



Indian History - In Details

INDIAN HISTORY

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

- The pre-historic period in the history of mankind can roughly be dated from 2,00,000 BC to about 3500 – 2500 BC, when the first civilization began to take shape.
- The first modern human beings or Homo Sapiens set foot on the Indian Subcontinent somewhere between 2,00,000 BC and 40,000 BC and they soon spread through a large part of the sub-continent including peninsular India.
- They continuously flooded the Indian subcontinent in waves of migration from what is present day Iran.
- The primitive people moved in groups of few families and lived mainly on hunting and gathering.
- The age when the pre-historic man began to use stone for utilitarian purpose is called as the stone age.
- Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown by Indians.
- The name India was derived from the rivername **Sindhu** which is also known as Indus.
- India was originally considered

as a part of a larger area called **Jambu-dvipa** (The continent of Jambu tree)

- The stages in mans progress from Nomadic to settled life are
 1. **Primitive Food collecting stage** or early and middle stone ages or **Palaeolithic**
 2. **Advanced Food collecting stage** or late stone age or Mesolithic
 3. Transition to incipient food production or early **Neolithic**
 4. settled village communities or advanced neolithic/**Chalcolithic** and
 5. Urbanisation or **Bronze age**.

Paleolithic Age

The period before 10,000 BC belongs to the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age) . Man was no more than a hunter and food gatherer. This period falls into the geological period called the

Pleistocene to the end of the third Riss, glaciation.

- The **Palaeolithic** culture had a duration of about 3,00,000 yrs.
- The art of hunting and stalking wild animals individually and later in groups led to these people making stone weapons and tools.
- The principal tools are hand axes, cleavers and chopping tools. The majority of tools found were made of quartzite. They are found in all parts of India except the Central and eastern mountain and the alluvial plain of the ganges.
- People began to make ‘specialized tools’ by flaking stones, which were pointed on one end. These kind of tools were generally used to kill small animals and for tearing flesh from the carcass of the hunted animals.

The broken skull specimen of *Homo erectus* is first & only of its kind in India. This skull was discovered on 5th December, 1982 in the middle of the Narmada valley in Hathnora, Madhya Pradesh. It is the most ancient human remnant so far discovered in Indian subcontinent. Skull belongs to Middle Pleistocene (around 500,000 years ago) age in the geological time scale. Recent finds include a middle palaeolithic quarry in the Kaladgi Basin, southern India. A tradition of Indian rock art dates to 40 or 50,000 years ago.

Mesolithic Age

- ▶ The Mesolithic period roughly ranges between 10,000 and 6000 B.C.
- ▶ Apart from hand axes, they also produced crude, stone-tipped, wooden spears, borers and burins.
- ▶ The stone implements are of minute size and hence are called Microliths. The Microliths found at **Brahmagiri** in Mysore, in the Vindhyan, Narmada river and in Gujarat can be assigned to Late Stone Age.
- ▶ This period also saw the domestication of animals and cultivation of wild varieties of crops.
- ▶ The famous Bhimbetka caves near Bhopal belong to the Mesolithic age and are famous for their cave paintings.

Neolithic Age

- ▶ The Neolithic Age or New Stone Age ranges between 6000 to 4000 BC.
- ▶ An important invention of this time was the wheel.
- ▶ It was characterised by settled life, animal husbandry and same form of cultivation depended upon the use of stone.
- ▶ The most striking feature of the culture of the neolithic-chalcolithic sites of the Deccan is their **independent ancestry**.
- ▶ The important neolithic sites excavated include; **Maski, Brahmagiri, Hallur, Kodekal, Sangana Kaller, Takkala Kota** in Karnataka and **Paiyampalli** in Tamilnadu and **Utnur** in Andhra Pradesh.

Copper was known to some of the oldest civilizations on record, and has a history of use that is at least 10,000 years old. **Copper** was probably the first metal to come into use. There exist copper and bronze artifacts from Sumerian cities that date to 3000 BC and Egyptian artifacts of copper and copper-tin alloys. In one pyramid, a copper plumbing system was found that is 5000 years old.

Ever since 1822 hoards of copper implements have been collected from the Ganges-Jamuna Doab, and in central India and Deccan. The raw material copper had been found in the copper ore deposits in Rajasthan, Chottanagpur and Singhbhum in Bihar and Orissa.

Chalcolithic Age

- ▶ Chalcolithic Age period ranges between 1800 BC to 1000 BC.
- ▶ Towards the end of Neolithic period metals like bronze and copper began to be used.
- ▶ Chalcolithic cultures extended from the Chotanagpur Plateau to the upper Gangetic basin.
- ▶ Some of the sites of this era are Brahmagiri (near Mysore), Navada toli on River Narmada, Mahishadal in West Bengal and Chirand on the Ganga.
- ▶ The chalcolithic culture was followed by the Iron phase.
- ▶ **Pre-Harappan phase** is found at Kalibangan in Rajasthan, Banawali in Haryana and Kot Diji in Sind in Pakistan. The Kayathan Culture (2000 to 1800 BC) is a semi-contemporary of the Harappan culture.

Indus Valley Civilisation

- ▶ Indus Valley civilisation belongs to the Chalcolithic period dated between 3000 BC and 1500 BC. It is a Bronze Age civilisation or a proto Historic civilisation.
- ▶ The Indus Valley population

was heterogenous mainly four racial types.

- i. Mediterranean
- ii. Proto-Australoids
- iii. Mongoloids and
- iv. Alpines

But the majority consisted of the former two.

- ▶ The Harappan culture spread over the whole of Sind, Baluchistan, almost the whole of Punjab, northern Rajasthan, Kathiawar and Gujarat.
- ▶ **Harappa** the first Indus site, was discovered by **Dayaram Sahni** in 1921. It is situated in the province of West Punjab, Montgomery district in Pakistan.
- ▶ Harappa is located on the bank of river Ravi.
- ▶ Mohenjodaro was excavated in 1922 by **R.D. Banerjee**. It is situated in the Larkhana district in Sind on the right bank of river Indus (Now in Pakistan)
- ▶ The famous excavators and Archaeologists were **Sir John Marshall, Mortimer Wheeler, R.D. Banerjee, Dales and Sahni**.
- ▶ **The Great Granary, the Great Bath** a piece of woven cotton, a bearded man in steatite and a



- bronze dancing girl are found from Mohenjodaro.
- ▶ An assembly hall was also discovered from Mohenjodaro.
- ▶ The most important feature of Harappan civilisation was town planning and urbanism.
- ▶ The word Mohenjodaro in Sindi language means '**the mound of the dead**'.
- ▶ Mohenjodaro was believed to have been destructed by flood.
- ▶ Harappans knew the art of growing cereals, wheat and barley.
- ▶ **Banwali** is situated in Haryana.
- ▶ Like Kalibangan, Amri, Kot Diji and Harappa, Banwali also saw two cultural phases – Pre-Harappan and Harappan
 - Banwali situated on the bank of lost river Saraswathi. Here we find a large quantity of barley, Sesamum and Mustard.
- ▶ **Chanhudaro**, discovered by N. Gopal Majumdar and Mackey in 1931, is situated in Sind on the bank of river Indus.
- ▶ This site is related to Pre-Harappan culture known as 'Jhangar Culture' and 'Jhukar Culture'.
- The only site without a citadel.
- It was an important bead-making centre.
- It was discovered that most of

The Negroids or Negritos of Pre-historic India were the first human inhabitants, who were food gatherers. The Nagas of Assam and some Andamanese today belong to this group or race. They were acquainted with the bow and arrow. They speak everywhere debased dialects of their neighbours.



Proto Australoids

The Proto Australoids form the basic elements in the population of India. They underwent transformation owing to admixture with Negritos and Mongoloids. The best examples of this admixture are the kol or Munda type, the Mon-khmer type in Assam-Burma and the Nicobarese in the Nicobar islands.

the inhabitants of Chanhudaro were artist.

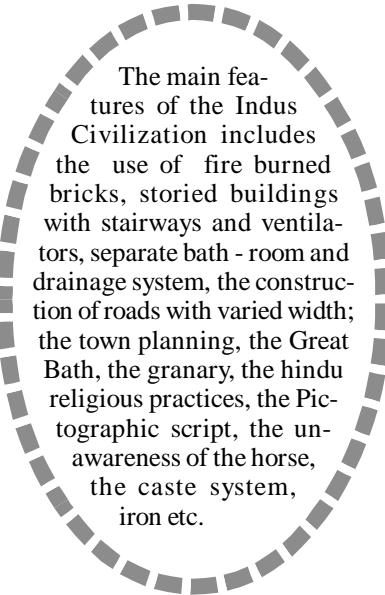
- ▶ **Kalibangan**, another famous Indus city discovered in 1953 by A. Ghosh, is situated in Rajasthan on the banks of River Ghaggar. Kalibangan stands for **black bangles**.
- ▶ Early phase here shows the earliest evidence of ploughed field in the world.
 - Fire-altars have been found.
 - This is known as third capital of Indus Empire.
 - Houses built mostly of sun dried bricks.
- ▶ **Lothal**, first man made port in

the world and dockyard made of burnt bricks, was discovered in 1957 by S.R. Rao is situated in Gujarat on Bhogava river near Gulf of Cambay.

- ▶ Lothal has evidence of the earliest cultivation of rice.
- ▶ Fire altars, indicating the probable existence of a fire cult have been found.
- ▶ Here, a house had front entrance.
- ▶ **Ropar** is the site situated in Punjab on the banks of river Sutlej. It was discovered in 1955-56 by Y.D.Sharma.
- ▶ The evidence of burying a dog below the human burial is very interesting.
- ▶ Dholvira situated in Gujarat (Kuchch dist) was discovered by J.P. Joshi, excavation carried out by Rabindra Singh Bisht in 1990-91.
- ▶ Wheat, Rice, barley, milk, dates, fish, egg and animal flesh formed their staple food.
- ▶ Agriculture, hunting, fishing and rearing of animals/birds was their main source of livelihood.

The Main Centers of Indus Valley Excavation

Harappa	- Montgomery district of Punjab in Pakistan
Mohenjodaro	- Larkana district of Sind
Lothal	- Gujarat on Bhogava river near Gulf of Cambay
Chanhudaro	- 125 km south of Mohenjodaro in Sind.
Kalibangan	- Rajasthan on the banks of River Ghaggar
Ropar	- Punjab on the banks of river Sutlej
Banwali	- Hissar district of Haryana



- ▶ Harappan people were the earliest people in the world to grow cotton and rice.
- ▶ People cultivated rice at Lothal and Rangpur and barley at Banwali.
- ▶ Harappan people domesticated oxen, buffaloes, goats, camels, sheeps, and pigs. Humped bulls were given special importance. Horses were unknown to the Harappan people.
- ▶ Indus people had trade contacts with Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia.
- ▶ The ancient name given to Indus region by Sumerians was **Meluhha**.
- ▶ Ornaments of silver, gold, ivory, copper and precious stones were used.
- ▶ Indus people used a gold - silver mixture called **Electrum**.
- ▶ They used bronze and copper but iron was unknown to them.
- ▶ Indus people were the first to use copper in India.

- ▶ Harappans used a system of weights and measures based on 16 and its multiples.
- ▶ The Indus valley people did not construct temples.
- ▶ The chief male deity of the Indus people was **Pasupati Mahadeva (Proto Siva)**.
- ▶ Their Chief female deity was the **Mother Goddess**.
- ▶ They also worshipped fire, pipal trees and Unicorn.
- ▶ Harappan script was Pictographic in nature, which has not been deciphered so far.
- ▶ **Boustrophedon** was their style of writing which follows the direction of writing from right to left then from left to right in the second line and so on.
- ▶ Harappan seals were made of terra - cotta.
- ▶ Chess - like game of Harappans was called **Sent**.
- ▶ Great buildings, double-storied dwellings, and drainage system were in existence.
- ▶ Mortar and baked bricks were used for construction of dwellings.
- ▶ The largest number of Harappan sites in post independent India have been discovered from Gujarat.
- ▶ Harappan civilisation extended from Jammu in the North to Narmada in the South and from Makran coast of Baluchistan in the West to Meerut in the East.
- ▶ The Northern most point of Indus valley civilisation was **Manda** in Jammu and the Southernmost was **Daimabad** in Maharashtra.
- ▶ Floods and Earthquakes, change in the course of river Indus, aridity of the area or drying up of river Ghaggar, the invasion of Aryans are the supposed reasons for the decline of the civilisation towards 1500 BC.
- ▶ The houses of Harappa and Mohenjodaro were almost invariably made of kiln-burnt bricks.
- ▶ In Kalibangan many houses had their wells.
- ▶ The streets originated north-south and east-west produced a grid system.
- ▶ Wheat and Barley were staple food.
- ▶ Garments of cotton and wool were used.
- ▶ Silver was more common than gold.
- ▶ Seals were the greatest artistic creation of the Harappan.
- ▶ Seals were made up of steatite with figurines and letters in Harappan scripts.
- ▶ The Harappan scripts are pictographic and logo-syllabic. They used to write right to left and left to right.
- ▶ The Harappans were lacking in weapons which show that they were peace loving.
- ▶ The Harappan culture disappeared after 1900 BC.

FAMOUS ERAS

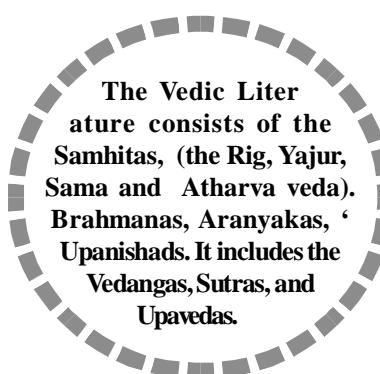
Vikram Era	58 BC
Saka Era	78 AD
Gupta Era	320 AD
Hijra Era	622 AD
Kollam Era	825 AD
Illahi Era	1583 AD

VEDIC AGE

- ▶ Vedic Age is the period of Aryans in India from 1500 - 600 BC.
- ▶ Vedic Period is mainly classified into two - Early Vedic Period (1500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) and Later Vedic Period (1000 B.C. - 600 B.C.).
- ▶ The Aryans were semi-nomadic pastoral people who originally inhabited the area around the Caspian Sea in Central Asia.
- ▶ The word ‘Aryans’ comes from ‘ari’ which in the Vedic times meant ‘foreigners’ or ‘strangers’.
- ▶ Vedas are the oldest literary works of mankind. Vedas are four in number, they are **Rig Veda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharva Veda**.
- ▶ Rig veda is the oldest veda.
- ▶ Vedas are collectively known as **Sruti**
- ▶ Vedangas are collectively known as **Smriti**
- ▶ Inorder to understand the vedic literature it was necessary to learn ‘Vedangas’ or the limbs of Vedas.
- ▶ There are 1028 hymns in Rigveda. It is divided into ten Mandalas (Chapters).
- ▶ Rig Vedic Hymns sung by priests were called *Hotris*.

Vedangas are six in number. They are,

- Siksha** - Phonetics
- Kalpa** - Rituals
- Vyakarana** - Grammar
- Nirukta** - Etymology
- Chhanda** - Metrics
- Jyotisha** - Astronomy



- ▶ Rigveda starts with the line ‘*Agnimeele Purohitam*’
- ▶ Famous *Gayatri Mantra* is contained in the Rigveda (It is believed to have composed by Vishwamitra)
- ▶ Yajurveda deals with sacrifices and rituals.
- ▶ Yajurvedic hymns are meant to be sung by priests called ‘*Adhavaryu*’.
- ▶ Yajurveda is derived into two: **Sukla Yajurveda** (White Yajurveda) and **Krishna Yajur Veda** (Black Yajurveda)
- ▶ **Sama Veda** deals with Music.
- ▶ Sama Vedic hymns are meant to be sung by priests called **Udgatri**.
- ▶ Atharva veda is a collection of spells and charms. *Ayurveda* is a part of Atharva Veda, which deals with medicine.
- ▶ The saying, “**War begins in the minds of men**” is from Atharva Veda.
- ▶ The 10th Mandala of Rigveda contain the **Purusha Sukta** hymn which tells about the origin of caste system.
- ▶ Upanishads are 108 in number. Upanishads are philosophical works.

The word ‘Veda’ is derived from the word ‘vid’ which means knowledge.

- ▶ Upanishads are known as the **Jnanakantas** of Vedas.
- ▶ The words ‘*Sathyameva Jayate*’ have been taken from ‘**Mundaka Upanishad**’
- ▶ **Brahdaranya Upanishad** was the first to give the doctrine of Transmigration of Soul and Karma.
- ▶ Puranas are the part of *Smriti* literature. They are 18 in number – **6 Vishnupuranas, 6 Sivapuranas and 6 Brahmapuranas**.
- ▶ **Bhagavata purana** is divided into 18 *skandas*. The 10th skanda mentions about the childhood of Sri Krishna.
- ▶ **Skanda purana** is considered as the largest purana.
- ▶ **Brahmapurana** is also known as **Adipurana**.
- ▶ **Adhyatma Ramayana** is included in the **Brahmanta purana**.
- ▶ Cattle was the chief measure of wealth in the vedic period.
- ▶ Rigvedic tribe was referred to as *Jana* .
- ▶ Many clans (vis) formed a tribe.
- ▶ The basic unit of society was *kula* or the family and *Kulapa* was the head of the family.
- ▶ ‘*Vishah*’ were members of Samiti.
- ▶ Important tribal assemblies of the Rig Vedic period were **Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata and Gana**.
- ▶ The term *Aghanya* (not to be killed) has been used for cows to indicate its economic importance.

The Aryans were semi-nomadic Nordic Whites, perhaps located originally on the steppes of southern Russia and Central Asia, who spoke the parent language of the various Indo-European languages. Aryans, or more specifically Indo-Aryans, make their first notable appearance in history around 2000-1500 BC as invaders of Northern India. The Aryans were remarkably expansionist, and almost everywhere they went they conquered and subjugated the indigenous peoples, imposing their languages and (to varying degrees) their religious beliefs on the natives, and receiving in turn contributions from the peoples whom they conquered. The word “**Aryan**” meant one who live in high family or who lives on agriculture.

- ▶ **Indra** was the greatest God of Aryans and **Agni** occupied second position.
- ▶ The Vedic God in charge of truth and moral order was **Varuna**.
- ▶ **Indra** who was known as **Purandara** was the god of war and rain.
- ▶ **Varuna** was God of water and **Yama** was the Lord of dead.
- ▶ **Savitri** was a solar deity to whom the famous **Gayatri Mantra** is attributed to.
- ▶ **Prithvi** was Earth Goddess.
- ▶ The people called Panis, during the Vedic period were cattle breeders.
- ▶ The two priests who were prominent during the Rig Vedic period were **Vasishta** and **Viswamitra**.
- ▶ The battle of ten kings mentioned in the Rig Veda was fought on the division of water from river Ravi. It was fought on the banks of River Ravi (**Parushni**).
- ▶ The term for war in Rigveda 7 is Gavishthi or search for cows.
- ▶ The term Aghanya or not to be killed has been used for cow. This indicated cow's economic importance.

Later Vedic Period

- ▶ The period assigned to Later Vedic Phase is 1000 BC to 600 BC.
- ▶ Later Vedic people used particular type of pottery called **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)**
- ▶ The Later Vedic Aryans were familiar with two seas, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.
- ▶ Rice became the staple diet of Indian people during the Later Vedic Period.
- ▶ In addition to agriculture and cattle rearing, trade and industry also gradually began.
- ▶ Growth of big cities like Ayodhya, Indraprastha and Mathura were seen.
- ▶ The term ‘**Rashtra**’ which indicates territory first appeared in the later vedic period.
- ▶ Women enjoyed freedom and respect but their status deteriorated compared to the early vedic period.
- ▶ Mention of the word ‘**Sudras**’ - Rigveda (10th Mandala)
- ▶ Mention of the ‘**Gotra**’ is found in the Atharvaveda.
- ▶ Origin of Kingship is found in **Aitareya Brahmana**.

The famous ‘**Aitareya Brahmana**’ classification of rulership...

Eastern king - Samrat
Western king - Suvarat
Northern king - Virat
Southern king - Bhoja
King of middle country - Raja

- ▶ ‘**Soma**’ was an intoxicating drink mentioned in the 9th Mandala of the Rig Veda.
- ▶ Mention of the word **Varna** is found in Rigveda.
- ▶ The fourfold division of the society is found in the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda.
- ▶ Mention about the **Varnashramadharma** is found in the **Jabla Upanishad**.
- ▶ The Doctrine of Trimurti is found in the **Maitrayani Upanishad**.
- ▶ Mention about the origin of Universe is found in the Rig Veda (10th Mandala).
- ▶ **Purohita, Senani and Vrajapati** were the important functionaries who assisted the king in day-to-day administration.
- ▶ The officer who enjoyed authority over the pastoral land was called **Vrajapati**.
- ▶ The king's power increased during the Later Vedic Period.
- ▶ Importance of assemblies declined
- ▶ A regular army was maintained for the protection of the kingdom.
- ▶ First law giver of ancient India was Manu. He wrote ‘**Manusmrithi**’.
- ▶ Manusmrithi was translated into English by **William Jones**.
- ▶ **Shyama Shastri** translated ‘**Arthashastra**’ into English.

- ▶ Bali was a tax, which the king used to collect from the people of the Vedic period.
- ▶ Aryans used iron for the first time in India.
- ▶ Horse, Iron, Sugarcane, Pulses etc. reached India by the coming of Aryans.
- ▶ The God who occupied supreme position in the Later Vedic Period was Prajapati.
- ▶ **Rudra** was regarded as preserver and protector of the people.
- ▶ The most important functionary who assisted the Vedic king was **Purohita**.
- ▶ Monarchy was the normal form of Government in the vedic period.
- ▶ Each Tribal republic was headed by **Ganapati** or **Jyeshta**.

- ▶ The Vedic Education system revealed through '**Frog Hymn**' in the Rigveda and '**Wedding Hymn**' describe the oldest marriage rituals.
- ▶ **Max Muller** was the first person to speak of 'Aryans' as a race.

Epics

- ▶ Hinduism has two epics **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.
- ▶ Mahabharata was written by '**Vyasa**'. Mahabharata is also known as **Jayasamhita**, **Satasahasri Samhita** and the **fifth veda**.
- ▶ Mahabharata has 1,17,000 hymns in it.
- ▶ Mahabharata is divided into 18 Parvas, An appendix Harivamsa is considered as 19th Parva.
- ▶ 12th Parva is the largest and 7th is the smallest.
- ▶ It describes the 18 days **Battle of Kurukshetra**.
- ▶ The immortal Bhagavad Gita, one of the most profound and beautiful philosophical poems in the world is included in Mahabharata.
- ▶ Stories of Sakuntala, Prahладan, Ramcharitam, Rishyasringan, Satyavan and Savitri, Nala and Damayanthi etc. are included in the Mahabharata.
- ▶ **Valmiki** is the author of Ramayana.
- ▶ **Ramayana** has 24000 hymns and is divided into Seven Skandas (Kandas).
- ▶ **Bhagavat gita** is included in the Bhishma Purva of Mahabharata. It is divided into 18 chapters and has about 700 hymns.

Original Home of Aryans

Central Asia -----	Max Muller
Tibet -----	Dayanand Saraswati
Bactria -----	J.C. Rod
Arctic Region -----	B.G Tilak
Russian Steppes -----	Prof. Belfy
Central India -----	Rajbali Pandey
Sapta Sindhu -----	A.C. Das
German Plain -----	Prof. Penka
Pamirs -----	Mayor
Kashmir -----	L.D. Kala
Turkistan -----	Hurz Feld

Rivers Mentioned in Rig Veda

Old Name	New Name
Sindhu -----	Indus
Satudri -----	Satluj
Vipas -----	Beas
Parushni -----	Ravi
Asikni -----	Chenab
Vitasta -----	Jhelum
Gomati -----	Gomal
Krumi -----	Kurram
Kubha -----	Kabul
Suvastu -----	Swat
Drishadvati -----	Ghaghara

Also called Vedanta, the Upanishads are commentaries appended to the Brahmanas. Literally Upanishads mean, "to sit down near someone" or 'a session'. There are 108 Upanishads altogether, but twelve of them are of great importance. The language of Upanishads is classical Sanskrit. The famous saying "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from Mundakopanishad.

Upanishads

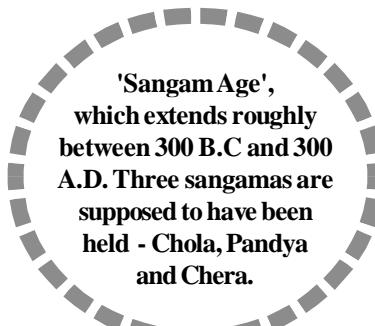
- **Rajasuya:** The king's influence was strengthened by rituals. He performed this sacrifice, which was supposed to confer supreme power on him.
- **Asvamedha:** A king performed the Asvamedha, which meant unquestioned control over the area in which the royal horse ran uninterrupted. The ceremony lasted for three days at the end of which horse sacrifice was performed.
- **Vajapeya:** A king performed the Vajapeya or the chariot race, in which the royal chariot was made to win the race against his kinsmen. The ritual lasted for seventeen days and was believed not only to restore the strength of the middle-aged king but also to elevate him from the position of Raja to that of Samrat.

Script

- ▶ In the north, there are inscriptions dating from the early centuries B.C. in the Brahmi script, also used by the king Ashoka in his famous Prakrit pillar inscriptions.
- ▶ Roughly contemporary with the Brahmi, the Kharosthi script was used.
- ▶ Later (4th to 8th centuries AD) the Gupta script, derived from Brahmi, became prevalent. In the 8th century, the Sharada script evolved out of the Gupta script, and was mostly displaced in its turn by Devanagari from the 12th century, with intermediary stages such as the Siddham script.

Sangam Age

- ▶ First five centuries of the Christian Era are commonly known as Sangam Age.
- ▶ The Sangam Age corresponds to the post - Maurya and Pre - Gupta period of ancient India.
- ▶ Sangam was an Assembly of literature held at Madurai.
- ▶ The Pandyas were the patrons and in their capital the Sangams were held.
- ▶ Madhurai - presided by Sage Agastya-the father of Tamil Literature.
- ▶ Kaputupuram/Alvai - presided over by Agastya and Tolkappiyar.
- ▶ Madurai-presided over by Nakkirar.
- ▶ References to the Sangam Age can be found in the inscriptions



- of Ashoka, Kharavela of Kalinga and in the Indica of Megasthenese.
- ▶ The literature of the Sangam Age was written mostly in the form of Poetry.
- ▶ In the Sangam Age, the most common form of government was hereditary monarchy. The village was the fundamental unit of administration.
- ▶ The Sangham literature talks about Chola, Chera and Pandya dynasties.
- ▶ Small village Assemblies during the Sangam Age were known as **Arai**.
- ▶ Tradition refers to three sangham lasting for 9,900 years.
- ▶ Language of the Sangam literature was Tamil.
- ▶ People of the Sangam Age mainly worshiped '**Murugan**'.
- ▶ The greatest work of the Tamil literature of the Sangam Age is **Tholkappium** written by **Tolkappiyar**.
- ▶ **Tholkappium** is considered as the earliest surviving Tamil literary work. It is a book on Tamil grammar.
- ▶ The Capital of the Pandyas was at **Madurai**.
- ▶ **Korkai** was the main seaport of the Pandyas.

- ▶ Megasthanese described Pandya Kingdom as 'Pearl' as it was ruled by women.
- ▶ Nedujezhian is the Pandyan king mentioned in Silappadikaram.
- ▶ Another king was Madaranjeral Irumporai who sent embassies to Roman emperor Augustus and performed Vedic sacrifices.
- ▶ **Uraiur** was the capital of Cholas, known for cotton trade.
- ▶ Karikala most prominent among early Cholas is known as the **master of seven notes** of music.
- ▶ The founder of later Cholas was Rajaraja I The most important ruler of this dynasty was *Rajendra Chola*.
- ▶ Rajendra Chola is also known as '**Gangaikonda Chola**' He later named his capital as '**Gangaikonda Cholapuram**'.
- ▶ RajaRaja I built '**Brihadeswara temple**' at Tanjore.
- ▶ Cholas were well known for their naval supremacy and efficient village administration.
- ▶ **Vanchi** was the capital of Cheras.
- ▶ The greatest of the Chera rulers was Senguttuvanchera known as '**Red Chera**' He built a temple for Kannagi.
- ▶ The famous Chera port Muziris was a great centre of Indo-Roman Trade.
- ▶ **Nedumjeraladan** is the first known Chera king. He had earned the title of 'Udiyanjiral'. He also bore the title of 'Imayavaramban'.
- ▶ The Cheras owed its importance to trade with the Romans. They also build a temple of Augustus there.

Important Sangam Literature

- Tolkappiyam:** It is authorised by Tolkappiyar and is a work on Tamil grammar, literary tradition (poetics) and sociology. It is the fountain of all literary conventions in Tamil literature.
- Tirukkural or Kural:** It is written by Tiruvalluvar and is sometimes called the Veda of the South or 'Fifth Veda'. It is a compound of dharma, artha, karma and moksha.
- Silappadikaram:** Literally 'the Jewelled Anklet' is authored by Ilango Adigal and is supposed to be the greatest epic of Sangam age. It deals with the love story between Kovalan, a merchant of Puhar and a courtesan Kannagi.
- Manimekhala:** It is also one of the two greatest epics and is a sequel to Silappadikaram. It is written by Sattanar of Madurai which deals with the adventure of the daughter Manimekalai born of the union of Kovalan and Kannagi.
- Jeevaka Chintamani:** It is the third important Sangam epic and is written by a Jaina Tiruttakkadevar.

- ▶ **Silappadikaram, Manimekalai** and **Jeevakachintamani** are the three epics of Sangam literature.
- ▶ **Silappadikaram** is written by **Ilango Adikal**. It describes the love story of **Kovalan** and **Kannagi**
- ▶ **Sattanar** wrote '**Manimekalai**' which is also an epic and tells about the story of the daughter of Kannagi and Kovalan.
- ▶ **Manimekalai** gives reference about Buddhism.
- ▶ II and XIII rock edicts of Ashoka mention about the South Indian kingdoms.
- ▶ **Jivaka Chintamani** – the third epic of the Tamil was written by **Tirukkadevar**.
- ▶ **Kaveripumpatnam** was the main sea port of the Cholas.
- ▶ '**Bharatam**' was Tamil version of Mahabharata sung by **Perundevanar**.
- ▶ '**Manimekhala**' is looked upon as the **Tamil Odyssey**.
- ▶ **Thirukkural** is known as **Tamil** Bible compiled by **Thiruvalluvar**. His statue is seen near Vivekanandappara in Kanyakumari.
- ▶ **Thirukkural** of Thiruvalluvar is the Tamil work which is known also as the fifth Veda.
- ▶ The largest single tax collected during the Sanga period was the land tax called **Karai**.
- ▶ The **Utharameroor** inscription tells about the local self government under the cholas.
- ▶ The Sangam Age is also called the Golden Age or the Augustan Age in Tamil Literature.
- ▶ **Senguttuvan**, the Red or Good Chera, according to the Chera poets, was the great Chera king.
- ▶ Nedumjelian was the most important king of the Pandyas.

FIRST MAGADHAN EMPIRE

The Mahajanapada

- ▶ In the age of the Buddha we find 16 large states called Mahajanapadas.

- ▶ They were mostly situated north of the vindhyas and extended from the north-west frontier to Bihar.
- ▶ Four prominent royal dynasties stand out prominently out of these Janapadas. They were **Haryankas of Magadha**, the **Ikshvakus of Kosala**, the **Pauravas of Vatsa** and the **Pradyotas of Avanti**.
- ▶ **Magadha** formed one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas (Great Countries) or regions in ancient India.

States and Cities (6000 - 300 BC)

- ▶ In the 6th BC North India witnessed the establishment of Kingdoms, oligarchies and chiefdoms and rise of towns.
- ▶ The **Gangetic plain** became the political centre
- ▶ The identity of kingdoms changes from the lineage of the ruling family to identification with territory with new political authority.
- ▶ The **Gana - Sangha** was a form of Proto - state ; its power not formulated, social division was limited and coercive authority was less.
- ▶ Gradually **Mahajanapadas** with the nature of modern states originated.
- ▶ The Buddhist Texts give the name of 16 such Janapadas
- ▶ In the **Middle Ganges** - the **Anga, Magadha** and the **Vrijji confederacy** and the **Mallas**.
- ▶ To its **West**, Kassi, Kossala and Vatsa.
- ▶ **Further West** - Kuru, Panchala, Matsya and Shurasena

Six systems of Philosophy

- Sankhya (Enumeration) Sage Kapila
- Yoga (Application) Patanjali
- Vaisheshika (Atom's character) Kanada
- Nyaya (Analysis) (Gautama)
- Uttaramimamsa (Vedanta) Vyasa
- Mimamsa (Enquiry) Jaimini

- **North - West** - Kambhoja and Gandhara
- **Western and Central India**- Avanti and Chedi and Deccan - Assaka
- The Vedic text described **Anga** and **Magadha** as impure lands.
- **Assaka** stood as the gateway to South India
- **The Vrijjis** formed a confederacy of eight clans
- **The Vrishnis** - the clan of Krishna - Vasudeva, was a Gana - Sangha.
- The **Genesis of town** ; some grew out of Political and administrative centres, example Hastinapura, Rajagraha , Champa and Ahichchathra. Some others grew out of markets, example Ujjain.
- Some grew from being sacred Centres example **Vaishali**.
- The work of **Panini** and the **Tripitaka** give an idea about towns and chiefdoms.

Urban Culture and Centres

- **The Western Gangetic plain** and the doab became the home of cultures connected with the **Painted Grey ware** (PGW, 1200 -400 BC)
 - East to the Gangetic plain cultures related with the **Black - and Red Ware** (BRW) and **luxury ware** known as the **Northern - Black - Polished Ware** (NBPW 700 - 200 BC)
- In the upper Doab region small settlements linked to **Ochre Colour Pottery** originated. Gradually, instead town, metropolis began to originate in proto form in Kausambi and Bhita.
- Houses at **Bhir** mound consisted of rooms built round a Courtyard, which was the proto - type house plan for many Indian towns .

Gana Sanghas

- **Gana Sanghas** - were Centres of various ideologies and belief systems especially Buddhist and Jina
- The Gana - Sanghas or Gana - Rajya or Ganapas originated around the Vicinity of kingdoms. The main areas were the Himalayan foot hills, Punjab and Sind. The people here rejected the vedic orthodoxy.
- The Gana-Sanghas consisted either of a single class like the Shakyas, Mallas etc., or a confederacy of class as the Vrijjis and the Vrishnis
- The Gana - Sanghas had only two strata i.e., **the Kshatriya rajakula** and the **dasa - Karma Kara**.

Kingdoms

- **Kingdoms** registered a centralised government with the King's Sovereignty as its basis. The ruling family became

a dynasty, succession became hereditary. King assisted by ministers, advisory Councils such as **Sabha**, **Samithi**, **Parishad** etc.

- Clan loyalty weakened in the kingdom; caste loyalties and loyalty to the king became prominent. Kshatriyas became the ruling family.
- **Kashi, Kossala and Magadha** were rival Kingdoms to get control over the Gangetic plain.
- The battle for political supremacy among Kasi, Kosala and Magadha and the Gana - Sangha of Vrijji finally made **Magadha the Victorious one**.

The Thripitakas

The first Buddhist Council at Rajagriha codified the teachings of the Buddha in Pali language called the Thripitakas i.e.

1. **The Vinaya Pitaka** - the evolution of the Sangha the monastic rules for the life, of the monks and nuns.
2. **The Sutta- Pitaka** - the Buddhist ethics, philosophy growth of Buddhism and contemporary Socio-economic and political condition of North India of the time.
3. **Abhidhama - Pitaka** - Metaphysical principles underlying the Buddhist doctrine.

The 2500th Anniversary

- A Buddhist Council was held in Rangoon (Yangon) from May 1954 to May 1956 to commemorate the 2500th anniversary of the death of the Buddha.

The Five Buddhas

Krakucchanda, Kanakamuni, Kasyapa, Sakyamuni, Maitreya

MAGADHA

- ▶ The core of the kingdom was the area of Bihar south of the Ganges.
- ▶ Its first capital was Rajagriha (modern Rajgir) then Pataliputra (modern Patna).
- ▶ **Brahadratha, Jarasandha and Ripunjaya** were referred as the earliest rulers of Magadha.
- ▶ By about 543 B.C. **Bimbisara** of the **Haryanka Kula** founded a dynasty.
- ▶ He made matrimonial alliance with the Madra, Kossala and Vaisali and defeated Brahmadatta of Anga.
- ▶ He devoted the Park ‘**Veluvana**’ to **the Buddha** and Patronised Buddhism.
- ▶ His son **Ajathasathru**, after killing him, came to power.
- ▶ He married the daughter of Presenajith, **Vajira**.
- ▶ He constructed a **fort at Pataliputra**.
- ▶ He introduced two war

Important Court Scholars

Kalidasa	Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)
Banabhatta	Harshavardhana
Alberuni	Muhammed Ghazni
Firdausi	Muhammad Ghazni
Amir Khusru	Alauddin Khilji
Todarmal	Akbar
Tansen	Akbar
Birbal	Akbar
Mansingh	Akbar
Abul Fazal	Akbar
Ashva Ghosha	Kanishka
Amara Simha	Chandragupta II
Chand Bardai	Prithviraj Chauhan
Ravikirti	Pulakeshin II
Dhanwantari	Chandragupta II
Harisena	Samudra Gupta
Tenali Rama	Krishnadeva Raya

Weapons - **Mahasilakantaka** and **Rathamusala**.

- ▶ He summoned **the first Buddhist Council** at Rajagraha.
- ▶ He fell in love with **Amrapali** of Vaissali who later became a Buddhist nun.
- ▶ His son **Udayan** founded a city at Pataliputra.

Udayan was killed by an agent sent by Palaka of Avanti

- ▶ The People removed the last Haryanka ruler **Naga - dasaka** and made **Sisunaga** the minister to the throne.
- ▶ The **Nanda dynasty** was founded by Mahapadma Nanda
- ▶ The Jain works treated him as the son of a courtesan by a barbar
- ▶ He is called “**Second Parasurama**” because he destroyed the Kshatriyas.
- ▶ The **Hathigumpha Inscription** of Kharavela of Kalinga reveals Mahapadma’s supremacy over Kalinga
- ▶ The City **Nav Nand Dehra** establishes the Nanda dominancy over Deccan.
- ▶ Next to him Eight Nandas ruled Magadha.

Bimbisara (544 B.C-492 B.C)

- ▶ He was a contemporary of Buddha and patronised Buddhism.

Lyric Poetry

- ▶ **Meghadut** by Kalidasa.
- ▶ **Srinagarashataka, Nitishataka** and **Vairagyasataka** were written by Bharruhari.
- ▶ **Gita Govinda** was written by Jayadeva.

- Haryanka is the name of a new dynasty founded in Magadha by **Bimbisara**. Bimbisara founded the dynasty by defeating the Brihadrathas.
- ▶ Founded the city of Rajgrigha, north of Girivraj. He followed the policy of marriage alliance. Married Mahakosala, the sister of Kosala king Prasenajit. Also married the Lichchavi princess Chellana. He was succeeded by his son Ajatashatru.

Ajatashatru (492-460 B.C)

- ▶ Magadha became a supreme power in North India under **Ajatasatru**. So Ajatasatru is considered as the founder of Magadhan Supremacy.
- ▶ He killed his father and seized the throne. Battle between Kosala and Magadha started in the time of Ajatashatru.
- ▶ Both Mahavira and Buddha died in his reign. He pursued the policy of aggressive expansion. He took 16 years to destroy and annex Vaishali. He founded the famous city of Pataliputra.

Historical writing

- ▶ **Harshacharita** - Written by Banabhatta
- ▶ **Vikramanakadeva charita** - written by Bilhana.

UDAYAN (460-444 B.C)

- ▶ He succeeded Ajatashatru, shifted the capital to Pataliputra.

SISUNAGA DYNASTY

- ▶ Haryankas were overthrown by Sisunaga, a minister in the Haryanka dynasty and he founded the Sisunaga dynasty there.
- ▶ He destroyed the **Pradyota dynasty** of Avanti
- ▶ Kalasoka or Kakavarnin was the most important ruler. The second Buddhist Council at Vaishali was held during his reign.
- ▶ Kalasoka or Kakavarnin, the next ruler, shifted the capital to Pataliputra. He was killed by Maha-padmananda.

NANDA DYNASTY

- ▶ The Nandas succeeded Sisunagas. Their greatest king was Mahapadmananda. He conquered Kalinga and brought an image of Jaina as a victor trophy. He claimed to be Ekarnath (the sole sovereign)
- ▶ **Dhanananda**: known as Agrammes to the Greeks. Alexander invaded western India during his reign. He had a large army. He was extremely unpopular due to his greed for wealth. The Nandas built the first empire in India. They were the first of a number of non-Kshatriya ruling dynasties.

The Persians and Greeks

- ▶ A Little before 530 BC Cyrus, the **Achaemnid emperor of Persia** received tributes from the tribes of Kamboja, Gandhara and the trans - Indus area.

- ▶ Till 330 BC the regions west of Indus belonged to the Greeks.

In 518 BC **Darius I** grandson of Cyrus, captured the Indus Valley and made it 20th Satrapy

- ▶ **Darius III** was defeated by Alexander in the battle of **Arbela**.

The outstanding result of Persian attack was the **Kharoshthi script**.

- ▶ In 336 BC **Alexander** occupied the Macedonian Kingdom

By 327 BC he entered into North West India. Condition of North India was as follows.

- ▶ (1) Most of North India was occupied by the **Nandas of Magadha** (2) West of Sutlej ruled by small republics and tribes (3) North West of India was under **Asvayana** and **Asvakayana tribes** (4) between the Indus and Jhelum - Kingdom of **Taxila** or **Takshashila** ruled by Ambhi (5) between the Jhelum and the Chenab, the kingdom of **Puru or Porus**.
- ▶ Then the Malloi, Siboi and Oxdrakia in Punjab etc.

Drama

- ▶ **Natyashastra** by Bharatamuni is the earliest known work in Sanskrit.
- ▶ **Malavikagnimitram**, **Vikramorvashiyam** and **Abhinjana Sakuntalam** are dramas written by Kalidasa.
- ▶ **Ratnavali**, **Nagananda** and **Priyadarshika** are dramas written by Harshavardhana.

Alexander's Invasion

- ▶ Alexander was born in 356 BC as the son of King **Philip II** of Macedonia.
- ▶ **Epirus or Olympias** was Alexander's mother.
- ▶ **Aristotle** was Alexander's teacher.
- ▶ He became the king in 336 BC.
- ▶ He defeated the Persian ruler Darius III.
- ▶ Alexander founded the city of **Alexandria** in Egypt.
- ▶ In 326 BC, Alexander defeated **Porus** (Purushothama) the ruler of Punjab and captured Taxila through the Battle of **Hydaspes** on the banks of river **Jhelum**.
- ▶ **Ambhi** the ruler of Taxila invited Alexander to India.
- ▶ Alexander died of Malaria at the age of 33 in 323 BC while he was in Babylon.
- ▶ Alexander was cremated at Alexandria.
- ▶ Alexander was known as **Shehansha** in Persia and **Sikandar-I-Asam** in Indo-Pak region.
- ▶ The Last general of Alexander in India was **Eudamas**.
- ▶ Alexander's first General in India was **Selucus Nikator**.

ALEXANDER

Alexander III of Macedon (356–323 BC), popularly known as **Alexander the Great** was a Greek king of Macedon. He created one of the largest empires in ancient history. He reached Taxila in 326 B.C. where he was welcomed by King Ambhi who was keen to defeat rival king Porus with help of Alexander. After crossing Jhelum river Alexander met Porus and defeated and captured him. Later, Porus was forgiven and freed. Alexander remained in India for 19 months. In the field of trade and commerce the invasion of Alexander opened Indian trade with the western world. In the field of art a new Indo Greek style called Gandhara Art developed. Alexander died in Babylon in 323 BC.

MAURYAN EMPIRE

(231-185 BC)

The Source materials for the study of the Mauryans include, the Arthashastra of Chanakya or Kautilya or Vishnugupta; the Indica of Megasthenes, the Puranas, the Buddhist and Jain works such as Divya Vadana, Dipavamsa Jataka tales and Parisishta - Parva, the inscriptions such as the Sohgaura and Mahasthan, the Junagadh and the Nagarjuna hill Cave Inscription, the Asokan Inscriptions such as the Babru Edict the Maski and Cave inscriptions in the Barabar Hills, the writings of Greco - Romans like Strabo, Diodorus Plutarch and Justin and the Mudra Rakshasa of Visakadatta.

- ▶ Major sources for the study of Mauryan Empire are the Arthashastra of Kautilya and Indica of Megasthenes.
- ▶ Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan Empire.

EFFECTS OF PERSIAN INVASION

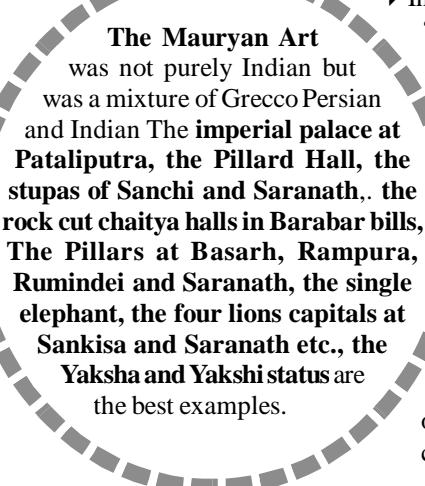
- ▶ The introduction of the Aramic form of writing in India, which later developed into the Kharoshthi alphabet.
- ▶ Promotions of Indo-Iranian trade.
- ▶ Geographical exploration of the Indus and the Arabian sea which led to the opening of a new water route.
- ▶ Fusion of Iranian /Persian features in the Mauryan art.
- ▶ Impact of Buddhism on the Zoroastrian religion.

Important Mauryan Officers

Samaharta	.....	Collector of Revenue
Sannidata	.....	Head of Treasury
Dandapala	.....	Head of Police
Durga Pala	.....	Head of Royal Fort
Pradeshikas	.....	Head of District Administration
Prashasti	.....	Head of Prisons

- ▶ Details about his early life are not available.
- ▶ He is believed to have belonged to Moriya Clan, hence got the name Maurya.
- ▶ It is also said that his mother was Mura a woman of lower birth hence got the name Maurya.
- ▶ In some texts he is referred to as Vrishala and Kulahina.
- ▶ He conspired with **Chanakya** (**Kautilya or Vishnugupta**) the minister of Nanda to overthrow the last Nanda ruler **Dhanananda**.
- ▶ Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne in BC 321.
- ▶ He fought against Selucus in 305 BC. Selucus surrendered before him and sent an ambassador, **Megasthanese** to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- ▶ Pushpagupta an official of Chandragupta got ‘Sudarshan lake’ constructed for irrigation.
- ▶ Chandra Gupta Maurya was converted to Jainism, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Bindusara, passed his last days at Sravanabelagola (Near Mysore) where he died in about 300BC.
- ▶ Chandra Gupta Maurya was responsible for the political unification of North India for the first time.

- ▶ Bindusara was a follower of Ajivika sect.
- ▶ Bindusara was known as **Amitragatha**.
- ▶ Ashoka ascended the throne in 273BC and ruled upto 232 BC.
- ▶ He was known as ‘**Devanampriya, priyadassi** – the beautiful one who was the beloved of Gods.
- ▶ **Maski and Gujara Edicts** of Ashoka gave the name Devanampriya Priyadassi.
- ▶ Buddhist tradition says Ashoka killed 99 of his brothers to capture the throne.
- ▶ Ashoka was the first king in Indian history who had left his records engraved on stones.
- ▶ Ashokan inscriptions were written in **Kharoshti** and **Brahmi** scripts.



- ▶ Ashoka fought the Kalinga war in 261 BC. Kalinga is in modern Orissa.
- ▶ Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered by **James Princep**.
- ▶ After the battle of Kalinga Ashoka became a Buddhist, being shocked by the horrors of the war.
- ▶ Ashoka was initiated to Buddhism by **Upagupta** or **Nigrodha** – a disciple of Buddha.
- ▶ For the propagation of Buddhism, Ashoka started the institution of **Dharmamaha matras**.
- ▶ The IV Major Rock Edict of Ashoka tells about the practice of **Dharmma**.
- ▶ Ashoka held the third Buddhist council at his capital Pataliputra in 250 BC under the president ship of Moggaliputa Tissa.
- ▶ He sent his son and daughter to Sri Lanka for the spread of Buddhism (Mahendra and Sanghamitra).
- ▶ Ashoka spread Buddhism to SriLanka and Nepal.
- ▶ He is known as the **Constantine of Buddhism**.
- ▶ In his Kalinga Edict he mentions “**All man are as my children**”.
- ▶ Ceylon’s ruler **Devanampriya Tissa** was Ashoka’s first convert to Buddhism.
- ▶ Ashoka ruled for 40 years and died in 232 BC.
- ▶ **V.A. Smith** described Asoka “ the Saint Paul of Buddhism.
- ▶ The emblem of the Indian Republic has been adopted from the four lion capital of one of Ashokas pillars which is located in **Saranath**.

- ▶ Rock-cut architecture in India made a beginning during Ashoka's reign.
- ▶ **Brihadratha**, the last Mauryan ruler was killed by **Pushyamitra Sunga** who founded the **Sunga Dynasty** in 185 BC.
- ▶ Megasthenes, the first foreign traveller to India mentions about the existence of seven castes in India during the Mauryan period.
- ▶ Head of the Mauryan city administration is known as **Nagaraka**.
- ▶ **Rakshi** in Mauryan administration refers to police who looked after the people's security.
- ▶ The dominant language of the Mauryan Court was **Magadhi**.
- ▶ **The Commander -in-chief** was Senadhyaksha. **Divisional Commanders** were Asvadhyaksha, Rathadhyaksha, Hastyadhyaksha, Nanadhyakshya, Padadhyaksha and Ayudha garadhyaksha.
- ▶ **Bhaga** (King's share , 1/6 of the produce) and **Bali** (an additional Cess) **Vishti** (tax paid in labour) and **Senabhagam** (tax by army) **Taradaya** (Ferry dues) were main revenue sources.
- ▶ **Empire was divided** into provinces such as Taxila, Tossali, Kaussambi and Ujjaini.
- ▶ The Mauryas introduced stone masonry on large scale.
- ▶ Fragments of stone pillars and stumps indicating the existence of an 80 pillar hall have been discovered at Kumrahar on outskirts of Patna.
- ▶ **The causes of decline** the Empire were ; the policy of Asoka, the scramble for power the continuous famine, the Bureaucracy and lack of authority.

The Fourteen Major Rock Edicts (MRE) of Asoka

1st MRE	- Prohibition of animal slaughter
2nd MRE	- Mention of places of Cholas Satyaputras and Keralaputras
3rd MRE	- Asoka's directions to Pradeshikas, Yuktas and Rajukas for Propagation of Dharma (Dhamma)
4th MRE	- Impact of Dhamma on Society
5th MRE	- Appointments of Dhamma mahamathas
6th MRE	- Measures for the Welfare of the people.
7th MRE	- Propagation of peace, faith and balance of mind.
8th MRE	- Asoka's visit to Bodhi tree.
9th MRE	- Stress on ceremony of Dhamma
10th MRE	- Gives a detailed account of Asoka's desire to gain popularity for Dhamma.
11th MRE	- Appraisal of Dhamma.
12th MRE	- Promotion to religion of different faith.
13th MRE	- The largest of all Rock Edicts. Victory over Kalinga references about Greek rulers such as Antiochus, Ptolemy Antigonus, Megas and Alexander ; mentions of important castles Kambhoja, Nabhkas, Pittinik Andhra and Parindas
14th MRE	- Nature of all other Rock Edicts.
Queen's Edict	- Mentions the Queen Karuvaki and Asoka's Son Tivara Karuvaki
Quandhar Edict	- The only bilingual edict which tells that the fishermen and hunters gave up hunting.

Categories of Asoka's Inscription

- ▶ Bhabru - Conversion to Buddhism.
- ▶ Barabar Hills - Enjoins toleration.
- ▶ Tarai Pillars - Respect to Buddhism.
- ▶ Minor Rock Edicts - Personal history of Asoka and summary of Dhamma.
- ▶ 7 Pillar Rock Edicts - Appendix to Rock Edicts.

Religion

The cult of Vasudeva or Krishna (Heracles in Greek) and Arjuna were worshiped. Religious tolerance was present. **Asoka** summoned **the third Budhist Council** at Pataliputra, the Mauryan Age produced the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha and promoted the six systems of Indian philosophy and finally the Mauryans helped to develop a systematised Chronology of India.

POST MAURYAN PERIOD

The dynasties were. **The Sunga, Kanvas or Kanava Yanas**, then some minors such as **Audumbaras, the Kunindas, the Trigartas, the Yaudheyas and Agatyas; Chetas of Kalinga, the Sathavahanas of Andhra, Foreign rule of the Bactrian Greeks - the Sakas, the Parthians and the Kushans.**

SUNGA DYNASTY (185-71 BC)

- ▶ Sunga Dynasty was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga the commander-in-chief of last Mauryan king Brihadrath.
- ▶ Patanjali lived in Pushyamitra's court. He wrote **Mahabhashya**, a commentary on Panini's **Asthadhyay** and also evolved a new school of philosophy - Yoga.
- ▶ Kalidasa's drama **Malavikagni mitram** is about the love story of Pushyamitra's son **Agnimitra** and **Malavika**.
- ▶ Last King of sunga dynasty was Devabhuti.
- ▶ **Manusmrithi** was of the Sunga period

KANVA DYNASTY(72 BC-27BC)

- ▶ Kanya dynasty was founded by **Vasudeva Kanya** in 73 BC after defeating the last Sunga ruler Devabhuti.
- ▶ This dynasty ruled for a period of 45 years.
- ▶ **Vasudeva, Bhumimitra, Narayana** and **Susuman** were the rulers of Kanya dynasty.
- ▶ **The last Kanya, Suserman** was killed by **Simukha**; the founder of the **Sathavahana dynasty**.

CHETA (CHETI) DYNASTY OF KALINGA

- ▶ The Cheti Dynasty was believed to have founded by **Maha Meghavahana**
- ▶ The **Hathigumbha inscription** of Kharavela, of the Kalinga ruler gives details about the Chedis of Kalinga.
- ▶ Kharavela was a follower of Jainism.

SATAVAHANAS (235 BC - 100BC)

- ▶ Satavahanas were the most powerful ruling dynasty after the Mauryas.
- ▶ Satavahanas were also known as **Andhras**.
- ▶ Sriakulam was the Capital
- ▶ Satavahanas were the Indian rulers who prefixed their mother's name along with their names.
- ▶ Most important Satavahana ruler was **Gautamiputra Satakarni**.
- ▶ Satavahanas were Brahmanas.
- ▶ **Nagarjuna Konda** and **Amaravati** in Andhrapradesh became important seats of Buddhist culture under the Satavahanas.
- ▶ The two common structures of Satavahanas were the temple called **Chaitya** and the monastery called **Vihara**.
- ▶ The last great ruler of Satavahanas is Yajnashri Satakarni.
- ▶ Satavahanas mostly issued lead coins.
- ▶ The Satavahanas were the first rulers to make land grants to the Brahmins and Buddhist monks.
- ▶ In the Satavahana kingdom, districts were called 'Ahara', officers were 'Amatyas' and

'Mahamatras', Provincial Governors were called 'Senapati'

- ▶ Administration in rural areas was in hands of gaulamika, head of military regiment.
- ▶ The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit

INDO-GREEKS (BACTRIANS)

- ▶ First to invade India were the Greeks who were called Indo-Greeks.
- ▶ Indo-Greeks are also called Bactrians.
- ▶ The most famous Indo - Greek ruler was **Menander** with his capital at Sakala in Punjab (Modern Sialkot). His discussion with the Budhist Scholar **Nagasena** is described in the text '**Milinda Panho**'.
- ▶ The Indo-Greeks were the first to issue gold coins in India.
- ▶ The introduction of Hellenistic art features into India were also the contribution of Indo-Greek rule.
- ▶ Menander was converted into a Buddhist by Buddhist monk Nagasena (Nagarjuna).
- ▶ Indo-Greeks were the first to issue coins bearing the figure of kings.
- ▶ **Demitrius**, the king of Bactria invaded India about 190BC. He is considered as **Second Alexander** (But the Indian ruler who accepted the name second Alexander (Sikandar-i-sani) was Alauddin Khilji).
- ▶ Indo-Greeks were the first to introduce military governorship in India.
- ▶ Ideas of astronomy and horoscope were inherited from them. Art of Drama was learnt from them.

THE PARTHIANS (19 - 45 AD)

- ▶ Parthians also known as **Pahalavas** were Iranian People.
- ▶ **Gondopharnes** was the greatest of the Parthian rulers.
- ▶ **St. Thomas** is said to have came to India for the propagation of Christianity during the period of Gondopharnes.

THE SAKAS (90 BC - 1ST AD)

- ▶ Sakas were also known as **Scythians**.
- ▶ The first Saka king in India was Maues or Moga who established Saka power in Gandhara.
- ▶ The most famous of the Saka rulers in Western India was **Rudra Daman I**. His achievements are highlighted in his Junagarh inscription written in 150 AD.
- ▶ He ruled over Sindh, Gujarat, Malva, Konkan, Kathiawar and Narmada Valley.
- ▶ He repaired the Sudarshana lake built by the Mauryas.
- ▶ **Junagarh inscription** of Rudradaman was the first inscription in Sanskrit.
- ▶ **Ujjayini** was the capital of Rudradaman.

KUSHANS

- ▶ Kushans are also known as **Yuch-chis** or **Tocharians**.
- ▶ Kushans came to India from North Central Asia.
- ▶ First great Kushana king was **Kujala Kadphises** or Kadphises I.
- ▶ The most famous Kushana ruler was **Kanishka**.
- ▶ He became the ruler in 78 AD and started **Saka Era** in 78 AD.
- ▶ The Capital of Kanishka was **Peshawar** or **Purushapura**.

- ▶ Kanishka convened the fourth Buddhist council in Kashmir.
- ▶ Scholars like, Parsva, Vasumitra, Ashvaghosha, Charaka and Nagarjuna were the courtiers of Kanishka.
- ▶ **The Gandhara School of Art** received royal patronage under the Kushans.
- ▶ Kanishka patronised Mahayana form of Buddhism.
- ▶ Kanishka is rightly called the '**Second Ashoka**'.
- ▶ Kanishka was the first king who inscribed the image of Lord Buddha on his coins.
- ▶ Kanishka started the **Saka era** in 78 AD. The first month of Saka era is Chaithra and the last month is Phalgun.
- ▶ Vasudeva was the last great king of Kushana Dynasty.
- ▶ They controlled the famous silk route-a great source of income for them. Trade with the Roman people was also carried out through the sea route.
- ▶ Kushan school of art is also referred to as the Mathura school.
- ▶ **The Discovery of the Monsoon Route** to India from West Asia, **the Silk Route** from China to Europe via India and Sea - route to East Asia, ; **increase in the volume of trade** with Rome, Greek, Iran etc, the **development**

of Guilds, popularity of Budhism and Jainism, the Bhakti cult of Brahmanism, rise and development of Gandhara Art, Mathura and Amaravati Art etc., were the features of this period.

GUPTA EMPIRE

(320 - 540 AD)

Source of the Gupta Period

The **Dharmasastras**, works of **Kalidasa**, Dramas such as **Kaumudi Mahotsava** of Vajjika, **Devichandraguptam** of Visaka dutta and **Mrichchaka katika** of Sudraka and **Kathasarith Sagara** of Somadeva ; The Puranas, writings of **Fahien**, **Huen - Tsang** and **I-tsing**, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources.

- ▶ Gupta Empire was founded by Sri Gupta.
- ▶ **Ghatotkacha** was the second ruler.
- ▶ **Chandra Gupta I** was the real founder of the Gupta Empire. He came to the throne in 320 AD.
- ▶ He was the first ruler to adopt the title '**Maharajadhiraja**'
- ▶ He laid the foundation of **Gupta Era** on 26 February 320 AD.
- ▶ Samudra Gupta succeeded Chandragupta I in 335 AD.

Books on Sciences

Chandra Vyakaran	Chandragomin
Amar Kosh	Amar Singh
Niti Shastra	Kamandak
Kamasutra	Vatsyayana
Panchasiddhantika	Varahamihira
Ashtanga Hridaya	Vaghbhatta
Hastyaurveda	Pulkapya
Sankhyakarika	Iswarkrishna

- ▶ **The Allahabad Pillar inscription** composed by Harisena contains information about Samudragupta's conquests.
- ▶ Allahabad Pillar inscription is also known as '**Prayagaprasasti**'.
- ▶ Samudra Gupta is also known as '**Lichchavi Dauhitra**'. (son of the daughter Kumaradevi of Lichchavis)
- ▶ Samudra Gupta is described as '**Indian Napoleon**' by V.A. Smith.
- ▶ Samudra Gupta composed "**Vahukabita**" and had the title "**Kaviraja**".
- ▶ Sanskrit was the court language of the Guptas.
- ▶ India became "**Greater India**" under Samudra Gupta.
- ▶ Samudra Gupta was an accomplished Veena player.
- ▶ He was a Vaishnava and a patron of the great Buddhist Scholar Vasubandhu.
- ▶ **Chandragupta II**, the greatest of Gupta rulers was popularly known as **Vikramaditya**.
- ▶ He adopted the title '**Sakari**' after his victory over Rudradaman II of Gujarat.
- ▶ **Fa hein**, the Chinese traveller, visited India during his period.
- ▶ The exploits of Chandragupta II are glorified in an iron pillar inscription fixed near Qutub Minar.
- ▶ Chandragupta II adopted the title Vikramaditya as a mark of his victory over the Sakakshatrapas.
- ▶ '**Nine gems**' or '**Navratnas**' was a famous Scholastic Assembly in the court of Chandragupta II. The members in the Ninegems were - **Kalidasa, Kadakarbha, Kshapanaka, Varahmihira, Vararuchi, Vethalabhatta,**

Dhanvantari, Amarasimha, Sanku.

- ▶ He was the first Gupta ruler to have issued silver coins.
- ▶ Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son **Kumaragupta I** who adopted the title of 'Mahendra ditya' and founded the Nalanda University.
- ▶ **Skandagupta Vikramaditya** was the last great ruler of Gupta Empire.
- ▶ Skandagupta Vikramaditya was the only hero in Asia and Europe who defeated the Hunas in their glorious period.
- ▶ **Vishnu Gupta** was the last ruler who died in 570 AD.
- ▶ **Mantriparishad** assisted the king in administration.
- ▶ Most important Industry of the Gupta period was textile.
- ▶ Period of the Gupta is compared to '**Periclean Age of Greece**', '**Augustan Age of Rome**' and '**Elizabethan Age of England**'.
- ▶ Period of the Guptas is considered as the *Golden Age* in the history of India.
- ▶ Earlier Guptas had their capital at Prayag in Allahabad, later it was shifted to Ujjain by Chandragupta II.
- ▶ The **Kumaramatyas** were the most important officers of the Gupta period.
- ▶ The royal seal of the Guptas bore the emblem of **Garuda**.
- ▶ Aryabhatta was the first to treat Mathematics as a separate subject. He wrote **Aryabhattiyam**. He belonged to the Gupta period. Aryabhatta was the first to use Decimal System.
- ▶ Aryabhatta calculated Pi as 3.1416 and the length of the so-

lar year as 365.358 days.

- ▶ **Panchsidhanta, Brihat Jataka, Laghu Jataka and Brihat Samhita** are the works of Varahamihira.
- ▶ The best specimen of the Gupta paintings are seen at Ajanta caves and the Bhaga caves.
- ▶ The beginning of Indian temple architecture.
- ▶ Guptas issued large number of gold coins in India.
- ▶ Guptas largely patronised art and architecture.
- ▶ Guptas patronised the **Gandhara school of art, Madhura School of Art** and the **Andhra School of Art**.
- ▶ The Fresco paintings in the Ajanta caves are examples of the art of the Guptas.
- ▶ The chief source of income was land revenue.
- ▶ The position of women declined during the Gupta period. Polygamy was widely prevalent. Their education was discouraged.
- ▶ Sati system was in existence and widow marriage was becoming unpopular.
- ▶ Famous ayurveda physician of the Gupta period was **Dhanvantari**.
- ▶ **Nalanda** and **Taxila** were the two universities of this period.
- ▶ **Kalidasa** is generally called '**Indian Shakespeare' and the 'Prince of Indian Poets'**'.
- ▶ **Patanjali** founded '**Yoga Shastra**', a school of Hindu philosophy during this period.
- ▶ Both internal and external trade reached its peak.
- ▶ Sanskrit was the official language.
- ▶ The puranas were compiled during the Gupta age.
- ▶ Jayadeva wrote "Gita Govinda".

Important Literary works during “the Gupta period

Author	Works
Kalidasa	Epics: Raghuvamsa, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta Dramas: Vikramorvashiyam, Malavikagnimitra, Abhinjanasakuntalam
Sudraka	Drama: Mrichchhatika
Bhasa	Drama: Swapnavasavadatta, Charudatta
Bharavi	Kiratharjuniya (Epic poem)
Bhatti	Ravana Vadha or Bhatt Kavya (A narration on the life of Rama)
Visakhadatta	Drama: Mudrarakshasa, Devichandraguptam
Harisena	Eulogy : Prayag-Prasasti
Amarsimha	Grammar: Amarkosha
Vishnu Sharma	Story: Panchatandra and Hitopadesha
Aryabhatta	Mathematics & Astronomy: Aryabhattiya
Varahamihira	Mathematics & Astronomy: Brihatsamhita & Panchasidhanta
Vatsyayana	Kamasutra
Dandin	Kavyadarsana (Grammar)
Gunadhyaya	Brihat Katha
Visakadetta	Mudra Rakshasa (Drama), Devi Chandra Guptam (Drama)
Aryasura	-Jatakamala
The Buddhist Scholars such as Budha Ghosha, Budhadatta, Vasubandhu, Asanga and Dignaga belonged to the Gupta period.	

Science

Aryabhatta	Aryabhattiya
He was the first to treat mathematics as a separate subject. His unique contribution was the Principle of the place value, the first nine numbers and the use of zero.	
Varahamihira	Panchasidhantha (Astronomy), Brihat Jataka, Laghu Jataka
Brihat Samhita (An encyclopaedia of technical Sciences). He divided Astronomy into three branches - Tantra, Hora and Samhita	
Vaghbhata I	The Ashtanga - Samgraha
Palakapya	Hastyayurveda
Brahma Gupta	Brahma Siddhanta

The Navaratnas in the Court of Chandra Gupta II

Dhanvantari - Ayurveda
Kshapanaka - Jyothisasthra
Amarasimha - "Amarakosa"
Sanku - Shilpasasthra
Vethalabhatta - Mantrasastram
Kalidas - Dramas
Varahamihira - Brihadsamhita
Vararuchi - Sanskrit Vyakarana
Kadakarbhara -

The Administration

- Monarchy was the form of Government.
- The Guptas believed in the Divine Right theory of Kingship.
- The rulers followed the policy of benevolent despotism.
- There was a highly organised civil and military service.
- **“The Mantriparishad”** assisted the King.
- The Empire was divided into Bhuktis under Uparikas, Vishayas under Vishayapathis and Gramas under Gramikas.
- There was town administration with Purapala or Mayor as head.
- Pushtapala was a notary and keeper of records.
- Kumaramatyas were the most important officers.
- The Government emblem was the Garuda.

The Post Gupta Period

- The period between the second quarter of the 6th Cent.AD and 7th Cent.AD was of struggle for supremacy.
- The leading figures were the Later Guptas, The Muharis, Yasodharman of Mandasor, Sasanka of Gauda, Pushya bhuthis of Thaneswar and Varmans of Kamarupa.
- The Hunas came to North India during this period.
- Krishna Gupta I was the founder of the Later Guptas.
- Kumara Gupta defeated Isnavarman, the Maukhari King.
- Devagupta of the Malwa branch, supported Sasanka Gauda in killing Grahavarman.
- From Rajyavardhanan's period

onwards the later Guptas became vassals of the Vardhanas.

- Jivita Gupta was the last ruler.
- ### THE HUNAS

- The Hunas were a nomadic and barbaric race of Central Asia.
- They were defeated by Skanda Gupta.
- In the last quarter of the 5th century AD, the Hunas established an independent kingdom in the Punjab.
- **Toramana** and **Mihirakula** were important Huna leaders.
- In 510 AD, Bhanu Gupta defeated Toramana.
- Narasimha Gupta defeated Mihirakula.
- The Hunas gave rise to the Kshatriya Rajputs.

- **Sialkot** was Mihirakula's capital.

- The Hunas were finally defeated by Yashodharman, a brave king from Malwa (Central India).

THE MAITRAKAS OF VALABHI

- They were of Iranian origin , ruled Gujarat
- **Valabhi** was the capital.
- Siladitya I (606 - 612 AD) was the first independent king.
- Dhruvasena IV, the greatest Maitraka king, patronised Bhatti.
- The Maukharis of **Kanauj**
- The Maukharis had **three main branches**. ie. the Kanauj branch (most important)

Sculpture	Features	Place
Caves	Most ancient . Influenced by religious practices.	
Pillar	Adornes Ashokan Edicts	Rampurva, Sarnatha
Stupa	Buddhist religious architecture	Sanchi, Amaravati, Barhut, Nagarjunakonda
Carved Railings	Adornes Stupas	Amaravati
Gandhara Art	First statue of Buddha — a mixture Indian & Greek method	Peshawar region & Afghanistan
Mathura School	Richly decorated deities of all religion	Mathura
Hindu Art	Hindu temples of Nagara & Sikhara Styles	Vidisa, Deogarh, Tigawa, Eran, Aihole, Rajgriha
Pala School	Fine Hindu & buddhist Statues	Nalanda, Bodh Gaya
Hoyasala Art	Mature plan & general arrangement	Mysore, Talakad, Halebid.
Orissa School	Development of Shikharas	Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark.
Chandela School	Erotic sculpture	Khajuraho
Vijaya Nagar School	Decorated pillared halls	Hampi
Nayak School	Temple complex	Madurai
Rajasthan School	High platforms & miniature towers	Mt Abu
Chalukyan School (Vesara)	Mixture of Nagar & Dravida Styles, Chittor	Aihole, Pattadkal
Pallava School	Monolithic temples	Mahabalipuram
Chola School (Dravid)	Gopurams or Gates	Tanjore
Indo- Islamic	Arch, domes, vaultes, gardens, marble use pietradura	Delhi, Agra, Jaunpur, Bengal, Hyderabad.

- the Gaya region of Bihar and the Kota region of Rajasthan
- The founder was Yajnavarman
- First independent King of Kanauj was Harivarman.
- Grahavarman married Rajya sree, the daughter of Prabhakara Vardhana of Taneswar.
- Harsha Vardhana annexed Kanauj to Taneswar.
- Yasodharman of Mandasor (530 - 550 AD) erected “Pillars of Victory” to commemorate his conquests of the Hunas.

THE VAKATAKAS

(250 - 500 AD)

- Established power in Deccan.
- Capital was Vidarbha.
- The founder of the dynasty was Vidhyasakti.
- They were brahmins.
- Pravarasena I performed four Asvamedha and one Rajasuya sacrifices. Strengthened his Kingdom through marriage alliances.
- Sarvasena son of Pravarasena founded the Vatsagulma branch of the Vakatakas.
- Prithvisena I helped Chandragupta II to defeat the Sakas of Malwa and Kathiawar.
- Pravarasena II (Damodarasena) founded a new capital at Pravarapura. He was the last prominent ruler of the main branch of the Vakatakas.
- The Chalukyas of Badami dominated the Vakatakas.

HARSHAVARDHAN

- Harshavardhana belonged to the **Pushyabhuti Dynasty**, also known as **Vardhana Dynasty**.
- The Pushyabhuti dynasty was

Last Hindu Emperor

The last Hindu Emperor of North India was Harshavardhana (Last Hindu king of Delhi was Prithviraj Chauhan). His kingdom spanned the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bengal, Orissa and the entire Indo-Gangetic plain North of the Narmada River. After the downfall of the Gupta Empire in the middle of the sixth century C.E., North India reverted to small republics and small monarchical states. Harsha united the small republics from Punjab to Central India.

Kashmir established their power.

- Mahendravarman I and Pulikeshin II were the contemporaries of Harsha Vardhana.
- **Matanaga, Divakara, Jayasena** and **Bhartri Hari** were the famous scholars in the court of Harsha Vadhana.
- The position of women seems to have further declined during Harsha’s period. Remarriage of widows were not permitted.
- Harsha, the last great Hindu emperor died in 647AD.

North India in the Post Harsha Period

- The Post Harsha Period marked the transition from Ancient Period to the Medieval Period.
- This period witnessed the rise of the Brahmanical Hinduism and the Rajputs.
- The Bhakti Cult began to develop under Ramanuja and Sankaracharya.
- The Tripartite Struggle - the Gurjara - Parthiharas, Palas of Bengal and the Rashtrakudas of Manyaketa-to establish supremacy over Kanauj originated.
- The Post- Harsha Period witnessed the coming of Islam on Western India.

Temples and Builders

Kailas Temple at Ellora .....	..... Krishna I
Chunnakesava Temple, Belur	Vishnuvardhana
Rathas at Mahabalipuram	Narashimhavarman I
Brihadeswara Temple, Tanjavur	Raja Raja Chola
Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Narasimha Varman II
Lingaraja Temple, Bhuvaneswar	Eastern Gangarubs
Khajuraho Temples	Chandellas
Rajarajeshwara Temple, Tanjavur	Raja raja I
Meenakshi Temple at Madurai	Nayaka Rulers
Shiva Temple at Tanjavur	Raja Raja Chola

CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI

(VATAPI)

- ▶ In 535 AD Pulikeshin I founded a small kingdom with the Capital at **Vatapipura** (Modern Badami)
- ▶ He was succeeded by Kirtivarman and Mangalesa.
- ▶ **Pulakeshin II** was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty.
- ▶ The greatest achievement of Pulakeshin II was the defeat he inflicted on Harshavardhana.
- ▶ The Pallava king Narasimha varman captured Vatapi and adopted the title '**Vatapikonda**'.
- ▶ Pulakeshin II defeated the Pallavas and captured Kanchi. He also defeated Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.
- ▶ Kubja Vishnuvardhana - the brother of Pulakeshin II founded the kingdom of Chalukya of Vengi.
- ▶ **Kirtivarman**, the last ruler of this dynasty was defeated by the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyan rule came to an end in 757 AD.
- ▶ The magnificent temples of **Belur and Halebid** and the **Elephanta caves** were con-

structed during the Chalukyan period.

- ▶ The Chalukyan developed the Deccan or Vesara style in the building of structural temples.
- ▶ From the Chronological point of view, Chalukyas can be divided into four
The Chalukyas of Vatapi (535 - 642 AD), The Later Chalukyas of Vatapi (655 - 753 AD), The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (615 - 1076 AD), The Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (973- 1190 AD)

PALLAVAS

- ▶ **Simhavishnu** was the founder of the Pallava dynasty.
- ▶ His court poet was Bharavi, who wrote Kiratarjuniya.
- ▶ His son Mahendra Varman I was great in war and peace. He assumed titles like **Mattavilasa**, **Vichithrachitta**, **Gunabhara** etc. He was also a reputed author who wrote Mattavilasa Prahasana.
- ▶ Rock cut temples at Bhairavkond (N. Arcot) and Ananteshvara temple were built by Mahendra Varman I.
- ▶ Narasimhavarman , a Pallava

ruler, defeated Pulakeshin II and adopted the title **Vatapikonda**.

- ▶ **Narasimhavarman I** was called **Mahamalla** which means a wrestler.
- ▶ **The Ratha temples** at Mahabalipuram (Seven Pagodas) were created by Narasimhavarman I.
- ▶ Dandin the author of **Dasa kumaracharitam**, lived in the court of Narasimhavarman II.
- ▶ Narasimhavarman II was the most important ruler of the Pallava dynasty.
- ▶ Narasimhavarman II is also known as Rajsimha.
- ▶ He founded **Kailasanatha Temple** and the **Shore Temple** at Mahabalipuram.
- ▶ The last Pallava King was defeated by **Aditya Chola** by the end of 9th century.

RASHTRAKUTAS

- ▶ Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by **Dandidurga** in 753 AD. With the capital at **Manyakheda** or **Malkhed**.
- ▶ Built the Dasavatara caves at Ellora.
- ▶ Rashtrakuta ruler Amoghavarsha I wrote '**Kavirajamarga**' which is the earliest Kannada work on poetics. He also wrote **Prasnotarmalika**.
- ▶ Amoghavarsha - transferred the capital from Ellora to Manyakheda (Malkhed).
- ▶ Harisena, Jinasena and Gunabhadra lived at his court.
- ▶ He offered his finger to goddess to please her.
- ▶ **The Kailasanath Temple at Ellora** was founded by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I.
- ▶ Krishna III (940 -968 AD) was

- ▶ the last great ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- ▶ Built the Krishneswara temple at Rameswaram and erected a pillar there.
- ▶ The Rashtrakuta power was overthrown by Thiala II.

THE RAJPUTS

- ▶ The advent of Islam synchronised with the rise of the Rajputs.
- ▶ The Rajputs produced mighty Kings like Gurjara Bhoja, Chandella Dhanga, Kalachuri Karna, Paramara Bhoja, Solanki Jayasimha and Chauhana Prithviraja.
- ▶ The Rajputs represented a large social, and occupational group composed of various foreign, indigenous and mixed races.
- ▶ The important Rajput dynasties were;
 - The Gurjara - Pratiharas of Mandor and Avanti
 - The Chauhans based in Eastern Rajasthan
 - The Solankis based in Kathiawar
 - The Pawar or Paramars based in Malwa.
 - The Chandellas based in Bundhelkhand
 - The Kalachuris based in Tripuri or Chedi and
 - The Tomaras based in the Haryana regions around Delhi or Dhillika.
(They founded the city of Delhi (Dhillika) in 736 AD)
- ▶ The Rajputs rules for 300 years after the death of Harsha.
- ▶ The Rajput officials were mainly Brahmins known as "Kayasthas".

- ▶ The Bhats and Charans were the Court bards.
- ▶ The Rajput women embraced death by "Jauhar" to escape defilement and 'Sati' to avoid widowhood.
- ▶ Raja Bhoja wrote "Ayurveda Sarvasva" and "Rajamriganka".
- ▶ The best examples of Rajput architecture were the fortress of **Chittorgarh, Rathana bhore and the lake Palace at Udaipur.**

PRATIHARAS

- ▶ The Pratiharas are also called Gurjara - Pratiharas - belonging to the 36 clans of Rajputs.
- ▶ The dynasty was founded by **Nagabhata I** (725- 740)
- ▶ Nagabhata II made Kanauj his capital.
- ▶ Pratihara ruler Mihir Bhoja adopted the title '**Adivaraha**'.
- ▶ Mahendrapal I extended his empire over Magadha and North Bengal.
- ▶ His court poet was Rajeshekhaa. He wrote **Kavyamimamsa, Karpuramanjari** (a drama in prakrit) **Harivilas, Bhavana kosh, Bal Bharat** etc.
- ▶ Sian temple (near Jodhpur) belong to Pratihara dynasty.
- ▶ The governor of the provinces were called 'uparika' and the head of a district, Visayapati.
- ▶ Yashpal was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- ▶ Sulthan Muhammed of Ghazni entered Kanauj during the period of the Pratiharas.

PALAS

- ▶ The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala in 750AD.
- ▶ Famous **Odandapuri University** was founded by Gopala.

- ▶ The **Vikramasila and Sompur Universities** were founded by the Pala king Dharmapala.
- ▶ In the court of king Rampala, the famous poet Sandhyakar Nandi lived, who wrote **Rampala Charita.**

- ▶ Atisha Dipankar, noted scholar of Tantric Buddhism, existed in the time of the Pala Kings. He translated many books of Tantric Buddhism into Tibetan.
- ▶ The Pala power was destroyed by Vijayasena who founded the Sena dynasty.

SENAS

- ▶ The Sena dynasty was founded by **Vijayasena** towards to end of 11th century. (1093)
- ▶ Senas had a capital in **Vikramapura** and another in Vijayapura.
- ▶ About the middle of 13th century the senas were overthrown by the Deva dynasty.
- ▶ **Jayadeva**, the author of **Gitagovinda** was patronized by Sena ruler Lakshmana Sena.

CHAUHANS

- ▶ The four Agnikula Rajputs were the **Pratiharas, Chauhans the Solankis and Paramaras.**
- ▶ Chauhans had their capital at Ajmer and Delhi.
- ▶ Ajayaraya established the city of **Ajayameru** or **Ajmer.**
- ▶ The most prominent ruler was **Prithviraj III** (1177-1192). He defeated Muhammed of Ghori in the **First Battle of Tarain** (1191). But Ghori defeated and killed him in the **Second Battle of Tarain** (1192).

- ▶ **Prithviraj Chauhan III** was the last Hindu ruler of Delhi.
- ▶ **Prithvi Raj Raso** is the historical poem written by Chand Bardai.

The Chandelas of Bundelkhand

- ▶ The Chandela dynasty was founded by Yasovarman with Mahobas as the Capital.
- ▶ The Khajuraho temples are the best examples of the Chandela art.

CHOLAS

- ▶ Vijayalaya was the founder of the Chola empire. He was a feudatory of the Pallavas of Kanchi.
- ▶ Raja Raja I (985 - 1014) adopted the titles of **Arumudivarman, Mammudicholadeva, Jaykonda, Marthanda Chola, Mamudi chola** etc.
- ▶ He built the **Brihadishwara temple at Tanjaore**, which is called the RajaRajeswara temple.
- ▶ Rajendra I led an expedition to North India, defeated the Pala ruler Mahipala I and adopted the title, Gangaikondachola and established a new Capital, **Gangai Konda Cholapuram**.
- ▶ Cholas maintained a well established local - self government system. **Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha** - and **Nagaram** were the assemblies for local administration.
- ▶ The **Uttaramerur inscription** of Dantivarman Pallava gives details about the local self government.
- ▶ Kulottunga I united the Vengi kingdom with Chola empire. He got the land surveyed.
- ▶ Kamban adorned his court. He wrote the Tamil Ramayana.

- ▶ The last Chola ruler was Rajaraja II.
- ▶ The Cholas were famous for Bronze statues of Nataraja.

THE DECCAN

- ▶ In the second quarter of the 7th Cent. North India, the Deccan and South India developed into three imperial zones under Harshavardhana, Pulakesi II the Chalukya, and Pallava Rulers Mahendra Varman I and Narasimhavarman I.
- ▶ The lands south of the Narmada are known as Deccan or Dakshinapada.
- **The Gangas of Talakad** (2nd to 11th Century AD)
- ▶ Kolar was the early capital. Later Talakad became the permanent capital.
- ▶ Madhava I, the first king had the title "Konguni Varma."
- ▶ Durvinitha, the greatest king (495 - 535 AD), issued 7 grants to Brahmins and patronised the Jain scholar Pyiyapada.
- ▶ Govinda III's period witnessed the division of the kingdom.
- ▶ The last ruler Rajamalla IV was overthrown by the 'Kalyani Chalukya' ruler Taila with the help of Rajamalla's minister Chavundarya.
- ▶ Chavundarya composed the 'Chavundarya Purana' and he built the huge statue of **Gomantesvara**.
- ▶ The headman of the village was called Gounda or Gauda.
- ▶ The Gangas minted gold coins with the impression of Elephants and floral designs on each side.
- ▶ Bharavi was the Court poet of Durvinita.

- **The Kadambas** -3rd to 6th C - of Banavasi came to prominence under Mayura sarma.

▶ Ravi Varma was the last great ruler.

- ▶ The royal insignia of the Kadambas were the lion crest, the monkey flag and the musical instrument 'Permatti'
- ▶ **The Chalukyas** (6th to 8th C and 10th to 12 C) belonged to various units.

▶ From the chronological point of view the Chalukyas can be divided into four :

1. **The Chalukyas of Vatapi** 535- 642 AD
2. **The later Chalukyas of Vatapi** 655 - 753 AD.
3. **Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi** 615 - 1076 AD
4. **Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani** 973 - 1190 AD
- ▶ Pulikesin I was the founder of the Early Chalukyas of Vatapi or Badami.
- ▶ Pulikesin II (610 - 642AD) is regarded as the 'Lord of the South'. He had titles such as "Vallabha", "Prithivi Vallabha", "Sri Prithivi Vallabha" and "Parameswara - Paramabha gavata".
- ▶ He defeated the Pallava ruler Mahendra Varman I but his end was at the hands of the Pallava King Narasimha Varman.
- ▶ Hiuen - Tsang visited Deccan during his period.
- The Later Chalukyas rose to power under Vikramaditya I
- ▶ Vinayaditya I (681-696), Vijayaditya (696-733)
- ▶ Vikramaditya II (734 - 745)- he repulsed the Arabs from

- coming to Deccan - and Kirthivarman II (746 - 757) were other rulers.
 - ▶ The Rashtrakudas under Krishna I over powered the Later Chalukyas.
 - The Kalyani Chalukyas came to power under Tailapa II or Taila after defeating Amogha Varsha IV the Rashtrakuda King.
 - ▶ Somesvara I, 1042 -1068 AD, killed the Chola ruler Rajadhiraja I.
 - ▶ Rajendra Chola killed Somesvara I
 - ▶ Vikramaditya IV Tribuvanamalla (1076 -1126) the greatest of the Western Chalukyas, started the Chalukya-Vikrama Kala or Era i.e ; 1076 AD.
 - ▶ The Hoysalas under Vira - Ballala I destroyed the Chalukyas of Kalyani during the reign of Jagadekamalla.
 - The **Eastern Chalukya** (Vengi) was established by Kubja Vishnu Vardhana (615 - 633) brother of Pulikesin II.
 - ▶ Vijayaditya I (746 - 764) and Vijayaditya III (844 -888) were important rulers.
 - ▶ Rajendra Chola II united Vengi to his kingdom.
 - ▶ Bilhana and Vijnaneswara (author of Mithakshara) adored the Court of Vikramaditya II.
 - ▶ The Aiholi inscription of Pulikesin I was written by Ravikirthi, the Jaina scholar.
 - ▶ Aiholi temples, particularly the Virupaksha temple at Patta dakal, are the best examples of Chalukyan style of Architecture.
 - **The Rashtrakutas of Malkhed** (750-982) was founded by Dantidurga by 750 AD
 - ▶ He got Maharashtra from Kirthivarman.
 - ▶ Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora.
 - ▶ Govinda III, 794-814, defeated the confederation of 12 rulers formed by the Ganga Governor, the Chera Chola Pandya rulers and Danti Varman, the Pallava king.
 - ▶ Amoghavarsha I's (814 - 878) reign was famous for literary developments. He wrote "Kavirajamarga".
 - ▶ Jinasena, under him, wrote Adipurana and Mahavira charya wrote "Ganitha Sara Samgraha".
 - ▶ Sulaiman, the Arab traveller, described Amoghavarsha as one of the four great rulers of the world.
 - ▶ Krishna III (940-968) was the last great ruler who became the lord of the Deccan.
 - ▶ Taila II overthrew the Rashtrakuta power.
 - ▶ Rashtrakuta Princess participated in administration.
 - ▶ They had two kinds of Administration ; i.e., one for the vassal states and the other for directly ruled areas.
 - ▶ Land tax was called Udranga or Bhogakara, It was $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce.
 - ▶ They issued five kinds of coins- dramma, Suvarna, Gadhyanaka (gold), Kalanju (gold) and Kasu (gold)
 - **The Hoysala dynasty** (1027 - 1343) was founded by Sala or Nripakama.
 - ▶ The first prominent king Ballala I (1100 - 1106) transferred the capital from Sosevur to Belur.
 - ▶ Vishnuvardhana (1106 -1152) conquered Talakad and had the title "Taladugonda". He made Dvarasamudra the main capital.
 - ▶ Ramanuja influenced him to become a Vaishanvite and reject Jainism.
 - ▶ He built a Jaina temple for Vidyadeva, the Jaina logician.
 - ▶ Ballala II (1173 -1220) supported the Cholas against the Pandyas.
 - ▶ Vira Ballala II's (1291-1342) period witnessed Malik Kafur's Plunder of the kingdom in 1310.
 - The following **minor states** rules the Deccan.
- Western Deccan**-The Abhiras - They started an Era in 249 AD.
 The Sakas of Mahishakas.
 The Bhojas and The Silaharas.
- Eastern Deccan** - South Kosala
 The Sarabha Puriyas
 The Pandu Vamsis
 The Soma Vamsis and
 The Nalas
- Andhra** - Ikshvakus
 Brihatphalayanas
 Anandas
 Salankayanias
 Vishnukundis
- Kalinga** -The Pitribhaktas
 The Matharas
 The Vasishthas
- Orissa** - The Manas
 Sailodbhavas
 Karas and
 Bhojas

EMINENT PERSONALITIES OF ANCIENT INDIA

Alexander : He was the ruler of Macedonia in Greece. He attacked India in 326 BC and captured upto river Bias.

Ajatasatru : Son of Bimbisara. He established the city of Pataliputra.

Arien : Greek historian who wrote about Alexander's Indian invasion.

Ashwaghosh : Buddhist monk who initiated Kanishka to Buddhism, wrote Buddha Charita, Sutralankar and Saundrananda.

Amarsimha : Sanskrit scholar in the court of Chandragupta who wrote Amarakosha.

Aryabhatta : He analysed the reasons for Solar and Lunar eclipses and declared that the Earth is round. He Wrote Aryabhattiyam.

Bimbisara: Founded the Magadhan Empire or Haryanka dynasty. He was the first influential king of ancient India.

Banabhatta : Court poet of Harshavardhana and author of Harsha Charita and Kadambari.

Charaka: He was an Ayurvedic expert who wrote **Charaka Samhita** and established the Aitereya branch of Ayurvedic medicines.

Amoghavarsha : He was a famous Rashtrakuta ruler.

Dhanananda : He was a powerful king of Magadha. Alexander did not go forward to invade Magadha only after hearing his reputation.

Darius I : The ruler of Iran (Persia) who invaded India in 6th century BC.

Gautami Putra Shatakarni : He was the most famous Satavahana king in 2nd Century.

Harisena : He was the writer of Prayaga Prashasti or Allahabad Pillar Inscription.

Kharavela : Ruler of Kalinga in I century AD. The famous Hathigumbha inscription belonged to him.

Kanishka : (I century AD) : Most powerful Kushan king. Started Saka Era. Organised fourth Buddhist council at Kundalvan near Kashmir.

Karikala : Chola ruler who founded the city of Puhar (Kaveri patanam) in I century BC.

Kautilya : Also known as Vishnugupta or Chanakya.

He wrote *Arthashastra*, which is compared to '*The prince*' of Machiavelli.

Kalidas: Famous Sanskrit poet who wrote, *Raghuvamsa*, *Kumara Sambhavam*, *Abhijnana Shakuntalam*, *Vikramorvashiyam* and *Malavikagnimitram*. He also wrote *Meghadootam* and *Ritusamharam*.

Kamban : A Tamil poet of 11th century who wrote **Ramayan**in Tamil.

Mihir Bhoja : Famous Prathihara ruler of 9th century.

Kalhana - Famous Kashmiri poet and historian. He wrote *Raja Tarangini*.

Marco Polo: Venitian Traveller to India in 13th century.

Menander : He came to India as a foreign aggressor in II Century BC. *MilindaPanho*, a book written by Nagasena, is about him.

Nagarjuna: Famous Buddhist monk. He popounded the philosophy known as *Madhyamika*.

Makkali Gosala : Philosopher of 6th Century BC. He was the founder of Ajivika sect.

Mihirkula: Huna conqueror defeated by Yashodharma.

Skanda Gupta : Last mighty Gupta ruler.

Shushrut : He was a doctor of Ayurvedic medicine. He started the Dhanwantri branch and was an expert in plastic surgery.

Pulikeshin II. Most powerful king of Chalukyas of Vatapi who defeated Harshavardhana in the North and Mahendravarman in the South.

Pushyamitra Sunga: He killed the last Mauryan ruler and laid the foundation of Sunga dynasty in 185 BC.

Pliny: He was a Roman historian who wrote the *Natural History*. He wrote about the Mauryas of India.

Panini : Sanskrit scholar specially of Grammar. He wrote *Ashtadyayi*.

Varahamihira: He was famous astronomer who wrote *Brihat Samhita*.

Sankaracharya : He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. He propagated Advaita Philosophy.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- The source of Swastika symbol - **Indus Valley**
- The father of Indian archaeology
Alexander Cunningham
- Meter scale has been discovered from **Harappa**
- Weapon never used by the Indus people **Sword**
- The major industry in Chanhudaro **Bead making**
- The word ‘**Sindhan**’ used by the Indus people denoted **Cotton**
- Evidence of fractional burial has been excavated from **Harappa**
- The word ‘godhume’ used in the vedic period denote **Wheat**
- ‘**Yava**’ denoted **Barley**
- Term used to denote rice in the vedic text **Vrihi**
- Vedic term ‘sita’ denoted **Ploughed field**
- The veda that mentions about wheel **Rigveda**
- Vedic terms ‘**Urvara**’ or ‘**kshetra**’ denoted **Cultivated field**
- The famous frog hymn in Rig Veda throws light to **Vedic education**
- The god of the Vedas - **Varuna**
- Method used to calculate the number of cows in the Vedic period - **Ashtakarni**
- Part of which veda has prose part - **Yajur Veda**
- Aryan religion in South India was spread by **Agasthya**
- Vedic term ‘**Aghanya**’ denotes - **Cows**
- The term ‘**Bharata**’ and ‘**Bharatavarsha**’ were first used in - **Rig Veda**
- Upanishad which mentions the four Ashramas of Vedic period - **Jabala Upanishad**
- Largest number of hymns in Rigveda are in praise of - **Indra**
- First town in the vedic period to use burnt bricks **Kausambi**
- First reference about lending money for interest can be found in **Satpatha Brahmana**
- Rigvedic paintings have been discovered from Bhagwanpura of the state **Haryana**
- Upanishad that mentions about police system **Brihadaranyaka Upanishads**
- God considered as God of Gods - **Varuna**
- Community which was considered as untouchable by the Buddhists - **Chandalas**
- The language used by the Jains to spread their religion - **Prakrit**
- The St.John of Buddhism - **Ananda**
- Considered as Devil by the Buddhists - **Mara**
- Three daughters of ‘Mara’
lust, emotion and desire
- The ruler who persecuted Buddhists
Pushyamitrasunga
- Major philosophic school of Bhagvatism
Vishishtadvaita
- Earliest reference about Srikrishna can be found in **Chandogya Upanishad**
- Hindu God who found place in Greek literature **Sri Krishna**
- Jain Thirthankara, who was related to Sri Krishna **Rishabhadeva** (1st Thirthankara)
- Tamil god of the Sangham age for War and Victory **Kottavai**
- Saint who founded the Saivism
Lakulisa
- Tamil kingdom of the Sangham Age which sent an ambassador to the court of Roman Emperor Augustus - **Pandyas**
- First Sangham was founded by **Saint Agasthya**
- Famous poetess of the Sangham period **Avvaiyar**
- Greco-Roman traders who visited South India during the Sangham period were denoted with the term **Yavanas**
- Sangham work which describes about Buddhism **Manimekhali**
- The word used by Ashoka to denote Buddha **Bhagavati**
- Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered by James Princep in the year **1837**
- Indo-Greek ruler who had his boundaries upto Pataliputra **Menander**
- Yuchi ruler who introduced gold coins for the first time - **Vima Kadphes**
- Edict which mentions about the relation between India and China - **Nagarjunakonda**

MEDIEVAL INDIA

THE ARAB CONQUEST OF SIND

- ▶ The Arab conquest of Sind was a part of the Mohammadan invasion for the spread of Islam.
- ▶ Arabs captured Sindh in 712 AD.
- ▶ During the period of the **Khaliphate of Omar**, Arab forces made a fertile attempt to get Bombay.
- ▶ The Arabs conquest of **Makran Baluchistan** opened their way to Sind.
- ▶ The Ruler of Sind was **Dahir**.
- ▶ In 710 a small Arab trading vessel from Basra arrived at the mouth of the Indus and was promptly seized by the local Hindu authorities.
- ▶ The Pirates of Debal, a part in Sind, plundered a ship carrying Muslim pilgrims and presents to the Caliph Walid from Ceylon.
- ▶ **Al-Hajaj**, the Caliph's governor of Iraq demanded compensations from Dahir, which the latter rejected.
- ▶ In 712 Arabs attacked and captured Sind, under the command of **Muhammad Bin-Kassim**, Debal fell in April 712.
- ▶ **Kassim killed Dahir at Rawar** and took the capital Alor in June.
- ▶ **The Arabs** lost control over

The Battles of Tarain, also known as the **Battles of Taraori**, were fought in 1191 and 1192 near the town of Tarain near Thanesar in present-day Haryana. In the **First Battle of Tarain** in 1191 (near Taneswar), Muhammad Ghori was defeated by the Rajput forces under **Prithviraj Chauhan III**. In the **Second Battle of Tarain** (1192 AD) Muhammad Ghori assisted by Qutub -ud-din Aibek (a slave), defeated Prithviraj Chauhan III and killed him.

Sind in 779. But was split into two independent kingdoms Multan and Mansurah.

Turkish Invasions

- ▶ Ghazni in Afghanistan was ruled by a Turkish family called Gamini of Ghaznavid dynasty.
- ▶ **Mahmud Ghazni** was the first Turkish conqueror of North India.
- ▶ Mahmud's father was **Subuktigin**.
- ▶ He attacked India only for want of wealth.
- ▶ He attacked India seventeen times between 1000 and 1027 AD. He made all the raids in the guise of Jihad.
- ▶ First invasion was in 1001 AD.
- ▶ He defeated **Jaipal** and **Anandpal** of Shahi dynasty in 1001 and 1009 respectively.
- ▶ The most important raid of Mahmud was the **Somanath expedition**. It was in 1025. He completely destroyed the temple. Somanath Temple was on the sea coast of Gujarat.
- ▶ Muhammed Ghazni died in 30th April 1030.
- ▶ Later his son Masud attacked India and captured Kashmir.
- ▶ The famous Persian poet **Firdausi** who wrote '**Shahnama**' (The Book of Kings) lived in his court.
- ▶ **Alberuni**, an Arab Historian, who wrote **Tarikh-ul-Hind** (Reality of Hindustan), accompanied Muhammed Ghazni to India.
- ▶ Al-Firdausi is known as '**Indian Homer**', '**Persian Homer**', or '**The Immortal Homer of the East**'.
- ▶ **Muhammad of Ghori** attacked India between 1175 and 1206 AD.
- ▶ Muhammad Ghori made his first expedition to India and captured Multan in 1175 AD.
- ▶ In 1193 Muhamad Ghori attacked Jaichand, father - in - law of Prithviraj . III at Kanauj, **Jaichand** was defeated.
- ▶ In 1195-96 Muhammad Ghori occupied Bayana and Gwaliar. In 1197 he defeated Bhinadeva II of Gujarat.

- ▶ Muhammed Ghori returned from India by entrusting his territories in India in the hands of **Qutub-Uddin Aibak**.
- ▶ After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibek founded the **Slave Dynasty**.
- ▶ Muhammad Ghori's Indian invasion resulted in the foundation of Islamic rule in India.

DELHI SULTANATE

- ▶ The five dynasties which founded subsequently after the Turkish invasion were collectively known as Delhi sultanate. They are:

Slave Dynasty **1206 - 1290**

Khilji Dynasty **1290 - 1320**

Tughlaq Dynasty **1320 - 1412**

Sayyid Dynasty **1414 - 1451**

Lodi Dynasty **1451 - 1526**

SLAVE DYNASTY

- ▶ Slave Dynasty was also called **Ilbari** Dynasty, **Yamini** Dynasty or **Mamluk** Dynasty.
- ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori and he founded the Slave Dynasty in 1206AD.
- ▶ Aibak was the first Muslim ruler of India.
- ▶ The capital of Qutub-ud-din Aibak was at Lahore
- ▶ He was known as '**Lakh Baksh**' or 'giver of lakhs' or 'giver of favours' for his magnanimity.
- ▶ **Hasan Nizami** was a famous historian in the court of the Aibek.
- ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak started the construction of **Qutub Minar** in

THE DELHI SULTANTE

Slave Dynasty

Qutb-ud-din Aibak	1206-10 AD
Aram Shah	1211 AD
Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1211-36 AD
Ruknuddin Feroz	1236 AD
Razia Sultana	1236-40 AD
Muizuddin Behram	1242 AD
Alaudin Masud	1246 AD
Naseeruddin Mahmud	1246-66 AD
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266-86 AD
Muizuddin Kaikubad	1290 AD
Kaimur	1290 AD

Khalji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khalji	1290-96 AD
Alauddin Khalji	1296-1316 AD
Shihabuddin Omar	1316 AD
Mubarak Khalji	1316-20 AD
Khusro Khan	1320 AD

Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	1320-24 AD
Muhammad Tughlaq	1324-51 AD
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351-88 AD
Mohammad Khan	1388 AD
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah II	1388 AD
Abu Baqr	1389-90 AD
Nasiruddin Muhammad	1390-94 AD
Hamayun	1394-95 AD
Nasiruddin Mahmud	1395-1412 AD

Sayyid Dynasty

Khizr Khan	1414-20 AD
Mubarak Shah	1421-33 AD
Muhammad Shah	1434-43 AD
Alauddin Alam Shah	1443-51 AD

Lodi Dynasty

Bahlul Lodi	1451-89 AD
Sikander Lodi	1489-1517 AD
Ibrahim Lodi	1517-1526 AD
Mughal Empire	1526- 1540, 1555-1857
Babar	1526 - 1530 AD
Humayun	1530-1540, 1555-1556 AD
Akbar	1556 - 1605 AD
Jahangir	1605 - 1627 AD
Shahjahan	1628-1658 AD
Aurangazeb	1658 - 1707 AD
Bahadurshah II	1837 - 1857 AD



- 1199 in Delhi in memory of the Sufi saint **Quaja Qutub - ud-din Bhaktiar Kaki**. Its construction was completed by Iltutmish. It is a five storied building.
- ▶ He constructed two mosques. Quat-ul Islam at Delhi and Alhai Din Ka Jhopara at Ajmer.
 - ▶ Aibak was a great patron of learning and patronized writers like Hasan- un - Nizami, author of Taj-ul-Massir and Fakhr-ud-Din, author of Tarikh- i- Mubarak Shahi.
 - ▶ Qutub-ud-din Aibak died in 1210 AD by falling from horseback while playing Polo.
 - ▶ After the death of Qutubuddin, **Aram Shah** ascended the throne but he was deposed by Ilthumish and crowned himself the Sultan.
 - ▶ During the period of **Iltumish** (1210-1236) **Chengizkhan**, the Mongol conqueror attacked India (1221).
 - ▶ He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan - the Mongol leader by refusing shelter to Khwarizm Shah, whom Chengiz was chasing.
 - ▶ Iltumish is considered as the real founder of Delhi Sulthanate
 - ▶ Iltumish was the first Sultan of Delhi to get recognition of the Khalif of Bagdad.
 - ▶ Iltutmish was the third Muslim Turkish sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi and the third ruler of the Mamluk dynasty. He was a slave of Qutub-ud-din-Aybak.
 - ▶ Iltumish was also the first Sultan who made Delhi his capital in place of Lahore.
 - ▶ He issued a purely Arabic coinage of Silver and was the first to do so.
 - ▶ Coins introduced by Iltumish, ‘**Silver Thanka**’ and ‘**Copper Jital**’ were the two basic coins of the Sultanate period.
 - ▶ He issued the silver tanka for the first time. He organized the Iqta system and introduced reforms in civil administration and army, which was now centrally paid and recruited.
 - ▶ He organised the ‘**Chalisa**’ or the famous **Turkish Forty** to help him in the administration.
 - ▶ Iltumish completed the construction of Qutub Minar.
 - ▶ He set up an official nobility of slaves known as *Chahalgani* (group of forty).
 - ▶ He patronized Minaj-us-siraj, author of *Tabaqat-i-nasiri*.
 - ▶ The revenue system of the Sultanate ‘**Iqta system**’, was introduced by Iltumish.
 - ▶ Iltumish was succeeded by his son Ruknuddin Firoz Shah. But he was later executed and **Razia** became the sultan (daughter of Iltumish).
 - ▶ **Sulthana Razia**, the only women ruler of, the Sultanate came to power in 1236 and reigned till 1240.
- Razia Sultan**
- ▶ Iltutmish had nominated his daughter Razia as the successor, the nobles placed Rukn-ud-din Firoz on the throne. However, Razia got rid of Rukn-ud-din and ascended the throne. Razia was popular among the people but she was not acceptable to the nobles and theologians. She further offended the nobles by her preference for an Abyssinian slave-Yakut.
 - ▶ Sulthana Razia rejected the Pardah, she adorned the male dress and held open courts.
 - ▶ In October 14, 1240 both Razia and Altunia who earlier raised arms against Razia but later joined with her were, beheaded at Kaithal.
 - ▶ After Razia, **Behran Shah** (1240-42) **Allaud-din-Masudshah** (1242-46) and **Naziruddin Muhammad** (1246-1266) ruled and Balban, the founder of the second Ilbari dynasty, became the Sultan.
 - ▶ **Ghiyasuddin Balban** ‘a slave water carrier, huntsman, noble, statesman became the Sultan of Delhi.
- Ghiyas-ud-din Balban**
- ▶ Ghiyasuddin Balban (1200 – 1287) was a Turkish ruler of the Delhi Sultanate during the Mamluk dynasty (or Slave dynasty) from 1266 to 1287.
 - ▶ Balban ascended the throne in 1265 AD.
 - ▶ He broke the power of *chahalgani* and restored the prestige of the crown. That was his greatest contribution towards the stability of the Sultanate.
 - ▶ To keep himself well-informed Balban appointed spies.
 - ▶ He created a strong centralised army to deal with internal disturbances and to check Mongols who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate.
 - ▶ The Persian court model influenced Balban’s conception of kingship.
 - ▶ He introduced *Sijda* (prostration before the monarch) and *Paibos* (kissing the feet of

monarch) as the normal forms of salutation.

- ▶ He destroyed Mewati Rajput brigandage in the doab, where forests were cut and forts built.
- ▶ Balban is considered as the founder of **Second Ilbari Dynasty**.
- ▶ Balban described himself as '**Shadow of God**' or the '**Vice regent of God on Earth**' (Zil-i-illahi)
- ▶ Balban because of his autocratic rule is considered as a '**typical oriental despot**'.
- ▶ He created a strong centralised army to deal with internal disturbances and to check Mongols who were posing a serious danger to Delhi Sultanate.
- ▶ He established the Military department - Diwan - i - Arz.
- ▶ The Chalisa or forty established by Iltumish was abolished by Balban.
- ▶ His policies are considered to be '**Draconian**'.
- ▶ He started the Iranian system of Sijda and Paibos.
- ▶ He was a patron of men of letters and showed special favour to the poet Amir Khusru.
- ▶ After Balban's death in 1286, **Kayqubad** (1287-90) became the Sultan.
- ▶ **Madhavacharya** of the **Dwaita Philosophy** got help from Balban.
- ▶ Balban's Tomb is situated in Delhi. It was constructed by Balban himself.
- ▶ Kayqubad was the last Slave Sultan. (Kayumars who ruled for a term of three months was actually the last Slave Sultan. He was killed by Jalaluddin Khilji)

and founded the Khilji Dynasty.

KHILJI DYNASTY

- Khilji dynasty was founded by **Malik Firoz** in 1290 and assumed the title **Jalaluddin Khilji** (1290-96)
- In 1292, the Mongols under Abdulla accepted defeat from Jalaluddin Khilji.
- **Alauddin Khilji**, the nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji, killed him after his victory on Devagiri in 1296.



- Alauddin Khilji's early name was **Ali Gurushas**.
- He became the Sultan in 1296 AD and ruled till 1316 AD.
- He was the first Turkish Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics. He proclaimed - "Kingship knows no Kinship".
- In 1303, Alauddin Khilji attacked Chittor, the capital of Mewar, to marry Padmini the wife of Chittor king Ratan Singh.
- But Padmini and other Rajput women committed **Jauhar** (Jauhar is a mass suicide by jumping into fire, committed by Rajput women to escape from being polluted by others)
- **Padmavat** is a historical kavya about Padmini episode written by **Malik Muhammed Jayasi**.

- Malik Muhammed Jayasi was the court poet of Shersha Suri.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Muslim ruler to attack South India.
- **Malik Kafur** was Alauddin Khilji's commander who attacked South India.
- Alauddin Khilji was the most famous ruler of the Khilji Dynasty.
- Alauddin was the Sultan of Delhi who banned the use of liquor.
- Alauddin had a dream of a World Conquest so he assumed the title '**Sikhandar-i-sani**' or **Second Alexander**.
- **Demetrius**, a Bactrian ruler is popularly known as Second Alexander.
- Alauddin abolished the **Zamindari System** and imposed tax on cattle.
- He was the first muslim ruler of Delhi to introduce measurement of land for tax assessment.
- His market regulations were to get goods at controlled price to the people of Delhi.
- He controlled and regulated the prices of essential goods.
- **Diwan - i - riya** sat and Shahna - i - Mandi were appointed to regulate the market and prices.
- The revenue administration was made under Diwan-i-Mustakhrq.
- He introduced the Dagh and Chahra systems.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan of Delhi who separated religion from politics.
- He was also the first to proclaim "**I am the Khalifa**".
- Alauddin constructed **Alai Darwaza** the gate way of Qutub Minar.

- He built the city of Siri, the second of the seven cities of Delhi, near Qutub Minar.
- The first marriage between a Muslim ruler and a Hindu princess was between Alauddin and Kamala Devi, the widow of the ruler of Gujarat.
- Alauddin Khilji was killed by his commander Malik Kafur by poisoning.
- **Amir Khusru** was the court poet of Alauddin
- Amir Khusru is known as the '**Parrot of India**'
- He is considered as the father of Urdu language and the inventor of Sitar.
- **Laila Majnu** and **Tughlaq Nama** are the famous works of Amir Khusru.
- Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan to maintain a permanent standing army.
- Alauddin Khilji was responsible for the introduction of postal system in medieval India.
- Alauddin annexed Gujarat (1298 AD), Ranthambhor (1301 AD), Mewar (1303 AD), Malwa (1305 AD), Jalor (1311 AD). In Deccan, Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur defeated Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, Hoysalas of Dvarsamudra and Pandyas of Madurai.
- **Mubarak Shah Khilji** was the last ruler of the khilji Dynasty.
- Khilji dynasty came to an end when the Mubarak Shah Khilji was killed by Khusru Khan.
- Some historians consider Khusrau Khan as the last Khilji Sultan.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

- Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by **Ghiasuddin Tughlaq**. His real name was Ghazi Malik.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq founded the dynasty after killing Khusru Khan in 1320.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq created a civil-administration code based on **Koran**.
- Reduced the land tax to 1/11 of the produce.
- Ghiiazuddin died by the collapse of a pavilion.
- He built the Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi the third city of Delhi to the east of Qutub complex.
- Ghiasudhin Tughlaq was the first Sultan to start irrigation works.
- Ghiasuddin Tughlaq was succeeded by his son **Jauna Khan**, popularly known as **Muhammed Bin Tughlaq**.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq is considered as the most responsible person for the decline of Delhi Sultanate.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was known as a **Mixture of opposites, Wisest fool, Pagal padushah, unfortunate ideologue and the Predecessor of Akbar in intellectual and religious matters**.
- **Ibn Batuta** called him "an illstarred idealist".
- He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in 1327.
- In 1330, he introduced token currency of bronze and copper.
- The Sultan created a new Department of Agriculture called Diwan-i-Kohi.
- The main object of this Department was to bring more land under cultivation by giving di-

rect help to peasants.

- Moroccan Traveller Ibn Batuta visited India during his period.
- Edward Thanas described him as '**Prince of moneyers**'.
- Muhammed Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his elderly cousin, **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- He was a Muslim ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty, who reign over Sultanate of Delhi from 1351 to 1388.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan of Delhi to impose **Jaziya**. It was a religious tax for the freedom of worship. He imposed it only upon Brahmins.
- He extended the principle of heredity to the army. Soldiers were allowed to rest in peace and to send in their place their sons.
- The soldiers were not paid in cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages.
- He built the city of Firozbad in Delhi. The Firoz shah Kotla was also built by him. The gate way of Firozshah Kotla is **Khooni Darwaza**, or blood stained gate. It was constructed by Shershah Suri.
- He transplanted two Ashoka Pillars to Firozabad.
- He is the author of **Fatuhat -i-Firozshahi**
- After Firozshah Tughlaq Muhammed Shah Tughlaq or Naziruddin Muhammed came to the throne.
- It was during the period of his reign that **Timur the Lame** or **Tamerlain**, a Turkish conqueror of Tartar tribe from Samarkhand attacked India in 1398.
- Timur appointed Khizr Khan, the governor of Multan his authority in India.

SAYYID DYNASTY

- Sayyid Dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in 1414.
- They ruled over Delhi and surrounding districts for about 37 years.
- Last Sayyid Sultan was **Alauddin Alamshah or Shah Alam I**. He was killed by Baholod Lodhi in 1451.

LODHI DYNASTY

- Lodhi dynasty was founded by **Bahlol Lodhi** in 1451. The dynasty lasted upto 1526.
- Lodhi dynasty was the first Afghan dynasty or first Pathan dynasty in India.
- Sikandar Lodhi, who ruled from 1489 to 1517 shifted the capital from Delhi to Agra.
- Sikandar Lodhi is considered as the **Maker of Agra City**.
- He introduced the Gaz-i-Sikandori (Sikandar Syard) of 32 digits for measuring

cultivated fields.

- Sikander Lodhi conquered Bihar and Tirhut. Sikander Shah was a fanatical Muslim and he broke the sacred images of the Jawalamukhi Temple at Nagarkot and ordered the temples of Mathura to be destroyed. He took a keen interest in the development of agriculture.
- Ibrahim Lodhi asserted the absolute power of the Sultan. As a result, some of the nobles turned against him. At last Daulat Khan Lodhi, the Governor of Punjab invited Babur to overthrow Ibrahim.
- Babur accepted the offer and inflicted a crushing defeat on Ibrahim in the first battle of Panipat in 1526, April 21 A.D. Ibrahim was killed in the battle and with him ended the Delhi Sultanate.
- The title Sultan was started by the Turkish rulers. Mahmud Ghazni was the first to assume the title Sultan.
- The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was Persian.



The Qutab Minar, now a World Heritage Site in New Delhi, India, was built during his time.

BAHMANI & VIJAYA-NAGAR KINGDOMS

- The decline of the Sultanate of Delhi gave birth to two mighty states in South India - the Bahmani Kingdom of Gulbaraga and the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The Bahmanis were Muslim rulers, while the rulers of the Vijayanagar were Hindus.
- The Bahmani kingdom was founded by **Zafar Khan** (Hassan) who took the title **Alauddin Bahman Shah**. He selected **Gulbaraga** as its capital and renamed it **Ahsanabad**.
- There were total eighteen Sultans and they ruled from 1347 to 1527.
- **Mahmud Gawan** was the famous Prime Minister of Bahmani king (Muhammad Shah III).
- The last prince of the Bahmani Kingdom was **Kalimullah**.

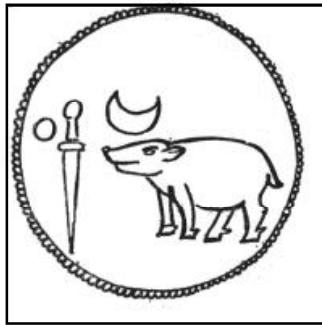
- ▶ By 1527, the Bahmani kingdom was split up into five independent principalities.
- ▶ **The Adil Shahis** of Bijapur - founder - Yusuf Adilshah (1489 - 90)
- ▶ **The Nizam Shahis** of Ahamadnagar - founder - Malik Ahmad (1499)
- ▶ **The Imadshahis** of Berar - founder - Fateh Ulla Imadshanti (1490)
- ▶ **The Qutubshahi** kingdom of Golconda - founder - Qutabshah (1512)
- ▶ **The Baridshahis** of Bidar - founder - Amir Ali Barid (1527).

Vijayanagar kingdom lasted for 230 years and produced four dynasties.

- 1) Sangama (1336 - 1485) - Harihara I and Bukka I
- 2) Saluva - (1485 - 1505) - Saluva Narasimha
- 3) Tuluva (1505 - 1565) - Veer Narasimha
- 4) Aravidu (1565 - 1672) - Tirumala

Vijayanagar Empire

- The founders of Vijayanagar Empire were **Harihara I** and



Logo of Vijayanagara

Bukka, the revenue officers of the Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra Deva II of Warrangal.

- They founded the dynasty in 1336 with the capital as Vijayanagar on the banks of **Tungabhadra** river with the help of **Saint Vidyaranya**.
- **Krishna Deva Raya** (1509 - 1529) belonged to the Tuluva dynasty. The Italian traveller Nicolocont visited his court.
- Krishnadeva Raya is known as '**Andhra Bhoja**'
- He wrote **Ushaparinayam** and **Amuktamalyada**
- **Allasani Peddanna**, a Telugu poet was a courtier of Krishna Deva Raya. He is considered as the "**Andra Kavita Pitamaha**" -

the Grand Father of Telugu poetry.

- '**Ashtadiggajas**' was the famous Scholastic Assembly in the court of Krishna Deva Raya.
- Vijayanagar Empire was visited by many foreign travellers.
- **Nicolo Conti** - Venitian traveller, visited during the reign of Devaraya I.
- **Abdur Razzak** : Ambassador of Sultan ShahRukh to the court of Devaraya II.
- **Damingos Paes** : He visited Krishna Devaraya's court.
- **Ferona Nuniz** : A Portuguese who visited during Achyuta Raya's reign.
- **Durate Barbosa** : A portuguese who visited Krishnadeva Raya's court.
- **Athenasius Nikitin (1415)** : He was a Russian, who visited during Deva Raya I's period. He wrote, '**Voyage to India**'.
- The Vijayanagar rulers issued gold coins called Varahas, Kopeki (pertab) and Fanam.



Famous Travellers to Vijayanagar Kingdom

- **Abu Abdullah / Ibn Batuta:** A Moroccan traveller, left account of Harihara I's reign in his book *Rehla* also called *Tuhfatun-Nuzzar fi Gharaib-ul-Amsar Wa Ajaib-ul-Assar*.
- **Nicolo de Conti:** Italian traveller who visited during the time of Deva Raya I. Left an account in Travels of Nicolo Conti.
- **Abdur Razzak:** Ambassador of Shah Rukh of Samarkand at the Court of the Zamorin of Calicut. He gives an account of the reign of Devaraya II, in his *Matla us Sadain Wa Majma ul Bahrain*.
- **Athanasius Nikitin:** A Russian merchant who described the conditions of the Bahamani kingdom under Muhammad III in his *Voyage to India*.
- **Ludvico de Vortherma:** An Italian merchant who visited India in 1502-1508 and left his memoirs in *Travels in Egypt, India, Syria etc.*
- **Duarte Barbosa (1500-1516):** A Portuguese He has given a vivid account of the Vijayanagar government under Krishna Deva Raya in his famous book - *An Account of Countries bordering the Indian Ocean and their inhabitants*.
- **Dominigos Paes:** Portuguese who spent a number of years at Krishna Deva's court has given a glowing account of his personality.
- **Fernao Nuniz:** A Portuguese writer of 16th century spent three years in Vijayanagar (1535-37).

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- The Mughals were originally Turks.
- They belonged to the Chaghtai branch of the Turkish race.
- Period of the Mughal empire is known as **Second Classical Age**. First Classical Age is the Period of Guptas.
- Mughal Empire is also known as **Timurid Empire** because of its relation to Amir Timur.
- Mughal Emperors are 20 in number. They ruled India from 1526 to 1857. Only six are considered great. They are:
- **Babur** (1526- 1530), **Humayun** (1530- 40 & 1555- 1556), **Akbar** -(1556 - 1605), **Jahangir** (1605 - 1627), **Shah Jahan** (1628-1658), **Aurangzeb** (1658 - 1707).
- **Mughal painting** is a particular style of South Asian painting, generally confined to miniatures with Indian Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist influences.
- Urdu was the spoken language of the Mughals.
- Following 1725, the empire declined rapidly, weakened by wars of succession, agrarian crises, fueling local revolts, the growth of religious intolerance, the rise of the Maratha, Durrani, and Sikh empires and finally British colonialism.
- The last king, Bahadur Zafar Shah II, whose rule was restricted to the city of Delhi, was imprisoned and exiled by the British after the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

The name *Mughal* is derived from the original homelands of the Timurids, the Central Asian steppes once conquered by Chenghis Khan and hence known as *Moghulistan*, “Land of Mongols”. Although early Mughals spoke the Chagatai language and maintained Turko-Mongol practices, they were essentially Persianized. They transferred the Persian literature and culture to India, thus forming the base for the Indo-Persian culture.

BABUR

- » Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire, was the fifth descendant of Timur on father's side and the fourteenth descendant of Chengizkhan on mothers side.
- » Babur was born in Farghana in Turkey on 14 Feb., 1483 as the son of **Umer Sheik Mirza ad Qulik Nigarkhanum**.
- » Babur's father Umersheik Mirza was the grand son of Amir Timur and the ruler of Farghana.
- » Babur became the ruler of Samarkhand at the age of 11.
- » He captured Kabul in 1504.
- » Then Babur attacked India 5 times for want of wealth.
- » **Babur's first attack of India** was in 1519 **Bhera** was the first place captured by Babur.
- » In 1524, **Daulatkhana**, Ibrahim Lodhi's brother invited Babur to India.
- » On 21 April 1526 Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the last Lodhi Sultan in the **First Battle of Panipat**.
- » On 16 March 1527, he defeated **Rana Sangha** of



- Mewar, in the **Battle of Khanwa**.
- » The Rajputs in 1528 under **Medini Rai** of Malwa fought against Babur in the **Battle of Chanderi**, but were defeated.
 - » In 1529, the Afghans under **Muhammed Lodhi** fought against Babur in the **Battle of Ghaghra** but were defeated.
 - » In 1530 December 26, Babur died and was cremated at Kabul.
 - » Babur was the first to use Artillery in India.
 - » The memoirs of Babur '**Tuzuk-i-Baburi**' or **Baburnama** was written in Turkish language, Babur's mothertongue by him.
 - » It was translated into Persian by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana.
 - » Babur said "*I dont like India and Indians*".
 - » Babur was the first Mughal ruler to keep in hand the Kohinoor Diamond.
 - » Babur was a contemporary of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar Empire.

HUMAYUN

- Humayun succeeded Babur in Dec 1530 at the age of 13.
- Mahim Sultana was Humayun's mother.
- Kamran, Askari and Hindal were his brothers.
- The greatest weakness of Humayun was his generosity.
- He divided the empire . i.e. Kabul and Qandhar to Kamran ; Sambhal to Askari and Mewat to Hindal.
- In 1531 Humayun invaded Kalinjar of Prataprudra Deo but retreated from there due to Mahmud Lodhi's advance to Jaunpur..
- In the Battle of Dhuria Humayun defeated Mahamud Lodhi.
- In 1532 Humayun attacked the fort of Chunar which was under Sher Khan's control.
- In 1533 Humayun built the city of Dinpannah on

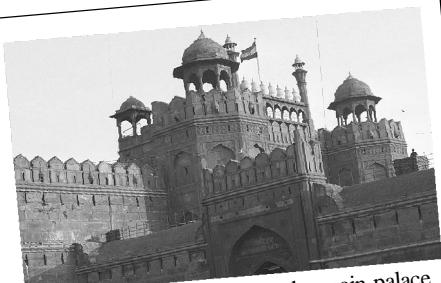
- the site of "Purana Quila" against Bahadurshah, Gujarat.
- Humayun failed in giving help to Karna Vathi, the Rajamatha of Mewar who sent a Rakhi to Humayun.
- In 1539 and 1540 Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa and in the Battle of Kanauj or Bilgram.
- From 1540 top 1555 Humayun was in exile.
- In 1541 Humayun married Hamida Begum, the daughter of a Persian Shiya Maulavi, Ali Akbar Jami or Mir Baba Dost.
- The Mughal army under Bairam Khan defeated the Afghan forces in the Battle of Machhiwara.
- Humayun occupied Delhi on July 1555.
- Humayun slipped on the staircase of the Library at Din-Panch or Sher Mandal and died.

SHERSHAH

- Original name - Farid
 - Birth place - Hissar Firoza, Delhi district
 - His Grand father - Ibrahim Khan Sur.
 - His father - Hassan Khan
 - The family came to India from Afghanistan
 - Hassan Khan entered the service of Ummar Khan, the councillor and courtier of Sultan Bahlool lodi.
 - Under Jamal Khan - the master of Hassan Khan during the region of Sikandar Lodi, Farid learned the Sikandar Nama, the Qulistan etc at Jaunpur.
 - Farid got the Parganas Sasaram and Khawaspur.
 - Faird who, lost the favour of his father, moved to Agra and became the right hand man of Bahar Khan.
 - Bahar Khan Lohani of Bihar gave farid the title 'Sher Khan'.
 - In 1527- Sher Khan with the help of Junaid Balas, governor of Jaunpur, became a member of the Mughal Court of Babur. He was with Babur for 15 months from April 1527 to June 1528 and participated in the battle of Chanderi against Medini Rai.
 - Sher khan became the tutor of Jalalkhan and the administrator of Saith, Bihar.
 - In 1530 he captured the Fort of Chunar and married Lad Malika the widow of Tajkhan, the governor.
 - The Battle of Surajgarh - 1534 made Sherkhan the master of Bihar and Bengal.
 - In the Battle of Chausa Sherkhan defeated Humayun. After this he assumed the title Sher Shah
 - In 1540 the battle of Bilgram or Kanauj Shershah expelled Humayun.
 - He got the Fort of Rohtas and became the first muslim conqueror of the Fort.
 - From 1541 to 1545 Shershah conquered the Gakkhars, Malwa, Raisin, Multan, Sind, Jodhpur and Mewar and Kalinjar
 - Shersha defeated the Rajastanis in the battle of Samel
 - He imprisoned the governor of Bengal Khizrkhan who declared himself the independent ruler of Bengal.
 - While directing the operations of his artillery at Kalanjar against the ruler of Bundelkhand Raja Kirat Singh, Shershah was seriously wounded by a sudden fire in the ammunition and died on May 22, 1545.
 - Shershah constructed the Grand Trunk Road, now National High Way no-2.
 - He established the 6th Delhi capital city Shergharh.
 - Shershahsuri celebrated his coronation in the city of Gaur (Bengal)
 - He constructed a tomb for himself at Sasaram.
 - He introduced a Silver Coin- Rupee.
 - He is called as the "Father of Indian Rupee"
 - His Revenue System was excellent and hence Akbar adopted it.
 - The last Sur ruler was Sikandar Sur who was defeated by Humayun in 1555.

A major Mughal contribution to the Indian Subcontinent was their unique architecture. UNESCO World Heritage Site Taj Mahal, is known to be one of the finer examples of Mughal architecture. Other World Heritage Sites includes the Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Red Fort, Agra Fort and Lahore Fort.

The palaces, tombs and forts built by the dynasty stands today in Delhi, Aurangabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Jaipur, Lahore, Kabul, Sheikhpura and many other cities of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.



The Red Fort in Delhi was the main palace of the empire during the reign of ShahJahan.

AKBAR THE GREAT

- ▶ Father - **Humayun**
- ▶ Mother - **Hamida Bhanu Begum**
- ▶ Step mother - **Magam Anaga**
- ▶ Guardian - **Bairam Khan**
- ▶ First Guardian - **Mumim Khan**
- ▶ Akbar was born at Amarkot in Sindh in 23 Nov. 1542.
- ▶ He came to the throne on February 14, 1556 at the age of 14 at Kalaru.
- ▶ Hemu the Hindu Prime Minister of Muhammed Adilshah of Bihar occupied Agra and accepted the title Maharaja Vikramaditya.
- ▶ Akbar killed Hemu in the **Second Battle of Panipat** in 1556 November 2.
- ▶ After this Akbar got the title 'Ghazi'
- ▶ Akbar became an independent ruler at the age of 18 in 1560, after dismissing Bairam Khan.
- ▶ Later he married Bairam Khan's widow Salima Begum.
- ▶ In 1561 he defeated the musician Sultan of Malwa - **Baz Bahadur**.
- ▶ In 1562 Akbar married **Jodha Bhai**, the daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amber.
- ▶ Akbar abolished the practice of enslavement of war prisoners.
- ▶ In 1564, he abolished the religious tax Jaziya. Jaziya was imposed for the first time by Firozshah Tughlaq.
- ▶ In 1572 he captured Gujarat and in memory of that he built a new capital city **Fatehpur Sikri** (City of Victory) near Agra.
- ▶ The early name of Fatehpur Sikri was City of Sikri.
- ▶ **Buland Darwaza** is the gate way of Fatehpur Sikri, built by Akbar.
- ▶ In 1575, Akbar constructed a prayer house in Fatehpur Sikri known as **Ibadatkhana**.
- ▶ In 1579, he issued the **Infallibility Decree** by which he made himself the supreme head in religious matters.
- ▶ In 1580, the first Jesuit missionaries arrived at the court of Akbar.
- ▶ In 1585, **Ralph Fitch** the first English man to reach India, during Akbar's reign.
- ▶ Ralph Fitch is known as **pioneer English man or torch bearer Englishman**.
- ▶ In 1582, Akbar founded a new religion for universal peace and monotheism known as '**Din Ilahi**' means Divine Faith.
- ▶ In 1583, he started a new Calendar called **Ilahi Calendar**.
- ▶ In 1576, Akbar defeated **Maharana Pratap** of Mewar in the **Battle of Haldighat**. Haldighat is a mountain pass in the Aravalli hills in Rajasthan.
- ▶ The Portuguese introduced tobacco for the first time in India in the court of Akbar in 1604.
- ▶ Akbar was the Mughal Emperor when the **English East India Company** was being founded in 1600 December 31.
- ▶ Akbar died in 1605.
- ▶ His tomb is situated at **Sikandra** near Agra.
- ▶ Akbar was an illiterate person, but he was a patron of men of eminence. He maintained a Scholastic Assembly in his court. They included the following personalities.
- ▶ **Abul Fazal:** Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbar's biographical works *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbar Namah*.
- ▶ **Abul Faizi :** Persian poet and brother of Abul Fazal. He translated Mahabharata into Persian in name '*Razam Namah*' and Bhaskaracharya's mathematical work Leelavati into Persian.
- ▶ **Mian Tansen :** His original name was Ram Thanu Pande. He was the court Musician of Akbar. He composed a Raga, Rajdarbari in honour of Akbar.
- ▶ **Birbal :** His real name was Mahesh Das. He is the court jester of Akbar.
- ▶ **Raja Todarmal :** Raja Todarmal was Akbar's finance or revenue minister. He formulated Akbar's revenue system *Zabti* and *Dashala* systems. Raja Todarmal also translated *Bhagavatapurana* into Persian.
- ▶ **Maharaja Mansingh :** Akbar's military commander.
- ▶ **Badauni :** A historian who translated Ramayana into Persian - *Tarjuma -I-Ramayan*.
- ▶ **Tulasidas:** Hindi poet who wrote *Ramcharitamanas*.
- ▶ Akbar's military system was known as **Mansabdari system**.
- ▶ Akbar was also responsible for the introduction of Persian as the official language of Mughals.
- ▶ He divided the Mughal Empire into 12 Sabha (provinces).
- ▶ Akbar was also the first ruler to organise Hajj. Pilgrimage at the government expense. The Port Cambay in Gujarat is known as the '**Gate way to Mecca from Mughal India**'.
- ▶ Akbar was an accomplished Sitar player.

JAHANGIR

- Early name of Jahangir was **Salim**. Akbar called him Sheika Baba.
- Jahangir came to the throne in 1605.
- Jahangir was the son of Akbar and Jodhabai.
- He married **Mehrunnisa**, an Afghan widow in 1611. Later he gave her the titles, *Noor Mahal* (light of the palace) *Noor Jahan* (light of the world) and *Padusha Begum*.
- In 1606, Jahangir executed fifth Sikh Guru Guru **Arjun Dev**, because he helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusru to rebel against him.
- In 1609, Jahangir received **William Hawkins**, an envoy of King James I of England, who reached India to obtain trade concession.
- In 1615, **Sir Thomas Roe** reached the court of Jahangir as the first ambassador of James I of England. As a result of his efforts, first English factory was established at Surat in Gujarat.
- Period of Jahangir is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Painting**. Jahangir himself was a painter. Ustad Mansur and Abul Hassan were famous painters in the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir built Shalimar and Nishant Gardens in Srinagar.
- Jahangir banned slaughter of animals on Sunday and Thursday.
- Jahangir suspended a chain of Justice known as **Zndiri Adal** in front of his court.
- **Anarkali** was Jahangir's lover. 'Mughal-i-Asam' directed by K. Asif is a famous film which tells the love story of Jahangir and Anarkali.
- Jahangir wrote his autobiography **Tuzukh -i-Jahangiri** in Persian language.
- Jahangir died in 1627 and was cremated at Shahdara in Lahore.

SHAHJAHAN

- Shahjahan was born on 5th January 1592 at Lahore.
- His mother was Jagat Gosain and his childhood name was **Khurram**.
- He married Arjum and Banu Begum, daughter of Asaf Khan, brother of Noorjahan. She later came to be known as **Mumtaz Mahal** which means beloved of the Palace.
- Shahjahan destroyed the Portuguese settlements at Hoogly.
- Shahjahan's period is considered as the **Golden Age of Mughal Architecture** and Shah Jahan is known as the **Prince of Builders**.
- In 1631, he started the construction of **Tajmahal** in memory of his wife and completed in 1653. It is situated on the banks of Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh. Utad Iza, a Turkish/Persian was its architect. British administrator Furgurson called it '*a love in marble*'. Now Sulphur Dioxide, emitted by oil refineries in Madhura after mixing with moisture in the atmosphere forms Sulphuric Acid and is damaging the marble of Tajmahal.
- In 1638, Shah Jahan built his new capital **Shah Jahanabad** in Delhi and shifted the capital from Agra to there.
- In 1639 he started the construction of **Red fort** in Delhi on the model of Agra Fort built by Akbar. Its construction was completed in 1648. The Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas and the Moti Masjid are situated inside the Red fort. The Moti Masjid in Agra was constructed by Shahjahan.
- **The INA Trial** in 1945 was conducted at the Red Fort.
- The Gateway of Redfort is the **Lahore Gate**. It is here at the Lahore Gate that the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation on the independence day.
- In 1656, Shahjahan constructed the **Juma Masjid** in Delhi. It is the biggest masjid in India. First Masjid in India was constructed at Kodungallur in Kerala (Cheraman Palli) in 644 AD by Malik Ibn Dinar.
- The Portuguese introduced Eu-



- ropean painting in India during the reign of Shahjahan
- In 1658 Shahjahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangazeb and he died in 1666, after eight years. His daughter Jahan Ara was also kept in prison along with him at the Agra fort.
- Shahjahan's son **Dara Shukoh** was a famous scholar. He translated **Bhagavat Gita** and Sixty **Upanishads** into Persian. He also wrote a book titled **Mujm-ul-Behrain** (Mingling of the Oceans) He also translated

- Atharva Veda into Persian.
- Shahjahan was a famous lyricist. He wrote lyrics in Hindi.
- The famous **Peacock Throne** was built by Shah Jahan. It was abducted from here by **Nadirshah** in 1739 during his Indian invasion (Persian conqueror). Now it is kept at the London Tower Museum, Britain.
- French travellers **Bernier** and **Tavernier** and Italian traveller **Manucci** visited India during Shahjahan's period.

came worse during the period of Aurangazeb.

- Aurangazeb was the only Mughal Emperor who was not a drunkard.
- Aurangazeb is considered religiously fanatic. He was also a temple breaker. He persecuted the Hindus and imposed prohibition against the free exercise of Holi and Diwali.
- Aurangazeb died in 1707 February 20, at Ahmednagar. Aurangazeb's tomb is situated at **Daulatabad** in Maharashtra.

AURANGAZEB

- Aurangzeb imprisoned his father and made himself the Padushah in 1658. But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659.
- **Alamgir** (conqueror of the world) was the name adopted by Aurangzeb when he became the Padusha.
- Aurangzeb is known as '**Zinda Pir**' or living saint because of his simple life.
- He banned music and dance.
- He discontinued the system of "Jharokha darshan" and the system of weighing the emperor in Gold.
- Astronomers and astrologers were dismissed and he forbade the inscription of Kalma on the coins.
- He ended the celebration of Navroz festival.
- He ousted all the artists from his court. At the same time he was an accomplished Veena player.
- Aurangzeb was the last great Mughal Emperor.
- In 1675 he executed 9th Sikh Guru **Guru Teg Bahadur** because of his reluctance to accept Islam.
- Teg Bahadur was executed at Chandini Chauk.
- In 1679 Aurangzeb constructed the tomb of his only wife Rubiad Daurani at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. It is known as **Bibi ka Makbara**. It is otherwise known as Mini Tajmahal as it was the blind imitation of Tajmahal. In the same year he reimposed Jaziya upon all the non muslims, which was earlier abolished by Akbar.
- Aurangzeb called Shivaji a '**mountain rat**' and gave him the title **Raja** because of his guerilla tactics.
- In 1660, he entrusted Shaistakhyan to defeat Shivaji.
- Later in 1665 the **Treaty of Purandar** was signed between Maharaja Jaisingh of Amber and Shivaji Jaisingh was deputed by Aurangzeb.
- The Mughal - Rajput relation be-

LATER MUGHALS

- **Bahadurshah I** came to the throne after the death of Aurangzeb. His real name was Muassam.
- In 1739, **Nadirshah Quli** the Persian conqueror attacked India during the period of the Mughal **Emperor Muhammed Shah** or Rustan Khan (1719-1748) and took away ShahJahan's famous Peacock Throne and Kohinoor Diamond.
- He was a pleasure loving king and was nicknamed Rangeela.
- **Ahmedshah's** (1748 -1754) period saw the mighty invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.
- Shah Alam II (1759-1866) - The battle of Buxar (1764) was fought during his reign.
- **Akbar Shah II**(1806 -1837) conferred the title "Raja" upon Ram Mohan Roy.
- During his reign, Lord Hastings ceased to accept the sovereignty of Mughals and claimed an equal status.

BAHADURSHAH II (837-1862)

- ▶ He was the last Mughal emperor. On 17th May 1857, Bahadurshah II was declared the independent emperor of India by the mutineers. He was surrendered to Lt.W.S.R. Hodson at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. In 1859, he was deported to Rangoon in December where he expired on Nov. 7, 1862. The Tomb of Bahadurshah II is in Pyinmana, the capital of Myanmar.
- ▶ Bahadurshah II was also a famous Urdu Poet.
- ▶ Bahadurshah II was also known as Bahadurshah Zafar. Zafar means gifted poet.

The Mughal Administration

- ▶ The Mughals believed in Divine Right concept of Kingship.
- ▶ It was a mixture of Central Asian and Timurial traditions in Indian settings.
- ▶ The chief officials who assisted the king in central administration were the Wakil, Wazir, Diwan - Khan-i-Shama, Mir-Bakshi, Sadr-us-Sadar and chief Qazi.
- ▶ Under Akbar the Mughal empire had 18 provinces or Subas but there were 21 under Aurangzeb.
- ▶ The head of the Suba was Subadar or Sipahsalar.
- ▶ The head of the Sarkar or District was under Fauzdar and Pargana under Shiqdar and village under village headman.
- ▶ The Revenue system under the Mughals had various features

MUGHAL STATE AND ADMINISTRATION

Provincial Administration

- ▶ Mughal empire was divided into *subas* which was further subdivided into sarkar, parganas and villages. However, it also had other territorial units as '*Khalisa*', (royal land), *Jagirs* (autonomous rajas) and *Inams* (gifted lands, mainly waste lands).
- ▶ There were 15 territorial units (subas) during Akbar's reign, which later increased to 20 under Aurangzeb's reign.

Province (Suba)

- ▶ *Sipahsalar* - The Head Executive (under Akbar and later he was known Nizam or Subedar)
- ▶ *Diwan*- Incharge of revenue department.
- ▶ *Bakshi*-Incharge of military dept.
- ▶ *Mir Saman*: Incharge of Imperial household and Karkhanas.
- ▶ *Mir Munshi* : Incharge of royal correspondence
- ▶ *Sadr us Sadr*: Incharge of charitable and religious endowments
- ▶ *Qazi ul Quzat*: Head the Judiciary department
- ▶ *Muhtasib*: Censor of Public Morals.

District / Sarakar

- ▶ *Fauzdar* - Administrative head
- ▶ *Amal/Amalguzar*-Revenue collection
- ▶ *Kotwal*-Maintenance of law and order, trial of criminal cases and price regulation.

Pargana

- ▶ *Shiqdar* - Administrative head combined in himself the duties of 'fauzdar and kotwal'.
- ▶ *Amin, Qanungo* - Revenue officials

Village

- ▶ *Muqaddam* - Headman
- ▶ *Patwari*- Accountant
- ▶ *Chowkidar* - Watchman

Important literary works of the Mughal period

Humayun Namah	- Gulbadan Begum
Ain-i-Akbari	- Abul Fazal
Akbar Namah	- Abul Fazal
Twarikh-i-Alfi	- Mulla Daud
Tabkhhat-i-Akbari	- Nizamudin Ahamad
Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri	- Jahangir
Shahjahanname	- Inayat khan and also by Muhamad Salih
Sakinet-ul-Aulia	- Dara Shukoh
Raqqat-i-Alamgiri	- Aurangzeb
Padshahnama	- Abdul Hamid- Lahori and Mohamad Warish
Alamgir namah	- Mirza Muhamad Kazim

- such as Zabti System, Batak Nasaq, Kankut, Karoris and Dashala systems.
- ▶ The Mansabdari system of Akbar made the nobility and the army rolled into one. Its basis was Mongol's decimal organisation of the army. The ranks of the officers were divided into Zat and Sawar.
- ▶ Jahangir introduced the Duaspa-Sih-aspas system.
- ▶ The administrative classification of land were Khalsa or crown land, Jagir land in which the nobles collected the land tax and Sayurgai land or land granted on free tenure.
- ▶ The instrument used for the measuring land was called Zarib or Tanab (Earlier it was made of rope but later are made of bamboo sticks joined by iron rings).
- ▶ Bigha was a standard unit of area which measured 60 x 60 yards or 3600 square yards.
- ▶ The gold coins issued by Akbar were of twenty six varieties.
- ▶ Jahangir was the first Mughal ruler to put his portrait on coins. One of his coins bore his figure with a cup in his right hand.
- ▶ The silver rupee under Akbar had a weight of 175 grams and one rupee was equal to 40 dams.
- ▶ Jalali was a square rupee issued by Akbar.
- ▶ The Mughal emperors were multi-talented Babur was a distinguished author, Calligrapher and composer.
- ▶ Humayun a mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, poet and an inventor.
- ▶ Kamran, brother of Humayun was a poet.
- ▶ Akbar was a philosopher, skilled in art, architecture and music.
- ▶ Jahangir an ardent naturalist, and landscaper, and an authority on painting. Shahjahan excelled in architecture and was an authority of gems and jewelry, devoted to music and dance and a proficient vocalist. Darashukoh was an eminent scholar and author.
- ▶ Aurangazeb was an accomplished veena player and promoted the creation of classical Indian music in Persian languages. Zebunnissa, his daughter was a zealous patron of learning and culture. She wrote books of odes and quatrains under the pen name Ma-khfi "the concealed one".
- ▶ The last Mughal ruler Bahadursha II or "Zafar" was an eminent Urdu poet.
- ▶ There was no official censorship of writers in Mughal India.
- ▶ Mughal royal memoirists - Babur, Jahangir and Gulbadan - were candid about themselves and their families, open about their failings.
- ▶ The Mughal rulers valued books and maintained huge libraries. Royal ladies like Salima, Jahanara and Zebunnisa had their own libraries.
- ▶ Bairam Khan was known as a poet, Todar mal was a literary figure in eminence, He translated Bhagavata Purana into Persian.
- ▶ Under the Mughals, Persian became a common language of diplomacy.
- ▶ Urdu emerged as a common language of India.
- ▶ According to Abul Fazl eight styles of calligraphy were in vogue in India during Akbar's rule.
- ▶ Akbar favoured the Nastaliq school of calligraphy. The best exponent of it was Muhamad Hussain of Kashmir, who had the title Zarrin - Kalam or 'Golden Pen'.
- ▶ The renowned Hindu calligraphists under Aurangazeb were Pandit Lakshmi Ram, Lala Sukh Ram and Munshi Mahbub Rai.
- ▶ Humayun and Akbar learned painting lessons from the Persian painters Mir Sayyid Ali and Aullah Abdus Samad.
- ▶ Akbar's artists main work was to illustrate manuscripts.
- ▶ Daswanth was a celebrated artist in Akbar's court. He illustrated Razinnama, a Persian translation of Mahabharatha.
- ▶ Mughal paintings witnessed a rapid change under Jahangir. The main feature was the decline of Persian influence and the growth of Indian influence.
- ▶ The best examples of landscapes - in Jahangir's time were Yar-i-Danish and Anwar-i-Suhaili
- ▶ Mughal painting reached its climax under Jahangir. Miniature painting developed under him
- ▶ Ustad Mansur specialised in Animals and Bishandas produced portraits.
- ▶ Jahangir favoured individual

Mughal architecture

- A mosque at Kabulibagh at Panipat and the Jama-i-Masjid at Sambhal under Akbar.
- The Din-Panah- Delhi, and the Mosques at Fatehabad and Agra under Humayun.
- Humayun's tomb at Delhi built by his widow Haji (or Beg) Beg who introduced a distinctive Persian style in India. It was also India's first garden tomb.
- The Agra Fort, The Diwani-Aam, Diwani-Khas, Panch Mahal, Jodhabai's palace, Birbal's palace, The House of Mariam, the Hathi-Pol and Buland Darwasah were built in Akbar's period.
- Akbar built the Agra fort after demolishing the old Lodhi Fort.
- The Buland Darwaza, the lofty gateway of Juma Masjid Sikri, had a height of 53.6 meters and it is the finest edifices of its kind anywhere in the world.
- Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, Itimad ud-daula's tomb at Agra and Mausoleum of Jahangir at Lahore were contructed under Jahangir.
- The Itimad-ud-daula's tomb (Nurjahan built this mausoleum of her father Itimad-ud-daula). It was the first of the Mughal structures built entirely of white marble.
- The Taj Mahal, Shish Mahal, Anguri Bagh, Moti Masjid and Jama Masjid at Agra and Hira Mahal, Moli Reng Mahal and Red Fort at Delhi were built by Shahjahan.

paintings and manuscript illustrations.

- In pictorial motifs a major contribution of Christian art to Mughal art was the halo. (the halo was first used in ancient India to depict the aura of Budha.)
- Aurangazeb turned his back to paintings. He erased the paintings at Bijapur that violated Koranic law.
- The term 'Urdu' (Hindustan) is derived from the Turki word Ordu meaning military camp.
- Another Indo- Persian dialect, Dakhini has evolved in the Deccan; a mixture of Persian and local languages especially Marathi.
- The Mughal period was rich in Hindi poetry. Surdas was a singer in Akbar's court. Tulsidas was a contemporary of Akbar and of Shakespeare.
- Gandhiji described the Ramacharita manasa of

Tulsidas the greatest book in all devotional literature.

- The Mughal paintings was an offshoot of Persian painting which was an offshoot of Chinese paintings.
- The rigid formation is the shortcoming of the Mughal style.
- Regional schools developed during the period of Aurangazeb. The best was the Rajasthani school which created the Ragamalika (musical modes) and Krishna Leela (frolics of Krishna) Paintings.
- The Mughal artists mainly dealt with subjects of imperial pomp, Rajput artist depicted traditional Hindu religious subjects.
- The Mughals made contributions in jewellery making. Some styles are attributed to Noorjahan; for example, the Karanphool-jhumka or the ear ornament.
- Lapidary work was not favoured by the Mughals ; they preferred to keep gems uncut, valuing size over brilliance.
- Except Aurangazeb the Mughal rulers were all keen patrons of music.
- The dying wish of Sag Sheikh Salim Chishti; according to Jahangir, was to hear Tansen Sing.
- 'Mian Tansen Kalawaut' was Akbar's court musician.
- The Mughal emperors were open- handed to musicians. Example- Jahangir gave gold coins who composed an ode in Jahangir's name. Shahjahan weighed musician Jagannath against gold. Akbar rewarded Tansen with 200,000 rupees for a performance.
- The Hindu and Muslim musical traditions have produced new musical modes such as Qawwali, Thumri and Khayal.
- Amir Khusrau, the greatest poetic and musical genius of the age, made a conscious effort to fuse Hindu and Persian music.

- ▶ Gwalior, under Raja Man Singh (1450-1528) became the nest of musicians and produced the “Man kautuhal” (the rulers governing ragas).
- ▶ Tansen was a native of Gwalior. He was taken to the court of Akbar from the court of Raja of Rewa in 1563.
- ▶ Bas Bahadur, the former ruler of Malwa, was musician in Akbar’s Court whom Abul Fazl described as “a singer without rival”.
- ▶ Shauqi, the mandolin player, (the wonder of the age) was in Jahangir’s court.
- ▶ Ram Das a second Miyan Tansen was in the court of Akbar.
- ▶ Shahjahan laid the foundation of the city Shahjahanabad in 1638.
- ▶ The Jamamasjid at Delhi of Shahjahan was the largest mosque in India.
- ▶ The Chief architect of the Taj was Ustad Ahamad Lahori or Ahamad Mimar, who was supervised by Abdul Karim and Makramat Khan, imperial officers. It is estimated that some 20,000 workmen laboured for about twenty two years in the Taj Complex. The plot for the construction of Taj was purchased from Raja Jai Singh, grand -son of Raja Man Singh, South of Agra City, for 917,00000 rupees.
- ▶ The Moti Masjid in Red Fort and Badshahi Mosque at Lahore were built by Aurangzeb.

THE MARATHAS

- ▶ The first great leader of the Marathas was **Chatrapathi Shivaji**.
- ▶ The Marathas became prominent in the later half of the 17th century.
- ▶ Shivaji belonged to the Bhonsle clan of the Marathas.
- ▶ **Shaji Bhonsle** and **Jija Bai** were the Parents of Shivaji.
- ▶ He was born in 1627 February 19 at the fort of Shivner near Junnar.
- ▶ His father was a military commander under the Nizam Shahi rulers of Ahmednagar and later of Bijapur.
- ▶ Shivaji’s tutor was **Dadaji Kondadev**.
- ▶ Shivaji received the help of Malavi tribe to capture the territories of Bijapur Sultan.
- ▶ Torna was the first place captured by Shivaji in 1646.
- ▶ Shivaji came to conflict with the Mughals for the first time in 1657, during the period of Shahjahan.
- ▶ In 1659, Bijapur Sultan Ali Adilshah sent Afzal Khan to kill Shivaji. But he killed Afzal Khan.
- ▶ In 1660, Aurangzeb deputed his viceroy of Deccan, Shaist Khan to kill Shivaji.
- ▶ In 1665, Shivaji signed the **Treaty of Purandar** with Raja Jai Singh of Amber, who was deputed by Aurangzeb.
- ▶ In 1666 Shivaji visited Aurangzeb in his court at Agra. But he and his son Sambaji were imprisoned by Aurangzeb in the Jaipur Bhavan, but escaped in 1666.
- ▶ On 16th June 1674, Shivaji crowned himself an independent Hindu king became the **Chatrapathi** and assumed the title ‘**Haindavadharmodharak**’.
- ▶ Shivaji died in 1680 at the age of 53.
- ▶ Shahji became the Chatrapathi in 1708 and his period witnessed the rise of Peshwaship.
- ▶ **Balaji Vishwanath**(1712 - 1720)
Baji Rao (1720 - 40) **Balaji**



Anglo-Maratha war

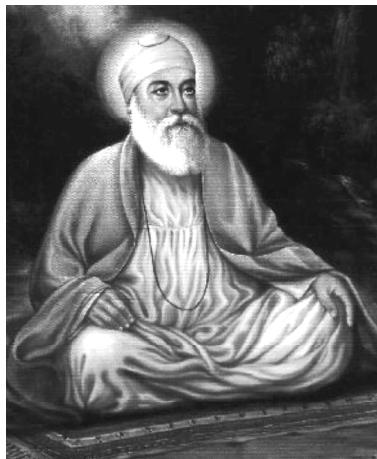
The first, second, and third Anglo-Maratha wars were fought between the army of the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire. The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817 - 1818) was a final and decisive conflict between the British and the Maratha Empire in India, which left the U.K. in control of most of India.
The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)
The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805)

- **Baji Rao I**(1740-61) and **Madhav Rao I** (1761 - 1772) were the Peshwas who ruled Maharashtra.
- Baji Rao popularised the idea of Hindu Padpadshahi or Hindu Empire.
- Balaji Baji Rao's period witnessed the **Third Battle of Panipat** in 1761. In this battle Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan defeated the Marathas.
- Madhava Rao was the last great Peshwa.
- Last Peshwa was Baji Rao II.
- Madhava Rao's period witnessed the disintegration of the Maratha power and the formation of independent kingdoms - Holkar of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur, Sindhy of Gwalior and Gaekwad of Baroda.
- Peshwa was the Maratha Chief Minister.
- Chauth and sardeshmukhi were two special taxes collected by the Marathas.
- **The first Maratha war** (1775 - 82) Swami Madhav Rao Vs Raghunath Rao with English support.
- **Second Maratha war** 1803 - 05.
- **Third Maratha war** 1816 - 19.
- The last great soldier and statesman of Maratha was **Nana Phadanis** (1800)
- The Maratha script was called Modiscript.
- Peshwaship was abolished in 1818

Shivaji's Council of Ministers was known as **Ashtapradhan**. They were Peshwa, Pandit Rao, Sumant, Sachiva, Senapathi, Amatya, Mantri and Nyayadhyaksha.

- Baji Rao was the ablest of the Peshwas.
- Shivaji did not allow women in his military camp.
- The Marathas were equipped with an efficient naval system under Shivaji.

GURUNANAK AND THE SIKHS



- 'Sikh' is a sanskrit word which means 'disciple'
- Sikh religion was founded by **Guru Nanak**.
- Guru Nanak was born at **Talwandi** in Lahore, belonged to the Khatri Caste (Mercantile Community).
- Nanak called his creed as **Gurumat** or Guru's wisdom.
- Guru Nanak was born in 1469 and died in 1538.
- He was the first Guru of the Sikhs.
- His followers called themselves Sikhs which meant disciple.
- Nanak preached only in Punjabi.
- Nanak nominated **Guru Angad** as his successor.
- Guru Angad introduced **Gurumukhi Script**. He also compiled Guru Nanak's biography **Janam Sakis**.

Sikh Guru

Guru Nanak	1469 - 1538
Guru Angad	1538 - 1552
Guru Amardas	1552 - 1574
Guru Ramdas	1574 - 1581
Guru Arjundev	1581 - 1606
Guru Hargovind	1606 - 1645
Guru Har Rai	1645 - 1661
Guru Har Kishan	1661 - 1664
Guru Teg Bahadur	1664 - 1675
Guru Govind Singh	1675 - 1708

- **Langar** or free community dining was also introduced by Guru Angad.
- Third Sikh Guru was **Amar Das**. He started the **Manji system** ie, branches for the propagation of Sikhs. He made Guruship hereditary.
- **Guru Ramdas** was the fourth Sikh Guru. He founded the city of Amritsar. The place for the city was donated by Akbar.
- Under the fifth Sikh Guru, **Guru Arjun Dev**, Sikhism became an organised religion. He compiled the '**Adi Granth**' the sacred book of the Sikhs. He built a temple at Amritsar , (later the Golden Temple) **Har Mandir Sahib**. He helped Jahangir's son Prince Khusrus to rebel against the Emperor. So he was executed by Jahangir at Lahore in 1606AD.
- The sixth **Guru Hargovind**, created a Sikh army and turned against Shahjahan. He founded a palace opposite to Har Mandir Sahib known as '**Akal Takht**'. He also adopted the title **Sacha Padusha**, which means true ruler. The title was not adopted by Teg Bahadur).

Renjith Singh (1780 - 1836)

- ▶ The Sikhs then rose to power like phoenix under Renjith Singh of Punjab. On the eve of Renjith's birth Punjab was invaded by the Durrani king Shah Zamman, Grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali. To avoid his threat the British sought Renjith Singh's help by 1797 he became the defacto ruler of Punjab and in 1799 he got control over Lahore and in 1801 he assumed the title of Maharaja.
- ▶ Renjith Singh, as a part of administrative convenience, i.e.. established the Mohalla system. i.e., Each Mohalla under the charge of one of its members, possessing more influence than the rest. In 1806 Renjith Singh signed a friendly treaty with the British. i.e., Sikhs were not enter to an alliance with any anti-British power; the British got a chance to expand southwards.
- ▶ In 1809 the British and Renjith Singh made the Treaty of Amritsar. The British recognised the authority of Renjith Singh over 45 parganas. Sutlej was recognised as Renjith's boundary.
- ▶ On 26th June 1838 a tripartite agreement was signed between English East India Company, Shah Jahan and Renjith Singh to let pass the British troops through Lahore. Renjith died on 27th June 1839.
- ▶ Renjith Singh's established Fauj- i- khas as the model troop, He adopted the Batai System and then the Kankut system. His army was trained by French officers like Allard and Ventura. The French traveller Victor Jacque Mont visited his court.
- ▶ The Sikhs fought two wars against the English - the Anglo - wars. Ist Anglo - Sikh war (1845 - 1846) The sikhs were defeated in 1846 June 28 near Aliwal. IIInd Anglo - Sikh war (1848 - 1849). Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab to the company administration.



- ▶ Seventh Guru was **Har Rai**. He was succeeded by Guru Har Kishan. Har Kishan became the Guru at the age of five, hence he is the youngest Sikh Guru.
- ▶ The 10th and the last Guru, **Govind Singh** formed the **Khalsa** or the Sikh brotherhood.
- ▶ He introduced '**Panchkakar**' of Sikhism ie, Kesh (long hair), **Kanga**(Comb), **Kripan**(Sword), **Kachha** (Underwear) and **Kara** (Iron bang).
- ▶ He introduced baptism and wanted every Sikh to bear community surname '**Singh**' or lion.
- ▶ His aim was the establishment of a Sikh State after overthrowing the Mughals. In 1708 he was killed by an Afghan.
- ▶ '**Vichithra Natak**' is the autobiography of Guru Govind Singh.
- ▶ **Kartarpur Dabir** is the root form of Guru Grandh Sahib.
- ▶ Govind Singh proclaimed the Grandh Sahib as the eternal Guru.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL AGE

Important Bhakti saints (South India)

In South, the Bhakti movement was led by a series of popular saints called *Nayanars* and *Alvars*. The chief object of their worship was Shiva and Vishnu respectively. They spoke and wrote in Tamil and Telugu.

- ❖ **Ramanuja a Vaishnuvite**, 12th CenturyAD was born at Sripreumbathur and founded Srivaishnava sect.
- ❖ Ramanuja tried to assimilate Bhakti to the tradition of Vedas. He argued that grace of God was more important than knowledge about him in order to attain salvation. The tradition established by Ramanuja was followed by a number of thinkers such as Madhavacharya, Ramananda, Vallabhacharya and others.
- ❖ **Nimbarkar** promoted the Dvaitadvaita philosophy and founded the Sankadi sampradaya.
- ❖ **Madhavacharya** founded the Dvaitadvaita philosophy and Sankadi Sampradaya.
- ❖ **Vallabhacharya** promoted the philosophy of Pushtimarga and he founded the Rudra Sampradaya. He is the creator of Sudhavaita, The doctrine of grace, the ideal of self-dedication and sublimation of human life are the major features of his teachings.

Adi Sankaracharya

The period after Guptas is marked by revival and expansion of Hinduism and continued decline of Jainism and Buddhism. At the intellectual level the most serious challenge to Buddhism and Jainism was posed by Sankara who revived Hinduism. He is called *Aquinas of Hinduism*. He propounded the doctrine of Advaita (non-dualism). According to this philosophy, there are various levels to truth. On a lower level, the world is a creation of Brahma. But on the highest level, the whole universe is Maya (illusion). The only ultimate reality was Brahma, the impersonal world soul. Creation is his lila (eternal play). He is imminent and omniscient. According to Sankara, God and the created world were one. He wrote excellent commentaries on Bhagavadgita and Upanishads. After his death 4 mathas were established in Sringeri (Karnataka), Dwaraka (Gujarat), Puri (Orissa) and Badrinath in the Himalayas.

❖ **Sankaracharya** born at Kaladi in Kerala, was the founder of the Advaita philosophy. He

wrote commentary on Brahmasutra and Upanishad. He founded four Mutts Sringeri, Dwaraka, Puri and Badrinath.

❖ **In North India** the Bhakti movement was promoted by two schools of thought - **the Saguna and Nirguna schools**.

The Nirguna school believed in a God without any form Ramananda was the prime teacher of it.

The Saguna school believed in the manifold forms of god.

❖ **Ramananda** (1360-1470) born at Prayag preached Vaishnavism. He was a follower of Ramanuja and included disciples from all castes . He used Hindi to propagate his teachings. Example : Raidasa the Cobbler, Kabir the weaver , Dhanna, the farmer, Sena, the barber and Pipa the Rajput. He created a new sect - Ramandi sect.

❖ **Kabir** (1398-1458) a nirguna

born near Benaras, brought up by a weaver Niru, married to Loi and had two children.

He was influenced by Ramananda and the Muslim saint Pir Taqi. He promoted equality between Hinduism and Islam. His followers started the "Kabirpanthis".

❖ **Dadu Dayal** (1544- 1603) a Nirguna born in Ahmedabad, not believed in the authority of Scriptures but in the value of self- realisation. His verses were collected into a book form known as 'Bani'. His followers were called 'Dadu Panthis'.

❖ **Rai Dasa** followed the path of Ramananda and his songs are included in Guru Granth Saheb, the Sikh Bible.

❖ **Surdasa (1483-1513 AD)** - He belongs to Saguna School. He was a disciple of famous religious teacher Vallabhacharya. He sang the glory of Krishna's childhood and youth in his Sursagar.

❖ **Tulasi Dasa** (1532-1623) a Saguna, was born in Brahmin

- ❖ family became a worshipper of Rama and composed Ramacharitamanasa in Hindi and some other works such as Vinay Pitaka, Kavitavali and Gitavali.
- ❖ **Mirabai** (1498-1569) a Rajput princess hailed from the Sisodiya dynasty of Chittoor, was a devotee of Lord Krishna. Her lyrics, full of passion and spiritual ecstasy, were written in Brijbhasha and in Rajasthani.
- ❖ **Sankaradeva** (1463-1568) of Assam Promoted monotheism known as “Ekasarana Dharma”. He rejected ritualism and idol worship, caste system. His creed came to be known as “Mahapurshiya dharma” and he insisted “Nishkama Bhakti”.
- ❖ Krishnananda , Brahmananda giri, Kavirajnana and Purnanda were Saivite Saints.
- ❖ The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra came to be known as Maharashtra Dharma.
- ▶ **Jnandeva (1275-96 AD)** - He was progenitor of Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.
- ▶ **Namdeva (1270-1350 AD)** - He was a *Nirguna Upasaka*. Some of his abhangas are included in Guru Granth Sahib.
- ▶ **Ekanath (1548 AD)** - He was opposed to caste distinction and evinced greatest sympathy for men of low caste.
- ▶ **Tukaram** - He was a farmer's son and a great devotee of Vitthal.
- ❖ **Samarth Ramdas**, the spiritual guide of Shivaji combined spiritual and practical life and took interest in politics. His monumental work ‘Dasabodha’ is a

combination of knowledge on various sciences and arts with the synthesising concept of spiritual life.

Gurunanak (1469-1539 AD) -

He was a mystique of Nirguna School. But his followers branched off from Hinduism and founded a separate religious system. He became a wandering preacher of a casteless, universal, ethical, anti-ritualistic and monothestic and highly spiritual religion.

Islamic Movements

- ❖ Islam has two basic sects - Shiah and Sunni. This schism arose of political rather than religious dispute.
- ❖ Shiah wanted the Caliphate to be hereditary through Ali, the prophet's son-in-law but the Sunnis wanted it to be elective (later their religious tradition also diverged)
- ❖ The most remarkable Islamic movement in Mughal India was the Mahdawi Cult. They believed that at the end of the first millennium of Islam, a saviour, Imam Mahdi, the Lord of the Age, would appear to stop crime and restore pure shining faith. Founder of it was Sayed Muhammad Mahdi of Jaunpur.
- ❖ ‘Ranshaniyah’ by Miyan Bayazid Ansari, ‘Rishi’ by Sheikh Nurudin of Kashmir, and ‘Taghallub’ by Sheik Ahammad Sirstrindi were other Islamic Movements.

Sufi Movement

- ▶ The Sufis were an ecstatic mystical sect and an elitist and intellectual movement.
- ▶ The term ‘Sufi’ is derived from the Arabic word ‘Suf’ meant wool.
- ▶ The Sufi movement first came to India in the wake of Mahmud Ghazni’s invasion in the 11th Century.
- ▶ Sufism was organised a monastic basis in orders or Silsilahs
- ▶ There are two main orders - Be-Shara ; not bound by Islam and Ba-Shara bound by Islamic law.
- ▶ The early Sufists accepted the prophethood of Mohamad and the authority of the Quran but later they absorbed a variety of practices and ideas from Christianity, Neo - Platonism, Zoroastrianism. Budhism and Hindu Philosophical systems - Vedanta and Yoga.
- ▶ The teacher, disciple (Pir and musical) relation was essential for Sufism.
- ▶ Chisti Silsilah (12th Century and 13th Century) founded in India by Khawaja Muinuddin Chisti of Ajmir. The two prominent disciples of him were Shaikh Hamidudi Nagauri of Nagpur and Sheik Qutubudin Bhaktyar Kaki. The Chistis laid much stress upon service to mankind. They lived on charity and had a musical recitation called ‘Sama’.
- ▶ Suhrawardi Sisilah (13th Century) founded by Shaikh Shihabuddin Shuhruvardi. In India it was founded by Shaik

- Baha Uddiu Zakaria of Multan. The slave ruler Iltumish called him Sheikh-us-Islam.
- ▶ Firdasusi Silsilah (13th Century) First established in Delhi by Badaruddin Samarqandi but later moved to Bihar Sharafuddin Ahamad Yahya Manari of Patna.
- ▶ Qadri Silsilah (12th Century) was founded by Shaikh Abdur Quadir Jilani of Bagdad and in India the leader were Shah Nizamatullah and Nassirudin Muhammad Jilani. Prince Dara Shikoh was an ardent follower of it.
- ▶ Shah Abdulla Shatari founded the Shattari Silsilah but became prominent in India under Shaik Muhammad Ghauth of Gwalior. Tansen was a follower of it.
- ▶ The Naqshbandiya order - It developed as an orthodox movement which stood against heresy as reform. The Promoter of it was Sheik Ahamad Sirhind a contemporary of Akbar. Jahangir imprisoned him and even Aurangazeb was forced to ban his teachings.
- ▶ Raushaniyah Silsilah was founded by Miyan Bayazid Ansari of Jallandhar. He stressed internalization of religious rites.
- ▶ Nizamia Silsilah, which faced hardship under Mubarka and Ghyaruddin Khalji was founded by Nizamuddin Aulia. Jamaludin Hanavi founded the Jamalia order and Allauddin Sabari inaugurated the Sabaria order.
- ▶ Sufism declined in the late 17th Century.
- ▶ Qulandars, were another group of Muslim ascetics, different from Sufis, did not give respect to Shahiha but had a great reputation as miracle - workers.

MODERN INDIA

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

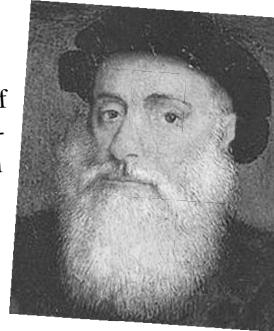
- ▶ Vasco da Gama first arrived at Kappad near Kozhikode in Kerala.
- ▶ **Saint Gabriel** was the name of the ship in which Vasco-da-Gama landed at Kappad, the port of Zamorin of Calicut.
- ▶ The most famous Portuguese men from the point of view of India were **Vasco da Gama**,



Almeida

- Almeida and Albuquerque.**
- ▶ **Don Francisco de'Almeida** was the first Portuguese governor in the East. His policy was called "**the bluewater policy**" which aimed at the establishment of strong navy.
- ▶ In 1507 the Portuguese arrived at Madras. The city finally got its name from their leader Madra.
- ▶ The greatest Portuguese governor of the East was **Albuquerque**. He was the real founder of the Portuguese authority in India.
- ▶ Albuquerque tried to abolish Sati.
- ▶ Second governor of Portuguese India conquered and established the Portuguese colonial empire in the Indian ocean.

- ▶ Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer.
- ▶ A new Sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope (Southern tip of South Africa) discovered by **Vasco da Gama** in 1498 AD marked the beginning of European period in Indian History.
- ▶ Vasco-da-Gama arrived for the second time in 1502 and for the third chance in 1524. He died at Fort Cochin and was cremated at the **St. Francis Church** there. Later his remains were brought back to Portugal in 1539.
- ▶ For a short time in 1524 he was Governor of Portuguese India under the title of Viceroy.



- ▶ The first church, for Europeans only, was constructed by Franciscan Friars in Cochin, who were brought by Albuquerque. The church was dedicated to St. Antony but is presently known as church of St. Francis.
- ▶ Albuquerque died near Goa in December 16, 1515
- ▶ His policy of **mixed colony system** was to encourage intermarriage between the Portuguese and Indians.
- ▶ **The Portuguese religious policy of "Latinisation"** of the Kerala Church brought them into conflict with the native Christians (the later Syrian Christians)
- ▶ The conflict for the establishment of Latin rite and Syrian rite led to the **Coonan Cross Oath** incident in 1653.
- ▶ The Portuguese introduced agricultural products such as cashew, coconut, custardapple, pineapple etc in India.
- ▶ They introduced Tobacco in the court of Akbar in 1604.
- ▶ The Portuguese authority in Indian seas remained upto 1595.
- ▶ The Portuguese started the first press in India at Goa in 1556.



St. Francis CSI Church, in Kochi. Vasco da Gama, died in Kochi in 1524 when he was on his third visit to India. His body was originally buried in this church.

- ▶ The first Portuguese fort in India was constructed at Cochin.
- ▶ The Portuguese captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultan in 1510.
- ▶ In 1534 the Portuguese captured Bassein of Maharashtra and Diu of Gujarat from Sultan Bahadur Shah who offered Bombay including Elephanta island (the original name of the island was Gharapuri)
- ▶ Hunho da Cunha built a Portuguese fort at Bassein
- ▶ Bhadur Shah of Gujarat and Malwas who tried to escape from the Portuguese captivity died at Diu (on February 14, 1537)
- ▶ The Portuguese settled down in Hoogly in 1579, which place became the first international riverine port in India.
- ▶ The main reasons for the **initial success** of the Portuguese in India were ; the enmity among the native rulers, the position of the Malabar Coast, the support of the Vijayanagar rulers, the Bull of Pope Alexander VI in 1493 and the absence of any superior rivals.
- ▶ The major causes for **the decline of the Portuguese power** were ;

The rise of the Dutch and the English, annexation of Portugal by Spain in 1518, the decline of the Vijayanagar empire, the rise of the Marathas the degeneration and demoralisation of the Portuguese men in India, the Colonisation of Brazil by Portugal and the fanatic religious policies of the Portuguese Christians.

The Dutch

▶ In 20 March 1602 the United East India Company of the Netherlands was formed. The name of the Dutch Company was Vereenigde Oostindische Companie(VOC).

▶ The Dutch set up their first factory at Masulipattanam in 1605 and built their first fort at Pulicat in 1609.

1610: King of Chandragiri allowed the Dutch to have settlement in Pulicat which became the chief slave trading centre.

1612: The Portuguese expelled the Dutch from Pulicat but a convention in 1616 Pulicat went back to the Dutch.

1625: The Dutch had their settlement in Bengal at Chinsura

1645: The Dutch established a factory at Kayal, South of Tuticorin. They returned to Hoogly for business.

▶ They captured Nagapattanam from the Portuguese in 1659.

▶ In 1663, the Dutch captured Cochin.

▶ In 1741, Marthandavarma, the Travancore ruler defeated the Dutch in the **Battle of Kolachal**.

▶ The final Collapse of the Dutch came with their defeat by the English in the **Battle of Bedara** in 1759.

THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH

▶ The English East India Company was formed by a group of Merchants known as '**The Merchant Adventurers**' in 1599.

▶ Early name of the company was **John Company**.

▶ The English East India Company was formally established on 31st December 1600 by a Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth of the Tudor dynasty.

▶ **Hector**, the first ship of the English East India company reached **Surat** on 24 August 1606.

▶ In 1612 the Company became a joint stock company.

▶ **Sir Thomas Roe**, first ambassador of James I of England landed at Surat and met Jahangir in 1613 and the first English factory, was established at Surat.

The first factory was established by Thomas Aldwarth.

▶ The Company made a settlement in Arambagh, which was the **first fortified area in India**.

▶ The company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease which he got as dowry from Portugal.

▶ The designation of 'Chief Justice' was introduced in India by the English in 1678.

▶ In 1672 the Court of judicature was setup as directed by the East India Company and English law was for the first time introduced in India.

▶ Madras became the first presidency chartered as Municipal Corporation with Mayor's court 1687.

▶ **Job Charnock** founded the city of Calcutta.

▶ Francis Carton set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668.

▶ The First French Governor of Pondicherry was **Francois Martin**.

The Carnatic Wars were a series of military contests during the 18th century between the British and the French trading companies. As a result, the British trading company established its dominance among the European trading companies within India.

- **The first Carnatic war** between the French and the English for supremacy in South India occurred in 1742. It ended in 1748 by **The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle**.
- **The second Carnatic war** was from 1748 to 1754.
- **The Third Carnatic war** was from 1758 to 1763. The Third Carnatic War spread beyond southern India and into Bengal where British forces captured the French settlement of Chandernagore (now Chandannagar) in 1757. The war concluded with the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

- ▶ **The Charter of August 9, 1683** issued by the British crown authorised the company full power to declare and make peace and war with any of the nations of Asia and to recruit such military forces as necessary. The company enrolled the companies of Rajput soldiers (perhaps the first build up of an Indian army by the company).
- ▶ **Madras** became the first Presidency chartered as Municipal Corporation with a Mayor's Court (1687).
- ▶ **Job Charnock** founded the city of Calcutta on 24 August 1690 in Sutanuti village and established the first English factory in Calcutta. He died at Calcutta in 1693 and buried there. His tombstone was made of Charnokite granite named after him.
- ▶ King George I of England empowered the company to establish **Municipal Corporations** and Mayor's Court in Bombay and Calcutta.
- ▶ The arrival of **Dupleix** as French Governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French Conflict.
- ▶ **Robert Clive** was the Governor of the English during the Carnatic wars.
- ▶ The Gregorian Calendar came to be used throughout the British dominion in 1752.
- ▶ The Second Carnatic war ended with the treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.
- ▶ In 1759 Robert Clive defeated an expedition from the Dutch company to re-establish Dutch position in Bengal, which marked the end of Dutch Power in India.
- ▶ At the **Battle of Wandiwash**, Eyre Coot defeated French general Lally in 1760.
- ▶ With the **Treaty of Paris** in 1763 peace was settled between the French and English.
- ▶ **The Battle of Plassey** was fought in the year 1757 June 13.
- ▶ In 1756, **Siraj-ud-daula**, the Nawab of Bengal, attacked Calcutta and captured it. 146 British prisoners including their

commander John Zephania Holwell and four women were locked in a small room. 123 of them died inside due to suffocation. This incident is known as **Black-hole tragedy**.

- ▶ Battle of Plassey was fought between Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal.
- ▶ Siraj-ud-daula was defeated in the battle.
- ▶ **Mir Zafar** was made the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey.
- ▶ After the battle of Plassey Robert Clive became the first Governor of Bengal.
- ▶ The Construction of fort William of Calcutta was started by Lord Clive.
- ▶ The Charter of 1758 Jan 14 allowed the company to keep any booty taken in wars against the enemies of the king and the company.
- ▶ Separate Courts were created for the Indians and the Europeans by the East India Company.
- ▶ In 1765 Clive returned to Calcutta and became the Governor of Bengal for the second time, which continued till 1767.
- ▶ **Clive introduced official postal system in 1766**.
- ▶ **Ahammed Shah Abdali** entered India for the last time in 1767. The Sikhs defeated him later. Amar Singh, protege of Abdali founded Patiala state.
- ▶ The Sanyasi and Fakir rebellions started in Bengal against the foreign rule.
- ▶ They were strong in North Bengal and North Bihar till 1774.

- ▶ In 1764, the European Bengal Regiment Mutiny which was followed by the **First Indian Sepoy Mutiny** against the British in Patna in May.
- ▶ The combined forces of Mir Kassim, Emperor of Delhi and Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh were defeated in the **Battle of Buxar** on October 23 1764.
- ▶ **The Battle of Changama** took place on September 3, 1767 between the combined forces of Hyder Ali and Nizam and the British army. Then started the First Anglo - Mysore War (1767-69).
- ▶ The year 1770 witnessed a great famine and plague epidemic in Bengal which took the toll of one fifth of the total population of fifteen million.
- ▶ Hyder Ali lost to the Marathans in the battle of Milgota pass in 1771.
- ▶ The court of Directors of the East India Company appointed Warren Hastings as the President of their Bengal Council on April 13, 1772.
- ▶ **Muslim Personal Law**, based on Shariat, was first enacted by the British.
- ▶ In 1773 Peshwa Narayana Rao was murdered by his uncle Reghunath Rao or Raghoba who proclaimed himself as the Peshwa. Scindia of Gwalior, Holker of Indore, Bhonsle of Nagpur and Gaekwad of Baroda became independent of Peshwa's control.
- ▶ In **1773, the Regulating Act** was passed in the British Parliament to control the finances of East India Company at the instance of Lord North. It was first enactment relating to territorial possessions in India.
- ▶ Robert Clive introduced '**Dual government**' in Bengal.
- ▶ Under the Regulating Act the Mayor's Court in Calcutta was replaced by the Supreme court which functioned till 1862. Calcutta was made the capital of India by East India Company.
- ▶ In **1775 the Treaty of Purandhar** was signed between the British and Nana Fadnavis.
- ▶ On March 5, 1775 Raghunath Rao signed the **Treaty of Surat** with the British and the British troops captured Barakpur of Bengal.
- ▶ The Ordinance Services Corps was established.
- ▶ **Maharaj Nanadkumar** was hanged in Calcutta on charge of forgery (August 5, 1775). He was the last Indian to die on a forgery charge.
- ▶ In 1767 Clive returned to England and committed suicide in 1774.
- ▶ In the first Anglo - Maratha war (1775 - 82) the Marathas were badly mauled in the battle of Arras by Col: Keating.
- ▶ Abdul Zafar Siraj - ud-din Muhammad Bahadur Shah II, the last of the Mughal Emperor was born.
- ▶ In 1776 Warren Hastings resigned from the post of Governor General of Bengal but later retracted it.
- ▶ The second Anglo- Mysore War (1780 -84) took place.
- ▶ Warren Hastings established **Muhammadan Madrassa** in Calcutta.
- ▶ In 1782 the **Treaty of Salbai** was signed by Anderson for the English and the Scindia for the Marathas by which the Maratha's were forbidden to have dealings with any nation other than the English.
- ▶ An office called the **Court of Wards** was established in Bengal in 1782 to take care of the Zamindaris of minors, females and incapables.
- ▶ In 1783 the Fox's India Bill for the improvement of administration in India was introduced in the British Parliament but was defeated.
- ▶ Tipu Sultan sieged Mangalore with French help.
- ▶ Court of Directors censured Warren Hastings and he resigned his post.
- ▶ In 1784 **Asiatic Society of Bengal** was established by **William Jones** with Warren Hastings as the first Patron (It later became Royal Asiatic Society and finally Asiatic Society since 1951)
- ▶ **The Pitt's India (India Act of 1784) Bill** was introduced in the British Parliament to improve the government rule for the management of Indian affairs and was passed.
- ▶ Tipu built the Gumbaz of Srirangapatnam in the garden nurtured by Hyder Ali.
- ▶ In 1786 **Lord Cornwallis** was appointed Governor General as well as the Commander-in-Chief. Bengal was divided into thirty five districts by John Shore.
- ▶ John Shore, James Grant and Jonathan Duncan assisted Cornwallis in the field of administration.

CONQUEST OF MYSORE

- **Haider Ali** was the son of Fatheh Muhammed. He was born in 1722.
- In 1766, he became the ruler of Mysore after the death of Mysore Raja Krishna Wodeyar.
- **First Mysore war** between Haider Ali and the English started in 1767 and ended in 1769.
- First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the defeat of English and the **treaty of Madras**.
- **Second Mysore War** was from 1780 to 1784.
- Haider Ali died in 1782 and **Tipu Sultan** became the Mysore ruler.
- The second Mysore war ended by the **treaty of Mangalore in 1784**.
- Second Mysore war was fought during the period of Warren Hastings.
- **Third Mysore war** started in 1790 and ended in 1792.
- The third war ended by the **treaty of Sreerangapatnam** on March 19th 1792.
- Fourth Anglo Mysore war was in 1799.
- **Fourth Mysore war** was fought during the period of Governor General Wellesley.
- In this battle, Tipu was killed in 1799 at Srerrangapatanam by Col. Arthur Wellesley.
- Tipu's Capital was Sreerangapatanam.
- Tipu is known as **Mysore Tiger**.
- **Fathul Mujahiddin** is the book written by Tippu which describes about rockets.

- ▶ In 1788 Pitt's Regulatory Act was introduced to put further controls on Government of India.
- ▶ East India Company with the Hydrabad Nizam and the Peshwa, signed a treaty against Tipu on the understanding that the conquered area will be divided among the three.
- ▶ In 1790 the third Anglo- Mysore War brokeout and the British captured Dindigal and Palghat. The war came to an end by the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792.
- ▶ In 1793 Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Revenue Settlement in Bengal and Bihar aiming at getting a fixed amount at correct intervals to the government.
- ▶ Cornwallis tried to complete exclusion of the Indian from India's administration and give it exclusively in the hands of the European Covenanted Servants of the company. He introduced a Civil Code for government servants (Cornwallis Code)
- ▶ Sir John Shore (1793-98) witnessed the Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas.
- ▶ **Lord Wellesley** (1793-98) introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system in 1798. The Nizam of Hydrabad concluded a Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance with the English.
- ▶ The Fourth Mysore War was waged under Major General W Pomham and General Baird against Tipu. The latter was killed in the battlefield on May 4, 1799.
- ▶ Tipu was the only Indian King who died on the battle field, fighting the British.
- ▶ Tipu was fond of Tigers and dislike for the British. The French developed a mechanised toy tiger killing a Briton with all the sounds of roar and agony.
- ▶ Now it is in Victoria and Albert Museum in London.
- ▶ Ranjith Singh of Punjab captured Lahore from its Sikh rulers.
- ▶ Hawa Mahal Palace or the Palace of four winds was built at Jaipur by Maharaja Pratap Singh in 1799.
- ▶ **Fort William College** was established in Calcutta by Lord Wellesley in 1800 for training of Civil servants of the company in languages and customs of Indians.
- ▶ Karnataka was annexed to the company
- ▶ In 1862 Peshwa Baji Rao II, after getting defeat from Yashwant Rao Holker accepted the subsidiary Alliance system by the treaty of Bassein.
- ▶ The British captured Delhi against the combined forces of the Sikhs and the Marathas in the Second Anglo - Maratha War (1803 - 05)

- By the **Treaty of Surji Arjangaon** the British got control of Delhi Agra Broach and other territories ; the true end of the Mughal Empire.
- Lord Wellesely suppressed sacrifice of children in the sea in Sagar Island of Bengal in fulfilment of vows.
- The Indian **soldiers at Vellore and Madras mutinied** in July 1806 since they were forbidden to wear caste - marks and earrings during Parade. Col. Rolls Gillespie suppressed the mutiny by killing nearly five hundred mutineers.
- The European army officers of the company revolted against differential treatment meted out to them compared to the Royal Regiment Officers (1809).
- Company established college of Fort St: George in Madras.
- In 1814 the Company started minting Silver Coins in India. The Anglo - Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagau Li (1816)
- The Third Maratha War ; the dissolution of the Maratha confederacy and the formation of Bombay Presidency (1818).
- On April 7, 1818 the British introduced “ Bengal state Prisoners Regulation III of 1818 for detention and deportation of political prisoners and revolutionaries without trial.
- The Pindari bandits, the unruly Cavalry bands of central India and on friendly terms with Holker and Scindia, were smashed.
- **The Ryotwari System** was introduced by Thomas Monroe, governor of Madras in 1820.
- **Lord Aherst's** period (1823-28) witnessed the First Burmese war and Bhartpur was annexed after imprisoning the usurper Durjan Sal and Assam.
- Rubber plant seeds were first brought to India from Brazil by Henry William in 1826. (First Rubber Plantation was set up in Kerala in 1900.)
- **Lord William Bentick** (1828-1835) abolished ‘Sati’ by Regulation XVII of 1829.
- **The Brahma Samaj** was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Capt. William Sleeman launched a campaign to exterminate Thugees who were brought under control by 1837 and completely eliminated by 1860.
- **The Charter Act of 1833 was passed.**
- **A Law commission** was framed under **Macaulay**, the legal member of the Governor General’s Council, for codification of India Laws. Thus Civil Procedure Code (1859) and Indian Penal Code (1860) and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were created.
- The Charter Act of 1833 took steps **to abolish slavery** (abolished in 1843) ; Bengal, Bombay and Madras preordinations were place under the complete control of the Governor General and he was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the company; Company’s monopoly over trade with China in tea was stopped.
- Coorg was annexed by the Company: in 1834 from Rajaveer Rajendra after a war and then annexed Central Cachar.
- Bentick changed the official language of the Courts of Justice from Persian to English.
- He made a **Treaty of Perpetual friendship** with Raja Renjith Singh.
- **Lord Macaulay** in 1835 February 2, opened the flood gates of Western Education in India by linking higher education with the English language.
- The March 7 Resolution was introduced for the promotion of European Literature and Science in India.
- The British began **to strike Coins with British Crown's image**, instead of Emperor Akbar Shah II, in 1835.
- The temporary Governor General Charles Met Calfe (1835-36) established the freedom of Press.
- On January 10, 1836 Professor Madhusudan Gupta and four of his medical students Raj Krishan Dev, Uma Charan Sett, Dwarakanath Gupta and Nobin Chandra Mitra dissected a dead body in Calcutta Medical College.
- In **1837 James Princep**, Secretary of Asiatic Society, deciphered the ancient Brahmi Script and later Kharoshti inscriptions of India.
- **The First Political Organisation of India** the Zamindari Association of Calcutta, in 1838 changed its name to Landlord’s Association.

- ▶ 1838 is the birth year of Bankim Chandra Chatterji the author of *Vande Matharam*, Kesab Chandra Sen the founder of Bharathiya Brahma Samaj and Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, founder of Ahmadiya Sect.
- ▶ **Lord Auckland's** Period witnessed the First Afghan War (1838-42) and death of Ranjith Singh.
- ▶ **Lord Ellenborough** (1842-44) witnessed the annexation of Sind and War with Gwalior.
- ▶ Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath Tagore accepted Brahmo Religion.
- ▶ **British Indian Society** was founded in Bengal in 1843 by the British citizens for the welfare and just rights of Indian Subjects. In 1851 it was merged with the British Indian Association.
- ▶ **Lord Hardings** Period (1844-48) witnessed the First Anglo - Sikh War (1845-46) and ultimately Punjab lost its independence in 1849.
- ▶ Lahore was captured by the British and infant Duleep Singh was recognised as the ruler. He abandoned Sikkim and became a Christian, the first Indian Prince to do so but later he became a sikh.
- ▶ Hardins abolished female infanticide and human sacrifice.
- ▶ **Lord Dalhousie** became the Governor General of India in 1848 and acted as such till 1856.
- ▶ He introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse** and annexed Satara (1848) Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849)
- ▶ Udaipur (1852) Jhansi (1853) Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- ▶ The **Geological Survey of India** was established on March 5, 1851 in Calcutta and the first official Telegraph line was opened between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour on October 24.
- ▶ The **British Indian Association of Bengal** was established on October 29, 1851 with Radha Kanta Dev as president and Devendranath Tagore as the secretary.
- ▶ **Postal system** for the general public was introduced in Karachi, the first time in Asia, in July 1, 1852 (It was valid only in the district of Sind and known as "Scinde Dwak").
- ▶ On April 16, 1853 **Indian Railways** Started the first train of Great Indian Peninsular Railway with 3 steam Engines hauling 20 Coaches with 400 people. The train left Victoria Terminus (Bori Bunder) of Bombay for Thane.
- ▶ **Competitive examination** for the Indian Civil Service (ICS) started in England, through the Charter Act of 1853.
- ▶ In 1884 Charles Wood made the **Wood's Despatch** which is considered as the Magna Carta of English Education in India. Which recommended English as the Medium for higher studies and vernacular at school level and grant -in-Aid system.
- ▶ East India Railway ran its first passenger train on August 15, 1854 between Calcutta and Hoogly.
- ▶ India's **first modern Post office** was established in Calcutta in 1854.
- ▶ In 1885 the **first long distance telegraph** line between Calcutta and Agra (1300 km) was opened.
- ▶ A separate **Public Works Department** was established in every province.
- ▶ The **Widow Remarriage Act** (1856) was passed.
- ▶ **Lord Canning** (1856-1862) established three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.

Subsidiary Alliance system and other Policies

- ▶ Subsidiary Alliance System was introduced by **Wellesley** to bring Indian States within the orbit of British political power.
- ▶ First Indian ruler to join the Subsidiary Alliance System was the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ▶ **Permanent Revenue Settlement** was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Benaras and northern districts of Madras by **Lord Cornwallis** in 1793. It was planned by John shore.
- ▶ **Ryotwari System** was introduced in Bombay, Madras and Assam. This system was similar to Akbar's revenue policy Zabti system.
- ▶ **Mahalwari System** was introduced in Awadh region, Punjab, NWFP and parts of Central India.

THE REVOLT OF 1857

- The Great Mutiny of 1857 took place during the period of Lord Canning.
- The Centres and Leaders of the Revolt
 - Lucknow - Begum Hazrat Mahal**
 - Kanpur - Nana Saheb**
 - Delhi - General Bhakt khan**
 - Bihar - Kunwar Singh**
 - Jhansi - Rani Lekshmi Bai**
 - Faridabad - Maulavi Ahmmadulla**
 - Bareili - Khan Bahadur**
- The 19th Native Infantry at Berhampur which refused to use the greased cartridge and the enfield rifle, started mutiny in February 26, 1857.
- The focal point of the revolt included Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Benaras, Jhansi and Arrah.
- The first shot was fired on March 29 by **Mangal Pandey** (of Ballia, UP) of the 14th Bengal Infantry at Barrakpore of Bengal.
- Mangal Pandey was hanged to death on 29 March 1857.
- May 10, 1857 witnessed the real mutiny at Meerut followed by Delhi on 11th May.
- The first British to loose his life was **Col.Finnis Meerut**.
- **Bahadurshah II** surrendered to Lt. W.S.R. Houdson on September 21, 1857 at Humayun's Tomb in Delhi.
- The capture of Delhi and the proclamation of Bahadurshah as the Emperor of Hindustan gave a

Result of 1857 Revolt

The revolt Suppressed.
End of Company rule in India.
Control taken by the British Crown .

positive political meaning to the revolt.

- The immediate cause for the 1857 revolt was the introduction of the greased cartridges.
- Educated middle class section of Indian population did not support the revolt of 1857.
- On November 1, 1858 a proclamation was made by the Queen to the people of India in eighteen languages.
- The Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 announced the end of the Rule of East India Company in India.
- "The best and the bravest military leader of the rebels" sir Hugh Ross said this about Rani of Jhansi.
- The original name of **Rani of Jhansi** was **Mani Karnika**.
- The administration by Indian civil service officers started as a result of the Queen's proclamation.
- The revolt was completely crushed in 1858.
- **Benjamin Disraeli** described the revolt as a "National Rising".
- **V.D. Savarkar** in his book "**First war of Independence**" called it "The First War of Independence".

The revolt is also known as India's First War of Independence, the Great Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion and the Sepoy Mutiny. The rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company in 1858, and forced the British to reorganize the army, the financial system, and the administration in India. India was thereafter directly governed by the Crown in the new British Raj.

The immediate cause for the 1857 revolt was the introduction of the greased cartridges. The use of cow and pig fat in the newly-introduced Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle cartridges provoked Indian soldiers. Soldiers had to bite the cartridges with their teeth before loading them into their rifles, and the reported presence of cow and pig fat was offensive to Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

The revolt of 1857 ended in failure but it promoted the spirit of Nationalism and Patriotism. Rebel leaders, such as the Rani of Jhansi, became folk heroes in the nationalist movement in India.



Charles Canning, the Governor-General of India during the rebellion.



Bahadur Shah Zafar the last Mughal Emperor, crowned Emperor of India, was deposed by the British, and died in exile in Burma.



Lakshmi Bai, The Rani of Jhansi, one of the heroes of the revolt who earlier had lost her kingdom as a result of the Doctrine of Lapse.

- In 1859 the **White Mutiny** by European troops occurred.
- Bahadur Shah II was exiled to Rangoon in December 1859 where he expired on November 7, 1862.
- Tantia Tope** (Ramachandra Reghunatha Tope) was captured and hanged at Sivapuri on April 18, 1859.
- Nana Sahib** (Dhundu Pant) died in Nepal on Sept 24, 1859.
- The Indigo riots** was started by Bengal peasants to protest against the torture and exploitation of the British Indigo Planters.
- Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar** was awarded with the first act for raising the age of consent of girls for marriage.
- The Indian Councils Act 1861** established Legislative Councils at the Centre and in the Provinces and Presidencies by including non - official members.
- The year 1861 witnessed the births of Motilal Nehru May 6, Rabindra Nath Tagore May 7,

The Doctrine of Lapse

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy by Governor General Lord Dalhousie. According to the Doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence of the British East India Company, as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir". The company took over the princely states of Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur and Jhansi (1854) and Awadh (Oudh) (1856) using this Doctrine. The British took over Awadh in 1856 with the reason that the ruler was not ruling properly. This led to a revolution. With the increasing power of the East India Company, discontent simmered amongst many sections of Indian society. Following the revolt, in 1858, the new British Viceroy of India, whose rule replaced that of the British East India Company, renounced the doctrine.

Madame Bhikaji Kama September 24, and Madan Mohan Malaviya December 25, and the formation of Radha - Swami- Satsang, an esoteric Sect, by Tulsi Ram or Sib Dayal Saheb.

The Indian Civil Service Act was passed. The maximum age of entry into ICS was fixed at 22 years and one year's probation in England (In 1866 it was reduced to 21 yrs and 24 yrs Probation in England, in 1878 it was further reduced to 19 years.)

- Sambhu Nath Pandit**, the first Indian, assumed the office of the Judge of the High Court Calcutta on February 2, 1862. Ganendra Mohan Tagore passed the Barrister- at- law exam from Lincoln's Inn on June 21. He was enrolled in Calcutta High Court as the Ist Indian Barrister in 1865.
- The Wahabi Movement** was started by Sayyid Ahmed of Rae Bareli in 1862 in the Viceregency of Lord Elgin I(1862-63)
- Satyendra Nath Tagore**, became the first Indian, to be

- directly recruited in the Covenanted Civil Service (later renamed as Indian Civil Service).
- **Lord John Lawrence** (1864-1869) waged war with Bhutan in 1865 and Created High Courts at Calcutta Bombay and Madras.
 - **Kathiawar** state of Saurashtra (Junagarh), the first native state, **issued its own postage stamp** in 1865.
 - The “**Prarthana Samaj**” was established at Bombay under Ranade Bhandarkar and others due to the visit of Kesab Chandra Sen.
 - **Dar-ul-Uloom** (House of Learning or Azhar Al- Hind) was founded by Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanatawi and Maulana Rashid Ahmed Gangoni in Deoband of UP.
 - In 1868 the **Amrit Bazar Patrika** was first published as weekly in Bengali by three Ghosh brothers - Sisir Kumar, Besantha Kumar and Hemantha Kumar. In 1878 it became an English paper to override the provisions of the Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton. It became a daily paper in 1891.
 - **Lord Mayo**(1869-1872) opened the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian Princes and he established the Statistical survey of India. He organised the first population Census in India, (Census is carried out every ten years thereafter).
 - Mayo established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the State railways.
 - **John Paxton Norman**, the officiating Chief Justice of Bengal was fatally wounded by stabbing in Calcutta on September 20, 1871 by a member of the Wahabi Sect. In 1872 **Lord Mayo** was assassinated on February 8, in the Andaman Islands by Sher Ali, an Afghan Wahabi Prisoner, as revenge for the punishment given to their leader Amir Khan.
 - **Lord North Brook** became the Viceroy of India in 1872 and he continued in that post till 1878. His Government passed the Native Marriage Act, known as **Civil Marriage Act 1872**, to legalise inter - religion and inter caste - marriages.
 - In 1874 June the English East India Company was **dissolved**. **S.N. Banerji** was removed from ICS on an inadequate ground of age limit which was reduced to 19 years in 1878.
 - **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi** founded the Arya Samaj Centre in Bombay on April 17, 1875. On July 9, 1875 Bombay Stock Exchange, the first one in India, was born under the Shade of a Banyan tree.
 - S.N. Banerji (Rashtraguru) founded the **first students Union** based on Politics in 1875.
 - The Prince of Wales (**Edward VII**) visited India in 1875.
 - Lord North Brooke had to face the Kuka or Namdhari movement in Punjab of Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh.
 - **Lord Lytton's** Tenure in India as viceroy was from 1876 to 1880.
 - In 1878 he appointed a Famine Commission under the chairmanship Sir. Richard Strachey due to a heavy famine that affected Punjab Central Indian regions, Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad.
 - By the **Royal Title's Act 1876**, Queen Victoria assumed the title of “**Kaiseri - Hind**” or Emperors of India. It was celebrated on January 1, 1877 in Delhi Durbar under the Presidentship of Lord Lytton.
 - On March 13, 1878 the **Vernacular Press Act** was passed to Control Vernacular Press and Publications.
 - The Calcutta University allowed women to appear to the Entrance Examination.
 - **Sreemathi Kadambini Ganguli** was the first Indian Women to appear in the Entrance Examination in December 1878.
 - The Madras News Paper ‘**The Hindu**’ first came out on September 20, as a weekly with only 80 copies with G.S. Aiyar as its editor. It became a daily on April, 1889.
 - **Mukunda Das**, the famous poet of the Swadeshi movement known as Charan Kabi was born in 1878.
 - Lytton Passed the **Arms Act**

- (1878) which disallowed Indians to carry arms without Licence and previous sanction.
- Lord Lytton's viceroyalty witnessed the birth of some of famous literary, religious and political personalities such as Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya of Bengal (1876 September 17, d. 1938).
- The Second Afghan War 1879-1880 occurred during the region of Lord Lytton.
- On January 1, 1880 **Money Order System** was introduced.
- Lord Ripon (1880- 1884) came to be known as the father of Local Bodies in India.
- He replaced the Vernacular Press Act which destroyed the freedom of the Indian Press.
- The First Factory Act** was passed, which was followed by one in 1911 and another in 1934. The Bengal Engineering College of Sibpur was established (1880) and St. Stephen's College was founded in Delhi by Cambridge Missionaries in 1881.
- India had its first telephone exchange in Calcutta with 50 lines.
- In 1882 **The Postal Savings Bank System** was introduced on April 1, 1882.
- Ripon promoted financial decentralisation.
- The Hunter Commission** on Education was created (1882-83). The Commission's work was mainly confined to primary and secondary education.
- The Illbert Bill** controversy (1883-84) in connection with the appointment of Indians as judges made Ripon to resign his post.

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS

Year .. Organisation	Founder	Place
1838 ... Landholders society	Dwarakanath Tagore	Calcutta
1839 ... British India Society	William Adams	London
1851 ... British India Association	Devendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1862 ... London India Committee	C.P. Mudaliar	London
1866 ... East India Association	Dadabhai Naoroji	London
1867 ... National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872 ... Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London
1876 ... Indian Association	Anand Mohan Bose and S.N. Banerjee.....	Calcutta
1883 ... Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1884 ... Indian National Conference	S M Banerjee	Calcutta
1885 ... Bombay Presidency Association	Mehta and Telang	Bombay
1888 ... United India Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Aligarh
1905 ... Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale	Bombay
1920 ... Indian Trade Union Congress	NM Joshi (founder)	Lucknow
	Lala Lajpat Rai (President)	
1924 ... All India Communist Party.....	Satyabhakta	Kanpur
1928 ... Khudai Khidmatgar	Abdul Gaffar Khan	Peshwar
1936 ... All India Kisan Sabha	Sahajananda and N.J. Ranga	Lucknow
1940 ... Radical Democratic Party.....	M.N. Roy	Calcutta