

HISTORY

Greek Word - Historia



Herodotus books Historica

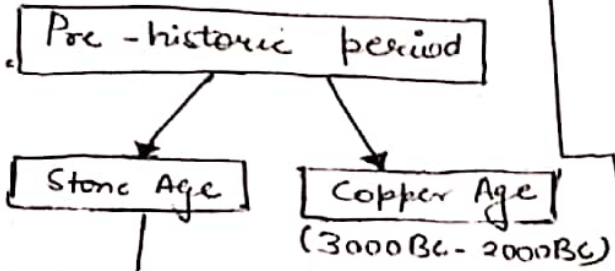
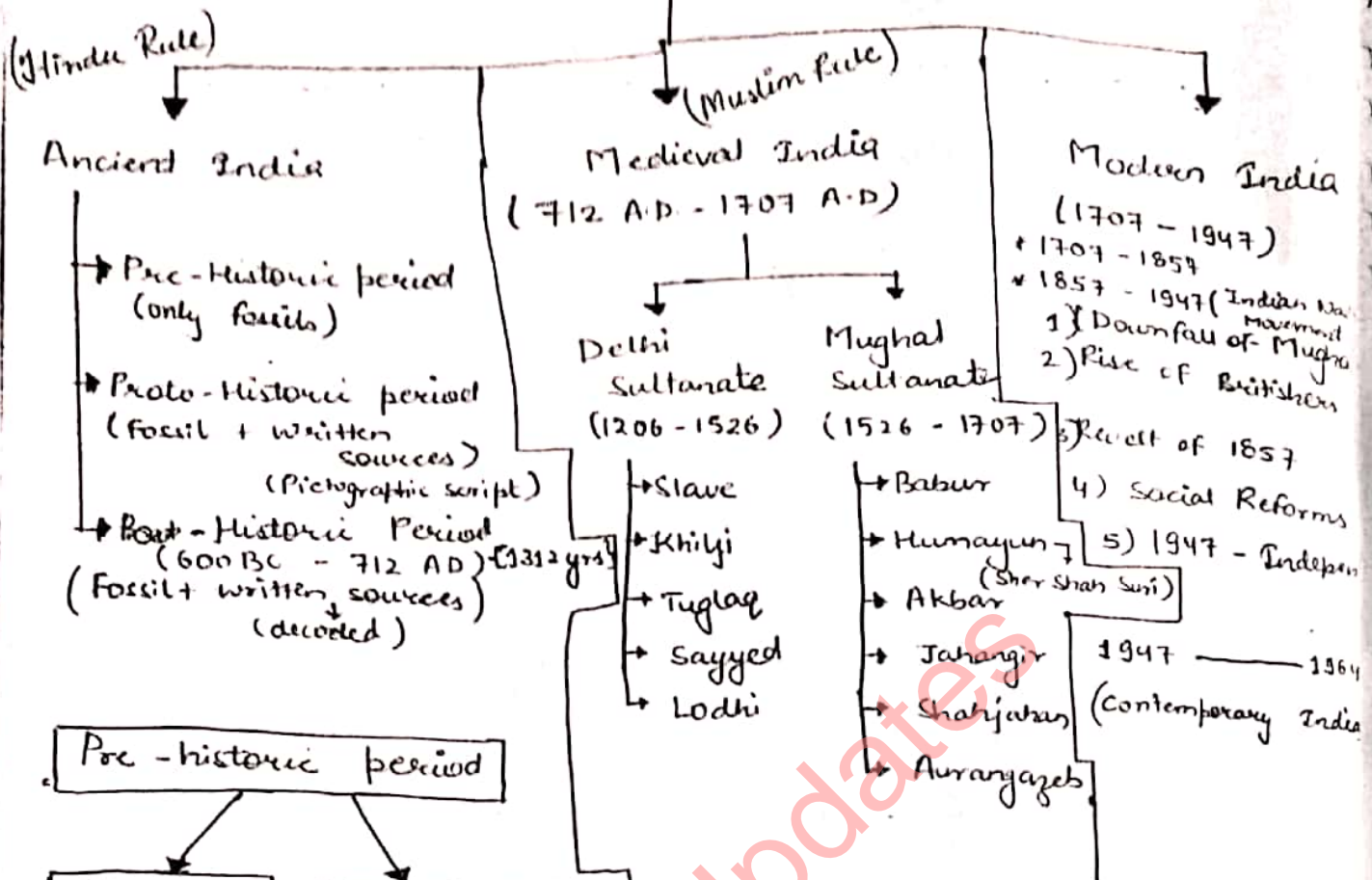


Father of History

Sources-

- 1) Archaeological sources
 - 2) (Fossils, Monuments, inscriptions, coins, statues)
 - 2) Literary sources
 - Religious (Rigveda, Samveda, etc)
 - Non-religious (Panchtantra, Patañjali, etc)
 - 3) Description of foreigner travellers
- * Venna - oldest instrument of India
- * Tambura - Arab's oldest instrument

Indian History

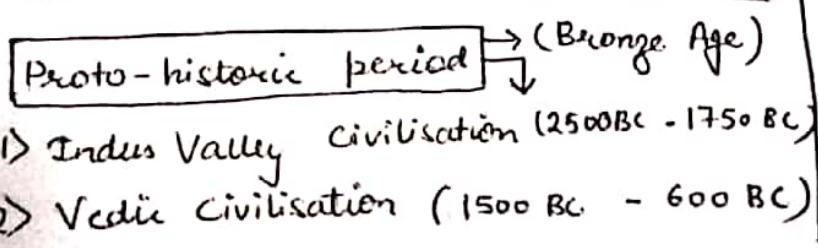


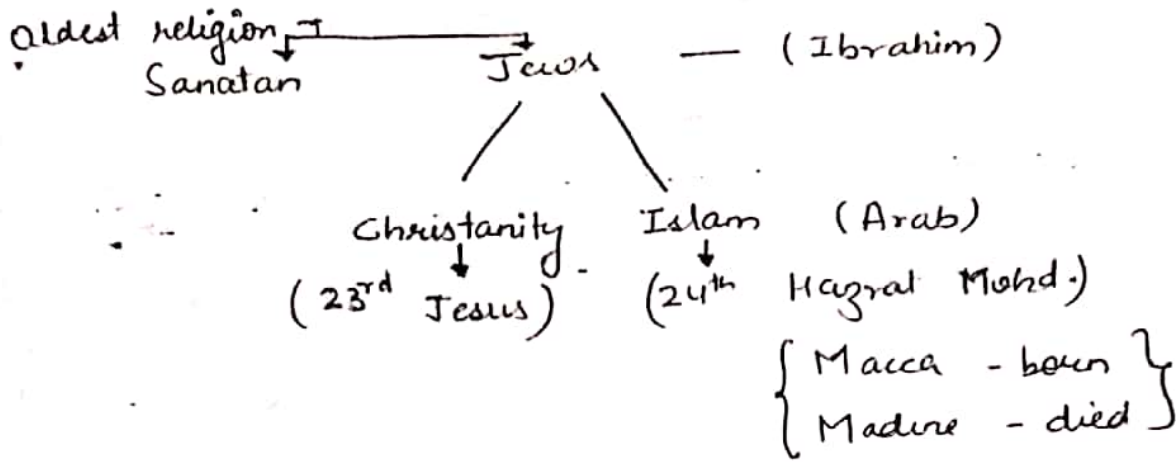
- Palaeolithic (Fire, hunter) (5 lakh BC - 8000 BC)
- Neolithic (Agriculture) (4000 BC - 2500 BC)
- Mesolithic (Domestication) (8000 BC - 4000 BC)

• Father of Indian Archeology — Alexander Cunningham (1856)

- (i) Indian Museum → Kolkata
- (ii) National Museum → Delhi
- (iii) Salanghar Museum → Hyderabad

BC - Before Christ
 AD - Anno Domini or
 or
 CE - Common Era





- * Mohd. Bin Kasim - Aurangzeb → (712 - 1707)
 - * Aryavart - first name of India (due to invasion of Aryans from central Asia)
(आर्यवर्त) { Vedic Civilisation (1500 BC - 600 B.C.) }
 - * 1921 - Dayaram Sahani - Harappa was discovered
 - * 1922 - R.D. Banerjee - Mohenjodaro
- (2500 BC - 1750)
Indus Vall
Civilisation of these civilisations were on Indus valley.

KD Job Updates

MEDIEVAL INDIA

(712 - 1707)

Islam -

5 pillars of Islam -

- > Believe in Qalma
- > 5 times Namaz
- > Ramzan Roza
- > Haj
- > Zakat ($\frac{1}{40}$ th part)

Qafir - who unfollows Islam.

The one who kills Qafir will be kum as Ghazi.

Founder of Islam - Hazrat Mohammad, born in 570 AD in Mecca.

• 610 AD he got enlightenment in Heera Cave

• 622 AD he shifted from Mecca to Madina.

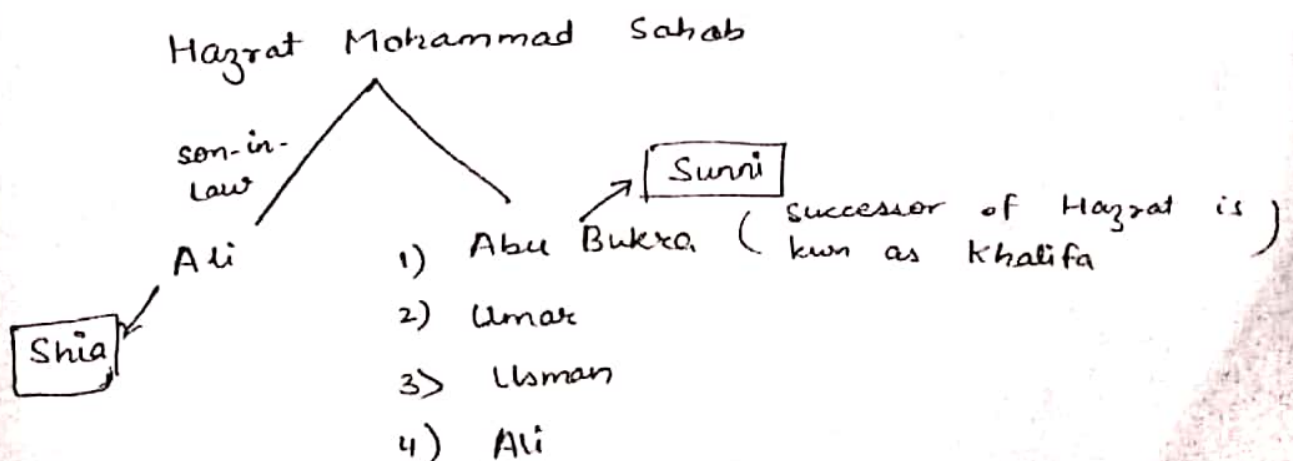
↓

Hizri Samvat (Islamic Calendar)

Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar) 57 BC

Sak Samvat (Calendar by Indian Govt.)

632 A.D. he died.



Ali ^{son} → Hussain

Mesopotamia → old name of Iraq (capital - Baghdad)

Sunni Terrorist Organisation -

- IS - Iraq & Syria
- Al Shabab - Kenya
- Boko Haram - Nigeria
- Taliban - Afghanistan

† Jihad - धर्म युद्ध

* Sufi Community - Neutral comm: (follows only Allah
i.e. Allah)

KD Job Updates

Arabian Invasion in India -

> Mohammad Bin Qasim - (712 - 714)

Arab $\xrightarrow{\text{ruler}}$ Al Hajjaj's commander was Qasim
(Arab ruler)

Dahir (Hindu ruler)

He was first muslim who invaded India. He attacked on Sindh & defeated the Hindu ruler Dahir.

First muslim who apply tax in India known as

Jaziya (tax paid by Non-Muslims $\cdot \frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of income)

except widow, handicapped, brahmins.

He issued golden coins in India known as Dirham coins.
↓
(currency of UAE)

He brought Arabian horses in India.

They also brought an arabic word - Monsoon.

They also drew Atlas.

They translated our ² books in Arabic - (1) Charak Samhita
(Medicine)

(2) Panchatantra

(most famous book is Bible & second is Panchatantra)

(Kalilavadinna in Arabic)

Turkish Invasion in India

> Mehmood Ghaznavi (1000 - 1027) -

* Central Asia → Ghazni → Ghazni dynasty
(Afghanistan) (Yamini dynast)

founder → Alaptgin → Subuktigin (998) (died) → Mehmood Ghaznavi (998 - ruler)

↑ 'slave was' ↓
↑ 'son' ↓

* Sindh → Peshawar → Jaipal
(Brahmin dynasty)

* 1000 - 1027 → Ghaznavi invaded 17 times in India.

1st attack - 1000 AD in Peshawar on the ruler Jaipal.

* In 1001 AD he defeated Jaipal.

* Powerful attack - Somnath Mandir in Gujrat.

* 1006 A.D - attacked on Nagarkot Mandir in H.P.

* 1008 A.D - he defeated Anandpal (son of Jaipal)

1011 - 1012 AD - he attacked Mathura & Ujjain.

1014 AD - attacked on Staneswar Temple in Harayana
↓
destroyed the statue of Chakraswami
(Lord Krishna)

1025 AD - attacked on Somnath Temple in Gujrat
• 16th attack.
• ruler of Gujrat Bhim I (Chalukya dynasty)
(constructed this temple by stones)

1027 AD - last attack on Jaat community.

1030 AD - he died.

He was first muslim in India who took the title of Sultan and Ghazi.

Historians -

> Al Beruni → Kitab - ul - Hind / Tarikh - e - Hind.
(1014 A.D enters in India)

Firdausi → Shah Nama

> Utabi → Chachnama (Persian language)

1) Vahaji → Tarikh - e - Subuktgin

→ Mohammad Ghori (1175 - 1206)

↳ Sansbari Turkish

Ghazni → Gaur dynasty

• 1st attack in Multan on Karmathi Muslims
(1175)

• 1178 - Ghori attacked on Gujrat (ruler Bhim II /
Modraj II)

• 1178 - Modraj II defeated Ghori in Mount Abu.

• 1179 - Ghori conquered Sindh and Kashmir:

North India -

(Delhi, Ajmer, Sambhar)

↓
capital

↓
Chauhan dynasty

↓ ruler

Prithviraj Chauhan

↓ writer

Chandbardai

↓ book

Prithviraj Raso

1191 - First Battle of Tarain (Ghori & Prithviraj)
↓ lost ↓ won

Kannauj (UP)
↓
Chandela dynasty

↓ ruler

Jai Chand

↓ daughter

Sanyogita (Prithviraj kidnapped her & got married with her)

1192 - Second Battle of Tarain

Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan & killed him, from then Muslim rule was started.

1193 - he made Delhi as his capital.

1192 - Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti came to India and made it his cottage at Ajmer and promoted Sufi Rule.

1194 - Mohd. Ghori attacked Jaichand in Battle of Chandawar.

Ghori defeated Jaichand & killed him

A slave and son-in-law of Mohd. Ghauri

② Qutubuddin Aibak

Another slave - ② Yalduj

③ Kubacha

④ Bakhtiyar Khilji

• Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed Nalanda University in 1204. CE
↓
Kumargupta (founder) in 413 AD
↓
oldest university of present India

• Taxila University - oldest university (presently in Pakistan)

• Mohd. Ghauri appointed Aibak as his commander-in-chief

(Qutubuddin Aibak)

• He built 2 mosque -

1) Quwatul Islam mosque in Delhi (first mosque)

2) Adhai din ka Jhapra in Ajmer

• Teacher of Qutubuddin Aibak - Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

He started construction of Qutub Minar in 1199 in the name of his teacher (Kaki)

• It was completed in 1229 by Iltutmish.

Yalduj → Ghazni

Kubacha → Kabul & Kandhar

DELHI SULTANATE

(1206 - 1526)

Slave Dynasty - (1206 - 1290)

> Qutubuddin Aibak (1206 - 1210)

↓

Founder of Slave dynasty

Capital - Lahore.

After becoming the ruler he donated lakhs of rupees in his region. That's why citizens of Lahore gave him the title of "Lakh Baksh".

Aibak means "God of Moon".

The only ruler who never sat on the throne as king.

He appointed his slave Iltutmish, the governor of Badayun.

He died while playing Polo in 1210.

His tomb is in Lahore.

In 1210 Aramshah (son of Qutubuddin Aibak) (only for 6 months)

In 1211 Iltutmish killed Aramshah and became the next ruler of slave dynasty.

2) Iltutmish (1211 - 1236)

- First sultan of India, bcoz he got the title from Khalifa.

Last Sultan - Ibrahim Lodhi

- 1215 - Yalduj attacked Iltutmish known as
Third Battle of Tarrain
↓
(Yalduj vs Iltutmish)

Iltutmish defeated Yalduj.

- 1221 - Invasion of Genghis Khan
↓
(actual name Timuchin from Mongolia)

- He issued silver and copper coins
↓ ↓
silver tanka Jital

- He started the system of Tarkan-e-Chahalgani or
Dai Chalisa (group of 40 nobles)

- He also started Ikta system.
↓
province

Ikhtedari system → tax from Ikhtedars.

- In 1229 - He completed the constructⁿ of Qutub Minar &
shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

- He declared to his successor to his daughter Razia &
he died in 1236.

- Tomb - Delhi (Qutub Minar premises)

1236 - Ruknuddin Firuzshah sat on the throne but Razia opposed. &
he killed her

Razia Sultan (1236 - 1240)

First lady and last female of Delhi who was a ruler.

Aitgin - Badayun
Altuniya - Punjab

> They were declared as Iktedar by Razia.

Yakut Khan - lover of Razia



known as Amik-e-Aakhoo.

1240 - Revolt of Altuniya



(Altuniya vs Razia & Yakut)

(Yakut was killed by Altuniya & kidnapped Altuniya
Razia Sultan. After she ^{got} married to Altuniya forcefully
They returned to Delhi to attack Bahram Shah.
When Razia was taking rest at Kaitthal, they
were attacked by 40 nobles of dal chalisa,
(sent by Bahram Shah)
they attacked Razia & Altuniya and killed them.)

In 1240 - Dal chalisa killed Razia Sultan & Altuniya in Kaitthal.

Tomb - Kaitthal, Haryana

4) Barham Shah (1240 - 1242)

- He founded the post of Nayab-e-Mumalqat.
↓
(controller of Del-ghoria)
↓
first - Aitgin
- In 1241, second attack of Mongolites was happened in his period.
- He was killed by Ilkhan's son Masood Shah.

5) Masood Shah (1242 - 1246)

- He was killed by his brother Nasiruddin Mahmood.

6) Nasiruddin Mahmood (1246 - 1265)

- He appointed his wazir (PM) to Balban and gave him the title of Ulugh Khan.

7) Giyasuddin Balban (1265 - 1287)

- After becoming the sultan Balban abolished Del Ghoria.
- Balban started the policy of Iron and Blood in Delhi.

Policy of Iron & Blood in Germany - Bismark

Bismark of India - Sardar Vallabhai Patel

- He also started the system of Sajda and Paibos

↓
(मृतक की शक्ति)

Balban also started a new festival named Navroz (Persian New year) (on 21 March).

Hindu New Year - 28 March

Navroz was prohibited by Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb prohibited the policy of Iron and Blood

In 1287, third attack of Mongolites happened. In that attack Balban's son Shahzade Mohammad was killed.

In 1287, he was died in the depression of the death of his son.

Tomb of Balban and his son is in Mehrauli, Delhi

Qaiqubad (1287 - 1290)

He was grandson of Balban and son of Shahzade Mohammad.

Malik firoz killed Qaiqubad and made Qaimurise (cousin of Qaiqubad) as Sultan.

Qaimurise (1290)

In 1290, Qaimurise was dethroned by Malik Firoz and he founded Khilji dynasty in Delhi
↓
governor of
(Qaiqubad)

He was the last ruler of Slave dynasty.

Khilji dynasty - (1290 - 1320)

1) Jalaluddin Feroz Khilji (1290 - 1296)

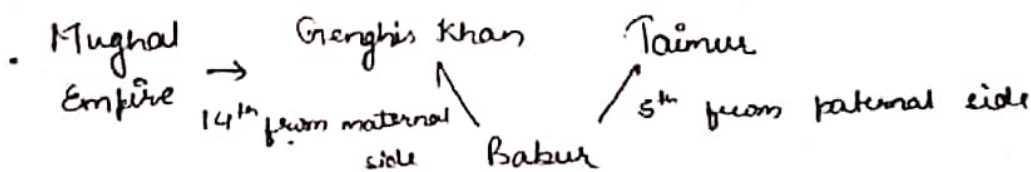
- Actual name was Malik Feroz
- In 1293, Jalaluddin Khilji attacked on Devgiri
on the ruler Ram Chandra dev.
↑
That was first muslim attack on south.

- He was killed by his nephew and son-in-law.
Alauddin Khilji (actual name - Ali Gushaspa)

Allauddin Khilji Ektedar → Kara (Kaushambi, U.P.)

- In 1296, fourth attack of Mongols happened. Jalaluddin sent Allauddin to this mission.

- Allauddin defeated Mongolites in that attack.
(earlier Buddhism religion) (present Mongolpura)
↑
* 1296 → 2000 soldiers → city → Mughalpur
↓
New muslims (Mongolites who converted into Islam bcoz of Jalaluddin as they did not returned to Mongol after their defeat)



* Mughal Empire also known as Taimuri Empire

In 1296, Jalaluddin was killed by Alauddin Khilji, who became the next Sultan of Delhi.

Alauddin Khilji (1296 - 1316)

In Jodhpur inscription of Sanskrit, he has been compared to God.

He was first sultan who had a standing army in Delhi sultanate. He also started paying salaries to his army.

Amir Khusro was the famous poet in his court.

↓

born in Patiali, Kasganj, U.P.
died in Delhi

He also known as Parrot of India

Sitar and Tabla was invented by him.

Rambura -

Rawali - Amir Khusro

Khadi Boli - Amir Khusro

He said Kashmir is Paradise of India Earth

Khajjara, H.P. - Mini Switzerland of India

Kausani, UK - Switzerland of India acc. of Gandhi

He wrote Khamasa - e - Khusro

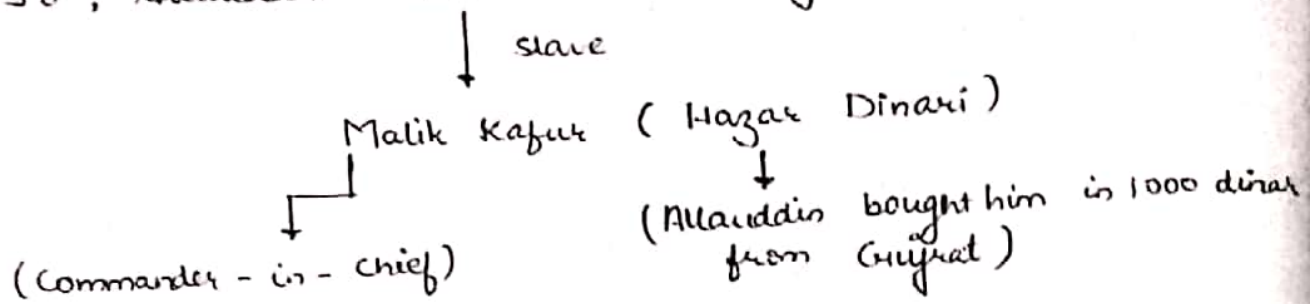
He started his career as poet in the court of Balban.

from Balban to Mohel - his - Tughlaq.

Title to Alauddin → Sultan-e-Jahan

Teacher of Amir Khusro → Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya

In 1298, Alauddin went to his Ghujrat mission



In 1303, Chitor Mission

Novel → Padmavat

↳ written by Malik Mohd Jayasi is

1540-1545

↓
is the rule of Sher Shah Suri

In 1306, Alauddin started his South India mission. He sent Malik Kafur to this mission.

Telangana (capital - Warangal)

↳ Kakatiya dynasty

In 1308, Malik Kafur attacked on Telangana on the ruler Pratap Rudra Dev.

Malik Kafur got Kohinoor diamond from Pratap Rudra dev

↓
(Golconda mines, Hyderabad)

After expanding his empire to South India, Alauddin Khilji took the title of Sikandar-e-Sani (Alexander II)

Sultan-e-Jahan - title by Amir Khusko.

After he applied Jaziya and Zaqat.

↓
tax paid by
non-muslims

↓
tax paid by
muslims

He also applied following taxes.

- 1) House tax (Gharai)
- 2) Agriculture tax
- 3) Irrigation tax
- 4) Animals feeding tax (charai)

He formed a tax dept. to control corruption -

Diwan-e-Moosat Gharaaj

He also started Masahat system.

↓
(a system to measure the lands)

He was first sultan who fixed the prices of commodities in his markets.

He also started Huliyah - Dagh system.

↑
Sher Shah Suri adopted this system.

He ^{built/}made following monuments in Delhi -

- 1) Alai Minar
- 2) Alai Darwaza
- 3) Siri Fort
- 4) Hauz Khas

In 1316, he died & his tomb is in Qutub Minar complex, Delhi.

3) Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316 - 1320)

• Son of Alauddin Khilji.

• Only sultan of Delhi who declared himself as Khalifa.

Governor → Ghazi Malik (Punjab)

↓
killed Mubarak Shah Khilji

• In 1320, Ghazi Malik dethroned him & formed Tughlaq dynasty.

— x — x — x — x — x — x — x —

Tughlaq Dynasty - (1320 - 1414) (longest period)

1) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320 - 1325)

• He formed a city named Tughlaqabad in Delhi.

• He was first sultan who built canals for irrigation.

• In 1323, he sent his son Juna Khan to Telangana Mission. He added Telangana in Tughlaq Empire & changed its name into Sultanpur.

Telangana → 2 June 2014 → B.N. Krishna committee

• Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya was a famous sufi saint in Delhi contemporary to Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

→ Title - Mehbub-e-Ilahi.

1325 → Revolt of Bugara Khan → Bengal

1325, Ghiyauddin was killed in his wooden palace
Tughlaqabad, his tomb is in Tughlaqabad.

led by Jauna Khan and HNKM.

Mohammad - bin - Tughlaq (1325 - 1351)

Son of Ghiyauddin Tughlaq and also named as
Jauna Khan.

He was a mad ruler of India or Insane ruler of India.

He was a great scholar of Arabian & Persian language.

In his ruling period in 1333, a famous african traveller
from Morocco, Ibn-e-Batuta came to his court.

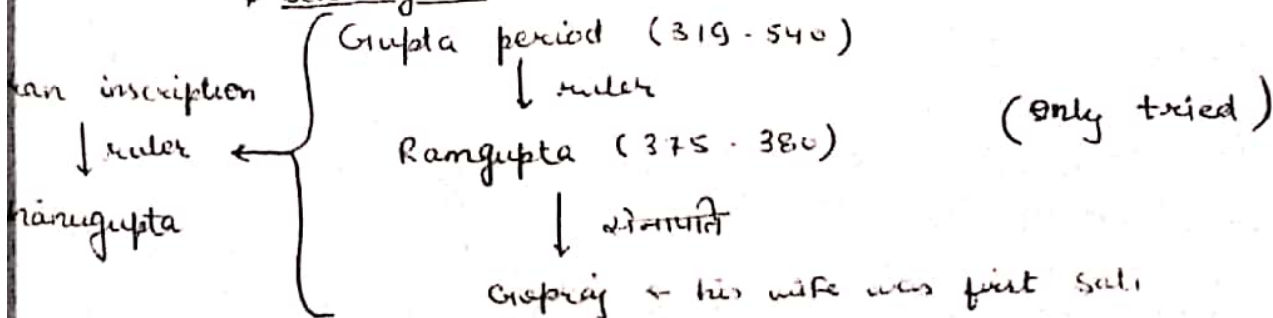
He appointed him as his Qazi. He wrote a famous
book named Rehala.

Kashmir } A/c to Rehala, entire India was
Baluchistan } conquered by Mohd-bin-Tughlaq
Rajputana } except these three.

He has the biggest paid army in Delhi sultanate.

This book has the description of ~~trade~~ ^{trade} b/w India &
Morocco.

He was first sultan who tried to prohibit Sati system.



* Feroz Shah Tughlaq banned sati system but again started after that Akbar prohibited, again this time sati system was started and prohibited by

Aurangzeb.

* In India, Sati system was prohibited by Lord William Bantick and awareness was created by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Marsi. revolts was happened in the ruling period of

MBT. 27 revolts in South India } 34 revolts
7 revolts in North India }

• 5th attack of Mongolites happened in his ruling period.
Decisions taken by him - (Failed)

1) He shifted his capital from Delhi to Dergiri / Daulatabad

2) Failure of Khurasan Mission - (in Afghanistan)
↳ (As Uzbekistan already captured Khurasan)

3) Increase in tax in cloas. (Drought condition) → Agriculture ↓
Diwan-e-Kahi

4) Issuing the token currency. (Demonetization)

↓
Tanka

↓
Jeetal

↓
Bronze coin / leather coins

5) Failure of Karachil Mission - (Mountain part of UK)
↳ Ultrachoneel

• In 1351, during a revolt in Sindh, MBT was died.

Piroz Shah Tughlaq (1351 - 1388)

He was also known as Akbar of Sultanate period.

He founded six cities in his ruling period.

1) Hissar (Feroza)

2) Fatehabad (in the name of his son - Fateh Khan)

3) Ferozpur

4) Feroz Shah Kotla

5) Ferozabad (Glass city of India)

6) Jaunpur (big brother - Jauna Khan)

↳ (Shiraj-e-Hind of East)
in India

He built maxi. no. of canals for irrigation. He built a canal in Sirsa and he planted 1200 gardens there.
(at first in Ambrala)

He shifted Ashoka's, Topra pillar and Meerut Pillar to Delhi.

He destroyed Jagannath temple and tested Jwalamukhi temple.

After that he applied Jagiya on Brahmins as well.

In 1369, he reconstructed the fourth & fifth storey of Qutub Minar.

He founded a dept to give economic help to citizens, called as Diwan-e-Khairat also a hospital named

Dar-ul-Shifa

He was the last Sultan to prohibit Sati System.

In 1388, he died

Last Sultan of Tughlaq dynasty Nasiruddin Mahmood
(1394 - 1414)

1388 - 1394 → 5 Sultans were settled on throne but was not capable enough

1398 - Invasion of Taimur (Samarkand, Turkey)

In 1414, Najjuddin Mahmood was dethroned by Khijra Khan (Hijra of Najjuddin), who founded first Shia dynasty of India.

-----x-----x-----x-----x-----x-----
Sayyed Dynasty - (1414 - 1451)

Founder -> Khijra Khan (1414 - 1421)

After Qutubuddin Aibak, he was the only ruler of Delhi sultanate who did not take the title of Sultan.

> Mubarak Shah (1421 - 1434)

• Wazir - Bahlol (Afghani)

↳ Title - Khan-e-Khana

> Mohammad Shah (1434 - 1445)

• He declared Bahlol as his son.

> Allauddin Alam Shah (1445 - 1451)

In 1451, Alam Shah surrendered his ~~throne~~^{throne} to Bahlol, and he founded first Afghani dynasty of India, Lodhi dynasty.

Lodhi Dynasty - (1451 - 1526)

Bahlol Lodhi (1451 - 1489)

Founder of dynasty

After becoming the sultan he issued Bahloli coins in his name.

He attacked on Jaunpur and added it into Lodhi dynasty.

He was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Lodhi.

Tomb - Delhi

Sikandar Lodhi (1489 - 1517)

Greatest Lodhi of Lodhi dynasty
sultan

17th May 1498, Vasco De Gama entered in India

↓
(Europe)

In 1504, Sikandar Lodhi formed Agra near Yamuna river.

as Sikandarabad. He built Badalgah Fort in Agra.

In 1506, he shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra.

He was a poet and his pen name was Gubrukhi.

He wrote a famous book on Ayurveda, Furhange Sikandari

He started a measurement unit, Gihaz-e-Sikandari or Sikandari Gihaz

1 Sikandari Gihaz = 30 inches

He also renovated Sutub Minar.

He was succeeded by his son and the last sultan of Delhi

Sikandar

3) Ibrahim Lodhi (1517 - 1526)

- Last ruler of Lodhi dynasty

- In 1517, Battle of Khatauli b/w Rana Sanga and Ibrahim Lodhi
(Sangram Singh + Meera) vs

In this battle Rana Sanga defeated Ibrahim Lodhi

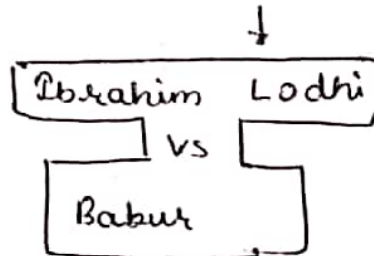
- Uncles - Daulat Khan Lodhi & Alam Khan Lodhi
(Punjab) (Delhi)

- * 1519 → in Bajaur (Sindh) on Bheragach fort
(First attack of Babur) brought cannons and Explosives

- * 1520 - 1521 → 3 attacks in Sindh & Kashmir

- Daulat Khan Lodhi invited Babur to attack on Ibrahim Lodhi.

- 21st April 1526 - First Battle of Panipat



Babur killed Ibrahim Lodhi & founded Mughal Empire

- He was only sultan who was killed in the Battle field.

MUGHAL DYNASTY

(1526 1707 1857)

(6 emperors) (Later ancient period) → (11 emperors)

BABUR (1526 - 1530)

Born on 14th Feb 1483 in Fargana, Turkey

Father - Umar Sheikh Mirza - (Taimur)

Mother - Gulugh Nigar Baigh - (Ghenghis)

In 1494, at the age of 11 yrs, he became the ruler of Fargana after the death of his father

In 1494 - 1502 - ruled in Samarkand, Turkey.

In 1502, Battle of Sar-e-Pul

Babur (lost) vs Shaibani Khan (won) (only battle which Babur lost)

Shaibani Khan defeated Babur.

In 1504, he conquered Kabul and Kandhar.

In 1507, Babur took the title of Badshah in Kabul.

In 1519, first attack @ Bajaur.

He used Tulghana trick in his first battle, and the cannons were arranged in Usmari art form.

Ustad Ali & Mustafa Khan handled the cannons of Babur.

21 April 1526 → First Battle of Panipat

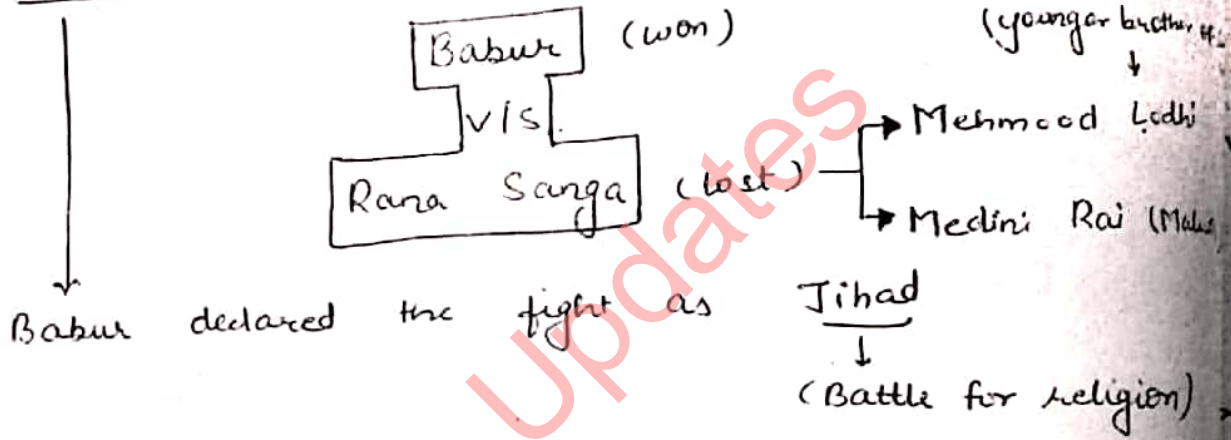
Babur vs Ibrahim Lodi (lost)

built 2 gardens & 1 mosque, Kabuli Bagh &

Kabuli Mosque.

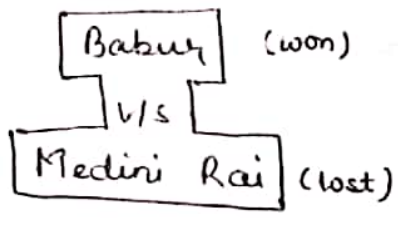
- He issued new silver coins in Kabul & Kandahar (Shahrukh coins) (Babari)
- He distributed coins to citizens of Kabul, because they gave him title of Qalandar.
- First capital of Mughal dynasty - Agra

1527 - Battle of Khanua



After winning the battle he got the title of Ghazi

1528 - Battle of Chanderi



He killed Medini Rai

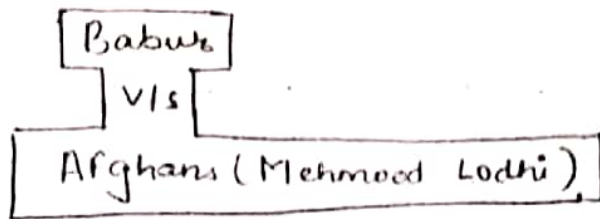
1527 - 28, Babri Mosque was built @ Ayodhya, by Mir Baqi

↓
(gay partner of Babur)

Faizid (Afghani)

↓
real name Sher Shah Suri

Battle of Chhaghna - 1529



1530 @ 37 yrs, Babur died.

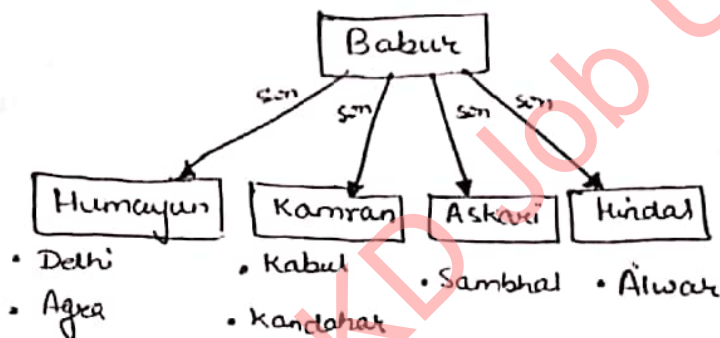
Tomb - Kabul

2 times ^{graved} or ^{buried} } Aarambagh, Agra
Kabul

Autobiography - Tuzuk-e-Babur / Baburnama

Translated by Akbar in - Persian by Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khanan

HUMAYUN (1530 - 1540, 1555 - 1556)



Humayun was born in 1508 in Kabul.

Enemies of Humayun

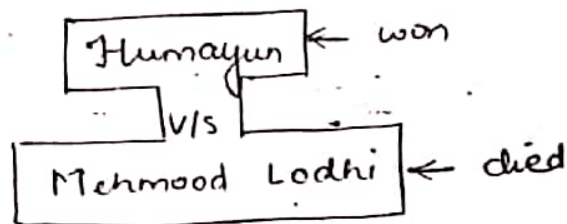
Mehmood Lodhi — Bengal

Sher Khan — Bihar

Behadur Shah — Gujrat

First attacked on Kalinjar fort in 1531. At that time ruler of Kalinjar was Pratap Rudra Dev.

- In 1531, Battle of Dohariya

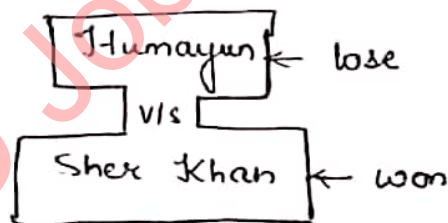


- Sher Khan undertook Bengal and became ruler of Bihar & Bengal & started living in Chunar fort.
- In 1532, Humayun attacked on Chunar. Bcoz of this Bahadur Shah started sending his force to Agre help Sher Khan.

- In 1533, Humayun defeated Bahadur Shah

- In 1538, Humayun did his second attack on Chunar

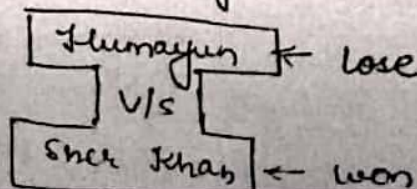
- In 1539, Battle of Chausa



- After winning the battle of Chausa Sher Khan took the title of Sher Shah

- The beat man who saves the life of Humayun named Nizam was gifted to become one day's sultan.

- In 1540, Battle of Bilgram or Kannauj



Shah Khan defeated Humayun & formed Suri dynasty in India. (second Afghani dynasty)

In 1541, Humayun got married to Hamida Bano Begum

After that Humayun went king Virat of Amarkot in Rajasthan

In 1542, Akbar born in Amarkot (Rajasthan).

Childhood name of Akbar was Badraddin.

Humayun went to Guru Angad Dev to take his blessings
↓
(second Guru of Sikhs)

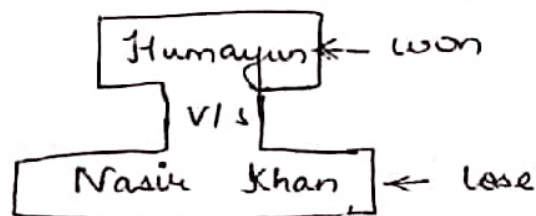
Gurumukhi script was discovered by Guru Angad Dev.

In 1545, he killed his brother Kamran, & conquered Kabul & Kandhar.

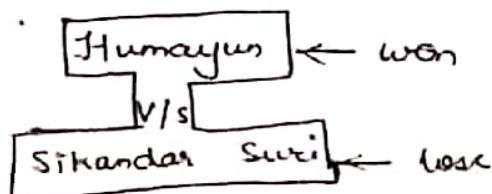
Humayun met Behram Khan & became his Commander-in-chief.

In 1554, he conquered Peshawar then in 1555 he conquered Lahore.

In 1555 - Battle of Machiwada.



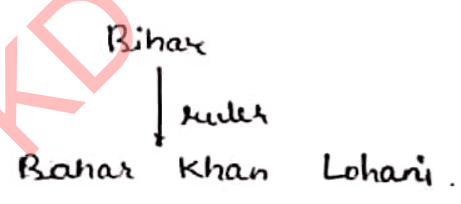
In 1556 - Battle of Sarhind



- After defeating Sikandar Lodi, Humayun established Mughal dynasty once again.
- In 1556, he fell from stairs of his own library & died in Delhi's Deenpanah.
- Humayun's tomb in Delhi, built by his wife Haji Begum. (completed by Akbar)
- Humayunama written by Gulbadan Begum (his sister)

Swi Dynasty (1540 - 1555)

- Founder - Sher Shah Swi.
- Born - 1486 in Hoshiyarpur, Punjab.
- Childhood Name - Farid
- Father's name - Hasan Khan (Landlord of Jaunpur)
- Education - primary education from Jaunpur



After completing his education Farid became the bodyguard of Bahar Khan Lohani.

- Bahar Khan Lohani gave him title of Sher Khan
↓
(becoz he killed a
& saved Bahar
life).
- After death of Bahar Khan, Sher Khan married the daughter of Bahar Khan & he became the ruler of Swi dynasty.

He is known as the biggest administrator of Indian history.

During his ruling period he built a road named Sher Shah Suri Marg: [from Sonargam (Bengal) to Peshawar], GT road at present. from Amritsar → Kolkata

Silver coins - Rupaya.
Copper coins - Daam.

India
Pak
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Mauritius
Indonesia
Maldives
Schesheles

Rupaiya

He started coastal services in his ruling period.

He also adopted Huliyā Daag System.

In his ruling period Malik Moh. Jayasi wrote novel

Padmavat

In 1545, during Kalinjar mission he died while using Ukka weapon.

Tomb of Sher Shah Suri - Sasaram, Bihar.

He was succeeded by 3 rulers -

- 1) Islam Shah Suri
- 2) Adil Shah Suri (Diwan - Hemu)
- 3) Sikandar Suri

- Last Hindu ruler of Delhi - Hemu (Hem chandra)

3) AKBAR (1556 - 1605)

Birth - 15 Oct 1542, Amarkot (Raj.)

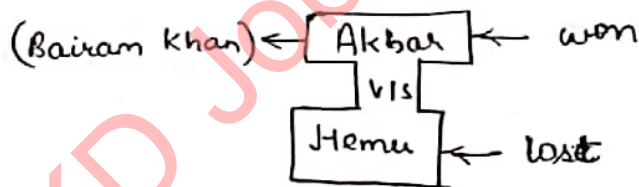
Name - Badruddin

- After death of Humayun, Hemu attacked on Delhi & conquered the throne of Mughals. He took the title of Vikramaditya. He became the ruler by the Name Hemchandra Vikrama.
- At the age of 13 yrs, Akbar became king of Mughal by help of Bahram Khan (Shah).

Chandragupta II (1st Vikramaditya)

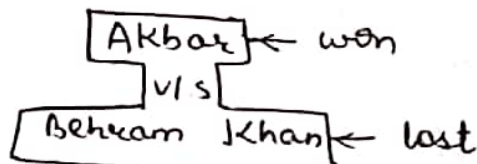
Hemu (last i.e. XIV Vikramaditya)

- 5 Nov 1556, Second Battle of Panipat



- From 1556 - 1560, Akbar ruled in the guardianship of Bahram Khan.

- In 1560, Battle of Tilwada,



- Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana (son of Bahram Khan) was joined to in Navratnas by Akbar.

Maham Angra → Daai Maa of Akbar

1560 - 1562 →

Curtain rule or Petiket Govt.

1561 → 1st attack on Baj Bahadur (ruler of Malwa)

married to
1561 → Harka Bai (Daughter of King Bharmal of Amer)

↓

Mariyam - Uz - Zamani

In 1562, he prohibited Slavery.

In 1563, he prohibited Sati System.

In 1564, he removed Jaziya & Pilgrimage Tax.

After all these prohibitions, the people of his reign gave him the title of Akbar.

Akbar was the follower of Sheikh Salim Chisti
↓
(In Fatehpur Sikri)

In 1569, Akbar's son was born & named him Salim

In 1572, Akbar went to his Gujrat mission & added Gujrat to Mughal dynasty.



In 1573, he built Buland Darwaza in Fatehpur Sikri.

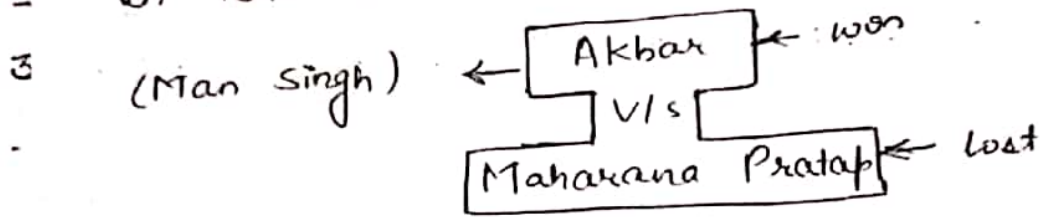
→ Ibadatkhana

→ Panch Mahal (Dream of Stones)

→ Mariyam Mahal

→ Tomb of Salim Chisti

- He shifted his capital from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri
- In 1576, Battle of Haldighati



- In 1577, Akbar gifted 500 bhiga land to his friend Guru Ram Das (4th Guru of Sikh) on that land Guru Das founded Amritsar city.

- In 1582, Akbar founded a new religion named Din-e-
- Birbal was the only Hindu who adopted this religion
↓
(Mahesh Das - real name)

- In 1583, Akbar ^{started} ~~launched~~ Ilahi coins (Ram Sita type) & Ilahi samvat
1 Ilahi Chak = 31 inch.

- He named Prayag to Allahabad.

- Again shifted capital to Agra.

- 3 fort → Agra's fort
Lahore's fort
Allahabad's fort

- His ruling period is known as Golden Era of Literature

- Persian became the official language of India during his period.

1833 - English
26 Jan 1965 - Hindi

In 1598, Akbar's son Salim did revolt against him and he declared himself an independent ruler of Allahabad.

In 1602, Abul Fazal died by Salim. By this Akbar declared his successor to Salim's son Khusro.

In 1599, John Mildenhall (first Britisher) arrived in India.

In Akbar's court - Ralph Finch

British crown - Elizabeth Ist

31 Dec 1600 → East India Company.

In 1605 - Akbar died because of Dysentery.

Tomb - Agra's Sikandarabad.

The only ruler who was buried in court.

Biography - Ain-e-Akbari by Abul Fazal
or
Akbarnama

9 Gems of Akbar -

- 1) Birbal or Mahesh Das
- 2) Tansen or Ram Tanu Pandey
- 3) Man Singh
- 4) Todar Mal
- 5) Abul Fazal
- 6) Abul Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- 7) Faizi
- 8) Mulla Do Pyaza
- 9) Fakir Azuddin

Chandragupta II first ruler who kept 9 gems in his court

→ Jahangir (1605 - 1627)

• Jahangir was born in 1569 in Patehpur Sikri

Childhood Name - Salim

Main instructor - Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana

• In 1585, Salim was married to Man Bai who was daughter of Bhagwan Das.

• In 1585, Salim's son was born his name was Khusro.

• In 1588, Salim got married to Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai who was daughter of Uday Singh of Malwad.

• In 1592, Salim's second son was born his name was Khurram (Shahjahan), in Lahore.

• In 1611, Salim wanted to marry Mehunnisa

• Mehunnisa husband → Ali Quli Begh
(Sheer Afghan)

He gave her the title of Noor Jahan to Mehunnisa

She was the biggest administrator of Mughal Empire.

Noor Jahan's father was Giyas Begh (Ismadulaula)

↓
Tomb in Agra, built by
Noor Jahan

Noor Jahan's mother was Asmat Begum

She invented celebrations from Rose Petals.

• Man Bai killed herself because she got irritated from Jahangir's bad habit. (consumption of Alcohol).

In 1606, Revolt of Khushro.

In this revolt V Guru of sikhs helps Khushro his name was Guru Arjun Dev.

Jahangir killed Guru Arjun Dev and made his own son Khushro, blind.

In 1589, Guru Arjun Dev built Golden Temple.

Guru Arjun Dev written Guru Granth Sahib

In 1608, Captain William Hawkins come to Mughals Darbar. He was representative of East India Company.

Jahangir Ruling period -

Title - Captain Khan

1st Factory - 1613, Surat

2nd Factory - Masalipattanam

1615 - Sir Thomas Roe (King James I) ← 2nd British came to Jahangir's court

Jahangir was famous for his Ordinance - 12th Ordinance

→ He gave Chain of Justice.

Ain - E - Jahangir

2 Imp Ordinance -

* Prohibition of Tobacco

* Hindu & Kafir can play Jua during Diwali & Dusshera

• In 1617, Jahangir send his son Khurram to Ahmed Nagar Mission.

Khurram added Ahmed Nagar into Mughal Empire
Jahangir gave him title of Shahjahan.

• Jahangir period is know as Golden Era of Painting

In Mughals, painting started from Humayun

• Jahangir's most famous painter - Ustad Mansur Ki

• In 1627, Jahangir died in Lahore
Tomb - Shahdara (Lahore)

Autobiography - Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri

* In 1627, Dara Beksh (Noor Jahan made him King)
↳ "Bali ka Bakra" of Indian History

Shahjahan killed him & became next Mughal Emperor

5) Shahjahan (1627-1658)

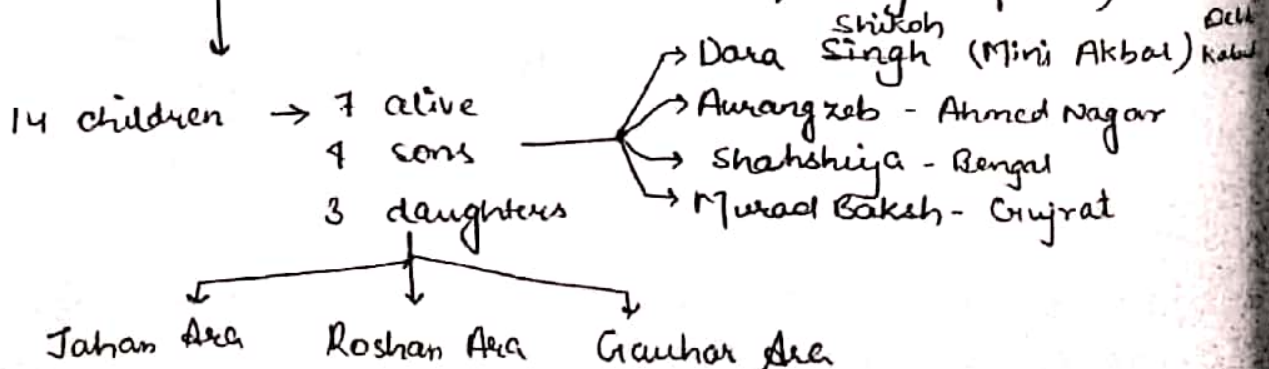
Born - Lahore (1592)

Childhood name - Khurram

Shahjahan's period - Golden Era of Architecture.

• In 1612, he married to Arjumand Bano Begum

(Mumtaz Mahal)



In 1631, Mumtaz Mahal died, during the birth of 14th son (Murad Baksh)

1631 ————— 1653
Taj Mahal

White Marble - exported from - Makrana, Rajasthan

(Chief Architect) Designed by - Ustad Ahmed Lahori

Chief constructor - Ustad Isa

Art (शैली) - Petra Dewa (a Persian art)



Taj Mahal was copied from diff monuments of old Mughal Emperor.

In India, white marble - 1st used in - Humayun ka Makbara

In India, Petra Dewa art - 1st used in - Tomb of Itmaduddaile

In 1636, Shahjahan went to his Deccan Mission.

During this mission Shahjahan got Kohinoor Diamond from Mir Juma.

In 1638 - He shifted his capital to Delhi.

In 1638 - A town on the bank of Yamuna River - Shahjanabad

Now - Old Delhi (Delhi-6)

from Kashmiri gate to Delhi Gate

In 1638 - 1648 →

Red Fort — Diwan - E - Aam
Diwan - E - khas] → designed by Ahmed Lahori

India's biggest mosque -

Jama Masjid

Delhi Gate

Ajmeri Gate

Kashmiri Gate

Lahori Gate

World's biggest Mosque -

Al Haram (Mecca)

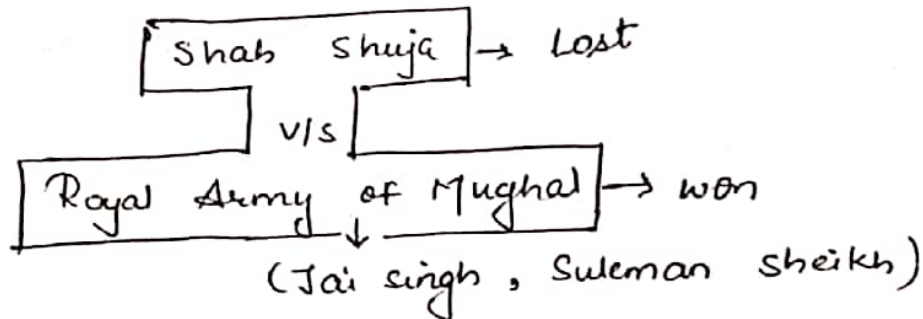
Al Madina (Madina)

Sheikh Zayed Mosque (Abu Dhabi)

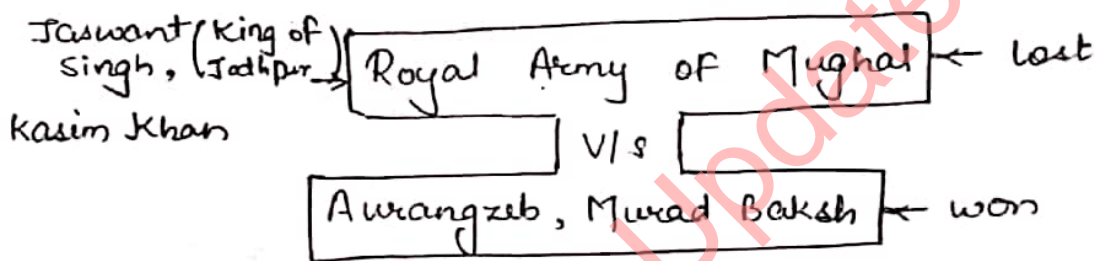
- 1657 - Shahjahan declared Dara Singh as next Mughal Emperor.

Battles of Successorship →

1) Battle of Bahadurpur - 1658



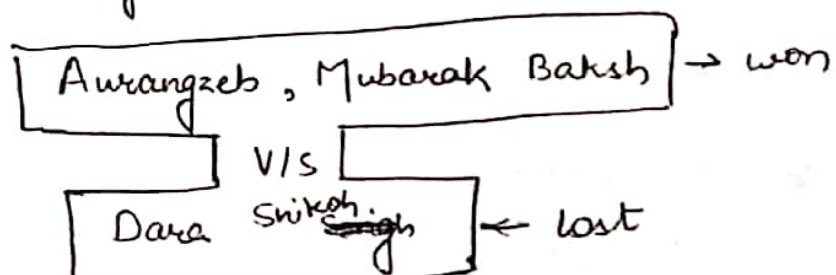
2) Battle of Dharmat (M.P.) - 1658



NOTE -

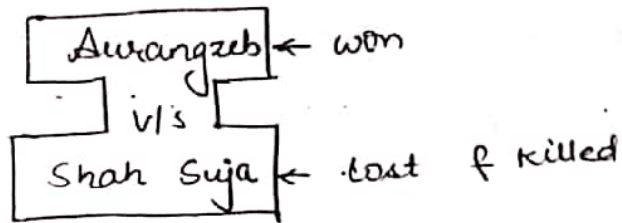
Ummeed Bhawan Palace - Heritage Hotel of India
 ↓
 King Ummed of Jodhpur
 (Most expensive Hotel)

3) Battle of Samugarh - 1658

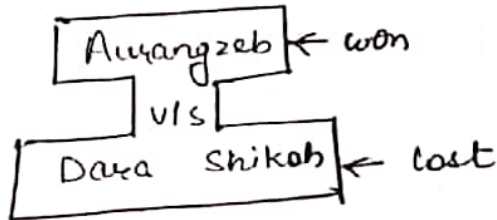


On 1658, Aurangzeb declared himself as King and killed Murad Baksh. (1st Rajyabhishek)

4) Battle of Khajua (Allahabad) - 1659



5) Battle of Devrai - 1659



Jahan Ara = daughter of Shahjahan who lived with Shahjahan at end.

In 1666 - Shahjahan died in Agra Fort

Biography - Shahjahan Nama
written by - Inayat Khan

6) Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658 - 1707)

Born - Dohad (Ujjain) → 1618

Married to - Dilras Banu Begum

↓
Rabia Biwi

Tomb of Biwi - Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

↳ Now - Shambhaji Nagar

(Bibi Ka Makbara) 2nd Taj Mahal or ugly copy of Taj Mahal

After becoming the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb banned the printing of Rama on coins.

He prohibited the consumption of Tobacco & liquor.

Also banned Gambling.

- Also prohibited slavery & sati system.
- In 1664, he applied Pilgrimage Tax again.
- In 1664 - Shivaji attacked in a part of Mughal.
- In 1665 - Aurangzeb send Jaisingh to attack Shivaji.
- Treaty of Purandar → 1665

NOTE - Jaisingh made Sun clocks - Delhi & Jaipur.
called - Jantar Mantar

Jaipur city also named on - Jai Singh.

- In 1668 - He banned all Hindu festival. He also banned Muharram as becoz he hates Shiyas.
- In 1669 - He destroyed 3 famous Hindu Temples -
 - ① Somnath Temple (Gujrat)
 - ② Kashi Viswanath Temple (Varanasi)
 - ③ Keshav Rai Temple (Mathura)
- In 1675, Aurangzeb killed 9th Sikh Guru - Guru Teg Bahadur
Sishgarij Gurudwara (Delhi) - where he killed Gurb.
Rakabganj Gurudwara (Delhi) - where he body was bur.

[NOTE - Bangla Sahib Gurudwara - Delhi
↓
where 8th Guru → Guru Harkishan advised to
made a Pond to cure Chechak.]

- In 1679 - Aurangzeb applied Jaziya Tax again.

Revolt of Akbar - 1681

Aurangzeb's son Akbar revolted against him.

In that revolt Shivaji's son Sambhaji helped Akbar. Sambhaji likes Jahan Ara (sister of Aurangzeb)

In 1682, Aurangzeb started his South India Mission
↓
(Or Grave of Aurangzeb.)

Previously - 19 subedar + 2 → 21 subedar
↳ Aurangzeb had maxi subedar in Mughal dynasty

In 1686 - He added Bijapur

In 1687 - He added Golconda

In 1689 - Aurangzeb attacked on Sambhaji & killed him. After that he arrested his wife Yesubai & son Shahu.

When Aurangzeb was in South Mission, then his in his absence his wazir, Asad Khan, ruled in Delhi (31 yrs).

Maxi Hindu ministers in Aurangzeb's ruling period.

In 1707 - Aurangzeb died in Ahmad Nagar (Maharashtra)
Tomb - Daulatabad (Maharashtra)

Biography - Alam - Gir - Nama → (by Fazim Shiraji)

Also Aurangzeb banned music but he plays Venna.

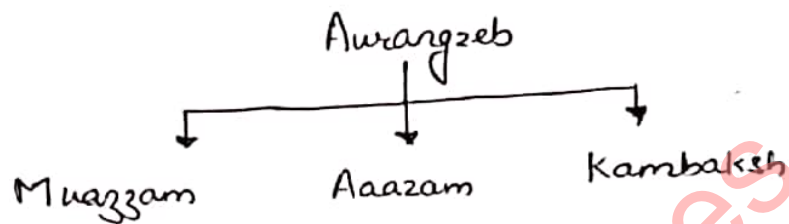
MODERN INDIA

(1707 - 1857)

Downfall of Mughals -

1707 - Battle of Tajau

In this battle Muazzam killed Aazam & Kambaksh, and became the next Mughal Emperor but his name was Bahadur Shah II



7) Bahadur Shah II / Shah Alam I - (1707-1712)

- He became Mughal emperor at the age of 65 yrs, so called Budha Badshah.
- He was also known as Shah-e-Bekhabar, by his pe
- 1702 → Shahu got free from Mughals & became the next Maratha ruler.
- 1712 → During a mission against Banda Bahadur, he was died.
↳ Sevak of Guru Govind Singh who lead Khalsa Pant.

8) Jahandar Shah - (1712-1713)

- He gave the title of Sawai & Mirza to Jaisingh and Maharaja to Ajit Singh
- A lover of Jahandar shah named - Lal Kuwar (a Tamm He appointed all the relatives of Lal Kuwar in Delhi darbar so people gave him title of - Lampat Murkh.

10) Rafi-ud-Darjat (Shahjahan II) (1719)
• He died after 400 months because of T.B.

11) Rafi-ud-Daula (1719)
• After 4 months he died due to Dysentery.

12) Mohammad Shah (1719-1748)
• 1719 - He killed Sayyid brothers with the help of Nizam-U-Mulk.

* Sayyid brothers are called KING MAKERS in Indian History.

• Due to excess happiness, Muhammad made Nizam-U as Subedar of Hyderabad.

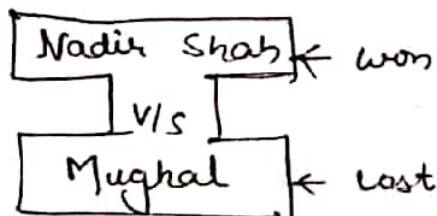
But he himself made him as 1st Nizam of Hyderabad by revolting against Mughal.

* Balaji Vishwanath died & his son Bajirao-I became 2nd Peshwa of Marathas (1720-1740)

• Mohammad Shah is known as Rangeela Badshah, because he was always found in Haram.

• 1739 → Invasion of Nadir Shah (Iran)
↳ known as "Napoleon of India"

• 1739 → Battle of Karnal



Mohammad Shah gifted 5 lakh rupees to Nadir Shah and said him to go back.

But Nadir Shah came to Delhi & looted it. (70 crore rupees). He saw diamond in Takht-e-Tous and named - Kohinoor.

He also looted - Kohinoor and Mayur Sinhasan.

Mohammad Shah was the last emperor who sat on Mayur Sinhasan & saw Kohinoor.

People stop giving Tajiya

After death of Nadir Shah in 1747, his son Ahmad Shah Abdali became next ruler of Iran.

After death of Mohammed Shah his son Ahmed Shah became next ruler.

3) Ahmed Shah (1748 - 1754)

1748 - 1st attack of Abdali was happened

1748 - Ahmed Shah ~~Battle~~ - Ahmed Shah Battle Abdali

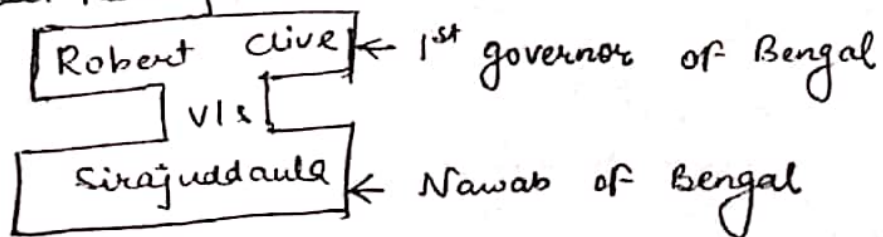
In this battle Ahmed Shah Abdali was defeated.

1754 - Death

4) Alamgir II (1754 - 1759)

During his period -

Battle of ~~Patasi~~ Plassey -



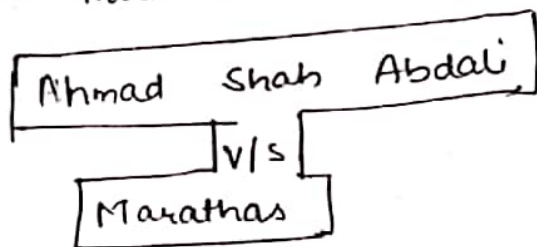
Smallest battle of Indian history. (1 1/2 hr).

Robert Clive defeated Sirajuddaula, bcoz -

- ① Mir Jafar who was serapati of Sirajuddaula helped Robert Clive
- ② Britishers used Guns.

15) Shah Alam II (1759 - 1806)

14 Jan 1761 → Third Battle of Panipat

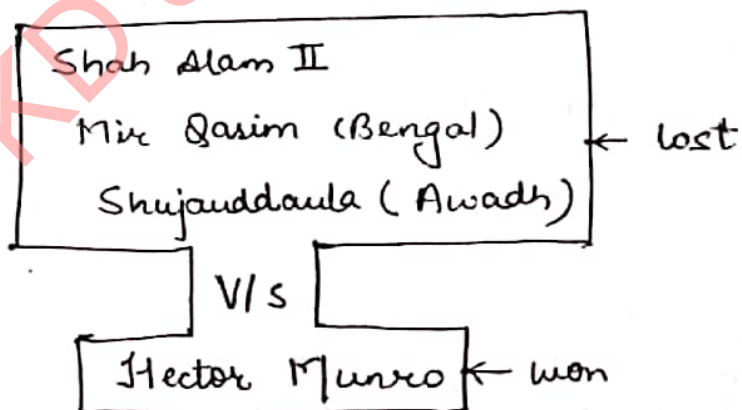


(Sada Shiv Rao Bhanu)

Abodhi Nawab - Sujauddaula & Bharat Mal Jafar promised to help Marathas but they didn't come & Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas (30,000 soldiers died)

At that time - Peshwa was - Balaji Bajirao (Nana Sahab Peshwa)

• 1764 - Battle of Buxar -



• 1803 → Britishers conquered Delhi & they made Mughals their ~~prisoners~~ ^{pensioners}. British rule started in Bengal from here.

• Shah Alam II was the 1st pensioner of Britishers.

16) Akbar II (1806 - 1837)

- He was 1st mughal who was appointed by the Britishers
- 1830 - He gave the title to "Raja" to "Raja Ram Mohan Rai"
- 1837 - Death

17) Bahadur Shah II / Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837 - 1857)

- Last mughal emperor.
- Famous Urdu poet of India
- Pen name - Zafar (Pen Name - Uluki-Sikandar Lodi)
- He was the leader of the revolt of 1857.
- 1857 → He was arrested by the Britishers & was sent to Rangoon.
- All utradhikari's were killed by Britishers.
- 1862 → Death in Rangoon.
- 1858 → Officially declared as "India is ruled by Britishers"

REVOLT OF 1857

- End of Mughal rule.
- That was an army revolt.
- 1st revolt when Hindu & Muslim fought together.
- 1st army revolt of India -

1806 → Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

Symbol of revolt of 1857 → Kamal & Roti

Strategy of revolt made by → Ranaji Babu
Ajimullah Khan → London
↓
31st May 1857

But revolt was - started on 10 May. & was
reason of failure of revolt.

That time,

British crown - Queen Victoria

Mughal Emperor in India - Bahadur Shah Jafar

British army chief in India -

Before revolt - George Annisson

After revolt - Collin Campbell

PM of Britain - Palmerston

Gov. General of India - Lord Canning

Books -

- (i) 1857 → S.N. Sen
- (ii) The Indian War of Independence - V.D. Savarkar
- (iii) The Sepoy Mutiny & the Rebellion of 1857 - R.C. Majumdar
- (iv) Poverty & Unbritish rule in India - Dada Bhai Naoroji

Political Reason -

Governor General - Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

→ 1848 → He attacked on Maharaja Dalip Singh & conquered Punjab. And he made Dalip Singh the pensioner of the Britishers.

→ 1849 → Dalip gived Kohinoor to Victoria.

→ Dalhousie applied Doctrine of Lapse in India.

- S — Satara
- S — Sambhalpur
- J — Jaitpur
- B — Baghat
- U — Udaipur
- J — Jhansi
- N — Nagpur
- A — Awadh
- K — Karauli

Provinces conquered by Dalhousie under Doctrine of Lapse.

→ 1856 → Wazid Ali Shah (Nawab of Awadh)
 Begum Hazrat Mahal (from Lucknow) → son
 Last Nawab of Awadh → Birjis Qadir

Social Reasons

→ 1856 → Dalhousie presented a bill known as Widow Remarriage Bill.
 Supporter of this bill - Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar.

Religious Reason -

→ 1813 → Christian Missionaries arrived in India.

Ranaji Bahu } London
 Ajimullah Khan } 31 May 1857

Recent Reason -

- 1857 → Brown Bess (Wooden Rifle)



Jan 1857 — Enfield Rifle ← (cow & Pig's → fa
ku

1st Incident → 29 March 1857 → Mangal Pandey → 34th Nat^l In^{dy}

↓
refused to use
these bullet is

Bareilly Cantt, W.B

Lt. Baugh → Mangal Pandey killed him as he forced him
to use these bullets.

- 08 April 1857 → Mangal Pandey was executed.

Meerut -

- 24 April 1857 → 99 soldiers of Meerut Cantt refused to use these bullets. They were from 3rd Native Infantry. All these soldiers were arrested & from them 85 soldiers were punished by life imprisonment.

- 10 May 1857 → Leader - Kadam Singh
All soldiers were grouped & they attacked on their Lt. & then the revolt started.

- 11 May 1857 → All gathered at Red Fort & they announced Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

- 12 May 1857 - Bahadur SZ arrested from Humayun's Tomb.
Lt - Nicolson
Mr. Hudson → Arrested Bahadur

19 Sep 1857 → BSZ sent to Rangoon, Burma by Britishers.

Reason of failure of Revolt → Revolt was started before time.

- Weak Leadership
- Stress was only in North India
- Some of Indian rulers was supporting Britishers
- Only upper castes were informed
Lower caste was not involved in it.

Place	Revolt by	Controlled by
Meerut	Kadam Singh	British Army chief → Belin Campbell.
Delhi	Bahadur Shah Z Bakht Khan	Lt. Nicolson Lt. Hudson
Ambala	Rao Tularam	Lt. Nicolson Lt. Hudson
Mathura	Devi Singh	Collin Campbell
Kanpur	Nana Sahab (Dhondu Pant)	Collin Campbell
	Tatya Tope (Ram Chandra Pandurang)	
Jhansi	Rani Laxmi Bai	Captain Huroze
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Collin Campbell
Allahabad	Liyajet Ali	Col. Neil

- Faizabad
- Gorakhpur
- Jajalishpur
- Bareilly

Maulvi Abdulla
 Gajaudhar Singh
 Kunwar Singh
 Khan Bahadur

Gen. Renard
 Gen. Renard
 Collin Campbell
 Vincent Aizer

18 April 1858 - Last Incident

↳ Execution of Tatya Tope.

Revolt of 1857 ended by execution of
 Tatya Tope.

Governor General ↔ Viceroy

KD Job Updates

MARATHAS & PESHWAS

Shivaji (1627 - 1680) ← (life period)

Born - 1627, Shivner Fort, Pune

Father - Shahji Bhosle

Mother - Jija Bai

Religious Teacher - Ram Das

Primary Education - Kondwa (Grand father)

• 1657 → He did his first attack on Mughals. That time

Aurangzeb was the governor of Am Ahmednagar.

In that attack Aurangzeb defeated Shivaji.

After that Shivaji attacked on 23 fort of Mughals & conquered them.

• 1664 → First loot of Surat → big loss of Mughals.

• 1665 → Jaisingh attacked on Shivaji. (Treaty of Purandar)
↳ Commander of Aurangzeb.

After that treaty Jaisingh present Shivaji & his son Sambhaji in the court of Aurangzeb. But Aurangzeb arrested them. He kept Shivaji in

Jaipur Bhawan, Agra

• 1670 → II loot of Surat → Done by Shivaji.

• 1674 → Rajyabhishek - in Raigadh fort by Gangaikhatia
(by coronation)

& he took two titles -

1) Chakrapati Maharaj

2) Hindu Badshah

- 1678 → Shivaji founded a Navi, whose headquarters was in Colaba (Mumbai)
- Navi Chief was known as - Dariyasarang
- 1680 → During Karnataka Mission, Shivaji died.
or
Bijapur Mission

~~Ash~~

Asthanpradan of Shivaji -

- 1) Peshwa - P.M.
- 2) Amatya - Revenue Minister
- 3) Sumanta - Foreign Minister
- 4) Sar-e-Naubat - Commander-in-Chief
- 5) Vakianavis - Information Minister
- 6) Surunavis - Letters Minister
- 7) Pandit Rao - Minister of religious work
- 8) Nyayadhish - Law Minister

• He was succeeded by his son Shambhaji.

2) ~~Shambhaji~~ (1680 - 1689)

• 1681 → Shambhaji helped Akbar in his revolt against Aurangzeb.

• 1689 → Aurangzeb attacked on Shambhaji & killed
 wife - Yesubai
 son - Shahu } arrested by Aurangzeb &
 arrested till 18 yrs

3) ~~Rajaram~~ (1689 - 1700)

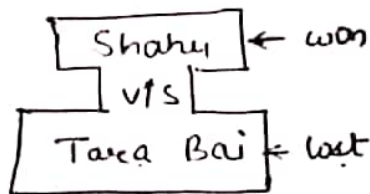
Tarabai sat on the throne as Shivaji II was only 4 yrs old. She ruled in the name of Shivaji II.

4) Tarabai (1700 - 1707)

1707 → Shahu was released from arrest.

1707 → Battle of Kheda -

Shahu attacked Tara Bai



Shahu became the ruler by the name -

Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj

5) Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj (1707 - 1749)

capital - Satara

1713 - started Peshwai System in Maharashtra & appointed his first Peshwa to - Balaji Vishwanath (1713 - 1720)

1719 - Treaty of Delhi

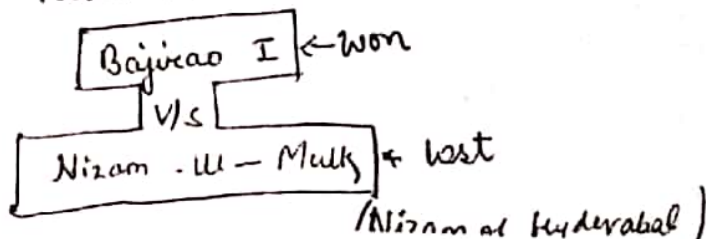
Balaji V. helped Sayyed Brothers to kill Farrukshiyar.

6) Bajirao I (1720 - 1740)

Second Peshwa of Marathas & the greatest Peshwa of Marathas.

40 unbeatable battles

1729 - Battle of Palkhera



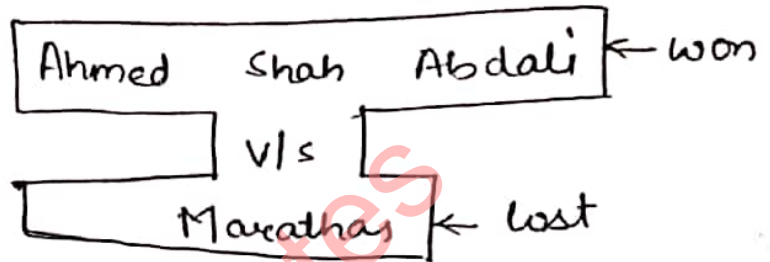
1st Nizam of Hyderabad → Nizam - Ul - Mulk

• 1740 - Bajirao died

→ Balaji Bajirao (Nana Sahab Peshwa) ... (1740 - 1761)

• In his ruling period Shahu died.

• 14 Jan 1761 — Third Battle of Panipat



Marathas ended after this battle.

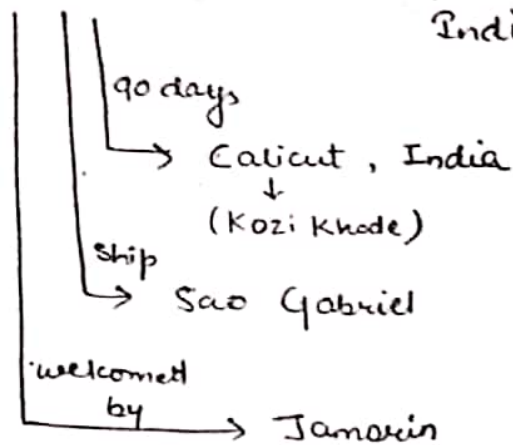
Last Peshwa of Marathas — Bajirao II (1796-1818)

In 1818, Britishers attacked & made him penit & Marathas ended here.

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

Portuguese

17 May 1498 - Vasco Di Gama ← first European to arrive India



1498 - Portuguese East India Company

1499 - Black paper was taken from India to Europe by him.
↳ got 60% profit

1502 - again arrived in India

1503 - Portuguese established their first factory in Cochin

Portuguese empire in India is called - Estardo De India

1505 - 1509 - First Governor of Portuguese in India - Francisco De Almidia

Almidia attacked on Arabians & conquered their trade, which is known as Blue Water Policy of Almidia.

1509 - Almidia returned from India & second Governor of Portuguese came named - Alfonso De Albuquerque.
↓
Actual founder of Portuguese Empire in India.

* The only variety of mangoes in India, 'exported' in European countries & American which was produced by Alfaro in India by the name Alfaro.

1509 - He made Cochin as capital of Portuguese.

1510 - He attacked on Adil Shah of Bijapur and he got Goa from him.

1515 - Albuquerque died in India.

III Governor - Nino De Cunha (1529 - 1536)

1530 - He shifted his capital from Cochin to Goa.

* Portuguese came early to India but stayed longest time.

1961 → Goa & Daman & Diu] → UTs

1987 → 25th state of India

→ Goa is the smallest state in area

→ Sikkim is the smallest state in population.

→ Goa is the special state of India Act 371 (I)

Normal state

fund for development

90% → state

10% → central

Special state

fund for development

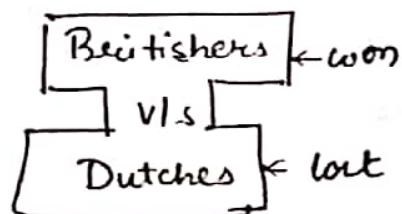
90% → central

10% → state

- Potatoes were brought in India by Portuguese.
- Also started commercialisation of agriculture.
- Harvesting of Tobacco is the contribution of Portuguese.
- Red Chilly was brought by Portuguese in India.
- Ship building was started by them.
- Catholic design of Church.
- Printing press
 - ↳ 1st press → 1557 in Goa

2) Dutch

- 1596 - Coenraedus Houman
 - ↳ first Dutch to arrive India
- 1602 - Dutch East India company established
- 1605 - 1st Factory in Masulipatnam
- Golden coins started in India - Pegoda coins
- Dutch had 2 industries in India -
 - 1) Cotton Textile Industry
 - 2) Indigo Industry
- 1759 - Battle of Bedwa



- Britishers conquered their trade & after that Dutch returned to Netherland.

3) Britishers

1st Britisher came to India - John Mildenhall
Akbar's court - Ralph Finch
Crown - Elizabeth I
Group - Merchant Adventurers

• 31 Dec 1600 → East India company established.

• 1608 - Cap. William Hawkins
↳ (Representative of EIC)

• 1611 - Musalipatnam

• 1613 - Established 1st factory in Surat.

• 1615 - Queen died &

Sir James Roe (James I)

• 1662 - British Prince - Charles got married to

Catherine Brigenza (Portuguese). After this marriage
Mumbai was given to British in dowry.

• 1668 - Charles gave Bombay to EIC on the rent
of 10 Pound / year.

• 1717 - Britishers got a Golden Ordinance from the
Mughal Emperor Farrukshiyar ..

• After British, Danish came to India

4) Danish (people of Denmark)

- 1616 - Danish East India company was established
 - 1620 - 1st factory - Trancobar : Kerala
 - 1676 - 2nd factory - Serampur, Bengal
 - Two trades in India -
 - 1) Trade of Tea
 - 2) Trade with China
 - 1845 - They sold their trade to Britishers & returned to Denmark.
-

5) French -

- 1664 - Colbert → 1st french who arrived India
↳ (Minister of King Louis XIV of France)
- 1664 - French EIC established in India
- 1668 - 1st factory - Surat
- 1672 - French Governor - Francis Maurin attacked on Sher Kh Lodhi
and he got Porducherry village from him.
- 1674 - He made Porducherry its capital.

BENGAL

(1713-1727)

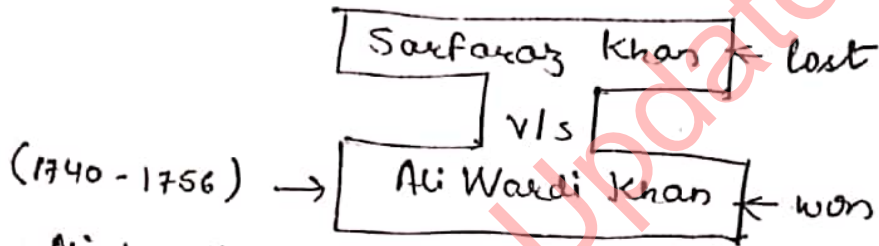
- 1700 Murshid Quli Khan - Subedar of Bengal - Aurangzeb appointed him as subedar.

Capital - Dhaka.

- 1713 - He declared himself as independent ruler of Bengal.
He was first Nawab of Bengal.
He shifted his capital to Murshidabad.

- 1727 - Shujuddin (1727-1739) became the Nawab of Bengal.
Sarfraz Khan (1739-1740)

Battle of Gheria →



Ali Wardi defeated Sarfraz & became next Nawab of Bengal. He was commander of Sarfraz Khan.

Sirajuddaula (1756-1757)

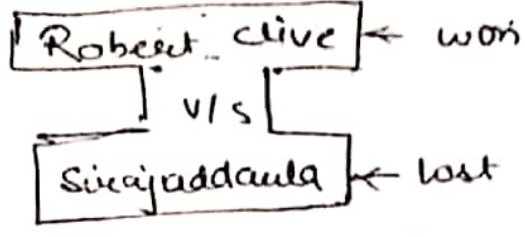
First Nawab to oppose Britishers.

- 20 June 1756 - in Fort William, Calcutta, Black Hole Tragedy - Sirajuddaula arrested 146 Britishers kept them in a black room for 2 days. 123 died & 23 alive.

↳ William Hallwell
↓
wrote the whole situation of black hole.

1757 - £ Governor - Robert Clive

1757 - Battle of Plassey



Battle time → 1 1/2 hours.

Commander - Mir Jafar
Minister - Rai Durlabh

1757 - Mir Jafar (1757 - 1760)

↓
Nawab of Bengal

190 yrs

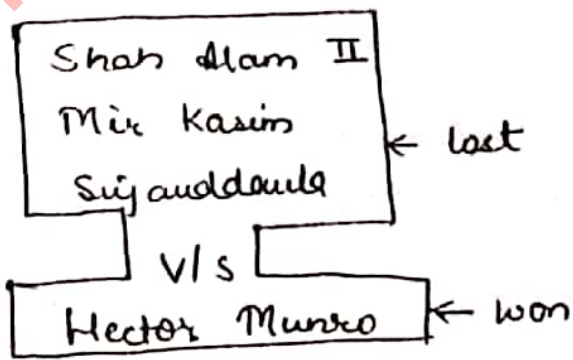
↳ slave of Britishers.

1947

1760 - Mir Qasim (1760 - 1765)
↳ (son-in-law of Mir Jafar)

Mir Jafar (1763 - 1765)

1764 - Battle of Buxar



1765 - Treaty of Allahabad

Robert Clive

£

- 1765 - 1772 - Dual Governance in Bengal.
 - 7 yrs
 - ↓
 - Double Tax -
 - 1) EIC
 - 2) Local ruler - Rai Durlabh
 - ↓
 - (81% part will also be given to British)
- 1767 - Robert Clive was called in British parliament because of his illegal loot in India. ~~But~~ Because of this he attempted suicide.
- 1772 - Warren Hastings
 - In 1772, he abolished Dual Governance of Bengal.
 - He founded the post of District Collector in 1772.
 - Constitutional development of India started in India.
- 1773 - Regulating Act of 1773.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

- 1773 - Regulating Act of 1773 -
 - 1) British Parliament interfere in EIC. EIC the trade rights for 20 yrs.
 - 2) 24 Board of Directors were appointed in EIC (BODs)
 - ↳ Tenure - 6 yrs
- * Gov. of Bengal became Governor General of Bengal
 - Warren Hastings - 1st Gov. Gen. of Bengal
 - ↳ Head of the Executive
- 1774 - Supreme Court established in Calcutta.
 - Lord Eliza Impe - Chief Justice
 - ↳ 1st T. Dispen. in India started

- 3 other judges —
- 1) Lord Hyde
 - 2) Lord Chambers
 - 3) Lord Lambton

Nand Kumar & Chait Singh & Ghaziti Beghium opposed the ^{illegal} works of Warren Hastings & they were charged by Hastings with the help of Eliza Impe. ↳ 1784

• 1784 - Pitts India Act 1784

As per this act trade and administrative from EIC was separated. Executive & Judiciary was also separated.

• 1785 - Impeachment of Warren Hastings in British Parliame

• 1793 - Charter Act of 1793 -

- 1) Trade rights of EIC was extended for 20 yrs.
- 2) From 1793, salary of British officers was started paying from India.

• 21st April 1793 - Indian Civil Service exams started

↓
Civil Service Day Lord Cornwallis ← Father of ICS

• 1793 - Revenue Board & Revenue Police started.

• 1813 - Charter Act of 1813 -

1) Christian Missionaries arrived in India

2) Rs 1 lakh (annum) was sanctioned for Indian education & its culture.

3) Trade rights of EIC were terminated except

2 rights —

a) Trade of Tea

b) Trade with china

• 1833 - Charter Act of 1833

Gov. Gen. of Bengal became Gov. Gen. of India

→ First Gov. Gen. of India → Lord William Bentinck

→ English became official language of India.

→ All trade rights of EIC company were terminated

• 1853 - Charter Act of 1853

→ 6 BODs were terminated from EIC & their no. was reduced to 18.

→ Written examination for ICS started. (in London)
↳ Gov. Gen → Lord Dalhousie (1853-1856) ↓

1856 - Delhi - Lord Reading - conducted ICS in India

ICS qualified by 1st India - Surendra Nath Banerjee.

1st Indian ICS officer - Satyendra Nath Tagore.

• 1857 - Rebellion of 1857.

• 1858 - Govt. of India Act 1858.

↳ Declaration letter of Queen Victoria

1) EIC was closed.

2) All BODs were terminated as well

3) Queen Victoria was declared as Empress of India

Crown Rule in India

Gov. Gen. of India became Viceroy of India

1st Viceroy of India - Lord Canning

Lord Canning read the declaration letter of Queen Victoria on 01 Nov. 1858, in Minto Park, Allahabad.

1861 - Indian Council Act 1861

1860 - 1st Indian Budget

↳ presented by - James Willson

→ Income tax started

→ Father of Income Tax - Lord Canning.

→ Viceroy of India got power to ^{declare an} ~~create~~ Ordinance.

→ From 1861, IPC was implemented in India
↳ (Indian Penal Code)

1862 - As per Portfolio Commission, Lord Canning did the classification of Indian departments.

↳ Father - Lord Canning.

1885 - Congress established by A.O. Hume

word taken from USA

1st session - Bombay, 72 people participated.

1st president of Congress - W.C. Banerjee

1892 - Indian Council Act 1892 -

1) 1st time the word - Election used in India

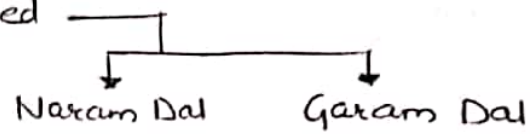
2) Indians got the right to debate on budgets, but they did not get the right to vote.

3) Provincial Legislative Assemblies were made in India which had 60 members.

• 1906 - Muslim League

↳ established by - Aga Khan

• 1907 - Congress divided



Divide & Rule Policy Started

• 1909 -

~~Viceroy~~ → Lord Morley ← State Secretary
Lord Minto ← Viceroy

Morley - Minto Reform Act.

• 1919 - Montagu - Chelmsford Reform Act.

1919 - 1935 → Dual Governance in provinces applied
From 1919, salary of British officers started coming from Britain.

• 1928 - Simon Commission
members → 7

This commission was protested in Lahore.

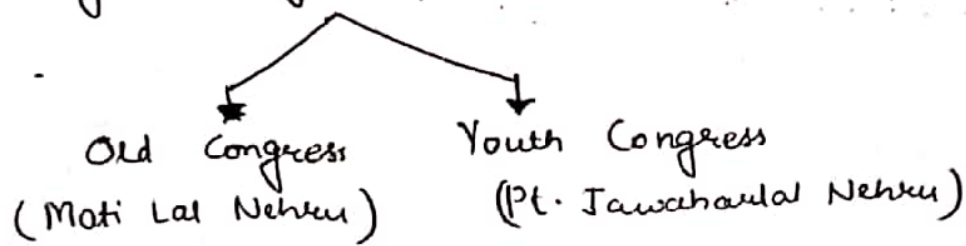
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Unionist Party
Mohd. Saifi Group } → welcomed Simon
commission

→ Lord Birkenhead → Moti Lal Nehru asked
presented his report @ Delhi ↓ for
Swaraj

First demand of written Fundamental rights → Nehru report (1928)
(Blue print of Indian constitution)
(verbally by Annie Besant)

Except Mohd. Ali Jinnah everyone signed. Again v. Nehru
Request for Dominion State. Moti Lal.

In 1928 again Congress divided -



1931 - The demand of fundamental Rights in Koranchi Session by was accepted by Congress.
Pres of this session - Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

1930
1931
1932

→ Round Table Conference in London.

In 1931, Gandhiji raised the demand of fund. Rights in 2nd round table conference in London.

In all 3 conference B.R. Ambedkar was present but Gandhiji only joined 2nd conference in 1931.

1935 - Govt. of India Act

80% of constitution is taken from this act.

1) Dual gov. of provinces was abolished.

2) Dual gov. in centre was applied.

3) 1 April 1935 - Reserve Bank of India established

4) Supreme court was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, but started working in 1937.

1937 - Burma was separated from India.

Constituent Assembly

1876 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak verbally demanded Const. Assembly
1934 - M.N. Roy written demand.
1936 - Pt. J.L. Nehru
1940 - demand accepted - August offer sent to India
↳ 1st acceptance of demand of which was rejected

1940 - Individual Satyagrah started

I - Vinoba Bhave

II - Pt. J. L. Nehru } participated & headed

1942 - Cripps Mission - rejected
↓ bcoz of this mission

08 Aug 1942 - Quit India Movement

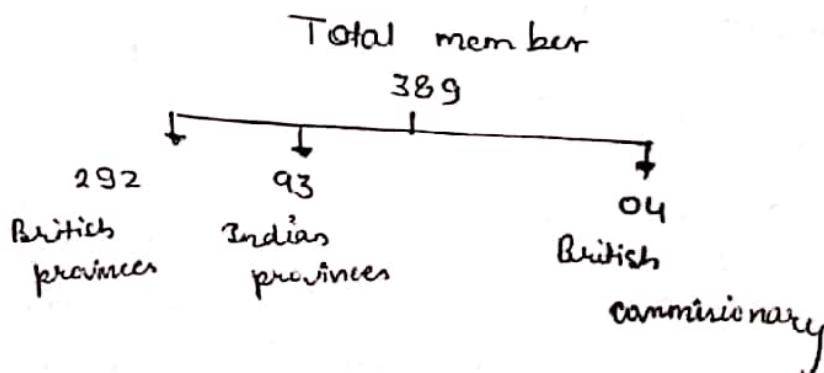
24 Oct 1945 - UNO established.

1946 - Constituent Assembly established by the plan
↓
Cabinet Mission

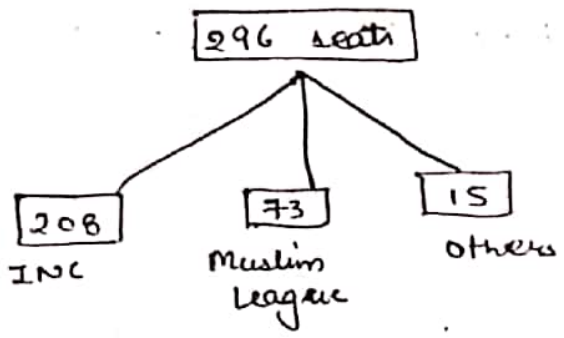
Cabinet Mission Plan

→ Cripps
→ Alexander
→ Lawrence

01 July 1946 - 1st election for const. ass.



Election among - 298 seats
nomination - 93 seats



Viceroy - Lord Wavell.

02 Sept 1946 - 1st Interim Govt. of India.

09 Sept 1946 - 1st meeting

Cabinet of Interim Govt ->

- 1) PM & Foreign Minister - Pt. J.L. Nehru
- 2) Home Information & Broadcasting and Home Minister - Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- 3) Education Minister - Shri Rajagopalachari
- 4) Food & agriculture Minister - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 5) Defence Minister - Baldev Singh
- 6) Labour Minister - Jag Jeevan Ram
- 7) Health Minister - Gajnarayan Ali Khan
- 8) Finance Minister - Liaqat Ali Khan
- 9) Law Minister - Jogendra Nath Mandal.
- 10) Industry Minister - John Mathai
- 11) Mines & Post Ministers - H.C. Bhabha
- 12) Railway Minister - Asura Asaf Ali

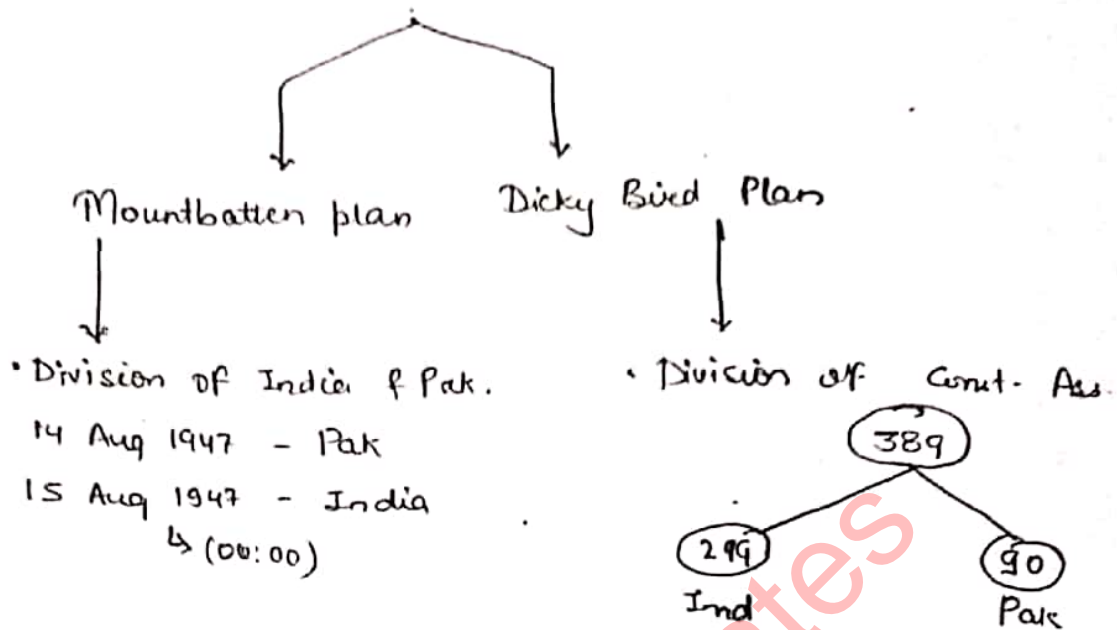
20 Feb 1947 - Declaration of Indian Independence

PM of British -> Clement Attlee - 30 June 1948
↳ Jinnah plan

March 1947 -> Lord Mountbatten became Viceroy

04 July 1947 → 18 July 1947

Indian Independence Act 1947 -



29 Aug 1947 → Next meeting held

↳ Drafting committee was formed by this comm. with 7 members.

Chairman of DC - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Other members →

- 1) D.P. Khaitan (died) ↔ T. T. Krishnamachari
- 2) B.L. Mittal (resigned) ↔ Madhav Rao
- 3) K.M. Munshi
- 4) Mohd. Saadullah
- 5) Gopal Swami Aiyankar
- 6) Krishnaswami Aiyer.

In 2 yrs. 11 mths 18 days (till 166 days), expending → Rs 64 lakhs
finally on 26th Nov. 1949 our constitution is formed.
↳ Constitution day

26 Jan 1950 → Republic Day

Development Of Education in India -

It was started in 1813, when as per Charter Act 1813 Rs 1 lakh / annum ^{was} sanctioned for the development of Indian Education and culture.

1778 - Sir William Jones founded Asiatic Society of Bengal for study of Indian history & its culture.

1781 - Warren Hastings founded a seminary (मदरसा) for study of Persian and Arabic language.

1791 - Jannathan Dunsun founded a Sanskrit college in Varanasi

1800 - Lord Wellesley founded Fort William college in Kolkata.
↳ (1798 - 1805)

1817 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Hindu College in Calcutta.
↳ (Presidency college)

But the first biggest contribution given in the development of Indian Education was given by Lord William Bentick.

As per Charter Act 1833, English became official language of India.

1833 - William Bentick founded Public Education Committee for the reforms in Indian Education.

Chairman - Lord Macaulay.

1835 - Lord Macaulay presented his report which is known as Macaulay Minute. As per this report, English was made compulsory for English education.

Second reform was made by Lord Dalhousie.
↳ (1848 - 1856)

As per Charter Act 1853, written examination was introduced for ICS.

1854 - Dalhousie made a commission for education referred to as Charles Wood Dispatch.

↳ This dispatch is known as Magna Carta of Indian education. As per this commission.

1857, Kolkata, Madras & Mumbai universities were founded.

1882 - Lord Rippon (1880-1884) made Hunter Commission. As per this commission, some reforms were made in primary education in India.

20 1902 - Lord Curzon (1899-1905) made Rayleigh Commission. As per this commission, in 1904, Indian University Act was applied in India. And Lord Curzon founded Public Service Commission in which he increased the minimum age for ICS from 18 to 21 years.

1905 - Lord Curzon founded Archaeological Survey of India & Agricultural Dept. in India.

1917 - Seddler Commission (Lord Chelmsford). As per this commission, CBSE was founded. And some universities were founded in Hyderabad, Mysore, Patna, Baranasi & Lucknow.

Development Of Newspapers In India

1556 - 1557 - 1st printing press of India (Goa)

1684 - First British press was founded in Bombay.

1780 - First Indian Newspaper published by James August Hickey which was Bengal Gadget.

1817 - First English newspaper published by an Indian was Bengal Gadget
↳ founder - Gangadhar Bhattacharya.

1826 - First Hindi newspaper of India was published, named Udant Martand. (Published in Hindi from Kanpur)
↳ founder - Jugal Kishore.

1821 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy published 2 newspapers in Persian → a) Samvat Kaurudi
b) Mirat - ul - Akhbar

1859 - Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar published a Bengali newspaper named Som Prakash. (from Calcutta)

Some Famous Newspapers Of India -

Newspaper	Founder	Place
The Times of India	Robert Knight	Bombay
The Statesman	Robert Knight	Calcutta
Madras Mail	Robert Knight	Madras
The Pioneer	Robert Knight	Allahabad
Amrit Bazar Patrika	Moti Lal Ghosh	Calcutta
Bangvasi	Jogindra Nath Bose	Madras
The Hindu	Veer Raghavachari	Bombay
Keshari & Maratha	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Calcutta
Bengali	Surendra Nath Banerjee	

Young India
 Navjeevan
 Harijan
 Independence
 Hindustan Times
 The Tribune
 Al-Hilal
 Al-Bilal
 Kamrad
 Al-Hamdard
 The Hindu Patriot
 Qadar

Mahatma Gandhi
 Mahatma Gandhi
 Mahatma Gandhi
 Moti Lal Nehru
 K. M. Parikkar
 Sir Dayal Singh
 Maulana Abul K Azad
 Maulana Abul K Azad
 Mohd. Ali Jinnah
 Mohd. Ali Jinnah
 Harish Chandra Mukherjee
 Qadar Party

Ahmedabad
 Pune
 Allahabad
 Delhi
 Chandigarh
 Calcutta
 Calcutta
 Lahore
 Lahore
 Calcutta
 San Francisco

Important Religious & Social Reforms in India -

Society	Place	Founder
Aatmiya Sabha	Bengal	Raja Ram Mohan Ray
Brahma Samaj	Bengal	Raja Ram Mohan Ray
Aadi Brahma Samaj	Calcutta	Keshav Chandra Sen
Sadhvan Brahma Samaj	Calcutta	Vishwanath Shastri
Brahma Samaj (South India)	Madras	Shri Charan Naidu
Tatva Bodhini Sabha	Calcutta	Devendra Nath Tagore
Prarthna Samaj	Bombay	Mahadev Govind Ranade
Arya Samaj	Bombay	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Dayanand Anglo Vedic College	Lahore	Hans Raj & Lola Lajpat
Gurukul	Haridwar	Swami Shradhanand
Ram Krishna Math	Kol Calcutta	Swami Vivekanand
Central Hindu College	Varanasi	Annie Besant
Muslim Anglo Oriental college	Aligarh	Sir Sayyid Ahmad

Dev Bandh School	Saharangpur	Mohd. Kasim Nanotvi
Nam Dhaxi Andolan	Punjab	Ram Singh
Radhha - Suxemi Satsangh	Agra	Devendra Nath Tagore
Scientific India Patriotic Society	Aligarh	Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan
Deen Bandhu Samajik Sabha	Bombay	Jyoti & Vaphule
Vidhya Ashram	Pune	D.K. Karve
Women University	Pune	D.K. Karve
Atma Samman Andolan	Madras	Rama Swami Iyer

Governors / Gov. Generals & Viceroys

1) Robert Clive (1757 - 1760), (1765 - 1767)

- Battle of Plassey, 1757
- Treaty of Allahabad, 1765
- He applied dual governance in Bengal in 1765.
- He prohibited Gov. employees to take gifts.
- He was the only governor who committed suicide.
- In 1767, he founded Society for Trade in Bengal.
- Battle of Buxar. Gov → Viceroy.

2) Warren Hastings (1772 - 1785)

Last Governor & first Gov. Gen. of Bengal.

- Abolition of dual governance, 1772.
- Foundation of post of district collector in 1772.
- Regulating Act of 1773
- Foundation of Supreme court in Calcutta in 1774.
- Foundatⁿ of General Post office (GPO) in Calcutta, 1774
- Pitts India Act, 1784.
- Impeachment on him in 1785
↳ (only Gov. to impeached)

3) Lord Cornwallis (1786 - 1793)

→ He founded 4 session courts in Bengal -

i) Calcutta

ii) Patna

iii) Murshidabad

iv) Dhaka

→ He started permanent settlement or settlement to Zamindar system in India.

→ He is known as father of ICS.

→ 1805 - He died in India

→ Only Gov. Gen whose grave is in India - Ghazipur, UP.

4) Sir Johnstone (1793 - 1798)

→ Charter Act of 1793

→ 1796 - Battle of Khurda

Britishers

v/s

Nizams (Hyderabad)

5) Lord Wellesley (1798 - 1805)

→ He applied ban on Indian Newspapers.

→ 1800 → Fort William College, Calcutta formed.

→ 1803 - Britishers conquered Delhi & Mughals their pension

6) Sir George Barro (1805 - 1807)

→ 1806 - Army revolt (1st army revolt) in Tamil Nadu

7) Lord Minto I (1807 - 1808)

→ Treaty of Amritsar, 1809

Minto I

v/s

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

8) Lord Hastings (1813 - 1823)

→ Charter Act, 1813

→ He prohibited Indian Press to print against British Empire.

→ In his period, Sanyasi Revolt was happened in Bengal.

9) Lord William Bentinck (1828 - 1835)

→ He abolished 3 systems from India -

a) 1829 - Sati system

b) 1830 - Thug system

c) 1833 - Human Sacrifice system.

→ He founded the post of divisional Commissioner.

→ He founded a bench of Supreme court in Nagra presidency.

→ Charter Act, 1833.

→ Last & first Gov. Gen. of Bengal & first Gov. Gen. of India.

10) Lord Charles Metcalfe (1835 - 1836)

→ He is known as the Liberator of Press bcoz he removed banned from Indian Newspapers.

11) Lord Dalhousie (1848 - 1856)

→ He applied Doctrine of Lapse in India.

→ 1850 - First train of Indian started in Roorkee. (Goods Train)

→ 1852 - He founded PWD (Public Works Dept.)

→ 1852 - He founded Indian Post Dept. Started Telegram service.

Also started postage tickets.

→ 16th April 1853 - He started first passenger train of India from Bombay to Thane. (34 kms)

→ He made Shimla, the summer capital of Britishers.

→ 1856 - He presented widow re-marriage bill.

→ 1853 - Charter Act of 1853.

12) Lord Canning - (1856-1862)

- Last Gov. Gen. & first Viceroy of India
- 1856 - Widow re-marriage act.
- Revolt of 1857.
- 1858 - Govt. of India Act.
- 1860 - first Indian Budget was presented by James Willson.
- 1861 - Indian Highcourt Act. (As per this act, 3 high court was established in Calcutta, Mumbai, Madras.)
- He is known as the Father of classification of Indian Departments.

13) Sir John Lawrence (1863-1869)

- He started the development of Indian railway.
- He built canals for irrigation in India.
- 1869 - He founded Videsh Sanchak Nigam Ltd.

14) Lord Mayo (1869-1872)

- 1870 - He founded Mayo college in Ajmer.
- 1872 - He conducted first census in India.
- 1872 - He was killed in Port Blair by Sher Ali Afridi.

15) Lord Ripon (1880-1884)

- Father of Indian census.
- 1881 - He started regular census in India.
- 1882 - He started Local governance in India.
- 1881 - First Factory act -
As per this act he prohibited child Labour.

16) Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)

- 1885 - Foundatⁿ of Congress by A.O. Hume.

17) Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

→ He was the most disliked viceroy of India. Agl he was an archeologist as well.

→ 1904 - Foundation of P.S.C.

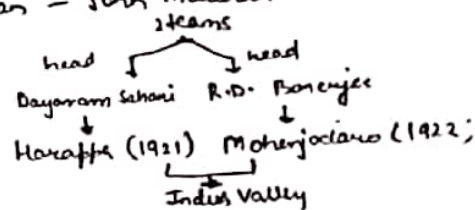
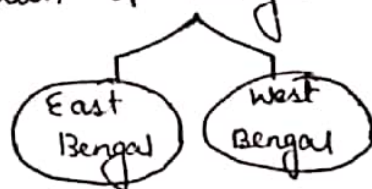
→ 1904 - Foundatⁿ of Natural Disaster Commiⁿ

→ 1905 - Foundatⁿ of Archeological Survey of India.

→ 1905 - Partition of Bengal.

↳ Headquarter - Kolkata

1st chairman - John Marshall



18) Lord Minto II (1905-1910)

→ 1906 - Foundatⁿ of Muslim League by Aga Khan.

→ 1907 - Split of congress in Swat session.

presided - Raj Bihari Ghosh

by

→ 1909 - Morley - Minto Reform Act.

19) Lord Harding II (1910-1916)

→ 1911 - British King George V Arrived India.

Gateway of India in Bombay was built to welcomed h
Jan Gan Man was also written in his arrival to welco
him

First cong - 1911 in Calcutta session of congress
presided by - Bhisun Narayan Das

→ Third Delhi darbar was organised for him

→ He cancelled partition of Bengal.

→ He declared Delhi as new capital of India.

→ 1912 - Delhi became capital of India

→ 1912 - Harding Bomb conspiracy - The only Viceroy who was
killed by people (or kranikari) (freedom fighter)

1912 - A bomb was thrown on Lord Harding II, it was done
by Rases Bihari Bose.

- 1913 - Rabindranath Tagore got the title of "Knighthood" "Sir" in Britain.
He got first Noble prize for literature for Gitanjali.
- 09 Jan 1915 - Gandhiji returned from South Africa.
↳ Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (NRI Day)
- 1916 - He returned from India to Britain

Citizen → by birth

NRI → Indian but lives in foreign

PIO → Art. 8 (Taken citizenship of America even they will never belong to American citizen)

O.C.I → (Taken Indian citizenship but it is not natural so called OCI)

20) Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921)

- 1916 - Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya founded Banaras Hindu University.
- Mahatma G. founded Sabarmati Ashram, (Gujrat) (Ahmedabad)
- 1917 - 1st movement of Gandhiji in India i.e. Champaran Satyagraha
↓
(Indigo cultivation)
During this movement Ravindra NT gave him the title of "Mahatma".
- 1918 - Keda Satyagraha (in Gujrat).
President → MG
Sardar V.B. Patel
- 10 April 1919 - First time MG was arrested from Palwal station.

→ 13 April 1919 - Talwarala Bagh Mass Conspiracy.

Beoz of this conspiracy, Rabindra N. returned the title of Knighthood & MCs returned the title of Kesar-e-Hind.

→ 1919 - Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act:
↳ Secretary Gen. ↳ Viceroy

→ 1920 - Foundation of Aligarh Muslim Uni (AMU)

→ 01 Aug 1920 - MG started his Non-cooperation movement.

→ 21> Lord Reading (1921 - 1926)

→ 1921 - Prince of Wales arrived in India.

→ 05 Feb 1922 - Chauri - Chaura conspiracy

→ 11 Feb 1922 - MG took back his Non-cooperation movement.

→ 1923 - Lord Reading started written exams for ICS in India

→ 1925 - Moti Lal Nehru founded Swaraj Party.

→ 1925 - Kakori conspiracy.

↳ (Loat of train in Kakori by freedom fighter)

→ 22> Lord Irwin (1926 - 1931)

→ 1927 - Foundation of Delhi & Nagpur universities.

→ 1928 - Simon Commission arrived in India. During its protest Lala Lajpat Rai died in Lahore.

Moti Lal Nehru presented his Nehru report in Delhi.

→ 1929 - Sanders was killed by Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhd

→ 1928 - Bardoli Satyagrah (Gujrat)
↳ Peasant movement. Presided by - Sardar Patel.

→ 1929 - A bomb was thrown in National Assembly by Bhagat S
& he gave the slogan "Inqilab Zindabad"
↳ written by - Mohd. Iqbal

- In that conspiracy, Batukeshwar Dutt helped Bhagat S.
- 12 March 1930 - Dandi March by Gandhi.
 - Nov. 1930 - First Round Table Conference, in London.
 - 5 March 1931 - Gandhi - Irwin Pact was signed.
 - 23rd March 1931 - Execution of Bhagat S., Rajguru & Sukhdev in Lahore Central Jail.

23) Lord Wellington (1931 - 1936)

- 1931 - Second Round Table Conference, in London
- 1932 - Third Round Table Conference, in London
- 1933 - Choudhary Rehmat Ali gave the word Pakistan.
- 1935 - Govt. of India Act.

24) Lord Linlithgo (1936 - 1944)

- 1936 - first elections were held in India.
 - ↳ Provincial legislative assembly elections.
- 1938 - Subhash C. Bose founded Forward Block Party.
- Second World War started
- 1940 - August offer.
 - ↳ First demand of Pak. was raised by muslims league in Karachi session.
- 1942 - Cripps Mission.
- 1943 - Subhash C. B. said MQ → "Father of the Nation"

25) Lord Wavell (1944 - 1947)

- 1945 - II world war ended
- 24 Oct 1945 - UNO → headquarter - New York.
- 1946 - Cabinet Mission Plan.
- 1946 - first election for constituted asse..
- 1946 - muslim league gave the slogan "Divide and Go".

→ 20 Feb 1947 - Declaration of Indian Independence.

26) Lord Mountbatten (1947 - 1948)

→ He was last viceroy of India & first Gov. Gen of Independent India.

→ 1947 - Indian Independence Act.

→ 1948 - Returned from India.

27) C. Rajagopalachari (1948 - 1950)

→ He was last Gov. Gen. & first Gov. Indian Gov. Gen. of India.

→ He was known as "Raja Ji" and "Chanakya of Modern India"

→ He was education minister in Interim Govt.

→ 1948 - 24 Jan 1950 - he was Gov. Gen.

→ 24 Jan 1950 - We adopted President word from America.

→ 26 Jan 1950 - we appointed Dr. Rajendra Prasad as our Prez.

→ 1954 - He got Bharat Ratna honour for politics.

From Highest to Lower

1) Bharat Ratna

→ No prize money → for outstanding contribution in field of art, politics, education, social work.

(maxi → 3 persons / year)

- a) Sarvapalli Radhe Krishnan
- b) C. Rajagopalachari
- c) C.V. Raman

→ 1954