of Rani of Jhansi was Manikarnika)	General Hugh Rose
5	Allahabad and Banaras	Liaqat ali	Colonel Ocell

### CAUSES FOR FAILURE OF THE REVOLT

- South India remained quit and Punjab and Bengal were only marginally affected
- The educated Indians did not support the movement in general
- The revolt was planned throughout the country on May 31,1857 but it broke out prematurely

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The Revolutionaries had no common idea. The Muslims wanted to revive Mughal rule and the Hindus wanted to revive the Peshwa Raj
- The British through their diplomacy of divide and rule prevented most of the Indian rulers to join together for a common cause
- The Indian princes and zamindars either remained loyal or were fearful of British power
- One of the important reasons for the failure of the rebellion was the absence of a central authority

### IMPACT OF THE REVOLT 1857

- The major impact of the revolt was the end of East India Company's rule in India. The administration of India was directly taken by the British crown
- The British Governor-General of India was now also given the title of viceroy of India
- India was pronounced as one of the many crown colonies to be directly governed by the Parliament. The responsibility was given to a member of the cabinet, designated as the Secretary of State for India
- Full religious freedom was guaranteed to Indians. Indians were also given assurance that high posts would be given to them without any discrimination
- The revolt aroused national feelings among the people and paved way for the rise of the national movement
- India was pronounced as one of the many crown colonies to be directly governed by the Parliament. The responsibility was given to a member of the cabinet, designated as the Secretary of State for India

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION OF 1858

- The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria is described as the 'Magna Carta' of India.
- A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1, 1858. The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning, who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS UNDER VICEROYS OF INDIA

### LORD CANNING (1856-1862)

- First Viceroy and last Governor General of India. And withdrew Doctrine of Lapse
- Revolt of 1857 took place. Rule of East India Company replaced by rule of crown in 1858 and Queen Victoria proclamation was read by Lord Canning at Allahabad
- The Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established in 1857
- Indian Penal Code – 1860 and Indian Councils Act 1861

### LORD ELGIN

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Establishment of Calcutta High Court Bombay High Court and Madras High Court in 1862

### LORD JOHN LAWRENCE (1864-1869)

- Indian Forest Department was created

### LORD MAYO (1869-1882)

- Establishment of statistical survey of India and for the first time in Indian history a census was held in 1872  
First census was conducted in India non-synchronously in different parts.
- Department of Agriculture and commerce was established. Financial decentralization process started in India
- He was the only viceroy to be murdered in office. He was assassinated in Andamans in 1872

### LORD LYTTON

- Royal Titles Act of 1876. And the Assumption of the title of empress of India by Queen Victoria
- Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act of 1878
- Appointment of first famine commission in 1878
- Lord Lytton known as the viceroy of reverse character

### LORD RIPPON (1880-1884)

- First Factory Act of 1881
- The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881
- Local Self Government was introduced in 1882 .Lord Rippon called the founding father of local self-government
- Division finances of the centre in 1882
- Hunter commission on Education to improve the primary and secondary education
- Ilbert Bill Controversy
- Negotiable Instruments Act (1881)
- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)

### LORD DUFFERIN (1884-88)

- Third Burmese War (1885-86)
- Foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885

### LORD LANDSDOWNE (1888-94)

- Factory Act of 1891 granted weekly holidays and stipulated working hours
- Division of Civil services into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate services
- Indian councils Act of 1892



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Appointment of Durand Commission and its defined the Durand line between India (now in Pakistan) and Afghanistan in 1893

### LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

- Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.
- The Archaeological survey of India was established
- Establishment of Agriculture research Institute at Pusa in Bihar
- Partition of Bengal in 1905
- Appointment of Raleigh Commission to suggest reform regarding universities

### LORD MINTO (1905-10)

- Swadeshi movements-1905
- Surat session and Split in the congress-1907
- Minto Morley reforms-1909
- Formation of Muslim League in 1906

### LORD HARDINGE (1910-16)

- Transfer of imperial capital Calcutta to Delhi
- Foundation of Hindu Mahasabha in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malaviya

### LORD CHELMFORD (1916 -21)

- Gandhi returned to India and founded Sabarmati Ashram in 1916
- Champaran satyagraha in 1917 at chamaparan district of Bihar
- Home Rule leagues -1916
- Luknow pact and reunion of congress in 1916
- The August Declaration of 1917
- Rowlatt Act 1919 and Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)
- Khilafat Movement 1919 and Non-cooperation movement started in 1920

### LORD READING (1921-26)

- Chauri-Chaura incident on 5th Feb 1922
- Formation of Swaraj party by C.R.Das Motilal Nehru in 1923
- Foundation of Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) by K.B.Hedgewar (1925)
- Repeal of Rowlatt Act

### LORD IRWIN (1926-31)

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Simon commission visited India in 1927.
- Dandi march-1930
- Civil disobedience movement-1930
- First Round Table Conference was held 1930. Chaired by then British Prime Minister, **Ramsay MacDonal**d
- Gandhi Irwin pact 1931
- In Lahore **session** 1929, **Congress** passed the **Poorna Swaraj** resolution

### LORD WILLINGDON (1931-36)

- Second Round Table conference in 1931 and Third Round Table conference in 1932
- Poona pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932
- Foundation of Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan in 1934
- Govt. of India Act 1935 Passed

### LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-43)

- Cripps Mission – 1942
- Quit India movement - 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942
- Formation of Forward Block by on May 3, 1939 by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- August offer by Lord Linlithgow in 1940 and congress rejected this offer at its meeting at Wardha in august 1940

### LORD WAVELL (1943-47)

- Cabinet Mission – 1946
- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1946

### LORD MOUNTBATTEN (1947)

- He is the last viceroy of India and the first governor general of free India
- Partition of India and Independence
- Indian independence act 1947 by British parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1947

## IMPORTANT EVENTS OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

### INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- The Indian national congress was founded in 1885 on the advice of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired English ICS officer
- The first session of the congress was held at Bombay. Chaired by W.C.Bannerjee

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on 28 December 1885.
- The list of Indian National Congress sessions with their Presidents

Year	Place	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W C Bannerjee	First session attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	First Muslim president
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	George Yule was the first English President of INC
1889	Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	
1890	Calcutta	Feroz Shah Mehta	
1892	Allahabad	W C Bonnerjee	
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	
1895	Poona	Surendranath Banerjee	
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	The word swaraj used first time
1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Party splits into extremists and moderates
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact – joint session with the Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	First woman president of the INC
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Under the presidentship of Motilal Nehru, the Congress condemned the Jallianwala Bagh

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

			massacre in the strongest of terms.
1920	Calcutta	Lala Lajpat Rai	Gandhiji moved the Non-cooperation resolution
1922	Gaya	C R Das	
1924	Belgaum	M K Gandhi	Only session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	First Indian woman president
1927	Madras	M.A.Ansari	A resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission “at every stage and in every form“.
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	All India Youth Congress formed
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passed the Resolution on ‘Poorna Swaraj.’</li> <li>2. 26 January to be observed as ‘Poorna Swaraj Day’</li> <li>3. Civil Disobedience movement for complete independence to be launched</li> </ol>
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gandhi-Irwin pact endorsed.</li> <li>2. Gandhi nominated to represent INC in the second round table conference.</li> <li>3. Adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Duties and provided an insight into what the economic policy of an independent India</li> </ol>
1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad	Amendment in the Constitution

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

			of Congress
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	Push towards socialist ideas by Jawaharlal Nehru
1936	Faizpur (Maharashtra)	Jawaharlal Nehru	First Session to be held in a village
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose	National planning committee set up under Jawaharlal Nehru
1939	Tripuri	Subhas Chandra Bose	1. Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected but had to resign due to protest by Gandhiji 2. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place 3. Subhash Chandra Bose formed Forward Bloc
1940	Ramgarh	Abul Kalam Azad	Civil Disobedience movement to be launched at appropriate time and circumstances.
1946	Meerut	Acharya Kripalani	Last session before independence
1948	Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitaramayya	First session after independence

### THE MODERATES

- They believed in peaceful approach to the government to redress the grievances and asking for major reforms
- Surendranath Banarjee, Dadabai naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopala Krishna Gokhle and M.G. Ranade were some of the important moderate leaders
- Sir Dadabhai Naoroji Dordi known as the "Grand Old Man of India"
- Naoroji's book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India** offered a scathing criticism of the economic impact of British rule.
- The demands of moderates were described as "Political Mendicacy"

### EXTREMISTS

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Arabind Ghoshwere some of the important extremist leaders
- Tilak raised the slogan “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it” and he started newspaper “kesari”

### Dadabhai Naoroji

- Dadabhai Naoroji known as the Grand Old Man of India
- Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, he founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London. He was elected thrice as the President of the INC.
- He gave the theory of ‘drain of wealth’ in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India 1867.

### PARTITION OF BENGAL-1905

- In 1905 Lord Curzon made the partition of Bengal .He divided Bengal into two parts-East and west parts. Due to the violent criticism and agitation the partition was revoked in 1911
- The intention of Curzon was to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal and to create a Hindu–Muslim divide

### SWADESHI MOVEMENT-1905

- The Swadeshi movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the ideas of self-help, Swadeshi enterprise, national education, and use of Indian languages. To fight for swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilization and boycott of British institutions and goods

### FORMATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE-1905

- In 1906 the all India Muslim league was formed under the leadership of Salimullah khan the Nawab of Decca

### SURAT SPLIT-1907

- The congress session held in 1907 was a battle ground between the moderates and the extremists over the election of congress president
- Bala Gangadhar Tilak become the leader of Extremists and Gopala Krishna Gokhale become the leader of moderates

### MINTO MORLEY REFORMS-1909

- The Minto- Morley Reforms introduced separate electorate for Muslims. The Moderates criticized the reforms

### THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1918

- The First World War broke out in 1914. The Indian national congress supported the British hoping that at the end of the war they would be rewarded with self-government

### THE HOME RULE LEAGUE -1916

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Bala Gangadhar Tilak formed the Home Rule League in Bombay in 1916
- Mrs. Annie Besant started a Home rule League in Chennai. Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das supported the movement

### LUCKNOW PACT 1916

- The moderates and extremists joined together
- The congress and the Muslim League signed a pact agreeing to co-operate with each other in order to achieve self-government
- At this session Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time

### CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA

- The Champaran Satyagraha (1917) is considered to be a vital event in the history of India's freedom struggle. It was the first India's Civil Disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi
- In Champaran in Bihar the **tinkathia** system was practiced. Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths of their land holdings. Peasants opposed this **tinkathia** system
- The success of Champaran Satyagraha, followed by his fruitful intervention in Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

#### Mahatma Gandhi

- In 9th January 1915 Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa (January 9 is observed as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas)
- After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system. Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- Gandhiji was president of Indian National Congress in 1924 at the Belgaum session of Indian National Congress.
- The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Gandhiji
- Gandhi was thrown out of the train at Pietermaritzburg station in South Africa

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- One of his famous Quotes “My Life is My Message.”

### MONTAGUE CHEMSFORD REFORMS ACT OF 1919

- It expanded the legislature at the centre and in the provinces .It introduces Dyarchy in the provinces. It further encouraged the communal, racial and religious interest by allowing the Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans to send their own separate representatives

### ROWLATT Act 1919

- The British Government passed the Rowlett Act in 1919.It empowered the British Government to arrest anyone without warrant and imprisoned without trial
- Gandhi called it a ‘Black Act’ and in protest called for a nation-wide satyagraha on 6 April 1919

### JALLIAN WALA BAGH TRAGEDY 1919

- The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on **13 April 1919**
- General Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed civilians in Jallianwala Bagh
- **Rabindranath Tagore** renounced his **knighthood** in protest against this incident. In his protest letter to the viceroy on May 31, 1919, Tagore wrote "The time has come when the badge of honour makes our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and, I for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings."
- Gandhi surrendered his Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

**Knighthood** – An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service

### KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1919

- The Muslims in India protested against the humiliation of the Turkish caliph who was also their religious head
- The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa’s temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
- The Ali brothers-Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad organized Khilafat Movement.



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims. He presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919.

### NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT –(1920-1922)

- Gandhi decided to start the non-cooperation movement at Calcutta conference. In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.
- The movement was started in 1920.
- The congress session held in 1921 at Ahmadabad called upon the people not to pay taxes to the Government
- The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices

### CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT-1922

- The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the Uttar Pradesh in British India on 5 February 1922
- Twenty two policemen were killed on that day
- Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri-Chaura

### THE SWARAJYA PARTY – 1923

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarajya party in 1923
- These leaders wanted to oppose the British Government from within the Legislature

### SIMON COMMISSION-(1927-1928)

- The British Government appointed a seven member commission under leadership of Sir John Simon in 1927 to enquire in to the working of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms Act of 1919
- Spreads protests all over the country against Simon commission because all the members of this commission were English men It did not have any Indian member
- The Congress at its annual session in Madras in 1927 resolved to boycott the Simon commission. The Muslim league and the Hindu Mahasabha also supported the decision
- Wherever the Commission went there were protests, and black flag marches with the slogan ‘Go Back Simon’.

### BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA- 1928

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the peasants of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes.
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the title of **Sardar** to **Vallabhbhai Patel** for his organizational skills in organizing **Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928**

### THE LAHORE CONGRESS-1929

- The congress met at Lahore under the President ship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1929. It declared Purna swaraj or Complete independence for India as its goal
- At midnight on 31, December 1929 the tricolor flag was unfurled on the banks of river Ravi amidst the slogans Vande Mataram, Consequently January 26, 1930 was celebrated as independence day all over the country

### THE SALT SATYAGRAHA- 1930

- Gandhiji and 78 chosen followers including Sarojini Naidu left Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad to Dandi, on Gujarat coast to break salt laws. This march is popularly known as **Dandi march**

### GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

- Lord Irwin held talks with Gandhi which resulted in the **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** on **5 March 1931**. The British agreed to the demand of immediate release of all political prisoners not involved in violence, return of confiscated land and lenient treatment of government employees who had resigned.
- It also permitted the people of coastal villages to make salt for consumption and non-violent picketing.
- The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and attend the conference. **Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference** which began on 7 September 1931

### THE COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT OF 1932

- British Prime Minister MC. Donald announced a scheme known as the communal Award in 1932. It provided separate electorates for the minorities and the depressed classes
- The Poona Pact refers to an agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the **Poona Pact** of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

- The Government of India Act 1935 was one of the important positive outcomes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Some of the features of The government of India Act 1935
  1. Introduced provincial autonomy
  2. Abolished diarchy in the provinces
  3. Established Federal Government at the centre
  4. Provided for the establishment of a federal court to decide conflicts between the provinces and the center
  5. Provided for the establishment of Federal bank
- By this Act Burma was separated from India in 1937

### INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA

- In August 1940 Viceroy Linlithgow made an offer in return for Congress' support for the war effort. However, the offer of dominion status in an unspecified future was not acceptable to the Congress. However, it did not want to hamper the British during its struggle against the fascist forces of Germany and Italy. Hence Gandhi declared limited Satyagraha which would be offered by a few individuals.
- The objective was to convey to the world that though India was opposed to Nazism it did not enter the War voluntarily
- Vinobha Bhave was the first to offer satyagraha on 17 October 1940

### DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN-1940

- In march 1940 at the Lahore session of the Muslim League demand for a separate nation of Pakistan was made Muhammad Ali Jinnah put forth the two nation theory

### CRIPPS MISSION-1942

- **Sir Stafford cripps** was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to negotiate with Indian leaders
- Cripps offered Indians Dominion status after the second world war and allowed them to frame a new constitution
- The Cripps Mission offered:
  1. Grant of Dominion Status after the War
  2. Indian Princes could sign a separate agreement with the British implying the acceptance for the demand of Pakistan.
  3. British control of Defence during the War.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Both the Congress and the Muslim League rejected the proposal. Gandhi called the proposals as a post-dated Cheque on a crashing bank.

### QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT-1942

- The Quit India Resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on 8 August 1942 in Bombay demanding immediate withdrawal of British from India
- The historic quit India resolution was passed at Bombay Gandhiji's Memorable Speech "I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt

### SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE & INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is a radical nationalist, with socialist leanings, Bose did not share Gandhi's ideal of ahimsa, though he respected him as the "**Father of the Nation**".
- In 1938 he was elected president of the Indian National Congress
- In 1939 Subhas Chandra Bose became the President of the Congress again by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the candidate of Gandhi. When Gandhi refused to cooperate, Subhas Chandra Bose resigned his post and the AICC session at Calcutta elected Rajendra Prasad as president.
- Bose founded the Forward Bloc.
- He wanted to strike British hard by joining its enemies. In March 1941, he made a dramatic escape from his house in disguise and reached Afghanistan. Initially he wanted to get the support of Soviet Union. After the Soviet Union joined the Allied Powers which included Great Britain, he went to Germany
- In 1943, he came to Singapore took control of the Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj. The Indian National Army Captain Lakshmi Sahgal headed it (Azad Hindu Fauj) had earlier been organized by Gen. Mohan Singh with Indian prisoners of war with the support of Japanese in Malaya and Burma. Bose reorganized it into three brigades: Gandhi Brigade, Nehru Brigade and a women's brigade named after Rani of Jhansi
- Subhash Chandra Bose who had given the slogan '**Dilli Chalo**' and was marching with an INA to free India
- Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore on October 21, 1943.
- The Axis powers (Germany, Japan and Italy) recognized Bose's Provisional Government as its ally

### RAJAJI FORMULA

- In April 1944, when the Congress leaders were in jail, C.Rajagopalachari put out a proposal to resolve the issue
- It contained the following

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

1. Commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims were in absolute majority and a plebiscite of the adult population there to ascertain whether they would prefer Pakistan
2. In case of a partition there would be a mutual agreement to run certain essential services, like defence or communication
3. The border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign states

### WAVELL PLAN

- In June 1945 Lord Wavell called for the Simla conference
- The Wavell Plan proposed the following
  1. Formation of a new Executive Council at the centre in which all the members except the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief would be Indian.
  2. All portfolios except Defence were to be under the control of Indian members.
  3. Equal number of representatives in the council for the caste Hindus and the Muslims and separate representation for the Scheduled Castes
  4. Start of discussions for a new constitution.

### THE CABINET MISSION-1946

- In March 1946 the cabinet mission visited India to negotiate with Indian leader about transfer of power
- The committee recommended Federal Government .A constitute Assembly should be elected to draw up the future constitution of India

### DIRECT ACTION CAMPAIGN (August 16, 1946)

- The Muslim league launched the direct action campaign on Aug 16,1946,Which resulted in heavy communal riots in the country

### THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT-1946

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1946, the newly-elected Constituent Assembly formed interim government of India which existed till 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947
- The interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed in September 1946.

### FORMATION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (Dec 9, 1946)

- Constituent Assembly was constituted on 9th December, 1946 and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its president

### ATTLEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

- The Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced on February 20, 1947, that:
  1. The British Government would grant full self-government to British India by June 3, 1948

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

2. The future of the Princely States would be decided after the date of final transfer is decided

### **MOUNTBATTEN PLAN OR JUNE 3 PLAN**

- India divided into two separate nations India and Pakistan.
- The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or ever remain independent.
- August 15, 1947, was date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.
- Boundary commission was to be set up under Radcliffe Brown and the award would be announced after the transfer of power.
- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would vote on whether they should be partitioned.

### **THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947**

- The Indian Independence Act was based on the Mountbatten plan of June 3, was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947 and received royal assent on July 18, 1947
- The Act provided for partition of India and the establishment of the two Dominion India and Pakistan.
- Clement Attlee was the British Prime Minister at the time of India got independence

### **INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION**

- The Mountbatten Plan was given effect by the enactment of the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947 by the British Parliament.
- The Act abolished the sovereignty of the British Parliament over India. India was partitioned into two dominions – India and Pakistan.
- On 15 August 1947 India won independence.

## **SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS MOVEMENTS**

### **BRAHMO SAMAJ-1828**

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in 1772 founded Atmiya sabha in Calcutta
- The Atmiya sabha was named Brahmo sabha and finally Brahmo samaj in 1828. He launched a movement for the abolition of sati through his journal sambad kaumudi (1819)

### **PRARTHANA SAMAJ-1867**

- Atmaram pandurang founded Prarthana samaj in 1867 in Bombay
- This samaj advocated various social reforms.
- This samaj founded night schools, asylum and orphanages and other such institutions for the downtrodden people

### **ARYA SAMAJ-1875**

- Swami Dayananda saraswathi founded the Arya samaj in 1875. His original name was Mul Shankar

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The Arya samaj opposed child marriage, animal sacrifice, idol worship, ritualism and the idea of heaven and hell and the concept of fatalism
- Swami Dayananda saraswathi started the Suddhi movement a ritual to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religions earlier
- Swami Dayananda saraswathi was the first Indian who preached the gospel of 'Swadeshi' and 'India for Indians'. He is often described as the 'Martin Luther of Hinduism'

### THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY-1875

- It was founded by a Russian Lady Madame Blavatsky and an American Colonel Henry.S. Olcott in USA to preach about God and Wisdom
- Mr. Annie Besant become the president of this society in 1893 and devoted her to the revival of Hindu religion and Indian education. She founded central Hindu college at Benaras. Later it developed into the Benaras Hindu University
- Anne Besant started a newspaper called New India and spread the Theosophical ideas. The headquarters of the Theosophical society is Adyar in Chennai

### RAMAKRISHNA MISSION-1897

- Swami Vivekananda (Originally Narendranath Dutta) founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897
- Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organization
- Swami Vivekananda attended the parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893 and made a phenomenal impression by his speech. He published two papers Prabudha bharat and Udbodhini

- Narendra Nath Datta (1863–1902), later known as Swami Vivekananda, was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

### YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT

- It was founded by a Henry Vivin Desezio

### SERVENTS OF INDIAN SOCIETY

- It was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhle in Bombay in 1905

### ALIGARH MOVEMENT

- The Aligarh movement was started by Sir Syed Ahamed khan
- Main aim of this movement is to build confidence between the government and the Muslims. Persuade the Muslims to acquire Modern knowledge and English language. Hold back the Muslim from the politics

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Sir Syed Ahamed khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College(Also known as Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875

### SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ

- In 1873 Jyotiba Phule formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj(society of seekers of truth in Maharashtra)
- Jyotiba Govindrao Phule was born in 1827 in Maharashtra. He opened the first school for “untouchables” in 1852 in Poona.s

### SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT

- E.V. Ramasamy (Partyer) started the Self-Respect Movement

## IMPORTANT BATTLES

Name of the battle	Year	Battle between
Battle of Hydaspes	326 BC	Alexander the Great and King Porus
Kalinga war	260 BC	Ashoka and king of kalinga
First battle of Tarain or Thaneswar	1191 AD	Prithviraj chauhan and Mohd Gori
Second battle of Tarain or Thaneswar	1192 AD	Prithviraj chauhan and Mohd Gori
First battle of Panipat	1526 AD	Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur
Battle of khanwa	1527 AD	Babur and Rana sunga
Battle of chausa	1539 AD	Mughal emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
Second battle of Panipet	1556 AD	Akbar and Hemu
Battle of Talikota	1565 AD	Combined force of 4 Muslim rulers of Deccan and Ramraja of Vijayanagar
Battle of Haldighati	1576 AD	Rana pratap and Akbar
Battle of samugarh	1659 AD	Aurangzeb and imperial forces led by Dara
Battle of Plassey	1757 AD	Sirajuddaula and English



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

		forces under clive
Third battle of panipet	1761 AD	Ahmed shah Abdali and Marathas
Battle of Buxar	1764 AD	Joint forces of Muslim and English forces
Third Mysore war	1790-1792 AD	English forces and Tipu sultan
Fourth Mysore war	1799 AD	English forces and Tipu sultan
Second Sikh war	1848-1849 AD	English forces and Sikhs

### ABBREVIATED OR ALTERNATIVE NAMES OF PERSONALITIES

S.No	Name of the Person	Nicknames
1	Subhash Chandra Bose	Netaji, Patriot of Patriots
2	Vallabhbhai Patel	Iron Man of India, Indian Bismarck, Sardar
3	Mahatma Gandhi	Father of the Nation, Bapu, Mahatma
4	Dadabhai Naoroji	Grand Old man of India
5	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Morning Star of India Renaissance
6	Dayanand Saraswati	Martin Luther of India
7	Mother Teresa	Mother
8	Valmiki	Adi Kavi
9	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan
10	Nagarjuna	Indian Einstein
11	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Man of Peace
12	Jawaharlal Nehru	Chacha, Pandit ji
13	Salim Ali	Bird man of India
14	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Desh Ratna, Ajatshatru
15	Sarojini Naidu	Nightingale of India
16	Lala Lajpat Rai	Bengali Tiger
17	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Punjab Kesari, Lokmanya
18	Bhagat Singh	Prince of Martyrs
19	Hiuen Tsang	Prince of Pilgrims

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

20	Rabindranath Tagore	Vishwa Kavi, Kaviguru, Gurudev
21	Sankaracharya	Sage of Kanchi
22	Chanakya	Machiavelli of India
23	Dhyanchand	Magician of Hockey
24	PT Usha	Udanpari, Payyoli Express
25	Lata Mangeshkar	Swar Kokila
26	Chandra Shekhar	Young Turk
27	Kapil Dev	Haryana Hurricane
28	Saurav Ganguly	Prince of Kolkata
29	Sachin Tendulkar	Master Blaster
30	Milkha Singh	Flying Sikh
31	T Prakasam	Andhra Kesari
32	Ashutosh Mukherji	Bengal Kesari
32	Dr. Srikrishna Singh	Bihar Kesari
33	Jainul Abdin	Akbar of Kashmir
34	Shahjahan	Prince of Builders
35	Sheikh Mujibut Rahman	Banga bandhu
36	Dr. Anugrah Narayan Singh	Bihar Vibhuti
37	C.Rajagopalachari	Mango of Krishnagiri, Rajaji
38	CF Andrews	Deen bandhu
39	Chitta Ranjan Das	Desh bandhu
40	Yatindra Mohan Sengupta	Deshpriya
41	Lord Rippon	Father of the Local Self-Government
42	Tushar Kanti Ghosh	Grand old man of Indian Journalism
43	MS Golwalkar	Guruji
44	Jayaprakash Narayan	Loknayak
45	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Mahamanya, Prince of Beggars
46	Tipu Sultan	Mysore Tiger
47	Samudra Gupta	Napoleon of India
48	Amir Khushro	Parrot of India

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

49	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Prince of Money Makers
50	Mahakavi Kalidas	Shakespeare of India
51	Lord Buddha	Enlightened One
52	Ho Chi Minh	Uncle Ho
53	William Shakespeare	Bard of Avon
54	Florence Nightingale	Lady with the lamp
55	Queen Elizabeth I	Maiden Queen
56	Adolf Hitler	Fuehrer
57	Edmund Spenser	Poet's Poet
58	Geoffery Chaucer	Father of English Poetry
59	Chengiz Khan	Scourage of God
60	Gen Ervin Rommel	Desert Fox
61	Pazhassi Raja	Lion of Kerala/ Kerala Simham
62	Jyotirao Phule	Mahatma Phule
63	B. R. Ambedkar	Baba Saheb
64	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal	Lal, Bal, Pal

### LIST OF INDIAN MONUMENTS AND THEIR BUILDERS

Monuments	Place	Builders
Agra Fort	Agra Fort	Akbar
Jama Masjid	Delhi	Shahjahan
Deewan-E- Khas	Agra Fort, Agra	Shahjahan
Shish Mahal	Agra	Shahjahan
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort	Shahjahan
Taj Mahal	Agra	Shahjahan

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

Fatehpur Sikri Jodha Bai Palace Birbal Palace Panch Mahal Buland Darwaza	Agra	Akbar
Jantar Mantar	Mathura	Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II
Rock cut temple	Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)	Mahendravarman-I
Shore temple	Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)	Mahendravarman-I
Brihadeshwara	Tanjore (Tamil Nadu)	Rajaraja chola I
Gangaikondacholapuram	Gangaikonda cholapuram (Tamil Nadu)	Rajendra I
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Maharaja Pratap Singh
Vijaya Stambha	Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	Maharana Kumbha
Dilwara Jain Temple	Mount Abu (Rajasthan)	Vimal Shah
Khajuraho Temples	Madhya Pradesh	Chandellas
Char- Minar	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Quli Qutub Shah
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Qutub Shahi rulers
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Gupta rulers
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	Rashtrakuta rulers
Elephanta Caves	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Rashtrakuta rulers
Vikramasila Monastery	Bihar	Dharma Pala
Nalanda University	Bihar	Kumargupta I
Shalimar Garden	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	Jahangir
Sun Temple (Black pagoda)	Konark (Odisha)	Narsimhadeva I
Jagannath Temple (white pagoda)	Puri (Odisha)	Anantvarman Ganga
Shantiniketan	West Bengal	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Gol Gumbaz	Bijapur, Karnataka	Muhammad Adil Shah

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

Lal Bagh	Bangaluru (Karnataka)	Hyder Ali
Moti Masjid	Delhi Fort, Delhi	Aurangzeb
Ferozshah Kotla	Delhi	Ferozshan Tughlaq
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Qutubuddin Aibak
Red Fort	Delhi	Shahjahan

### LIST OF IMPORTANT FOREIGN TRAVELLERS OR ENVOYS IN INDIAN HISTORY

Travellers/Envoys	Details
Deimachos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greek Ambassador</li> <li>2. <b>Ambassador</b> to the court of the Maurya Empire Bindusara (son of Chandragupta Maurya).</li> </ol>
Megasthenes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Megasthenes</b> visited India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya ( Founder of Maurya Empire )</li> <li>2. <b>Indica</b> is the book written by Megasthenes .The book talked about India</li> <li>3. Greek ambassador of Seleucus Nicator</li> </ol>
Fa-Hien	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fa-Hien was a Chinese Buddhist monk</li> <li>2. He visited India during the reign of Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II)</li> <li>3. He records the prosperity of the Gupta Empire</li> </ol>
Hiuen Tsang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana</li> <li>2. Chinese Buddhist monk</li> <li>3. Hieun Tsang recorded the fame of the Nalanda University</li> <li>4. He wrote book 'Si-yu-ki' or 'Record of the Western Countries'.</li> </ol>

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

Ibn Battuta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He was a Moroccan traveller.</li> <li>2. He visited India during the rule of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq.</li> <li>3. 'RIHLA' is a book written by Ibn Battuta</li> </ol>
Abdur Razak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abdur Razzaq was a persian scholar</li> <li>2. He visited during the reign of Dev Raya II of Sangam dynasty of Vijaynagar Empire</li> <li>3. He give a clear account of the Vijaynagar empire and their kingdom</li> <li>4. Ambassador of Shahrukh of Timurid dynasty.</li> </ol>
Al-Biruni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He was a Persian scholar.</li> <li>2. He wrote a book titled 'Tahqiqi-e-Hind'.</li> <li>3. He was the first Muslim scholar to study India.</li> <li>4. He Came to India along with Mahmud Ghazni during one of his Indian raids.</li> </ol>
Marco Polo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He was a Foreign envoy and traveller</li> <li>2. He visited Southern India during the reign of Rudramma Devi of Kakatiyas</li> <li>3. He wrote his experiences in his book 'The Book of Sir Marco Polo'. The book explains the economic history of India.</li> </ol>
Nicolo Conti	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He was a Italian merchant</li> <li>2. He visited India during the reign of Devaraya I (Sangama dynasty) of Vijayanagar Empire.</li> </ol>
William Hawkins	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sir Thomas Roe was the ambassador of King James I of England in 1609.</li> <li>2. He visited India during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir</li> </ol>
Sir Thomas Roe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sir Thomas Roe was the ambassador of King</li> </ol>

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

	<p>James I of England</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. He visited India during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1615.</li><li>3. The object of the mission was to obtain protection for the East India Company's factory at Surat.</li></ol>
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### FAMOUS CONSPIRACY CASES IN BRITISH INDIA

#### Alipore bomb conspiracy case (1908)

- In Bengal, the story of revolutionary terrorism begins in 1902 with the formation of many secret societies. Most notable among them all was the Anushilan Samity of Calcutta, founded by Jatindernath Banerjee and Barindarkumar Ghose.
- The Alipore conspiracy case was launched against the revolutionary activities of Anushilan Samiti
- A conspiracy was hatched there to kill Douglas Kingsford, notorious for his cruel ways of dealing with the swadeshi agitators. Two young revolutionaries - 18-year-old **Khudiram Bose** and 19-year-old **Prafulla Chaki** – were entrusted with the task of carrying out the killing. On 30 April 1908, they mistakenly threw a bomb on a carriage, that, instead of killing Kingsford, killed two English women. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was arrested and hanged for the murder.
- The other people who were tried in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh, along with his brother Barindra Kumar Ghosh and thirty-five others.
- The Alipore conspiracy case is occasionally referred to as the Maniktala bomb conspiracy or the Murarupukur conspiracy

#### Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912)

- Delhi Conspiracy Case is also known as Delhi Lahore Conspiracy Case or Hardinge Bomb Case.
- This was an assassination attempt on Viceroy Lord Hardinge. The viceroy wounded in the attempt. The revolutionaries were led by Rash Behari Bose.
- Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed in the trial of this Delhi Conspiracy Case

#### Kakori Conspiracy (1925)

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British government. The robbery was organised by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
- It was led by the youth of Hindustan Republican Association including Ram Prasad Bismil and supported by Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sachindra Bakshi, Keshab Chakravarty, Manmathnath Gupta, Murari Lal Gupta, Mukundi Lal and Banwari Lal.

### Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929 AD)

- The Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929 was, perhaps, the most famous of all the communist conspiracy cases instituted by the British Government.
- This was immense political significance for the Indian working class movement because it was conspiracy of British government against the rise of communism in India. During this case 31 labour leader included three Englishmen were arrested on the charge of conspiracy
- Several trade unionists, including three Englishmen, were arrested for organizing an Indian railway strike

### Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924)

- In the Kanpur Conspiracy case, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta and S. A. Dange were sent to jail, for four years of rigorous imprisonment. The trial and the imprisonment, meanwhile, led to some awareness about the communist activities in India.

### Central Assembly Bomb Case (1929) & Lahore Conspiracy Case (1931)

- On 8 April, 1929, revolutionaries Bhagat Singh and freedom fighter Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi. The incident is known as the Central Assembly Bombing Case in Indian History.
- The bombs did not kill anybody. It was intended as a demonstrative action, an act of protest against the draconian laws of the British. They chose the day on which the Trade Disputes Bill, an anti-labour legislation was introduced in the assembly.
- Bhagat Singh along with Rajguru, Sukhdev, Jatindra Nath Das and 21 others were arrested and tried for the murder of Saunders. This case was called the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged early in the morning of March 23, 1931 in the Lahore Jail. They faced the gallows with courage, shouting Inquilab Zindabad and Down with British Imperialism until their last breath.



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

### Bhagat Singh

- Bhagat Singh was born to Kishan Singh (father) and Vidyavati Kaur (mother) on 28 September 1907 in Jaranwala, Lyallpur district, Punjab, now a part of Pakistan. His father was a liberal and his family was a family of freedom fighters. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened when Bhagat Singh was 14 years.

## LIST OF TRIBAL, NON-TRIBAL AND PEASANT MOVEMENTS DURING BRITISH INDIA

### The Santhal Rebellion (1855)

- The first revolt which can be regarded as peasants' revolt was the Santhal Rebellion in 1855-56. The land near the hills of **Rajmahal in Bihar** was cultivated by the Santhals. The landlords and money-lenders from the cities took advantage of their ignorance and began grabbing their lands. This created bitter resentment among them leading to their armed uprising in 1855. Consequently, under the belief of a divine order, around 10,000 Santals gathered under two Santhal brothers, **Siddhu and Kanhu**, to free their country of the foreign oppressors and set up a government of their own.
- The rebellion continued till February 1856, when the rebel leaders were captured and the movement was put down with a heavy hand. The government declared the Parganas inhabited by them as Santhal Parganas so that their lands and identity could be safeguarded from external encroachments.

### Indigo Revolt (1859-60)

- Indigo cultivation started in Bengal in 1777
- The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers. The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefitted the latter. There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning. Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas, the ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859. Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread. The strike spread to other parts of Bengal.
- To take control of the situation, the Government set up an indigo commission in 1860 whose recommendations formed part of the Act VI of 1862.
- The newspaper, Hindu Patriot brought to light the misery of the cultivators several times. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama, Nil-Darpan, in Bengali with a view to draw the attention of the people and the government towards the misery of the indigo-cultivators.
- It is also known as '**Nil Bidroho**'

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

### Deccan Riots (1875)

- In 1875, the peasants revolted in the district of Poona, that event have been called the 'Deccan Riots'. The peasants revolted primarily against the oppression of local moneylenders who were grabbing their lands systematically.
- The uprising started from a Supa village in Poona district when the village people forced out a local moneylender from the village and captured his property. Gradually, the uprising spread over 33 villages and the peasants looted the property of Marwari Sahukars.
- The uprising turned into violent when the Sahukars took help of the police. It was suppressed only when the army was called to control it. However, it resulted in passing of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act' which removed some of the most serious grievances of the peasants.

### Moplah Rebellion (1921)

- The Mappilas were the Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar (Kerala) region where most of the landlords were Hindus.
- The Mappilas revolted against the state and landlords.
- In the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, and communications. It became a communal riot when the tenant Moplahs attacked their Hindu landlords and killed many of them.

### Kol Rebellion (1832)

- The Kols were inhabitants the Chotanagpur area.
- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfer of land from Kol headmen to outsiders.
- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, the Kol rebels killed about a thousand outsiders.

## IMPORTANT INDIAN DYNASTIES AND THEIR FOUNDERS

Dynasty	Founder	Important Points
Haryanka Dynasty	Bimbisara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Important Kings:</b> Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Udayin</li><li>• Ajatshatru convened the First Buddhist Council at Rajagriha just after the death of Buddha in 483 BC</li></ul>
Shishunaga Dynasty	Shishunaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Important Kings: Shishunaga and Kalasoka</li><li>• Kalasoka conducted the Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali in 383 BC</li></ul>

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadma Nanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital: Pataliputra</li> <li>Important Kings: Mahapadma Nanda and Dhana Nanda</li> <li>Dhana Nanda was the last ruler of Nanda dynasty</li> <li>During Dana Nanda's reign, Alexander invaded north-west India (327–325 BCE).</li> </ul>
Mauryan Dynasty	Chandragupta Maurya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital: Pataliputra</li> <li>Important Kings: Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka</li> <li>Brihadratha was the last ruler of the Maurya Empire</li> </ul>
Gupta	Sri Gupta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital: Pataliputra.</li> <li>The last great king of the Gupta dynasty was Skanda Gupta</li> <li><b>Important Kings:</b> Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II</li> </ul>
Kushan dynasty	Kujala Kadphises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Important Kings:</b> Kanishka</li> <li>The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of Kanishka (Kushana Dynasty) at Kundalvana in Kashmir in the first century A.D</li> </ul>
The Satavahanas	Simuka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital: Pratishthana, Amaravati (Dhanvakatakam)</li> </ul>
Chalukya Dynasty	Pulakeshin I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Capital:</b> Vatapi or Badami</li> </ul>
The Chola Dynasty	Vijayalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Important Kings :</b> Rajaraja Chola I, Rajendra Chola I, Rajendra Chola II, Rajadhiraja Chola, Virarajendra Chola and Kulothunga Chola I</li> <li><b>Capitals:</b> Woriyur, Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram.</li> </ul>
Rashtrakuta dynasty	Dantidurga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Important Kings :</b> Dantidurga</li> </ul>
Mughal Empire	Babar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Last Mughal emperor: Bahadur Shah II</li> </ul>

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

Sur empire	Sher Shah Suri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital: Sasaram</li> <li>• Last ruler: Adil Shah Suri</li> </ul>
Vijayanagara Empire	Harihara and Bukka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Important Kings</b> :Harihara I, Krishnadevaraya</li> </ul>
Pala empire	Gopala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vikramashila university was founded by Pala king Dharmapala</li> </ul>

### HISTORY ONE LINERS

- **Harshavardhana** started the organization of Kumbh fair at Allahabad
- During **Dana Nanda's** reign, **Alexander** invaded India (327–325 BCE).
- The **Battle of the Hydaspes** was fought in 326 BC between **Alexander the Great** and **King Porus** of the Paurava kingdom (region between Jhelum and Beas)
- The best known of the **Kushanas** was **Kanishka** who was an ardent follower of Mahayana form of Buddhism. **Gandhara art** developed during his period.
- The **Saka** Era was founded by **Kanishka**, the emperor of Kushana Empire from the year **78 A.D.**
- Upanishads are books on **Philosophy**
- **Kanishka** was the first Indian ruler who had territory outside India
- The capital of the early **Chalukyas** was **Badami**
- Lokeshvara temple at Pattadakal in Karnataka built by Chalukya king Vikramaditya II to commemorate his victory over the Pallavas
- The **Nanda dynasty** was ruling at the time of Alexander's invasion
- Swami Vivekananda attended the "Parliament of the World's Religions" in America in the year of 1893
- Maurya Period from 322 BCE to 185 BCE
- Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara
- Bahmani dynasty (1347–1527) founded by Ala-ud-Din Hassan **Bahman Shah** who was also known as **Hassan Gangu**
- The capital of Bahmani kingdom was **Gulbarga** from 1347 AD to 1425 AD. It was moved to **Bidar** in 1425 AD.
- Sunga Dynasty was from 185 BC to 73 BC
- Mohenjodaro is prominent Harappan site, being surrounded by flood barriers in order to protect it with the aid of UNESCO funds

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- **J.B. Kripalani** was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Mountbatten Plan was accepted
- ‘Saare Jahan Se Acha’ song written by Muhammad Iqbal
- The Indian Trade Union Congress was founded on 31 October **1920** with Lala Lajpat Rai as its **first president**
- Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income of India
- Samudragupta organised Ashwamedha Yajna in Gupta Period
- Mir Zafar betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey in 1757
- **Guru Nanak** founded **Sikhs** Religion. His teachings composed in **Adi Granth**
- Guru Ramdas was Founder of Amritsar
- Harihara and Bukka is the founder the Vijayanagar empire in 1336 A.D. on the southern banks of Tungabhadra
- Hampi as the capital city of Vijayanagar empire
- Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:
  - 1.Sangama
  - 2.Saluva
  - 3.Tuluva
  4. Aravidu
- Krishnadeva Raya from the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire
- Vikramashila university was founded by Pala king Dharmapala
- Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty of India
- The period between 1206 AD and 1526 AD in India’s history is known as the Delhi Sultanate period
- The kingdoms of Delhi Sultanate are as follows
  1. Slave dynasty 1206 – 1290
  2. Khilji dynasty 1290 – 1320
  3. Tughlaq dynasty 1321 - 1413
  4. Sayyid dynasty 1414 – 1450
  5. Lodhi dynasty 1451 – 1526
- Babur entered India in 1526 and defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526. Babur was the first Mughal emperor In Indian

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- The leader of the Bhakti movement focusing on Lord Rama was Ramananda
- The Red fort of Delhi was constructed during the reign of Shah Jahan
- In 1799 Sawai Pratap Singh constructed Hawa Mahal in Jaipur
- Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth guru of Sikhs
- Chinese Traveller Hiuen Tsang travelled during the reign of Harshvardhana in seventh Century
- The Bangladesh Liberation War ended on 16th December 1971
- The Sepoy Mutiny started from Meruth on 28th may, 1857
- The battle of Goa was occurred in 1510 between Portuguese Empire and Bijapur Sultanate
- Lothal is located in coastal areas of Gujrat and it was major post city of Indus valley civilization
- Lord William Bentick was the first Governor General of British India
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha
- The Poona pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar on 24th September 1932
- The sati system was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in 1829
- Genghis Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, invaded Transoxiana in 1219 during his conquest of Khwarezm
- During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators to produce jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh, wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, and rice in Madras
- Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of Mughal Emperor, Humayun
- Humayun's Tomb is located in India
- During the Mughal Period the Official and Court language was Persian
- Gol Gumbaz was designed by Yaqut of Dabul
- Shah Jahan was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb
- Simon Commission came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system
- Gol Gumbaz is located in Karnataka
- Dhamek Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya Dynasty
- The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha
- First battle of Panipat was fought between the army of Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in 1526
- The Upanishads are the Source of Hindu Philosophy
- English education was introduced in India by Macaulay
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Lord Lin Lithgow was the Viceroy of the time of Quit India Movement
- Madan Mohan Malaviya take loans for financing "The Hindustan Times" from Punjab national bank
- Rowlatt Act 1919 was enacted during the period of Lord Chelmsford
- In the year of 1991 Soviet Union disintegrate into 15 independent Republics
- Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as Triratna
- Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the Pallavas of Kanchi
- The Uttaramerur inscription provides information on the administration of the Cholas
- The founder of the Lodi Dynasty was Bahlol Lodi
- Iltutmish was the first ruler to issue Pure Arabic coin in India
- The Treaty of Seringapatam is associated with Third Anglo-Maratha War
- The Gandharva School of art is also known as the Buddhist-Roman art
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the Sultan at Delhi at time of the Vijayanagar empire was founded
- Jawaharlal Nehru established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the title of "Sardar" to Vallabhai Patel
- Flag Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923
- Multan was named by the Arabs as City of gold
- 'Kavirajamarga ' the book is written by Amoghvarsha, the Rashtrakuta King
- Uraon tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement
- Shaheed Bhagat Singh founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- Rashtrakuta King Krishna I built the Kailasanatha Temple at Ellora
- The Battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and Mir Qasim
- Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act of 1878
- Lord Mayo was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office
- In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating Pattabhi Sitharamayya
- Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it. This was advocated by **Lokmanya Tilak**
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of Brahma Samaj
- The famous book "Gulamgiri" was written by Jyotiba Phule
- Kamarup is an ancient name of Karnataka
- Akbar introduced Mansabdari system in India

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Battle of Talaikota led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire
- Harshavardhana shifted his capital from Thanesar to Kannauj
- The first Muslim to be elected President of 'Indian National Congress' was Badruddin Tyabji
- The Ellora caves were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.
- Rana Sanga has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh
- Sachindranath Sanyal was sent to the dreaded Cellular Jail in Port Blair for his involvement in Kakori train robbery
- Shah nama written by Ferdowsi
- Ryotwari System was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820
- The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi
- The British officer who ended the menace of **Thuggee** was **William Sleeman**.
- Cornwallis made the Permanent Settlement with the Zamindars of Bengal
- Chittaranjan Das defended Aurobindo Ghosh in the Alipore conspiracy case
- **Dadabhai Naoroji** in his **Poverty and Un-British Rule** in India explained how the English rulers were different from the earlier invaders.
- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757
- Madam Cama is known as Mother of Indian Revolutionaries
- The leader of revolt of 1857 in Lucknow was Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement in 1793.
- Lord Wavell convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945
- 'Individual Satyagraha' began on 17 October 1940
- The Two Nation Theory was propounded in Lahore Session, 1940 of the Muslim League
- Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy of India during the Quit India Movement started in 1942
- INA trials held at the Red Fort, New Delhi
- The Cripps Mission visited India during the regime of Lord Linlithgow
- Usha Mehta ran an underground radio station at Bombay during the Quit India Movement
- Indian National Army (INA) was originally founded by Capt. Mohan Singh in Singapore in September 1942 with the help of Japan
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the call 'Do or Die' during the Quit India Movement



## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- Satyendranath Tagore, the elder brother of poet Rabindranath Tagore, was the first Indian to pass the I.C.S. Examination in 1863.
- Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro and Captain Read in 1820. Major areas of introduction of Ryotwari system included Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam, and Coorg provinces of British India.
- Mahalwari system, a brain child of Holt Mackenzie was modified version of the Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga valley, the North-West Province, parts of the Central India and Punjab in 1822. Lord William Bentinck was to suggest radical changes in the Mahalwari system by the guidance of Robert Martins Bird in 1833.
- Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis
- The, first political murder of a European was committed in 1897, at Pune by the Chapekar brothers. Damodar and Balkishan. Their target was Mr. Rand, President of the Plague Commission, but Lt. Ayerst was accidentally shot.
- Mangal Pandey revolted in Barrackpore, near Calcutta.
- Prayag Prashasti: It is a pillar inscription of Samudragupta found at Allahabad and written in Sanskrit. It was composed by Harisena.
- FAMOUS ERAS
  - I. Vikram Era -58 BC
  - II. Saka Era- 78 AD
  - III. Gupta Era -320 AD
  - IV. Hijra Era - 622 AD
  - V. Kollam Era - 825 AD
  - VI. Illahi Era -1583 AD

### TIMELINE OF INDIAN HISTORY

- **261 BC:** Kalinga War
- **78 AD:** Beginning of Saka Era
- **1191:** First battle of Tarain
- **1192:** Second battle of Tarain.

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- **1206** : Qutb-ud-din Aibak established 'Slave Dynasty'
- **1221**: Chengiz Khan invaded India
- **1336**: Vijayanagara Empire established
- **1469**: Birth of Guru Nanak
- **1526**: The first Battle of Panipat
- **1526**: Babur overthrow Delhi sultanate, established Mughal Empire.
- **1539**: Battle of Chausa fought between Mughal emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
- **1540**: Battle of Kannauj fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri
- **1556**: Second Battle of Panipat
- **1565**: Battle of Talikota
- **1576**: Battle of Haldighati
- **1600**: English East India Company established
- **1674**: Maratha Empire established
- **1739** : Nadir Shah invades India.
- **1757**: Battle of Plassey
- **1761**: Third Battle of Panipat
- **1764**: Battle of Buxar
- **1767**: First Anglo-Mysore War
- **1773**: Warren Hastings appointed as first Governor-General of India
- **1773**: Regulating Act
- **1784**: Pitt's India Act.
- **1776**: Treaty of Purandhar
- **1799**: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- **1806:** Vellore Mutiny
- **1829:** Practice of Sati prohibited.
- **1853:** First Railway line opened between Mumbai and Thane
- **1855:** Santhal rebellion
- **1856:** Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act
- **1857:** First War of Indian Independence
- **1857:** The Universities of Madras Calcutta and Bombay were established
- **1861:** Birth of Rabindranath Tagore
- **1863:** Birth of Swami Vivekananda
- **1869:** Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
- **1873:** Jyotirao Phule established the Satyashodhak Samaj society.
- **1875:** Swami Dayananda saraswathi founded the Arya samaj.
- **1885:** The Indian National Congress was established
- **1889:** Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru
- **1892:** Dadabhai Naoroji was elected as First Indian Member of Britain Parliament
- **1897:** Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose.
- **1905:** Partition of Bengal
- **1905:** Swadeshi movement
- **1906:** All India Muslim League established in Dhaka
- **1907:** Surat Split
- **1908:** Alipore bomb case
- **1909:** Morley-Minto Reforms
- **1911:** India's capital moved from Calcutta to Delhi

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- **1911:** Partition of Bengal was cancelled.
- **1912:** Delhi conspiracy case
- **1913:** Gadar Party formed.
- **1913:** Rabindranath Tagore receives Nobel Prize for Literature
- **1914:** Outbreak of World War I
- **1915:** Mohandas Gandhi returns to India
- **1915:** Gandhi founds Sabarmati Ashram
- **1916:** Lucknow Pact
- **1917:** Champaran Satyagraha
- **1918:** Kheda Satyagraha
- **1919:** Rowlatt Act
- **1919:** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar
- **1919:** Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms
- **1920:** Non-cooperation movement
- **1920:** Establishment of League of Nations
- **1921:** Malabar Rebellion
- **1922:** Chauri-Chaura incident
- **1925:** Communist Party of India was founded.
- **1925:** Kakori conspiracy
- **1928:** Bardoli Satyagraha
- **1929:** Central Assembly Bombing by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt
- **1929:** Purna Swaraj resolution.
- **1929:** The Great Depression

## Important History Notes for SSC & Railway Exams

- **1930:** Civil Disobedience Movement
- **1930:** The first Round Table Conference
- **1931:** The second Round Table Conference
- **1931:** Gandhi–Irwin Pact
- **1932:** The third Round Table Conference
- **1932:** Establishment of Indian Air Force
- **1932:** Poona Pact
- **1939:** Outbreak of World War II
- **1939:** The All India Forward Bloc established by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- **1940:** August offer
- **1942:** Cripps Mission
- **1942:** Quit India movement
- **1945:** Wavell Plan
- **1945:** End of World War II
- **1945:** Establishment of United Nations Organisation
- **1946:** Royal Indian Navy Mutiny
- **1946:** Cabinet Mission
- **1946:** Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)
- **1947:** India became independent from British Rule
- **1949:** Chinese Revolution
- **1950:** India becomes Republic

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