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HPSC – HCS

(HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION)

PRELIMS AND MAINS EXAM



Part – 3

Indian History and Culture

PREFACE

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Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes / So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

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Indian History and Art and Culture

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History of Ancient India

Chapter - 1

Cultural Foundation of India

- Indus Valley Civilization

- Study of History:

History is studied in three parts:

1. Prehistoric Period
2. Protohistoric Period
3. Historic Period

1. Prehistoric Period:

- This is the time when there are no written sources, meaning it is the age of civilization and culture when humans are believed to have originated.
- Human origins are traced back to the prehistoric period.

2. Protohistoric Period:

- This period has written sources, but they have not been read, such as the language of the Indus Valley Civilization, which has not been deciphered yet.
- The script of this period is called "spiral script" because it is written from right to left.
- This script is also known as "Gomutra script" and "Boustrophedon script."
- The civilizations of Iran and Iraq, like Mesopotamia, belong to this period.
- In Rajasthan, the Kalibangan civilization is a part of this period.

3. Historic Period:

- This period has written sources that can be read, like the Vedic period, where the Vedas were created and can be understood.

Indus Valley Civilization :-

- This was the first urban civilization in South Asia.
- It was first called the **Harappan Civilization** because **Daya Ram Sahni** discovered the site of Harappa in 1921.

This civilization is also known by several other names :-

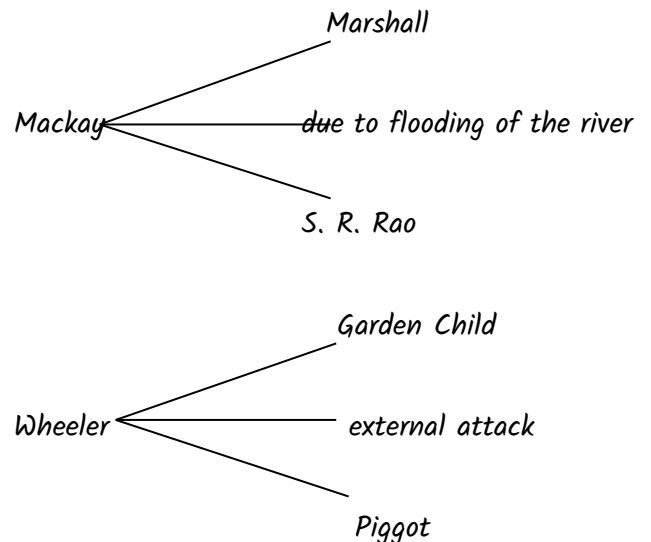
- Sindhu Civilization (John Marshall)

- Indus Civilization (Mortimer Wheeler)
- Greater Indus Civilization (A. R. Mughal)
- First Urban Revolution (Gordon Childe)
- Saraswati Civilization
- Meluha Civilization
- Bronze Age Civilization
- This civilization was contemporary with the civilizations of **Egypt** and **Mesopotamia**.
- Its greatest spread was along the Ghaggar-Hakra River, which is why it is also called the Indus-Saraswati Civilization.
- In 1902, **Lord Curzon** made **John Marshall** the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- **John Marshall** was given the responsibility for the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- In 1921, under John Marshall's guidance, **Daya Ram Sahni** discovered Harappa.
- In 1922, **Rakhaldas Banerjee** discovered **Mohenjo-Daro**.

Races of the Indus Civilization :-

- Proto-Australoid - the earliest arrivals
- Mediterranean - the majority in the population of Mohenjo-Daro
- Mongoloid - the priest statue found in Mohenjo-Daro belongs to this race
- Dates of the Indus Civilization :-
 Carbon 14 (C14) - 2500 to 1750 BC
 Wheeler - 2500 to 1700 BC
 Marshall - 3250 to 2750 BC

Destruction of civilization



Climate change → Arel stine
 Amala Nand Ghosh

Natural disaster - Kenyu. R. Kennedy

Expansion of this Civilization

- This civilization is found in **Pakistan and India.**

Sites of the Indus Civilization in Pakistan:

- Sutkangan Dor
- Sotka Koh
- Balakot
- Dabar Kot
- **Sutkangan Dor:** This is the westernmost site of this civilization located by the Dasht River. It was discovered by Arel Stein.
- Sutkangan Dor is also called the trade crossroads of Harappa.

Connections between Sites :-

- Mohenjo-Daro ↔ Harappa
- Chanhu-Daro ↔ Dera Ismail Khan
- Kot Diji ↔ Rahman Terai
- Amri ↔ Gumla
- Ali Murad ↔ Jalil Pur

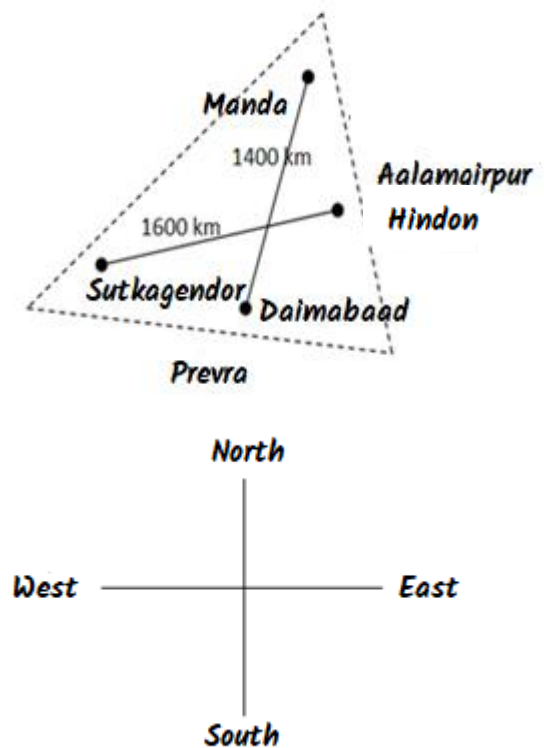
Sites of the Indus Civilization in India:

- **Haryana:** Rakhi Gadhi, Siswal Kunal, Banawali, Mithyal, Baloo
- **Punjab:** Kotla Nihang Khan, Chak 86 Bada, Sanghol, Ter Majra, Rupnagar (Ropar) - the first site discovered after independence
- **Kashmir:** Manda - the northern site of the civilization by the Chenab River

- **Rajasthan:** Kalibangan, Balathal, Tarkhanwala Dera
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Alamgirpur - the eastern site of the civilization
 - Mandi
 - Baragaon
 - Halas
 - Sanoali
- **Gujarat:** Dholavira, Surkotada, Desalpur, Rangpur, Lothal, Rojdikhvi, Telod, Nagwada, Kuntasi, Shikarpur, Nageshwar, Megham Prabhas Patan, Bhogannaar
- **Maharashtra:** Daimabad - the southernmost limit of the civilization

Area of Expansion:

- Triangular shape
- Area: 1,299,600 square kilometers



Site	River Names	Year of Excavation	Excavator	Current Location
Harappa	Ravi	1921	Daya Ram Sahni and Madhav Swaroop Vats	Sahiwal District, Western Punjab (Pakistan)
Mohenjo-Daro	Indus	1922	Rakhal Das Banerji	Larkana District, Sindh Province (Pakistan)
Kalibangan	Ghaggar	1961	B. B. Lal and B. K. Thapar	Hanumangarh District (Rajasthan, India)

Kot Diji	Indus	1955	Fazal Ahmed	Khairpur, Sindh Province (Pakistan)
Rangpur	Bhadar	1953-54	Ranganath Rao	Kathiawar Region, Gujarat (India)
Rupnagar	Sutlej	1953-56	Yajnadutt Sharma	Rupnagar District, Punjab (India)
Lothal	Bhogwa	1955 and 1962	Ranganath Rao	Ahmedabad District, Gujarat (India)
Alamgirpur	Hindon	1958	Yajnadutt Sharma	Meerut District, Uttar Pradesh (India)
Banawali	Rangoi	1974	Ravindra Nath Vist	Fatehabad District, Haryana (India)
Dholavira	Manhar and Madsar	1990-91	Ravindra Nath Vist	Kutch District, Gujarat (India)

- So far, more than 2,800 sites of the Indus Civilization have been discovered.
- The 7 cities of the Indus Civilization are:
 - Harappa
 - Banawali
 - Mohenjo-Daro
 - Dholavira
 - Chanhudaro
 - Lothal
 - Kalibangan

Features of Important Sites :-

- **Harappa**
 Located on the banks of the Ravi River, this site was discovered by **Daya Ram Sahni**.
Discovery Year: 1921
Excavations:
 - By Sahni in 1921-24 and 1924-25
 - By Madhav Swaroop Vats from 1926-27 to 1933-34
 - By Mortimer Wheeler in 1996
- Harappa covers an area of 5 km and looks like an administrative city.
- It is called the "**City of Toran Gate**" and "**Semi-Industrial City.**"
- **Pigott** referred to Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro as the **twin capitals** of this civilization, with a distance of 640 kilometers between them.

- In 1826, **Charles Masson** mentioned a mound here, later named Mound-AB by Wheeler.
- Another mound at Harappa is called **Mound-F**.
- The cemetery found here is named **R-37**.
- The grave found here is named H.
- There are two mounds in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, one in the east and one in the west. The eastern mound has a city, and the western mound has a fortress.
- Important remains in Harappa include a **fortress**, **ancient residences**, a **platform**, a **granary**, and a copper human figure.

Question: Which of the following pairs is not correct regarding the origin of the Harappan civilization?

- E. J. H. MacKay - Migration of people from Sumer
- Mortimer Wheeler - Introduction of civilization from Western Asia
- Amalananda Ghosh - The Harappan civilization arose from the maturity of pre-Harappan civilization
- M. R. Rafiq Mughal - The Harappan civilization was inspired by Mesopotamian civilization.

Answer - D

Mohenjo-Daro

- Mohenjo-Daro was discovered by **Rakhaldas Banerjee** in 1922 on the banks of the Indus River.
- Excavation Details: - Rakhaldas Banerjee (1922-27), Marshal, J.H. Mackay, J.F. Dales

- Mohenjo-Daro is a famous ancient site of the Harappan civilization and looks like a spiritual city.
- The city of Mohenjo-Daro was built on platforms made of **mud bricks**.
- The name "**Mohenjo-Daro**" is a Sindhi word meaning "**Mound of the Dead**."
- Mohenjo-Daro is also called the "**City of Stupas**."
- It is said that the Mohenjo-Daro was destroyed and rebuilt seven times due to floods.
- **Two silver coins** with unicorn symbols were found in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Evidence of textile production has been found at Mohenjo-Daro. There is also proof of cotton being used, similar to what was found at Mehrgarh.
- A seal with a Sumerian boat was discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.
- The biggest building found at Mohenjo-Daro is a granary (a place for storing grain).
- **A building with 20 columns** was discovered in Mohenjo-Daro. Mackay called it a 'market.'
- There is evidence of multi-story buildings, priests' homes, and a school for priests, a statue of a priest-king, and a potters' neighborhood found in Mohenjo-Daro.
- A large number of wells were also found at Mohenjo-Daro.
- A large **bathing area** with 8 rooms was discovered here in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Marshall found Mohenjo-Daro's construction amazing.

Kalibanga :-

- Kalibanga was discovered by **Amalanand Ghosh** in Ganganagar, near the **Saraswati River** (now called Ghaggar). Today, Kalibanga is located in Hanumangarh.
- Excavated by **B.B. Lal** in 1953 and **V.K. Thapar**.
- Kalibanga means "**black bangles**."
- Kalibanga was the third major city of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Evidence of growing two crops at the same time and using advanced farming techniques was found in Kalibanga.
- The fort was divided into two parts in Kalibanga.
- Proof of paved roads was found at Kalibanga.
- Evidence of all three **burial methods** was discovered at Kalibanga.
- The oldest **signs of earthquakes** were found here at Kalibanga.

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- **A bronze bull statue** was found at Kalibanga.
- Pottery with writing shows that the script was written from right to left in Kalibanga.

Chanhudaro :-

- Chanhudaro was discovered by **N.G. Mazumdar**.
- Excavation: Done **by Mackay**.
- Chandudaro was an **industrial city** of the Indus Civilization.
- Chandudaro had workshops for making beads, seals, and weights.
- Remains of the later Jhukar-Zhangar culture were found here.

Lothal :-

- Location: At the confluence of the **Sabarmati** and **Bhogwa** rivers, mostly on the Bhogwa bank.
- Discovery: by **S.R. Rao (Ranganath Rao)**.
- Lothal Known as the "**Small Harappa**" or "**Mini Mohenjo-Daro**."
- The most important discovery at Lothal is the dockyard or water reservoir.
- Dockyard: Lothal's dockyard is the largest architectural structure of the Indus Civilization.
- Circular and rectangular **fire altars** were found at Lothal.
- Trade: Lothal had direct trade with Mesopotamia.
- Fort: The fort was the ruler's residence.

Dholavira:

- Discovery: by **J.P. Joshi (1967-68)** on Kadir Island between the Manhar and Mansera rivers.
- Dholavira was a **rectangular city** divided into three parts.
- Evidence of **water management** was found at Dholavira.
- Size: Dholavira and Rakhi-Garhi are among the largest Indus Valley sites in India.
- **Remains of horse figurines** were found at Dholavira.

Surkotada:

- Evidence of horse bones was found at Surkotada.
- **Clay horse figurines were found at Mohenjo-Daro.**
- Horse bones were found at Surkotada.
- Three terracotta figures were found at Lothal.

Banawali:

- Location: On the bank of the **Rangoi River**.

Important Question for Preliminary and

Main Exam

Preliminary Exam

1. Who were in charge of the archaeological excavations at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa?

- A. Lord Macaulay B. Sir John Marshall
C. Clive D. Colonel James Todd

Answer - B

2. Which site of the Indus Valley Civilization was first excavated?

- A. Mohenjo-Daro B. Kalibanga
C. Harappa D. Lothal

Answer - C

3. At which site was a seal found showing a figure resembling Pashupati Shiva?

- A. Mohenjo-Daro B. Harappa
C. Lothal D. Kalibanga

Answer - A

4. Which metal did early humans first use?

- A. Gold B. Silver
C. Copper D. Iron

Answer - C

5. From which Harappa site is evidence of growing two crops together found?

- A. Harappa B. Ropar
C. Banawali D. Kalibanga

Answer - D

6. From which text do we learn about the rituals of 'Yajna'?

- A. Rigveda B. Samaveda
C. Brahmanas D. Yajurveda

Answer - D

7. What are the names of Prajapati's daughters?

- A. Usha and Aditi B. Sabha and Samiti
C. Ghosha and APal D. Uma and Saraswati

Answer - B

8. In the Rigveda, what does the term 'Arya' refer to?

- A. Caste B. Religion
C. Occupation D. Quality

Answer - D

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9. In which Upanishad are the four Ashramas mentioned?

- A. Mundaka Upanishad
B. Chandogya Upanishad
C. Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
D. Jabala Upanishad

Answer - D

Main Exam

1. Name any four of the six traditional branches of Indian Vedic philosophy.

2. Explain the concept of debt in Indian tradition.

● Jainism

- The word "Jain" comes from "Jina," which means "victor."
- Founder: **Rishabhanatha**, the first Tirthankara.
- There were a total of **24** Tirthankaras.
- **23rd Tirthankara: Parshvanatha**, the son of King Ashvasena of Kashi. His first followers were his mother Vama and his wife Prabhavati.
- Jainism was organized by him.
- His followers were called **Nirgrantha**.
- **24th Tirthankara: Vardhamana Mahavira**.
- The true founder of Jainism is **Mahavira Swami**.
- Born in 540 BCE in Kundagrama.
- Childhood name: **Vardhamana**.
- Father: **Siddhartha**.
- Mother: **Trishala**.
- Wife: **Yashoda**.
- Daughter: **Priyadarshana (Anoja)**.
- Son-in-law: **Jamali**.
- Left home at age 30.
- Gained enlightenment at age 42 in **Jambhika village** by the Riju river under a Sal tree.
- Teachings were in **Ardhamagadhi** language.
- First sermon was given in **Rajgir**.
- First disciple: **Jamali**.
- Chandana, daughter of King Dadhivahana of Champa, was the first female monk.
- Mahavira Swami passed away in 468 BCE in **Pava, (Bihar)**.
- Mahavira taught in the **Prakrit** language.

Five Great Vows in Jainism :-

1. Truthful speech
2. Non-stealing (Asteya)
3. Non-violence
4. Non-possessiveness (Aprigrah, do not accumulate wealth).
5. Celibacy (Brahamcharya)

Three Jewels (Tri Ratan)

- **Right knowledge (Samyak gyan)**
- **Right vision (Samyak darsan)**
- **Right conduct (Samyak charitra)**

Jain Beliefs

- Jainism emphasizes **rebirth and karma**
- ### Sangha
- Mahavira established a Sangha.
 - It had **11 followers** known as **Ganadharas**.
 - Ten of them achieved liberation before Mahavira's death.
 - Only one, **Sudharmana**, was still alive.

Jain Councils (Sangatiya)

1. First Council (300 BCE)

- Location: **Pataliputra**.
- Protector: **Chandragupta Maurya**.
- Chairman: **Sthulabhadra**.

Jainism was divided into two parts:

1. **Shvetambara** (those who wear white clothes).
 2. **Digambara** (those who remain naked).
- Compilation of 12 Angas.

2. Second Council (512/513/526 BCE)

- Location: **Vallabhi**.
- Protector: **Kshamashrava**.
- Final compilation of Jain scriptures.
- Main points: 11 Angas were recorded.

Important Jain Centers

- **Champanagari** was the major center of Jainism.
- **Chandragupta Maurya** expanded Jainism in Karnataka.
- **Chandana** was the first Jain female monk.
- The **Hathigumpha** inscription (by Kharavela) contains early Jain remains.
- Mahavira's followers were originally called **Nigganthas**.
- Names of Jain Tirthankaras **Rishabhanatha** and **Arishtanemi** are mentioned in the **Rigveda**. **Arishtanemi** is considered a close relative of Lord Krishna.

Jainism is divided into two parts:

- 1) **Shvetambara** (followers of **Sthulabhadra**, who wore white clothes).
 - 2) **Digambara** (followers of **Bhadrabahu**, who remained naked).
- Jainism does not recognize a god but does believe in the soul.

- Jainism adopted spiritual ideas from Samkhya philosophy.
- A giant statue of **Bahubali** (Gomateshwara) was created in **Shravanabelagola** in **Karnataka** in the 10th century under the patronage of Chamunda of the Ganga dynasty. The statue is 18 meters tall and carved from a single rock.
- Jain temples in **Khajuraho** were built by the Chandela rulers.
- **Mathura** was a prominent Jain center in the post-Maurya period, with Mathura art related to Jainism.
- The biography of Jain Tirthankaras is written in the **Kalpasutra** by **Bhadrabahu**.
- Mahavira died (achieved Nirvana) at the age of 72 in Pava, Bihar in 468 BCE.
- The symbol of Jainism is the bull.
- The symbol of Parshvanatha is the snake.
- The symbol of Mahavira Swami is the lion.
- Syadvada means "perhaps," signifying a philosophy of uncertainty.
- Syadvada refers to sevenfold knowledge.
- Nyayavad (Jain logic) is related to Jainism.
- Mahavira Swami's disciple, Makkhali Gosala, founded the Ajivika sect.
- The spire of the Ranthambore Jain temple was built by Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Jainism spread widely among the merchant class.
- Notable Jain kings include **Udayin, Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, and Kharavela**.
- Important contributions to architecture include the Hathigumpha temple (Odisha), Dilwara temples (Mount Abu, Rajasthan), Gomateshwara temple (Karnataka), and Parshvanatha temple (Khajuraho).

Prominent Jain Tirthankaras and their Icons

Jain Tirthankaras' Names	Order	Symbol
Rishabhdev (Adinath)	First	Bull (Vrishabha)
Ajit Nath	Second	Elephant

Jain Tirthankaras' Names	Order	Symbol
Sambhavnath	Third	Horse (Ashva)
Suparshvnath	Seventh	Swastika
Shantinath	Sixteenth	Deer
Mallinath	Nineteenth	Water Pot
Neminaath	Twenty-first	Blue Lotus
Arishtanemi	Twenty-second	Conch
Parshvanath	Twenty-third	Snake
Mahavir	Twenty-fourth	Lion

Shaiv Religion

- The followers of Lord Shiva's worship are called Shaivites. The first archaeological evidence of Shiva worship, particularly the Shiva Lingam, is found in the remains of the Harappan civilization.
- The Rigveda mentions a deity named Rudra, associated with Shiva.
- The first clear description of Ling worship appears in the Matsya Purana.
- The Atharva Veda refers to Shiva as Bhava, Sharva, Pashupati, and Bhupati.
- The famous Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakutas.
- The Chola ruler Rajendra constructed the Brihadeeswarar Shaiv temple.
- The oldest Shaivite sect is the Pashupata sect, described in the Mahabharata, founded by Nakulisha or Lakulisha. Its followers were called Panchabhikas.
- The greatness of Lord Rudra is noted in the Shvetashvatara and Atharvashiras Upanishads.
- The Vamana Purana mentions four Shaivite sects: (1) Pashupata (2) Kapalika (3) Kalamukha (4) Lingayat.
- The Kapalika sect worships **Bhairava**, with its main center at a place called **Shree Shaila**.
- Coins from the Kushan rulers show Shiva and Nandi together.
- The Shunya Sampradaya is the main religious text of the Lingayats.

Chapter - 4

Major Dynasties of Ancient India

Maurya Dynasty

Political History

- Reign: 4th century BCE to 2nd century BCE (321-185 BCE).
- Founded by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Acharya Chanakya (Vishnugupta) in Magadh.
- Before the Maurya dynasty, the Nanda dynasty, ruled by Dhanananda, governed Magadh.
- The Maurya dynasty ruled India for about 137 years.
- Capital: Pataliputra (Patna).

Acharya Chanakya

- Born in Takshashila (Taxila).
- Also known as Vishnugupta, Kautilya.
- Served as the Prime Minister and chief priest to Chandragupta.
- In the Puranas, Chanakya is called "Dwijarsham," meaning a great Brahmin.
- After Chandragupta's death, Chanakya remained Prime Minister during Bindusara's time (for a while).
- He was a teacher at Takshashila University.
- Wrote the book *Arthashastra*.
- *Arthashastra* discusses the administration and governance of the Maurya Empire.
- It has 15 sections and 180 chapters.

Chandragupta Maurya (321 - 298 BCE)

- Defeated Dhanananda in 321 BCE to become the ruler of Magadh.
- Also defeated Seleucus, the successor of Alexander.
- Married Seleucus's daughter.
- Titles: Pataliputrak (Palibrothas), Liberator of India, Founder of the first Indian Empire.

Key Facts: Chandragupta Maurya

- Defeated the ruler of Bactria, Seleucus, and married his daughter, receiving territories like Herat, Kandahar, Makran, and Kabul as dowry.

- Seleucus sent his ambassador, Megasthenes, to Chandragupta's court. Greek writers referred to Pataliputra as Palibrotha.
- The oldest mention of "Chandragupta" is found in Rudradaman's Junagadh inscription.
- In his last days, Chandragupta died by fasting in the Jain tradition at Shravanabelagola.
- During his time, both the state and farmers had rights to land.
- The main source of income was land revenue (tax), possibly one-sixth of the produce.
- Currency: Punch-marked or stamped coins.
- Stone was first used in art during his reign.
- Chandragupta was a follower of Jainism.

Megasthenes

- Megasthenes was the ambassador of Seleucus Nikator.
- He wrote a book called *Indica*, which provides information about the Maurya administration.
- He was the first ambassador to visit India.
- The Greeks named Chandragupta "Sandrokottos."
- The first Jain council was held in Pataliputra under Chandragupta's patronage.
- Chandragupta Maurya handed over his rule to his son, Bindusara.

Bindusara (298-273 BCE)

- After Chandragupta's death, his son Bindusara took the throne of the Maurya Empire.
- Chanakya was still Prime Minister during Bindusara's reign.
- Bindusara followed the Ajivika sect.
- He requested wine, dried figs, and a philosopher from Antiochus, but only received wine and figs.
- His title was Amitraghata, meaning "the one who kills enemies." He was also known as Bhadrashar and Singhsen.

Ashoka the Great

- Ashoka served as a provincial administrator (Ujjain) during Bindusara's reign.
- He was the most famous emperor in ancient Indian history.
- The most inscriptions are from his time.
- In the inscriptions, Ashoka is referred to as Devanam Priyadarshi.

- His name was first read in the Maski inscription.
- Ashoka founded Srinagar.
- He worshipped Lord Shiva in his early life.

Kalinga War

- Kalinga was a powerful state near Magadh.
- Ashoka fought the Kalinga War in 261 BCE, the eighth year of his coronation.
- This information comes from Ashoka's 13th major rock edict.
- After the bloody victory in Kalinga, Emperor Ashoka decided to never fight again.
- Ashoka used inscriptions to convey his messages to the people.

Languages of the inscriptions:

- Prakrit (mostly in this language)
- Greek
- Aramaic
- James Prinsep first read Ashoka's inscriptions in 1837.
- Ashoka's major rock edicts numbered from 1 to 14.
- The first rock edict prohibits animal sacrifices.
- The 12th rock edict shows religious tolerance.
- Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism.
- The Third Buddhist Council was held in Pataliputra during his reign.
- The teachings promoted by Ashoka were called Ashoka's Dhamma.
- Ashoka sent missionaries for the spread of Dhamma:
 - Son and Uttara to Swarnabhumi
 - Mahendra and Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka
 - Maharaksita to Yavana country
 - Rakhita to forest dwellers (North Canada)
- After Ashoka, his successors became weak and divided the empire. The Maurya Empire fell within 50 years.

Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts - 14 Principles

1. First edict: Ban on extravagant ceremonies, prohibition of animal sacrifices, "All humans are my children..."
2. Second edict: Mentions southern neighboring states (Chola, Pandya, Sattyaputra, and Kerala) and welfare activities.

3. Third edict: Appointments of officials like Yuktas, Rajjukas, and Provincial Mahamatras.
4. Fourth edict: Mentions of Dhamma.
5. Fifth edict: Appointments of Dhamma Mahamatras.
6. Sixth edict: The public can meet the king anytime.
7. Seventh edict: Spirit of tolerance among all sects.
8. Eighth edict: Starting of Dhamma tours.
9. Ninth edict: Dhamma festivals.
10. Tenth edict: Dhamma policy is the best.
11. Eleventh edict: Explanation of Dhamma policy.
12. Twelfth edict: Mentions religious tolerance.

13. Thirteenth edict:

- Describes the Kalinga War.
- Mentions five foreign kings: Antiochus II, Ptolemy II, Antigonus, Magas, and Alexander.
- Warns the Atavika tribes.
- 14. Fourteenth edict: Inspires the people to lead a religious life.

After Ashoka: Maurya State

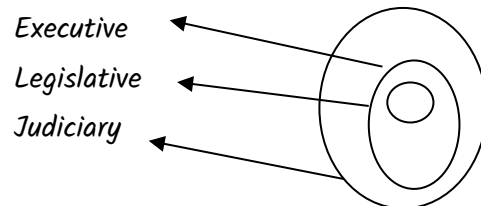
Western Region | Eastern Region

Capital: Ujjain | Capital: Pataliputra

- Brihadratha was the last Maurya ruler.
- In 185 BCE, his general Pushyamitra Shunga killed Brihadratha, leading to the fall of the Maurya Empire.

Center

King - The central point of the entire system.



- According to Kautilya, the king is the center of the Saptanga theory.

1. Fort
2. Minister
3. Friend
4. King
5. Janapada (district)
6. Treasury
7. Army

- *Kanishka's Sarnath Buddhist inscription dates back to 81 CE, established in the third year of his reign.*

Kujul Kadphises

- *Kujul Kadphises was a leader of the Kushans who took control of Kabul and Kandahar.*
- *After defeating the Pallavas, he expanded his rule westward to Punjab.*
- *Some copper coins from this ruler have been found in Mathura.*

Vim Kadphises

- *Vim Takshak ruled from about 60 CE to 105 CE.*
- *He was a powerful ruler. In addition to the territory won by his father Kujul, he extended his kingdom to eastern Uttar Pradesh.*
- *Vim expanded the eastern boundary of his kingdom to Benares. Mathura became the main center of this vast empire.*
- *Coins issued by Vim have been found in large numbers from Benares to Punjab.*

Kanishka

- *Kanishka was the chief emperor of the Kushan dynasty who started a calendar in 78 CE, known as the Shaka calendar.*
- *This calendar is still used by the Indian government today. His capitals were Purushpur (Peshawar) and Mathura.*
- *Kanishka fought a war with the Chinese ruler Pan Chao, initially facing defeat but later achieving victory.*
- *During Kanishka's reign, the Fourth Buddhist Council was held in Kundalavana, Kashmir, which divided Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana.*
- *The council was led by Vasumitra, with Ashvaghosha as the vice-chairman.*
- *After conquering new Kashmir, Kanishka founded a city named Kanishkapur, sometimes called the second Ashoka.*
- *During his rule, the Gandhar and Mathura art styles developed.*
- *His court included notable figures like Parsva, Vasumitra, Ashvaghosha, Nagarjuna, and Charaka. Charaka was the royal physician.*

- *Kanishka holds a special place in Indian history for his victories, religious tendencies, and love for literature and art.*
- *Kalhana mentioned in his "Rajatarangini" that Kanishka, Jushka, and Hushka ruled Kashmir and founded cities in their names.*
- *Based on this, it can be said that Emperor Kanishka's kingdom extended from Kashmir to northern Sindh and from Peshawar to Sarnath.*

Successors of Kanishka

- *Kanishka's successor Huvishka established a city called Hushkpur in Kashmir.*
- *During his reign, the center of Kushan power shifted from Peshawar to Mathura.*
- *His coins featured images of Shiva, Skanda, and Vishnu.*
- *After him, Kanishka II and Vasudeva became rulers. Vasudeva was a follower of Shaivism, and his coins displayed images of Shiva and a bull.*
- *The Kushans issued pure gold coins (124 grains) and are also credited with minting the most copper coins.*
- *Kanishka started the famous Silk Route for Indians, and images of Buddha can be found on his coins.*

Satavahana Dynasty

- *The term "Satavahana" is mentioned in ancient texts, and there are many interpretations of this word. In the "Katha Saritsagara," a Yaksha named "Sata" is referred to as Satavahana.*
- *The Satavahanas described in inscriptions are considered the same as the Andhras mentioned in the Puranas. The Puranas only mention the rule of the Andhras, not the Satavahanas. On the other hand, the name Andhra does not appear in Satavahana inscriptions.*
- *According to some Puranas, the Andhras ruled for about 300 years, which is the period considered as the Satavahana era.*
- *Ashoka's inscriptions indicate that Andhra Pradesh and its people were under his control.*
- *Some modern scholars believe that the kings of the Satavahana dynasty were originally from Maharashtra.*

- Their capital was at a place called Pathan or Pratihthan. They quickly conquered Andhra and included it in their empire. However, the Shakas took most of Maharashtra from them, and they gradually became limited to Andhra.
- Over time, they came to be known as the Andhras. Some scholars suggest that the Satavahanas were originally from the southwest.
- The oldest inscription of the Satavahana dynasty was found in the southwest, so it may be true that they initially lived in the southwest and later moved east.

Beginning of Satavahana Rule and Empire Expansion

- According to the Puranas, the Andhras were servants of the Kanva dynasty. They were probably vassals and officials of the Kanva kings of Magadha, who are referred to as Satavahanas in inscriptions.
- In the Puranas, they are called Andhra Bhritya. Some scholars believe that the rulers of the Satavahana dynasty were originally servants of the Andhra dynasty.
- Scholars reference Megasthenes, a Greek traveler who visited during Chandragupta Maurya's reign, suggesting that the Andhras were not from the post-Mauryan period but were actually from before or during the Mauryan era.
- Megasthenes noted that during the Mauryan period, the Andhras had the largest army in India and that their kingdom contained thirty major cities.
- The capital of the Andhras at this time was Shrikakulam. Chandragupta Maurya or Bindusara may have defeated them, as by Bindusara's time, Andhra was certainly part of Magadha.
- However, during the reign of Ashoka's unfit successors, Andhra became independent again.
- They expanded from the east to the west, taking control up to Maharashtra.
- Their second capital became Paithan or Pratihthan (near the Godavari River).
- After moving here, they started to be called Satavahana (meaning "those who have a lion as their vehicle").

- Thus, history refers to them as Andhra-Satavahana for convenience.

Rulers of the Andhra-Satavahana Dynasty

Shimuka

- According to the Puranas, in 28 BCE, Shimuka (or Shimuka or Sindhuka), an Andhra who was possibly a leader of the Kanva forces, killed the last Kanva king, Susharman, to seize power.
- He may have also killed some descendants of the Shungas (the rulers before the Kanvas) who lived in central India and southern Bihar. He ruled for 23 years.

Krishna

- Shimuka's successor was his brother Krishna (Kanha), who ruled for 18 years.
- His name is found in an inscription from Nashik. Scholars believe that during Krishna's time, the Satavahana kingdom extended between the eastern and western seas.

Shatakarni

- After Krishna, Shimuka's son Shatakarni ascended the throne. He was a great conqueror and a prominent ruler of his dynasty.
- He is mentioned as the ruler of Pratihthan in the Buddhist text "Veer Charita."
- He expanded his influence by marrying Nagandika, the daughter of a powerful family in Maharashtra.
- He brought many regions of the Dakshinapath under the control of the Andhras and conducted the Ashwamedha sacrifice twice.

Nagandika

- At Shatakarni's death, his two sons, Vedanthi and Shaktishri, were minors, so their mother Nagandika acted as their guardian and managed the kingdom.
- The history of the Satavahana dynasty becomes unclear after this.
- Despite this, names like Hakushri, Satishri, Skandastambhi, Shatakarni II, Apilaka, and Hal are found among the rulers of this century.
- Around 78 CE, the second invasion of the Shakas occurred, and they took control of Maharashtra.
- The Shakya dynasty that was established in Maharashtra was called Kshaharata.

5. Whose priest was Patanjali during the Shunga period?

- A. Agnimitra
C. Vasumitra
B. Pushyamitra
D. Sujyeshtha

Answer: B

6. Who is referred to as the Lichchhavi grandson?

- A. Skandagupta
C. Chandragupta I
B. Kumaragupta
D. Samudragupta

Answer: D

7. Whose reign is called the golden age of ancient India?

- A. Gupta rule
C. Mughal rule
B. Maurya rule
D. Vardhan rule

Answer: A

8. Which was the main trading center in the post-Gupta period?

- A. Kannauj
C. Dhar
B. Ujjain
D. Devgiri

Answer: A

9. The long "Tripartite Struggle" over Kannauj was between which three dynasties?

- A. Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and Chola
B. Pala, Rashtrakuta, and Gurjara-Pratihara
C. Gurjara-Pratihara, Pala, and Chola
D. Rashtrakuta, Chola, and Pala

Answer: B

10. Which is the largest Hindu temple in the world by area?

- A. Prambanan Temple
B. Preah Vihear Temple
C. Munneshwaram Temple
D. Angkor Wat

Answer: D

Chapter - 5

Ancient Indian Art and Architecture

Arts from the Indus Valley Civilization to the British Period

- The art of the Indus Valley Civilization began in the late third millennium BCE. Artifacts from this period include statues, seals, clay pots, jewelry, and fired clay figurines. The artists of that time clearly had high artistic skills and imagination.
- The two major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, located on the banks of the Indus River. Harappa was in the north, and Mohenjo-Daro was in the south. These cities are some of the oldest examples of well-planned urban settlements.
- The buildings, markets, storage houses, offices, and public baths in these cities were all well-organized. They also had advanced drainage systems. Today, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are in Pakistan. Other important sites include Lothal and Dholavira (Gujarat), Rakhi Garhi (Haryana), Ropar (Punjab), and Kalibanga (Rajasthan).

Stone Sculptures

- Stone sculptures found at Harappan sites, whether made of stone, bronze, or clay, are few in number but high in artistic quality. Found in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- Notable stone sculptures from Harappa and Mohenjo-daro include two male figures. One is a torso made of red sandstone, and the other is a bearded male figure made of sandstone.
- The bearded male is considered to be a religious figure, depicted draped in a shawl over his left shoulder and under his right arm. The shawl is decorated with a triangular pattern. His eyes are slightly elongated and half-closed, as if in meditation.
- His ears are shaped like shells with holes, and his hair is parted down the middle, with a plain band around his head. He wears an armband on his right arm, and small holes around his neck suggest he is wearing a necklace.

Bronze Casting

The Harappans were skilled in bronze casting. They created bronze sculptures by first making a wax model.

The model was covered in smooth clay and left to dry. Once dry, it was heated, and the melted wax was poured out through a small hole.

Then, molten metal was poured into the clay mold through the same hole. After the metal cooled and solidified, the clay mold was removed.

Bronze statues of both humans and animals were made. The best-known human statue is of a girl dancer. Among animal statues, the buffalo and goat are particularly noteworthy. The buffalo has its head and waist raised, with spread horns. Bronze casting was common in all Indus centers.

Casting of bronze

- The people of Harappa used to cast bronze on a large scale and were proficient in this work. Their bronze statues were made by casting bronze. Under this technique, first a statue or idol was made of wax.
- It was completely coated with clay and left to dry. When it was completely dry, it was heated and a small hole was made in its clay cover and all the molten wax was taken out through that hole.
- After this, molten metal was filled in the empty clay mold through the same hole. When that metal cooled down and became solid, the clay cover was removed.
- Statues of both humans and animals have been made in bronze. The best example of human statues is the statue of a girl, which is known as a dancer. Among the animal statues made of bronze, the statues of buffalo and goat are especially noteworthy. The head and waist of the buffalo are raised high and the horns are spread. Bronze casting work was done in abundance in all the centers of Indus Civilization.

Clay statues (Terracotta)

- The people of the Indus Valley also made clay statues, but they were not as good as the stone and bronze statues. Among the statues of the Indus Valley, the statues of the Mother Goddess are more noteworthy.
- The female statues found in Kalibanga and Lothal are very different from the statues of the Mother Goddess found in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Among the clay statues, small statues of some

bearded men have also been found, whose hair is coiled, who are standing straight, legs are slightly wide and the arms are hanging down parallel to the body.

- Statues in exactly the same posture have been found again and again, which makes it appear that these are statues of some deity. A clay mask of a one-horned deity has also been found. Apart from these, wheeled carts, carts, whistles, figures of animals and birds, dice, pebbles, discs have also been found.

Seals

- Archaeologists have found thousands of seals (seals), which were usually made of alabaster and sometimes of onyx, flint, copper, bronze and clay. Beautiful figures of animals like one-horned bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, wild buffalo, goat, buffalo etc. were carved on them.
- The expression of various natural emotions depicted in these figures is particularly noteworthy. The purpose of preparing these seals was mainly commercial. It appears that these seals were also worn by some people as armlets by which those persons could be identified, just as people wear identity cards nowadays.
- The standard seal of Harappa was a 2x2 inch square tablet, usually made of alabaster. Each seal had a pictorial script engraved on it which has not been deciphered till date. Some seals have also been found made of ivory.
- The seals had a variety of designs but most of them had animals, such as humped or humpless bulls, elephants, tigers, goats and giant animals.
- Figures of trees and humans have also been found in some places. The most remarkable among them is a seal in which a human figure is in the centre and many animals are drawn around it. This seal is called Pashupati seal by some scholars (in the form of a square or rectangle of 1/2 to 2 inches in size) while some others consider it to be the figure of a goddess. In this seal, a human figure is shown sitting cross-legged.
- To the right of this human figure is an elephant and a tiger (lion) while to the left is a rhinoceros and a buffalo. Besides these animals, there are two deer under the stool. Such seals date from 2500-1900 B.C. and have been found in large

similar, but after the 6th century CE, each region developed its own distinct styles.

- Later, in Hindu temple construction, three styles were used: Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara.

Temple architecture

Nagar	Dravid	Besar
Pal Sub-style	Pallava Sub-style	Rashtrakuta
Odisha Sub-style	Chola Sub-style	Chalukya
Khajuraho Sub-style	Pandya Sub-style	Kakatiya
Solanki Sub-style	Vijayanagar Sub-style	Hoysala
	Nayak Substyle	

Serial No.	Temple	Place	Time Period
1.	Round-shaped brick and wooden temple	Bayaraat District, Rajasthan	3rd Century BCE
2.	Temple at Sanchi - 40	Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)	3rd Century BCE
3.	Temple at Sanchi - 18	Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)	2nd Century BCE
4.	Oldest structural temples	Aihole (Karnataka)	4th Century BCE
5.	Temple at Sanchi - 17	Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)	4th Century CE
6.	Ladkhan Temple	Aihole (Karnataka)	5th Century CE
7.	Durga Temple	Aihole (Karnataka)	550 AD year

Question: Which of the following sun temples is located in Patan, Gujarat?

- A. Konark
 B. Modhera
 C. Martand
 D. Dakshinaram

Answer: B

- Indian Temple Architecture: Nagara, Dravidian, and Vesara (Besar) Styles

Ancient texts describe three major styles of temple architecture: Nagara, Dravidian, and Vesara (Besar).

Nagara Style

The Nagara style is found in the land between the Himalayas and the Vindhya mountains.

Dravidian Style

The Dravidian style is used in the region between the Krishna and Kaveri rivers.

Vesara Style

The Vesara style is associated with the area between the Vindhya Mountains and the Krishna River.

Nagara Style

The earliest examples of the Nagara style can be found in Gupta period temples, such as the Dashavatara Temple in Devgarh and the brick temples in Bhitargaon.

Two major features of the Nagara style are its distinct plan and the Viman (shape of the tower, shikhara).

1. The main part of the temple is rectangular with tiered towers on both sides, giving it a triangular appearance. When each side has one tower, it is called a "triratha." When there are two towers, it is called a "saptaratha," and with four towers, it is a "Navaratha." These towers extend from the middle part to the top of the temple.
2. The top of the temple is crowned by a spire.
3. The spire in Nagara temples is also known as the "Rekha shikhara."
4. Nagara temples typically have two main parts: the sanctum (Garbhagrah) and the hall (Mandap). The sanctum is tall, and the hall is smaller.
5. Above the sanctum is a bell-shaped structure that adds height to the temple.

- Although Babur's accounts may not be completely accurate, his book, *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*, remains an important source for contemporary history.

Tarikh-i-Rashidi

- This book was written in Persian by Babur's cousin, Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat. Mirza Haidar witnessed the events in Babur and Humayun's lives. He fought in the Battle of Kannauj against Sher Shah Suri alongside Humayun. Mirza Haidar divided his book into two parts: the first part covers the history of Mughal emperors from 1347 to 1553, while the second part discusses his own life events until 1541. The second part provides more significant information.

Humayun-Nama

- This book was written in Persian by Gulbadan Begum, Babur's daughter and Humayun's half-sister, under Akbar's instructions. She described events after Babur's reign, focusing more on the character, personality, and family relationships of the emperors. The book does not provide much important information.
- Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi or Tawhfa-i-Akbari was written in Persian by Abbas Khan Sarwani under Akbar's instructions. Only part of this book is available. It was written 40 years after Sher Shah's death, and the author claimed to be related to Sher Shah's family. He described the sources of information for every event, making this book a reliable source. It discusses Sher Shah's care for farmers and welfare work for the public, as well as information about Sher Shah, Islam Shah, and the later Sur rulers.

Tarikh-i-Firishta

- Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah, or Firishta, completed his work while serving the ruler Adil Shah II of Bijapur. His work is known as *Tarikh-i-Firishta* and *Gulshan-i-Ibrahim*. Firishta attempted to write the history of India from the beginning in 13 volumes. He also wrote about kings and their states, Muslim saints, India's geography, and climate.

Akbarnama

- This book was written in Persian by Abul Fazal. It has three main parts: the first part covers

Mughal history from Amir Timur to Humayun's rule. The second and third parts discuss Akbar's reign up to 1602. Abul Fazal provided information on events and their causes during that time and tried to address the shortcomings of Babur's *Tuzuk-i-Baburi*. He detailed events during Humayun's reign and described Sher Shah's rivalry with Humayun. He wrote extensively about Akbar's policies and their effects. *Akbarnama* is an important and reliable source for understanding Mughal history.

- He praised the greatness of Babur, Humayun, and especially Akbar, while criticizing Sher Shah and Islam Shah. The third part of this book is also known as *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Ain-i-Akbari

- This book was also written by Abul Fazal in Persian. Instead of describing events during Akbar's rule, it talks about his administration, laws, rules, and regulations. It is divided into three parts. Abul Fazal wrote about the royal treasury, coins, the harem, courts, ceremonies, military and civil officials, their positions, justice, and revenue administration, sources of state income and expenses, Akbar's *Din-i Ilahi*, foreign invasions, and Hindu and Muslim saints and scholars. Therefore, *Ain-i-Akbari* is considered a valuable source for understanding culture and administration during Akbar's reign.

Tabqat-i-Akbari

- This book was written by Khwaja Nizam-ud-din Ahmad. It describes events from the beginning of Muslim rule in India up to the 29th year of Akbar's reign. It is divided into three parts: the first part discusses the history of Muslim rule in India and the sultans of Delhi, the second part covers the Mughal Empire from Babur to the 29th year of Akbar's reign, and the third part focuses on states, with detailed information about Malwa and Gujarat. *Tabqat-i-Akbari* provides broad knowledge about a large part of medieval history and is considered an important literary source.

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh

- This book was written by Abdul Qadir Badauni, a scholar of Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit during Akbar's reign. Badauni was a student of Abul Fazal

Question 2: Who was a contemporary of Al-Biruni?

- A. Mahmud Gaznavi B. Muhammad Gauri
C. Alauddin Khilji D. Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq

Answer: A

Question 3: Who was the first Muslim ruler of India?

- A. Mahmud Ghazni B. Muhammad Gauri
C. Babur D. Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq

Answer: B

Question 4: Who attacked the Romanath temple in 1025 CE?

- A. Muhammad Gauri
B. Mahmud Gaznavi
C. Babur
D. Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq

Answer: B

Question 5: Who is credited with establishing the Turk Empire in India?

- A. Muhammad Gauri B. Babur
C. Mahmud Gaznavi D. Humayun

Answer: A

Question 6: Who first defeated Muhammad Gauri in India?

- A. Vidyadhar Chandel B. Mulraj I
C. Mulraj II D. Vidyapati

Answer: C

Question 7: Between whom was the First Battle of Tarain fought?

- A. Prithviraj I B. Prithviraj II
C. Prithviraj III D. Prithviraj IV

Answer: C

Question 8: When did the Second Battle of Tarain happen?

- A. 1191 CE B. 1192 CE
C. 1193 CE D. 1194 CE

Answer: B

Question 9: When did the First Battle of Tarain take place?

- A. 1191 CE B. 1192 CE
C. 1193 CE D. 1194 CE

Answer: A

Chapter - 2

Delhi Sultanate

The Delhi Sultanate had five main dynasties in order:

1. Ghulam Dynasty (1206-1290)
2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)
4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)
5. Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

Among these, four were originally Turkish, while the last one, the Lodi Dynasty, was Afghan.

Achievements of Major Sultanate Rulers

1. Ghulam Dynasty Ruler:

o Qutb al-Din Aibak (1206-1210)

- He established the Turkish state in India (Delhi Sultanate).
- In 1192, he helped Ghauri in the Battle of Tarain.
- In June 1206, he was crowned and chose the title Malik/Sipahsalar instead of Sultan.
- He did not issue coins in his name and had a khutba read in his praise, which showed his authority.
- Aibak made Indraprastha (near Delhi) his headquarters and later moved his capital to Lahore due to conflicts.

Death of Aibak

- Aibak died in 1210 when he fell from a horse while playing polo in Lahore. His tomb is located in Lahore.
- He started the construction of the Qutub Minar in honor of Qutb al-Din Bakhtiyar Kaki and built the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi and the Ajmer Mosque.
- Because he recited Quran chapters beautifully, he was known as Quran Khan. His generosity earned him the title Lakh Baksh.

Ilutmish (1210-1236)

- At the time of Aibak's death, Ilutmish was the ruler of Badaun, UP.
- After Aibak's death, some historians say Aram Shah became the new ruler in Lahore, but the

Turkish nobles of Delhi declared Iltutmish as the new Sultan.

- Iltutmish was the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate and the first legal Sultan. In 1229, he received the title of Sultan from the Khalifa of Baghdad.
- He issued khutba in his name and minted coins called tankas (1 tanka = 48 jitals).
- He was the first Muslim ruler to put the mint's name on coins.
- In cities, Iltutmish appointed judges and officials for justice.
- He established an administrative body called Turkān-e-Chahalgami by grouping 40 Turkish nobles.

Founder of the Iqtā System:

- Iltutmish introduced the iqtā system in administration. He was the founder of this system in India.
- To weaken the power of Hindus in the Doab region (between Ganga and Yamuna), he distributed iqtās (land grants) to Shamsi Turkish nobles in rural areas.
- He attacked Ranthambore in 1226.
- He attacked Nagaur in 1227.
- In 1232, he invaded Malwa and brought back a statue of Vikramaditya from Ujjain.
- In 1235, during the Gwalior campaign, he declared his daughter Razia as his successor instead of his sons.
- His last campaign was against Bamiyan in Afghanistan in 1236.

Construction Work

- Iltutmish completed the Qutub Minar that Aibak started and is credited with building one of the first tombs in India.

Death

- Iltutmish fell ill while on his way to attack Bayana. His health worsened, and he died in April 1236.
- He was the first Sultan to understand and improve the economic importance of the Doab region.

Ruknuddin Firuz Shah (1236)

- Ruknuddin Firuz Shah was the second son of Iltutmish and Khundabande Jahan Shah Turk.

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- Although Iltutmish named Razia as his successor, local governors and Shah Turkān conspired to make Ruknuddin the ruler. The local governors played a major role in this.
- Shah Turkān was a Turkish slave.
- She was the first woman in the Delhi Sultanate to try to control the government.

Razia Sultan (1236-1240)

- Sultan Razia, whose full name was Jalalat al-Din Razia, was born in 1205 in Badaun. She took the title of Umdat-ul-Niswan.
- Razia removed the practice of purdah and wore male clothing to participate in court activities.
- The people of Delhi accepted her as "Razia Sultan" and made her the ruler.
- She was the first and only female Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. Coins were minted with the title "Sultan Raziyat al-Dunya wal-Din bint al-Sultan."
- After becoming the ruler, Razia held the title of Umdat-ul-Niswan. She faced challenges from nobles like Malik Muhammad Salari, Kabir Khan, and Malik Safuddin, but she cleverly created divisions among them to end the rebellions.
- During her time, Turks led by Nuruddin (Nur Turk) and followers of the Ahmadis revolted in the mosque, but she suppressed the uprising.
- In 1238, Malik Hasan Kalung from Ghazni and Bamiyan sought Razia's help against the Mongols. She promised him revenue but refused military support, saving her kingdom from the Mongol invasion.
- Razia's first campaign was against Ranthambore, followed by an attack on Gwalior. However, both campaigns failed.
- To address the issue of the Chahalgami Turks, Razia began giving high positions to her loyal supporters. She wanted to create a group of non-Turk nobles similar to the Turkish nobles.
- When Razia appointed Jalaluddin Yakut, a non-Turk African Muslim, as Amir-i-Akhur (head of the royal stable), the Chahalgami turned against her and started plotting against her.
- Razia began wearing male clothing instead of women's clothes.

- Tipu became so influential that he set up an administration parallel to the colonial one in the Northeast. The British suppressed this revolt in 1833.

Wahhabi Movement (1830-70)

- The Wahhabi Movement was an Islamic reform movement aimed at removing superstitions and wrong practices in the Muslim community.
- Named after its founder, Abdul Wahab, the movement was inspired in India by Syed Ahmad Barelvi.
- In 1830, Syed Ahmad took control of Peshawar and issued his coins, but he died in the Battle of Balakot in 1831.
- After his death, the movement's center shifted to Patna, but it faced weaknesses, like communal frenzy; however, Wahhabis never opposed Hindus.
- The movement aimed to free India from British rule, but its primary goal was to restore Muslim rule. The British suppressed it around 1870.

Kuka Revolt

- The Kuka Revolt began in Punjab between 1860 and 1870. Initially, it was a religious uprising but later turned political.
- Its main aim was to drive the British out of India.
- The revolt started around 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal, also known as Siyan Sahib.
- Initially, the revolt aimed to cleanse Sikhism of its evils.
- Siyan Sahib and his disciple Balak Singh formed a group with its headquarters in Hazara. In 1872, the British exiled their leader, Ramsingh, to Rangoon and controlled the movement.

Movements by Deposed Rulers

Velupandhi Revolt

- Velupandhi was the Diwan of Travancore, Kerala. He revolted against his dismissal and the heavy financial burden on the state.
- He was injured fighting the British and later died in the jungle. The British publicly hanged his body.

Visakhapatnam Revolt (1827-30)

- Local landlords revolted between 1827 and 1830 against the government's harsh actions due to

property confiscation and tax issues. The government eventually suppressed these revolts.

Movements by Followers of Deposed Rulers

Samosi Revolt

- Samosis were employees under the Maratha state who turned to agriculture after its fall.
- In 1822, they revolted due to high tax collection. During a famine in 1825-26, they revolted again under Umaji's leadership. The British forgave their crimes and offered land grants while recruiting them into the mountain police.

Gadkari Revolt

- The Gadkari Revolt was against the British. In 1844, displaced soldiers of the Gadkari caste revolted in Maharashtra.
- They captured the forts of Sanmgarh and Bhudargad. Eventually, the British crushed this revolt and reclaimed the forts.

Savantwadi Rebellion

Migration Rebellion: The migration rebellion was started by Indians against the British.

- The migration rebellion took place in 1844.
- It was led by Maratha leader Pond Savant.
- With the help of some allies, they took control of a few forts.
- Later, the British army fought and defeated the rebels.
- Many rebels fled, while some were caught and charged with treason.
- The British government succeeded in suppressing the migration rebellion.

Tribal Movements in British India

- After the British established their rule, new land tax and administrative systems were set up that included local communities and various social and economic groups into the colonial system.
- This new system created a way to exploit tribal people, leading to great dissatisfaction among them.
- The colonial economy favored landlords and middlemen to enhance their own interests.
- This group complicated tax structures for tribal people, forcing them off their own land and trapping them in endless exploitation.

people's rights to the forests and the new tax on local alcohol production.

- Raju led the Koya revolt for some time, and in the second phase, Anant Shaiyyar took over. The British ended the Koya revolt with strong military action.

Tana Bhagat Movement

- The Tana Bhagat movement began in 1914 in Bihar. It was against high taxes and police duties.
- The leader of this movement was Jatra Bhagat, who was compared to leaders like Birsa Munda and Kesari Baba.
- The movement started about 13 years after the Munda movement ended. It was a religious movement with political goals.
- The aim was to organize the tribal people by forming a new "sect." Non-violence was accepted as a powerful tool for struggle.
- Under the Birsa movement, a form of struggle against British rule developed in Jharkhand, which could not be limited to just one region.
- This movement shaped its structure and strategy to be a part of the Indian National Movement for freedom, led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Paharia Revolt

- In the 1770s, the Paharia revolt occurred in the Rajmahal hills (now Jharkhand) against the British land revenue system.
- The British government negotiated with them in 1778, declaring their region a protected area.

Bastar Revolt

- In 1910, there was a revolt against the king of Bastar in the Jagdalpur area, which was suppressed by the British army.
- The main reasons for this revolt were the enforcement of forest laws and the imposition of feudal taxes.

• The Revolution of 1857

Causes and Effects

- The revolt against the British Empire in 1857 is a significant and revolutionary event in modern Indian history. The establishment of British rule in India was marked by deception and betrayal.
- The way the British established power in India was unique in history.

Nature of the Revolt

- Opinions differ about the 1857 revolt. Some historians label it as a military revolt due to imperial expansion, while others see it as a conflict between two religions or races.
- Imperialist historians like Sir John Lawrence and Sir John Seeley referred to it as a military revolt.

Reasons for the Revolt

Introduction

- A significant event during Governor General Lord Canning's rule was the revolt of 1857.
- This revolt shook the foundation of the British Empire in India, and it often seemed that British rule might end in India. Here, we will look at the important reasons for the revolt of 1857.

Political Reasons

- The British came to India as traders, but slowly they began to establish and expand their rule. Over time, the political freedom of Indians was taken away, and they lost their political rights.
- As a result, there was great dissatisfaction among the people, which exploded into the revolt of 1857. The political reasons for this revolution included:

1. Dalhousie's Expansionist Policies:

- Lord Dalhousie's imperial policies were largely responsible for the 1857 rebellion. Through policies like annexation and banning the adoption of sons, he started a plot to take over the princely states. This created fear among the local rulers of India and planted seeds of instability and doubt in their hearts.
- Lord Dalhousie strictly followed the "Doctrine of Lapse" or annexation policy, which did not allow childless rulers to adopt heirs. As a result, he annexed states like Satara (1848), Nagpur (1853), Jhansi (1854), Berar (1854), Sambalpur,

Jaitpur, Baghath, Adpur, and others into the British Empire. In 1856, he added a state that was loyal to the British into the empire on the grounds of bad governance.

- He removed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh from the throne and took away the royal titles of the Nawabs of Tanjore and Karnataka.
- Dalhousie's actions, such as humiliating the Mughal Emperor, ending the tradition of offering tributes, and removing the practice of engraving names on coins, added fuel to the fire of the 1857 revolt.

2. Mistreatment of the Mughal Emperor:

- The British also mistreated Indian rulers. They stopped showing respect to the Mughal Emperor and decided to end his title.
- They refused to accept Mirza Zafar's son as the crown prince and forced the Emperor to leave his home in the Red Fort and live in Qutub.

3. Statements by British Officials:

- Along with Dalhousie's policies, some British officials made statements that frightened Indian rulers and left them hopeless about their future.

4. Discontent of Nana Sahib and Rani Lakshmbai:

- Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi and Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Bajji Rao II, were very angry with the British.
- The British took Jhansi from Damodar Rao, the adopted son of the king, which led Rani Lakshmbai to support the rebels during the revolt.

5. Annexation of Awadh and Mistreatment of the Nawab:

- The British forcefully took control of Lucknow, exiling Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and looting the palaces.
- There was disrespect towards the Begums, leading to widespread dissatisfaction in Awadh, making it a center for revolutionaries.

6. Destruction of the Old Political System:

- The British victory completely destroyed the old political system.
- Before British rule, Indians played a significant role in politics, but now only the British decided their fate.

7. Foreign Sentiment Against the British:

- Indians were dissatisfied with the British because they felt their rulers were far away.
- Turks, Afghans, and Mughals were also foreigners but had settled in India and considered it their home, which the British never did.

8. Dissatisfaction Among the Upper Class:

- The destruction of local states not only harmed their rulers but also severely affected the status of the upper class.

Administrative Reasons

1. Difficulty in Understanding the New System:

- The system that Indians had seen for centuries was abolished. They found it hard to understand the new system and viewed it with suspicion.

2. Policy of Excluding Indians from Administrative Services:

- The British adopted a biased policy by not including Indians in administrative services. Lord Cornwallis did not trust the skills and honesty of Indians, so he appointed only British officials to high positions.
- As a result, Indians were shut out from high-ranking jobs. Although the Company Act of 1833 promised no discrimination based on religion, caste, or color, the British did not follow this promise.
- High positions in both military and civilian services were reserved for Europeans. The highest rank an Indian could achieve in the army was Subedar, earning 60-70 rupees a month, while in civilian services, the highest position was Sadar Amin, earning 500 rupees a month. The British saw high positions as their exclusive right.

3. Dissatisfaction with British Justice System:

- The British legal system was very different and complicated. It wasted a lot of time and money, yet decisions were often uncertain.
- Indians did not like this system. Even a small farmer had to take complaints against landlords to court, which made respected individuals unhappy with the British courts.

4. Flawed Land Revenue System:

- In the name of regularizing land revenue, the British scrutinized many landlords' leases. Those without proper leases lost their lands.

(3) Promotion of Christianity through

Educational Institutions:

- The biggest threat to religion came from schools run by Christian priests. These schools aimed to educate Indians while also spreading Christianity.
- In these schools, Hindu children were often asked questions about Christianity. This made many upper-class Indians think that if their sons didn't convert, their grandsons surely would.
- On the other hand, in government schools, Hindus could not teach their religion because the state claimed to be secular. This double standard caused great dissatisfaction among Indians.

(4) Benefits for Converts to Christianity:

- Various temptations were offered to attract people to Christianity. Those who converted from Hinduism or Islam received help from the government and were given jobs to encourage others to convert as well.
- Criminals could be freed from their crimes if they accepted Christianity. Lord Canning even gave millions to promote Christianity, which led more people to convert willingly. As a result, dissatisfaction among the people grew.

(5) Change in Inheritance Laws:

- In 1856, a law was made stating that a person would not lose their ancestral property if they converted to another religion. This was seen by Indians as a way to encourage conversions to Christianity.

(6) Ban on Adoption:

- Dalhousie banned Hindus from adopting sons. However, Hindu customs considered it essential for childless people to adopt a son for peace in the afterlife. This policy caused great dissatisfaction among Indians.

(7) Spread of Christianity in Prisons:

- The British used prisons as a means to spread Christianity as well. Every morning, a Christian teacher would teach inmates about Christianity. In 1845, a new rule was introduced where a Brahmin would prepare food for all prisoners together.
- Before this rule, each prisoner cooked for themselves. This new rule made prisoners fear losing their caste, as Hindus do not accept inter-

caste eating. A person released from prison would not be accepted back into a Hindu family.

Immediate Reasons

- The above details show that Indian soldiers were not only unhappy with the same things as other Indians but also had their own reasons for dissatisfaction.
- The spirit of rebellion against the British had grown among the soldiers; they just needed a spark, which came from the greased cartridges.
- In 1856, the Indian government wanted to replace old guns with new "Enfield rifles." The cartridges made for these rifles needed to be opened with the mouth before loading. Grease from cows and pigs was used on these cartridges. Although British officials denied this, the soldiers did not trust them.
- This was a disregard for the religious feelings of Indian soldiers. They believed that the British wanted to corrupt both Hinduism and Islam. Thus, they felt it was better to end such a corrupt rule rather than allow their religion to be destroyed.
- Thus, the cartridge issue became the main reason for the revolt of 1857. The success of the soldiers also encouraged Indian civilians to join in the rebellion.

Start and Spread of the Rebellion

- The first revolt began at the Barrackpore cantonment near Calcutta. The soldiers refused to use the new cartridges and raised the flag of rebellion.
- On March 29, 1857, a Brahmin soldier named Mangal Pandey, upset about the use of the greased cartridges, joined his comrades to kill some British officers.
- As a result, Mangal Pandey and his companions were sentenced to death. Following this, two local regiments, numbers 19 and 34, were disbanded. After the Barrackpore incident, the revolt also started in Meerut.
- The soldiers freed prisoners from the jail and killed several British soldiers. The revolutionaries then moved from Meerut towards Delhi.

Delhi

- On May 11, 1857, the rebel soldiers from Meerut reached Delhi. At that time, there were no British troops in Delhi. The Indian soldiers in Delhi welcomed the rebels and joined them. They killed all their British officers.
- The rebels took control of Delhi and asked Bahadur Shah II to lead them. The Mughal emperor hesitated and sent news of the Meerut rebellion and the arrival of the rebels to the Lieutenant Governor in Agra.
- But in the end, he had to accept the leadership of the revolutionaries. The British fled from Delhi, and the Mughal flag was raised again.
- Mughal princes Mirza Mughal, Mirza Khajir, Sultan, and Mirza Abubakar took full advantage of this opportunity. They felt it was a chance to restore the old glory of their dynasty. The news of the Meerut rebellion and the capture of Delhi spread across the country, leading to a revolution in much of northern India in just a few days.

Awadh

- News of the Meerut events reached Lucknow on May 14, and the news of the revolutionaries taking over Delhi arrived on May 15. At that time, Sir Henry Lawrence was the Chief Commissioner there.
- He made efforts to avoid the crisis of rebellion, but the revolt could not be delayed for long in Lucknow either.
- On May 30, in the Muriyav cantonment a few miles from Lucknow, local soldiers launched an armed attack on the European troops, resulting in some deaths.
- The rebellion was not limited to Lucknow. Soon it spread to Sitapur, Faizabad, Varanasi, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Mathura, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Agra, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Badaun, Danapur, and other areas where Indian soldiers were stationed.
- The army's rebellion caused the police and local administration to scatter. Wherever there was a rebellion, government treasure was looted and ammunition was seized. Barracks and police revenue offices were burned down, and prison doors were opened.

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- The farmers and ousted landlords attacked the moneylenders and new landlords who had dispossessed them. They destroyed or looted government documents and records of moneylenders.
- Thus, the revolutionaries attempted to erase all signs of colonial rule. Even in areas where people did not participate in the rebellion, there was sympathy for the rebels.

Kanpur

- The rebellion broke out in Kanpur on June 5, 1857. Nana Sahib led the revolution in Kanpur. On June 26, he established control over Kanpur and declared himself the Peshwa.
- Nana also recognized Bahadur Shah as the king of India. He forced the British commander in Kanpur, Keeler, to surrender.
- In July 1857, Havelock attacked Kanpur and after fierce fighting, took control of the city.
- In November 1857, 20,000 revolutionary soldiers from Gwalior, led by Tantia Tope, attacked Kanpur and defeated Commander Widham, regaining control of the city on November 28.
- Unfortunately, in December 1857, Campbell severely defeated the revolutionaries, and Kanpur came back under British control. Nana Sahib fled to Nepal.

Jhansi

- The rebellion in Jhansi began on June 5, 1857. Under the leadership of Rani Lakshmibai, the revolutionaries took control of Bundelkhand and nearby areas.
- The task of suppressing the rebellion in Bundelkhand was given to a commander named Huroz, who besieged Jhansi on March 23, 1857.
- The fighting continued for a week, with not just Brahmins and Kshatriyas but also Kolis, Kachhis, and Teli warriors, who were from Maharashtra and Bundelkhand, as well as Pathans and other Muslims.
- Women were also present at every front alongside the men. Considering the defense of Jhansi impossible, Lakshmibai tied her adopted son Damodar to her back and, with a group of guards, cut through the enemy forces to reach Kalpi on April 4, 1858.

Cabinet Mission (March 1946)

Background Provisions and Evaluation

Background: After World War II, Britain's economy began to weaken. Therefore, it became challenging for the government to maintain control over its colonies. In 1945, parliamentary elections were held in Britain, and the Labour Party gained a majority, making Attlee the Prime Minister.

- The new British government made it clear that it wanted to resolve the constitutional issues in India quickly. The change in power showed that the British public also wanted a change in government policies.
- In this context, Attlee mentioned that the demands of minorities should be considered, but they could not ignore the interests of the majority. This showed a change in the British government's policy.
- Accordingly, in 1946, the British government announced a three-member Cabinet Mission to India, which included:
 - **Pethick-Lawrence** – Secretary of State for India
 - **Stafford Cripps** – Chairman of the Board of Trade
 - **A. V. Alexander** – Chief of the British Navy
- The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in March 1946 and presented its plan in May 1946.

Provisions:

The Cabinet Mission proposed creating an Indian Confederation that would include all British provinces and princely states. This united federation would have only defense, foreign affairs, and communication as subjects; all other powers would be given to the provinces.

- The demand for Pakistan was rejected because it was not possible for Muslim-majority provinces to form a separate nation. Additionally, this could lead to new problems, such as the Hindu and Sikh majorities in parts of Punjab.
- Similarly, dividing the armed forces could be dangerous. Most importantly, partition could lead to administrative and economic issues, such as communication problems between East and West Pakistan.

All Indian provinces were divided into three groups:

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- **Group A:** Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar, and Odisha (Hindu majority)
- **Group B:** Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and Sindh (Muslim majority)
- **Group C:** Bengal and Assam (Muslim majority)
- The Constituent Assembly would be formed by Indians. Its members would be elected by the provincial assemblies, based on population, with one representative for every one million people.
- Once the constitution was implemented, British supremacy over the princely states would end, and these states would be free to make treaties with the Indian union.
- An interim government would be formed with 14 members, including major political parties and communities (Congress - 6, Muslim League - 1, Sikh - 1, Christian - 1, and Parsi - 1).

Evaluation: The Cabinet Mission made a sincere effort to address the Hindu-Muslim differences and solve the issue of the two-nation theory.

- The proposal for an Indian Union aligned with the Congress's demand for unity, while the internal autonomy given to the provinces was close to the Muslim League's perspective. Rejecting the demand for Pakistan was a positive step towards preventing partition.
- Additionally, the formation of an interim government and Constituent Assembly by Indians was a positive move. However, giving excessive powers to the provinces limited the central government's authority, which was a step towards separation.

Prime Minister Attlee's Announcement (February 20, 1947):

- The rising communal violence in India and growing pressure on British rule forced Prime Minister Attlee to announce that India would be granted independence by June 20, 1948. Lord Mountbatten was sent as the new Viceroy of India.
- Attlee stated that all political parties should work together to accept new responsibilities and set aside their differences.
- Both the Muslim League and Congress welcomed this announcement as it reflected the current situation in the country.

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EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्तूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये

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SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
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RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
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राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
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RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
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	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	Mangilal Siyag	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

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