

STONE AGE

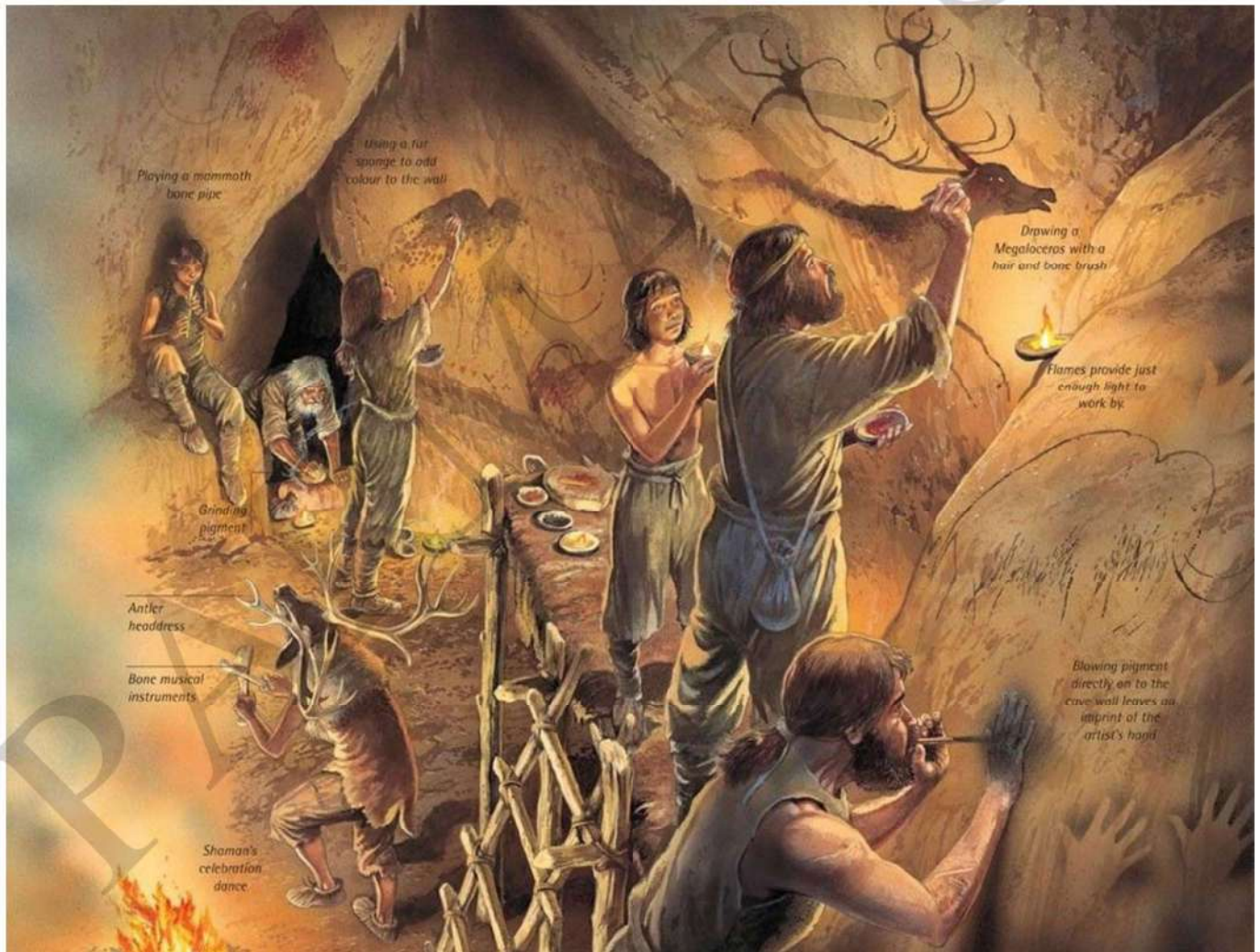


Table of Contents	Page No
History Ancient Medieval Modern	3
Stone Age Copper Age Bronze Age	3
Stone Age Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic	3
Understanding Timeline	4
Palaeolithic Age Lower/Early Palaeolithic Middle Palaeolithic Upper Palaeolithic Other Upper Palaeolithic Sites	4
Mesolithic Basics Geographical Distribution Microliths	6
Neolithic Age Sites	6
Chalcolithic Age Sites	7
Under Jorwe Burial Habits Pottery	8

History

Ancient

Time period: From earliest times to 7th Century AD

Ancient History

Medieval

Time period: From 8th Century AD to 18th Century AD

1700-1800 AD

Period: The start of islamic invasion

Modern

Time period: From 18th Century AD onwards till now

Period: The start of British Rule

Archaeology

Through excavation

No written text

History

Written text

Stone Age

- use of stones to make tools and other things

Copper Age

- use of copper

Bronze Age

- use of Bronze

Harappa Age

Proto-historic

Written evidence but cannot be understood (Undeciphered)

Pre-historic

No written evidence

Stone Age

Categorised on the basis of stones used

Palaeolithic

(5 Lakh BC-10,000 BC)

Mesolithic

(9,000 BC-7,000 BC)

Or

(12,000 BC-10,000 BC)

Neolithic

(7,000 BC-1000 BC)

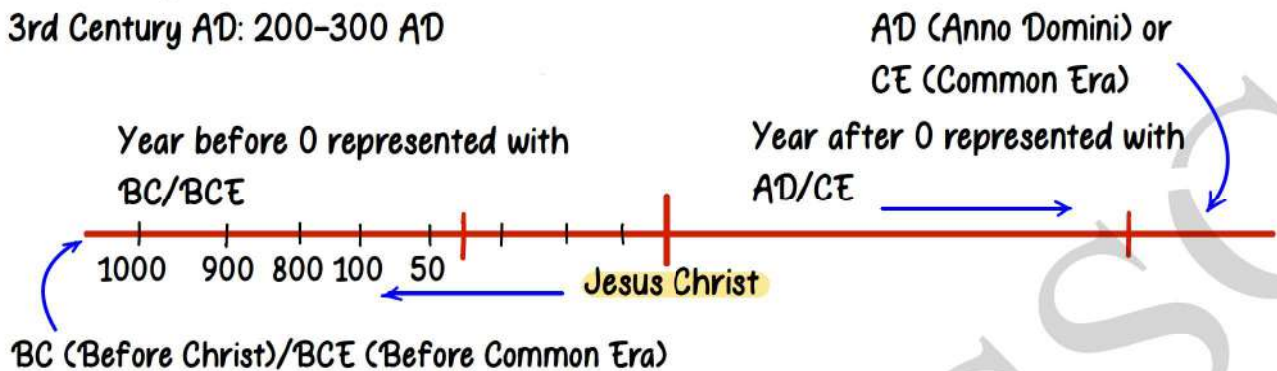
According to SSC Exam

Understanding Timeline

Century: 100

8th Century means 700-800 BC

3rd Century AD: 200-300 AD



- Earth: 4.5 Billion years old
- 4th stage → Quaternary stage
Divided into two parts

Pleistocene

Holocene

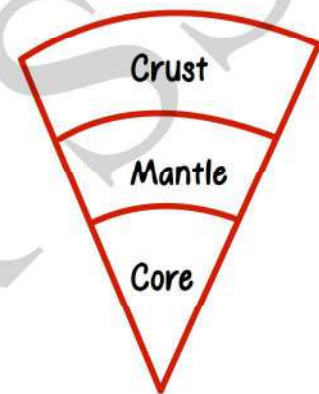
Ice Age

After Ice Age

Palaeolithic humans were living here

Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

Use of slightly bigger stones



Flake technology

- It is a stone tool-making technique that involves striking a stone core to remove flakes

Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

Lower Palaeolithic sites:

- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for the first time

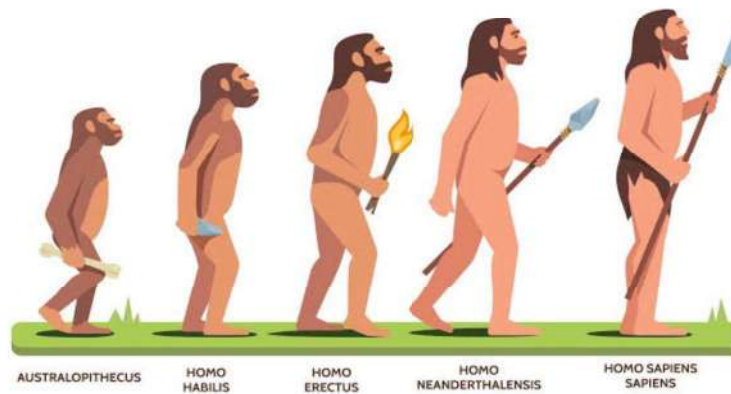
Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000-40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

Living in caves/shelters

Upper Palaeolithic

- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh), Inamgaon and Nevada (Maharashtra), Didwana (Rajasthan)
- Use of flint stone



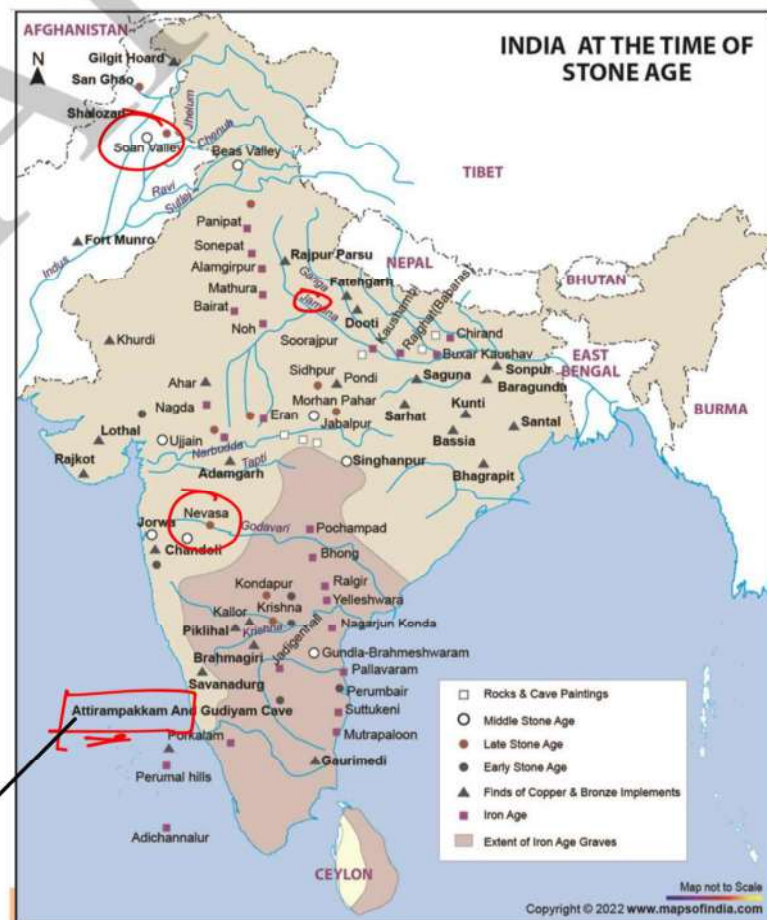
- The skull of Homo Erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)



- **V. S. Wakankar** (Indian archaeologist) discovered Bhimbetka rock caves in 1957
- Oldest rock painting in India

Archibald Campbell

- He was the first one to identify/discover few rock paintings in India



Palaeolithic site

Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon
 - Nevada
 - Didwana
- } Maharashtra
- } Rajasthan

Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)

Basics

- Meaning: Late Stone Age/ Mesolithic/Microlithic period
- 9,000 BC-7000 BC
- Transitional phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic
- Warmer climate; increased flora and fauna

12,000 BC-10,000 BC

Geographical Distribution

- Langhnaj: Gujarat (District: Mehsana)
- Bhimbetka: Madhya Pradesh (near Bhopal)
- Chopani Mando: Uttar Pradesh (near Allahabad in Belan Valley)
- Bagor: Rajasthan
- Sanganakallu: Karnataka
- Tuticorin: Southern Tamil Nadu
- Adamgarh: Madhya Pradesh

Hunters and Herders

Microliths

- Micro: small; Lith: stones

Provides earliest evidence of domestication of animals

Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

Polished stone

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-1000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (rock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property



Cord impressed pottery

Sites: Oldest neolithic site in Indian subcontinent (Pakistan; Baluchistan)

- Mehrgarh: Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- Kashmir Valley: Burzahom and Gufkral

Burzahom:

Meaning: Place of Birch

- > 16 km West of Srinagar
- > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
- > People lived on a lake side in pits

Tools and weapons made of Bones other than Chirand

Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals

- Bihar: Chirand (Bone tools)
- Karnataka: Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Piklihal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- Uttar Pradesh: Koldihwa, Allahabad (evidence of rice cultivation)
- Andhra Pradesh:

- > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
- > Budihal
- > Utnur: earliest site
- > Nagarjunakonda

- Tamil Nadu: Paiyampalli and Kaveri
- Belan Valley: Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- Garo Hills in Meghalaya
- Daojali Hading: Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- Catal Huyuk: Turkey (one of the first human protocities)



- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper



Chalcolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolithic Age) → Copper Mines

- 3500 BC-1000 BC
- People lived in rural communities

1. Khetri Mines (Rajasthan)

2. Malajkhand (Madhya Pradesh)

Sites:

→ Earliest

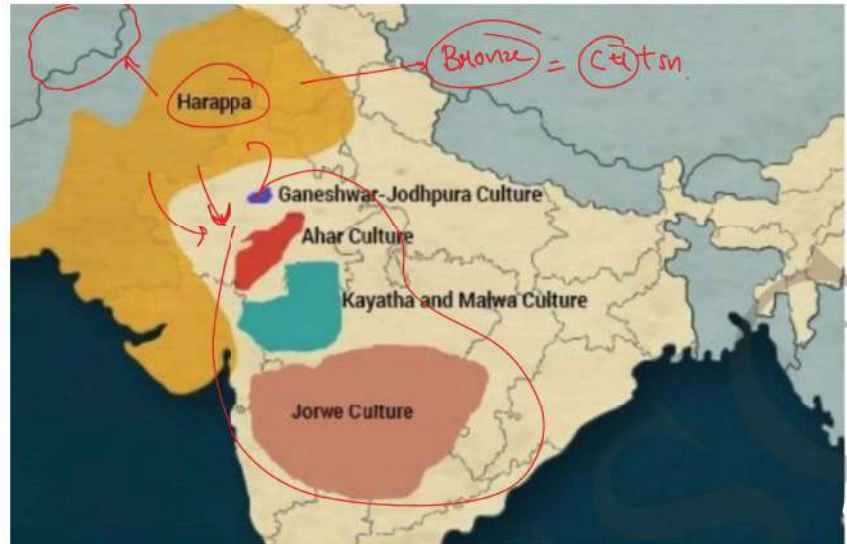
- South-eastern Rajasthan: Ahir and Gilund (near Banas Valley)
- Eastern India: Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
- Western Madhya Pradesh: Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
- Western Maharashtra: Jorwe (first) → Parvara (Godavari)
- Savalda (Tapti river)

- Ganeshwar (Rajasthan)

> Tools made of copper obtained

Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)



Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

Pottery:

- Black and red ware
- Ochre coloured pottery



INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

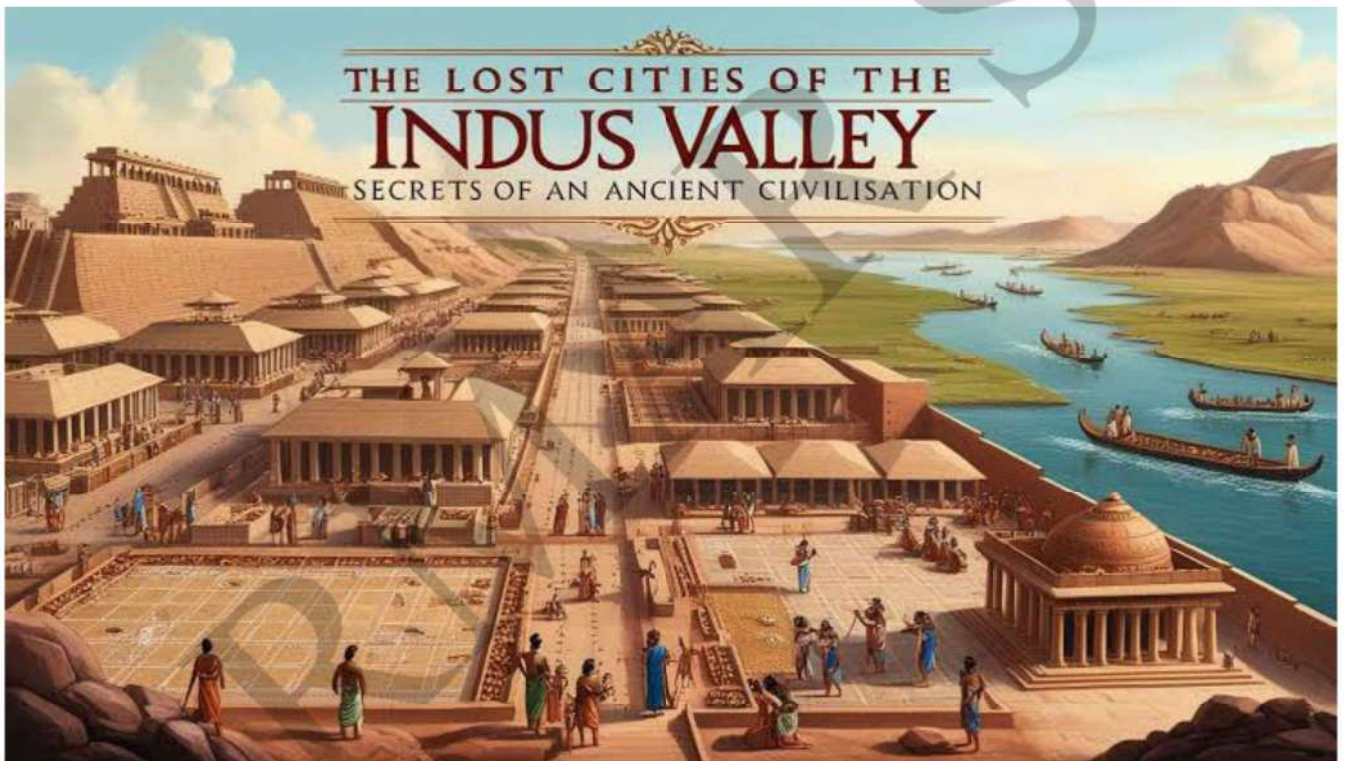


Table of Contents	Page No	Table of Contents	Page No
Indus Valley/Harappan Civilization	3	Examining Seals	11
Early Harappan Civilization		Pottery	11
Mature Harappan Civilization		Decline of Harappa	11
Late Harappan Civilization		Site, River/Year/Discovery, Characteristic features	12, 13
Characteristics of Harappan Civilization	4		
Agriculture	4		
Agriculture technologies	4		
Animal domestication	5		
Town planning	5		
Citadel/Acropolis			
Lower Town			
Structure	6		
Exceptions in town planning	7		
Dholavira and Chanhudaro			
Great granary			
Circular brick granary			
Grid pattern			
Drainage system	8		
Domestic architecture	8		
Tracking social differences	8		
Studying burials			
Craft production	9		
Trade and commerce	9		
Contact with distant lands	9		
Seal, scripts, weights	10		
Harappan seals	10		
Scripts	10		
Weights	10		

Indus Valley/Harappan Civilization (2500-1750 BCE)

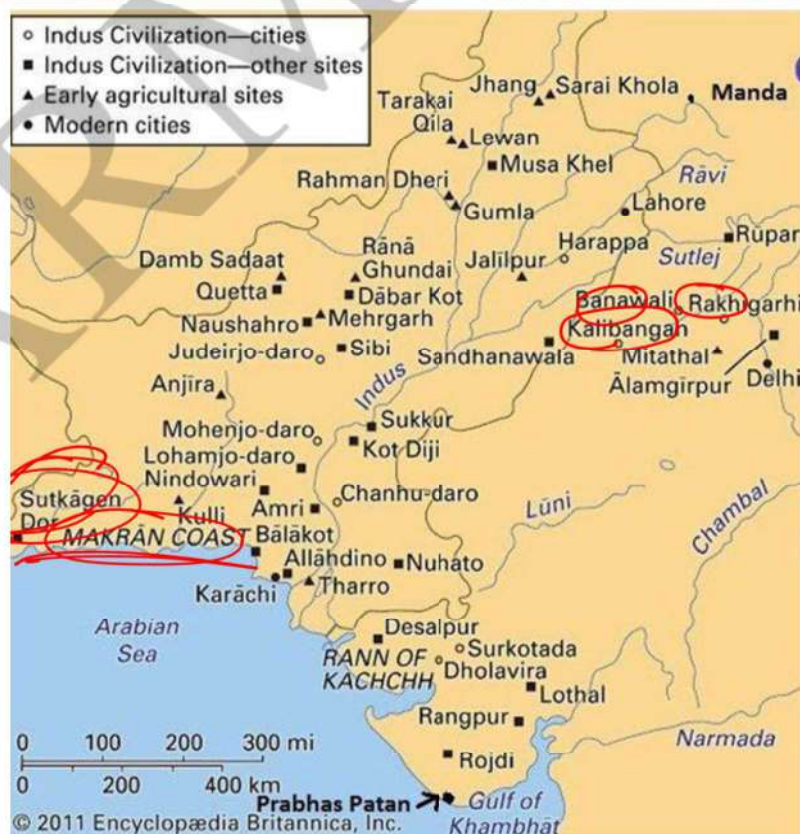
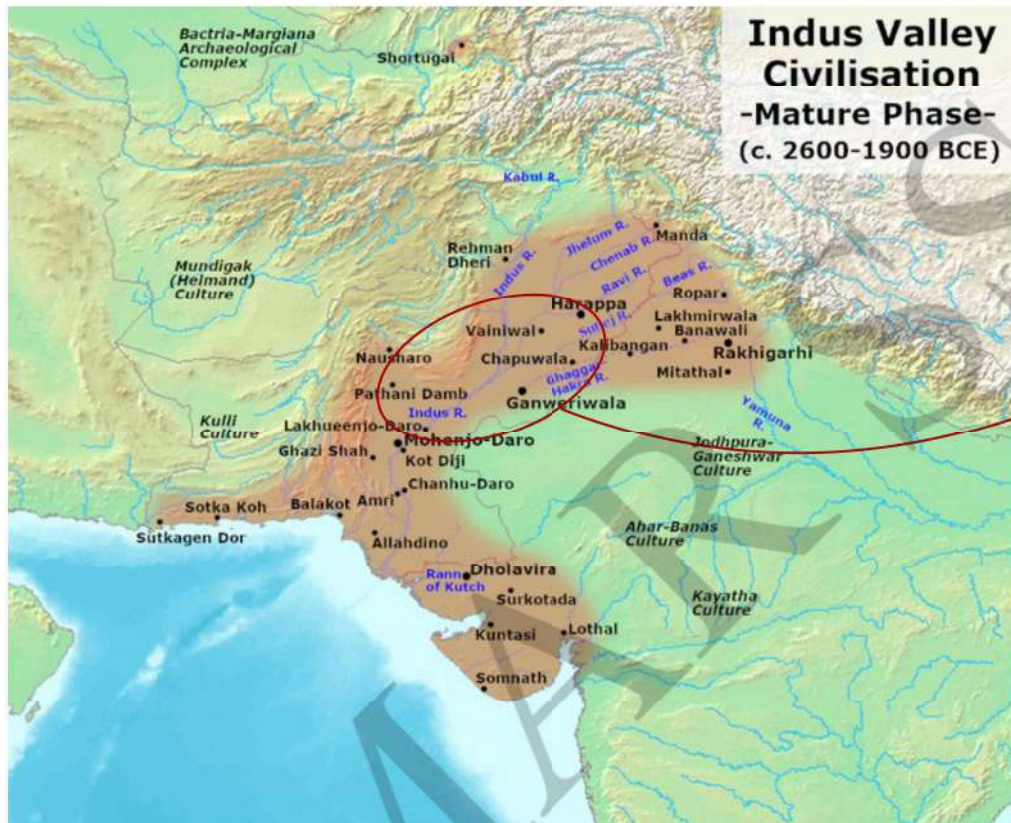
Divided into
3 phases

- Early Harappan phase- 3000-2600 BCE
- Mature Harappan phase- 2600-1900 BCE
- Late Harappan phase- 1900-1700 BCE

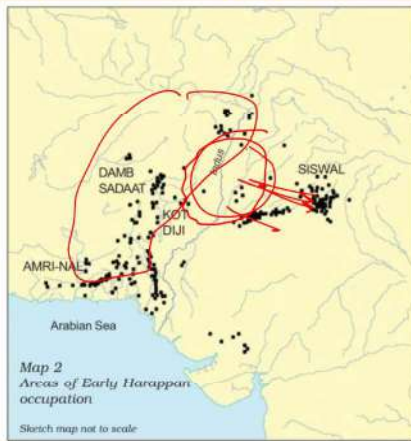
Discovered near Indus river
Also known as Bronze Age

• Name by: John Marshall Director of Archaeological Survey of India

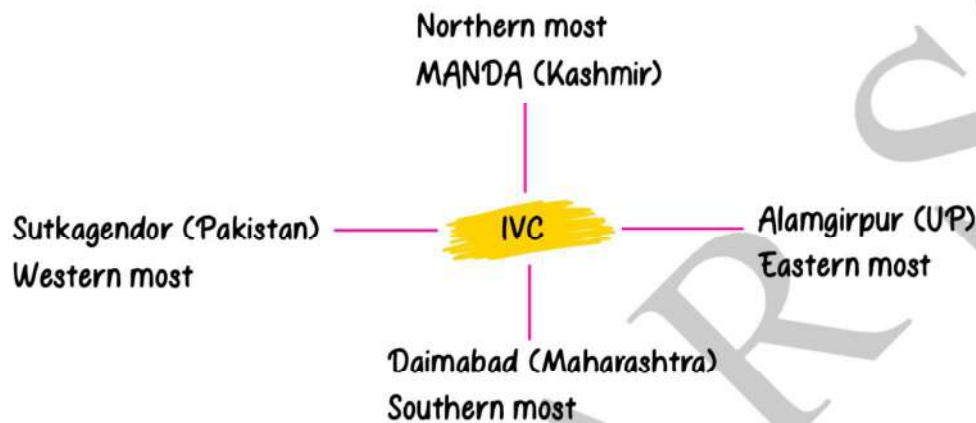
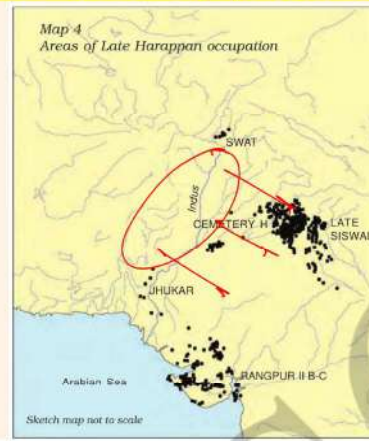
• First Chairman of Archaeological Survey of India: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)



Early Harappan Sites



Late Harappan Phase



Characteristics of Harappan Civilisation

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Domestication
3. Town Planning
4. Drainage System
5. Domestic Architecture
6. Tracking Social Differences
7. Craft Production
8. Trade and Commerce
9. Seal, Script, Weights
10. Religious Practise
11. End of Harappan

Agriculture

Major Crops: Wheat & Barley, Cotton, Lentil, Chickpea, Sesame, Millets, Rice (rare)

Agriculture Technologies

- Bull- On seals & terracotta
- Oxen- Used for ploughing
- Terracotta Model Of Plough- found in Cholistan and Banawali

• One of the distinguishing features of IVC

• Greeks used the name "Sindon" for cotton

Sindh

Plough Field- At Kalibangan

- Two sets of furrow at right angle suggesting two different crops were grown together

Canals- at Shortugai (Afghanistan)

Water reservoir- Dholavira

- Copper tools for Harvesting (Iron was not known to them)

Saddle Querns- for grinding cereals

- Furrows are small, parallel channels, made to carry water in order to irrigate the crop



Seal



Saddle querns

Animal Domestication

- Oxen- Used for ploughing
- Cattle like Sheep, Goat, Buffalo, Pig, Bull
- Bones of Boar, Gharial, Deer, Fish and Fowl also found
- Note:** Evidence of Horse and Cow are not found

A bone of horse discovered from Surkotada

Town Planning

- Most unique Feature of Harappan Civilisation was development of Urban Centres
- They used burnt bricks for architectural purpose

Town Planning

Citadel/Acropolis

- Smaller but higher town
- It was walled (Physically Separated)
- Special public purposes

Lower Town

- Large but lower town
- Also walled
- Meant for residential buildings



Citadel/Acropolis

Fortification done

Structure

- Warehouse
- Great Bath (at Mohenjodaro) rectangular tank
- Special ritual bath
- Watertight using mortar and gypsum (suitable for plastering walls and building structures, and to avoid the leakage of water from the tank)



It was used for ritual bathing and religious practises

Great Bath

- 12m x 7m
- Depth: 2.4m



Stupa

• Meaning of Mohenjodaro: Mound of dead

Exceptions in Town Planning

Dholavira and Chanhudaro

- Dholavira was divided into three parts and Chanhudaro had no Citadel
- The entire settlement was fortified and sections within the town also separated by walls
- The Citadel within Lothal was not walled off (fortification) but was built at a height

Note:

1. The settlements was first planned and then implemented accordingly
2. Bricks:- Sun dried or baked (standardised ratio: 4:2:1). Such bricks were used at all Harappan settlement



Great Granary

- It is the largest building in Mohenjodaro
- It was used for storage of grains



Circular Brick Granary

- Six granaries in each row (two rows)
- Total: 12 granaries
- Found in: Harappa



Grid Pattern

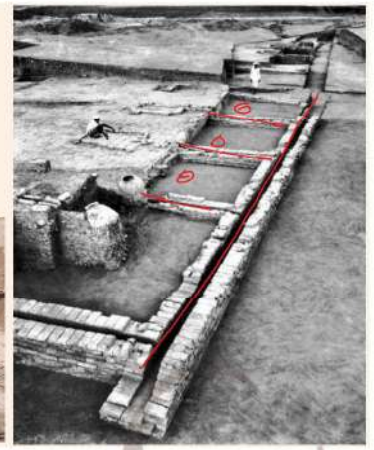
- Roads cut each other at 90

Drainage System

- Most distinctive Feature of Harappa Civilisation
- Grid pattern roads/streets, intersecting at right angle
- Drainage system was not unique to large cities, but were found in small settlements as well.

Eg: Lothal

- Made with Burnt Bricks
- Sump or Cesspit were made between drains to clean solid waste
- Limestone was used for the cover



Domestic Architecture

Residential Buildings

Every house had its own bathroom

Many houses had wells

Many were centred on the courtyard with rooms on all sides

Concern for privacy

- No window in the walls along the ground level
- The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or courtyard
- Doors were made of wood

Tracking Social Differences

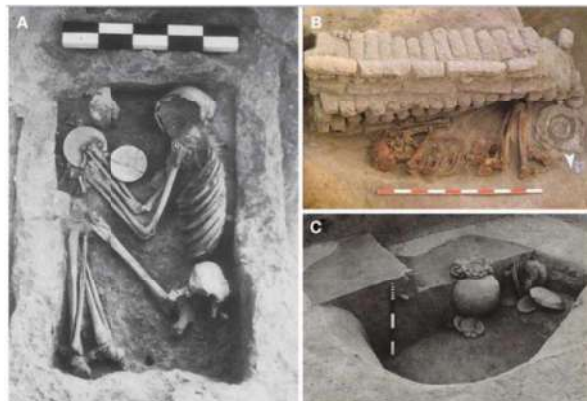
Studying Burials

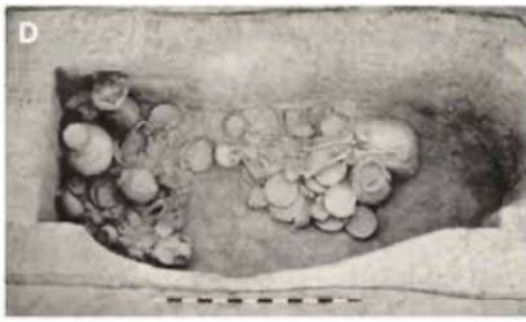
- Some graves contain pottery and ornaments as belief that it can be used in afterlife
- Jewellery found in burial of both men and women
- Dead were buried with copper mirrors
- Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead

Note: Ornaments, consisting of three shell rings, a Jasper Bead and hundred of micro beads, was found near the skull of a male at Harappa



Coffin burial found in Harappa





Urn burial



Double/Joint burial
Seen mostly in Lothal

Craft Production

- Chanhudaro: Devoted to Craft Production including bead making, Shell Cutting, Metal Working, Seal Making and weight making
- Nageshwar (Gujarat) and Balakot (Pakistan): Centers for shell making (Bangles, Ladles, Inlay)
- Chanhudaro, Lothal and Dholavira: Specialised drills found

Seal depicting
ship/boat



Jadeite stone

Trade & Commerce

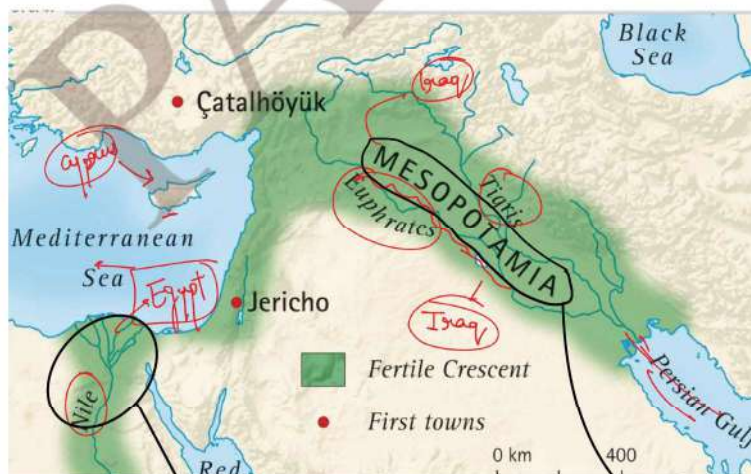
- Nageshwar and Balakot: Shell
- Shortugai: Lapis
- Bharuch: Lazuli
- South Rajasthan, North Gujarat: Carnelian
- Khetri and Oman: Steatite
- South India: Copper, Gold



Carnelian



Lapis Lazuli



Egypt

Contact with distant lands

Mesopotamian texts

- Magan (Oman)- Copper
- Dilmun- Island of Bahrain
- Meluha- they were Harappan people

•Meluha known as Land of Seafarer

Civilization of Iraq between Tigris and Euphrates river



Seal, Script, Weights

Seals

- Rectangular - Harappa
- Cylindrical- Mesopotamia
- Circular - Bahrain

Harappan Seals

- Made of Steatite
- Contains animal motifs and is from a script
- Usually have a line of writing, probably containing the name and title of the owner

Script

- The script are not alphabetical and are pictographic
- Most inscriptions are short and longest containing about 26 signs
- They are written from right to left (Script was known as: 'Boustrophedon')
- They were found on jewellery, bone rods, seals, copper tools, jars, and an ancient signboard

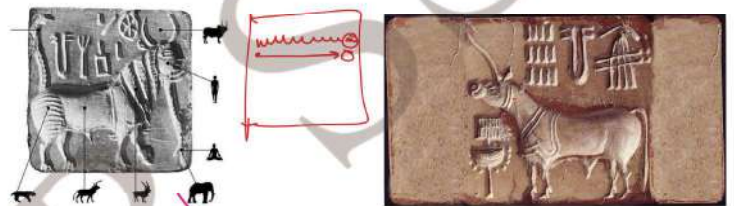
Weights

- Barter system was prominent
- Exchange were Regulated by a precise system of weights, Usually made of a stone called Chert
- Sukkur and Rohri hills: Limestone and Chert blades mass Produced and send to various Harappan settlements in Sindh
- Lower Denomination of Weights: Binary
- Higher Denomination of Weights: Decimal

Religious Practises

- They worshipped unusual or unfamiliar objects
- Mother Goddess
- Priest King
- Fire altars found at Kalibangan and Lothal

Protoshiva in yogic posture (Pashupati Seal)



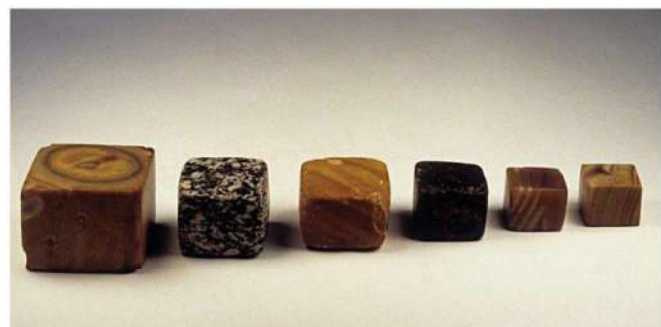
Harappans did not know about Lion

Animals seen in seal

Buffalo
Elephant
Tiger
Rhino
Deer

TRICK
BETR Deer

Weights were very uniform



Weights seen in multiples of 16



Terracotta figure of a woman
Symbolises: a tree growing
out of an embryo (represent
Mother Earth) → Made of
clay

Found in Mohenjodaro

Religious Practises

Examining Seals

- Unicorn: One Horned Animal
- Lingas: Conical stone objects worshipped as symbol of Shiva
- Proto Shiva seal (Pashupati)

Pottery

- Ochre coloured pottery
- Black-Red ware pottery
- Painted-Grey ware pottery

Decline Of Harappa

Possible Reasons

- Climate Change
- Deforestation
- Excessive Floods
- Shifting or Drying up of Rivers
- Foreign invasion



Priest king made of steatite obtained
from Mohenjodaro
Height: 17.5 cm (6.9 inch)




Dancing girl statue made of
bronze in Tribhanga Mudra
Height: 10.5 cm



Linga



One horned animal (Unicorn)

Site	River/Year/Discoverer	Characteristics Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harappa (Punjab Pakistan) 	Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahni	6 granaries in a row
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chanhudaro (Sindh) 	Indus, by Gopal Majumdar	City without citadel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohenjodaro (Sindh) 	Indus, by R. D. Banerjee	Bronze dancing girl statue, bearded man (made of steatite), clay figure of mother Goddess, great bath, granary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lothal (Gujarat) 	Bhogava, S. R. Rao	Ancient port, Dockyard was found, terracotta ship, fire altar, Joint burial/Double burial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalibanga (Rajasthan) 	Ghaggar	Black bangles, ploughed field, houses had their own wells, 7 fire alters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surkatoda (Gujarat) 		Coastal cities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dholavira (Gujarat)  <p>Kutch area</p>		Divided in three parts, giant water reservoirs found
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhigarhi (Haryana) 	Ghaggar	Largest site in India, terracotta wheel, toys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhirrana (Haryana) 		Oldest IVC site

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banawali (Haryana) 	Ghaggar, by R. S. Bisht	Lack of grid pattern, Barley
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ropar (Punjab) 	Sutlej	Burial with dog, oval burial pits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonauli 		Extended burial

PARMAR SSC

VEDIC AGE



Table of Contents	Page No	Table of Contents	Page No
Vedic Age	3	Marriage	7
Boghazkoi Inscription (Turkey)	3	Gods	7
Vedas	3	Pottery	7
Subdivisions of Vedas	3	One Liners	7
Rig Veda	3		
Purusha Sukta	3		
Sama Veda	4		
Yajur Veda	4		
Atharva Veda	4		
School of philosophy	4		
Vedangas	4		
Early Vedic Age: Rig Veda	5		
Society: 4 Varnas	5		
Polity	5		
Ranking of officials	5		
Region	5		
Pottery	6		
Later Vedic Period	6		
Agriculture	6		
Political organisation	6		
Society: Varna System	6		
4 Ashrams	7		

Vedic Age (1500-600 BC)

- Early Vedic Age (1500-1000 BC) → They were pastoral community
- Later Vedic Age (1000-600 BC)

Boghazkoi Inscription (Turkey)

It mentioned names such as Indra, Varun, etc.

Similar sounding words

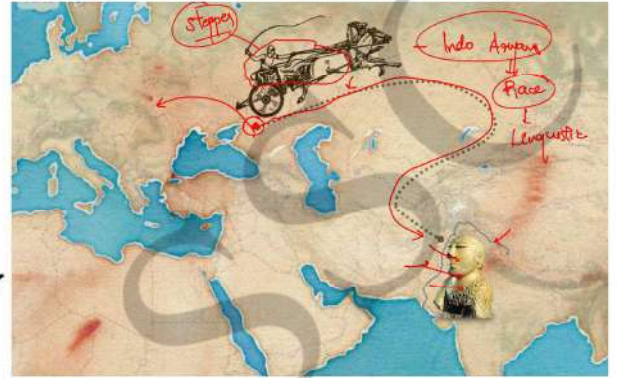
Brahta	Brother
Sapta	Seven
Andar	Under

Vedas

- Oldest Text:** Compiled during Zend-Avesta (Iran)
- Meaning:** knowledge
- They were orally passed (Shruti) from one generation to another
- Apaurasheya:** not created by man but gifted by God

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

He compiled the book: The Arctic Home in the Vedas (he said "all Indians were Aryans")



One of the theories: Indo-Aryans were linguistic groups
Language of Aryans: Sanskrit

Subdivisions

Samhita	Brahmanas	Aranyakas	Upanishads
Collection of Hymns (Sukta)	Sacrifices and Rituals	Hermits (those who lived in jungles)	Bhakti

Rig Veda

- It was 1st to be compiled
 - It starts with the line "Agnimile Purohitam"
 - Made up of 10 mandalas
 - Oldest and largest collection of Sanskrit hymns
 - Total: 1028 hymns
 - Versus: 10,600
 - Hymns recited by Hotri
 - Deities:** Indra, Agni, Vishnu, Varuna **Female deities:** Aditi, Usha (goddess of dawn)
 - Gayatri Mantra: written by Sage Vishwamitra for Goddess Savitri (mentioned in 3rd Mandala)
 - 2-7 mandala: made first, later: 1st, 9th and 10th
 - 10th mandala mentioned **Purusha Sukta**
- Also Known as "Vedanta"
 - Total: 108 Upanishads (Traditional)
 - Main: 10

Purusha Sukta (mentioned in 10th mandala)

- Mouth: Brahmins
 - Arms: Kshatriya
 - Thighs: Vaishya
 - Feet: Shudra
- } These 4 varnas emerged from Purusha

- 9th mandalam mentions:** Lord Soma (Lord of Planets)
- Somras (energy drink)

Sama Veda

- It is the oldest book on music
- Consist of chanting melodies
- Comprises of two Upanishads

└ Chandogya
└ Kena

Yajur Veda

- It is the collection of mantras (rituals and sacrifices)
- It is divided into two section

└ Shukla: Meaning — White
Contains Sathapatha Brahmana
└ Krishna: Meaning — Black

Important Upanishads

- Brihadaranyaka (oldest upnishad)
- Katha (story of Nachiketa and Yama)
└ God of death

Atharva Veda

- Veda of magic formulas to ward off evil spirits and diseases (black magic)
- It is divided into 20 khandas

Important Upanishads

- Manuka Upanishad: *Satyameva Jayate* taken from here
- Maha Upanishad: *Vasudhaiva Kutumbkham* (Meaning: whole world is family) taken from chapter 6 of Maha Upanishad

School of Philosophy (believe in Vedas)

Samakhya	Kapila
Nyaya	Gautam (scientific approach)
Vaisheshika	Kannada (metaphysics)
Yoga	Patanjali
Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta)	Badrayana
Purva Mimansa	Jamini

Vedanta: Philosophical teachings of Upanishads

Atom was 1st talked here

Oldest

Vedangas: tools to understand Vedas

- Total: 6 Vedangas

Siksha	Study of phonetics
Kalpa	Study of practices
Vyankaran	Study of grammar
Nirukta	Study of etymology
Jyoti	Study of light
Chhanda	Study of poetic matters

Early Vedic Age: Rig Veda

-Mention of: Himvanta (Himalaya) and Munjavat (Hindu Kush)

-Mention of Sapta Sindhu

River	Old Name
Indus	Sindhu
Jhelum	Vitasta
Chenab	Askini
Ravi	Purushini
Beas	Bipasha
Sutlej	Shutudri
Saraswati	

A mythical river

Battle of 10 Kings (Dasarajna Yuddha) mentioned in Rig Veda (mentioned in: 7th mandala)

Between: Bharata tribe (leader: Sudas) vs 10 kings

Won by: Bharata tribe

Fought on the banks of Purushini (Ravi river)

Society: 4 varnas

-It was not hereditary, but based on profession

-Child marriage was not prevalent

Widow Remarriage	Niyogya (was allowed)
Patriarchal Society	Not rigid; the condition of women was good
Cow (Aghanya)	Cow was considered as wealth decider (Gomat: wealthy person)
Gavisthi	Battle for Cows

Polity

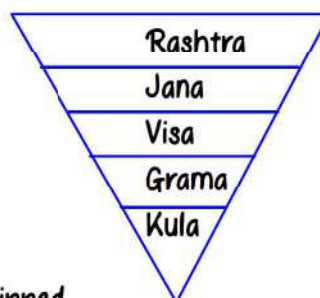
-Elective monarchy (hereditary but not necessarily)

Sabha	Community of privileged
Samiti	Community of common people
Vidhata	Community for religious purpose

} Women could participate in both Sabha and Samiti

Ranking of Officials

Purohit	Priest
Senani	Army Chief
Gramani	Village head



Religion

-They worshiped nature and no animals were worshipped

Deities

Indra	Purandara; destroyer of forts (lord of plough)
Prithvi	
Agni	Intermediary between human and God
Soma	
Vayu	

Rudra	God of animals
Aditi	Mother of Gods
Savitri	Gayatri Mantra dedicated to her

Pottery

-Ochre/black and red ware coloured pottery was used

Later Vedic Period (1000–600 BC)

-Other 3 vedas were compiled

Ganga Yamuna Doab

-Aryans expanded from Punjab to western Uttar Pradesh

-Upper portion: Kuru
-Middle Part: Panchal } Hastinapur

-Iron was used for the first time



Kuru Tribe: 2 clan

{ Pandava
Kaurava } Mahabharata (950 BC) → Compiled in 4th Century AD (400 AD)

-Towards the later vedic period, they shift from Doab area to eastern UP

-Expansion was possible due to: Iron weapons + Horses

-Krishna Ayas/Shyam Ayas (black metal)

-Ayas means: Metals

Agriculture

-It was a chief means of livelihood

-King also did manual labour in the field

-Vrihi: means rice

-Wooden ploughshare seen mostly in rural areas

Political Organisations

-The political organisation became centralised

Sabha	Dominated by Brahmins; women were no longer allowed to sit in
Samiti	
Vidhata	Disappeared
Bali	Voluntary offering to king

Society: Varna system

Brahmans	Performed rituals/sacrifices
Kshatriya	Participated in war and protected people
Vaishya	Conduct trade
Sudra	They were servants

-Conditions of women deteriorated
-Gotra (clan) system emerged

4 Ashrams (mentioned in Jabala Upanishads)

Brahmacharya	1st phase of life (0-25 yrs)
Grihastha	2nd phase of life (25-50)
Vanaprastha	3rd phase of life
Sannyasa	4th phase of life

Marriage

-Anulom vivah: boy is from higher cast + girl is from lower caste

-Pratiloma vivah: girl is from higher caste + boy is from lower caste

8 types of Marriage

Brahma Vivah	Marriage with same Varna either Vedic rituals
Gandharva Vivah	Love marriage
Daiva Vivah	Father donates his daughter to priest as Dakshina
Arsha Vivah	Token bride price of a cow and Bull were given
Prajapati Vivah	Marriage without dowry
Asur Vivah	Marriage by purchase
Rakshasa Vivah	Marriage by abduction
Paishacha Vivah	In this type of marriage, a girl who is not in her senses is forcibly married off

Gods

-Other Gods started to emerge

Pottery

-Grey coloured pottery were seen here

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



Table of Contents	Page No.	Table of Contents	Page No.
Course of Origin	3	Buddhist Texts	11
Jainism	3	Terms of Buddhism	12
Great teachings		Stupas	12
Vardhaman Mahavir	4	Buddhist Universities	12
Jain Philosophy	4	8 holy places of Buddhism	12
Divisions among Jains	5		
1st Jain Council			
2nd Jain Council			
Architecture	5, 6		
Important books of Jains	5		
Patrons	6		
Budhism	7		
Important events in Buddha's life	8		
Philosophy of Buddhism	8		
Eight fold path	9		
Triratnas of Buddhism	9		
Buddhist Councils	9		
Mudras of Buddhism	10		
Sects of Buddhism	11		

Course of Origin

- **Brahminical domination:** Brahmin domination; Ritual sacrifices
- **Agricultural economy:** Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
- **Use of punch marked coins:** coins started • Trade was carried out by Vaishyas
- **Jainism and Buddhism did not attach any importance to existing Varna system:** people equally treated
- Jainism believed Varnas were on the basis of occupation, not by birth
- **Belief in non-violence:** both the religion believed in Ahimsa
- Mahavir and Buddha were Kshatriya
- Jainism and Buddhism are considered "heterodox" in context of Indian philosophy (it means that they do not accept the authority of the Vedas, unlike orthodox Hindu traditions)
- Jainism believed in a divine figure, however Buddhism did not



- **Great Teachers: Tirthankar → Total: 24**

No.	Names	Birth Place	Represented by
1st	Rishabh Dev	Ayodhya	Bull
23rd	Parshavnath	Varanasi	Serpent
24th	Vardhaman Mahavir	Kundagram	Lion

Vaishali

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned:

- 1st: Rishabh
- 22nd: Aristanemi

• **Founder of Jainism:** Rishabh Dev
 • **Real founder of Jainism:** Mahavir
 (Propounder of Jainism religion)

Vardhaman Mahavir → He was known as Nagaputta

- **Birth:** 540 BC (approx.); Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)
- **Death:** 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar) → During the age of 72 yrs

Meaning: Moksh

• In Jainism, a Jina is a being who has achieved enlightenment and is liberated from the cycle of rebirth

- **Father:** Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)
- **Mother:** Trishala
- **Wife:** Yashoda
- **Daughter:** Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

↓
1st disciple of Mahavir

- **Left home at:** 30 yrs; along with Makkhali Gosala (founder of Ajivika Sect)
- **Enlightenment:** 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama

Meaning: Kaivalya

• Near river: Rijupalika

- 1st sermon: Pava
- **Basadis (meaning):** Jain Monasteries
- **Kevalin meaning:** Perfectly learned (Jitendriya)

Ajivika Sect

- **Founder:** Makkhali Gosala
- Believed in extreme fatalism (fate) and asceticism (living extreme form of life by abstinence from worldly pleasures)

Jain Philosophy (Triratnas)

Moksha → 3 Principles

• K:	Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
• F:	Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
• C:	Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- **Ahimsa:** non-violence

Satya: only speak the truth

Asteya: do not steal

Brahma-charya: sexually monogamous

Aparigraha: detach from material things, people and places

Divisions among Jains

Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu (friend)

- **Salnekhana:** Death by fasting for 1 month at Karnataka (Shravanabelagola) during famine in Magadh (303 BC)
- **Leaded:** Digambara
- **Boycotted:** 1st Jain Council
- When they returned, everyone was wearing white clothes
- **Leader:** Sthulbhadra who led Shvetambara

Important books of Jains

- Bhagavati sutra (mentions about Mahajanapadas)
- Tattvartha sutra
- Agam sutra
- Kalpa sutra

• **Agams:** Sacred books of Jain religion

1st Jain Council

- **Leader:** Sthulabhadra
- 298 BC
- Patronised by: Bindusara (son of Chandragupta)

2nd Jain Council

- 512 AD
- Vallabhi, Gujarat

Jain Literature: in Prakrit language

Architecture

- **Rock Cut Cave Temples:** Odisha
- **Hathigumpha Caves:** Odisha; Kharavela
- **Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves:** Odisha



Rock cut caves, Odisha



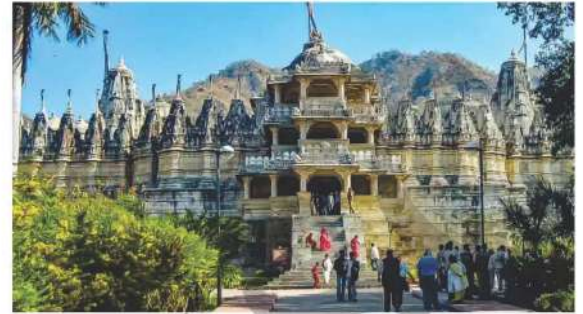
Hathigumpha Caves, Odisha

Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves



- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)
- Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gometeshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

1st Tirthankar's son

- Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated every 12 yrs

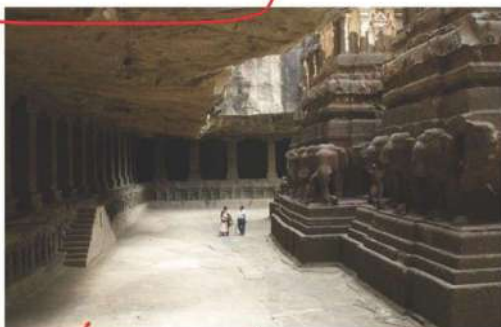
Statue of Gomteshwar/Bahubali



Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru

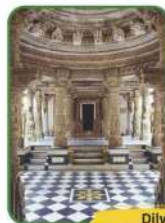
Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)



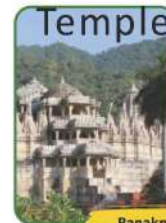
Buddhist, Hindu and Jain rock-cut caves co-exist together at Ellora Caves, Maharashtra

Jain

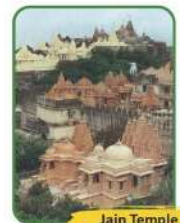
Temples



Dilwara Jain Temple



Ranakpur Temple



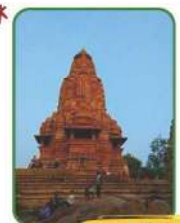
Jain Temple Gujarat



Mt Mangi Tungri



Shikar Ji (JHARKHAND)



Khajuraho

BUDHISM



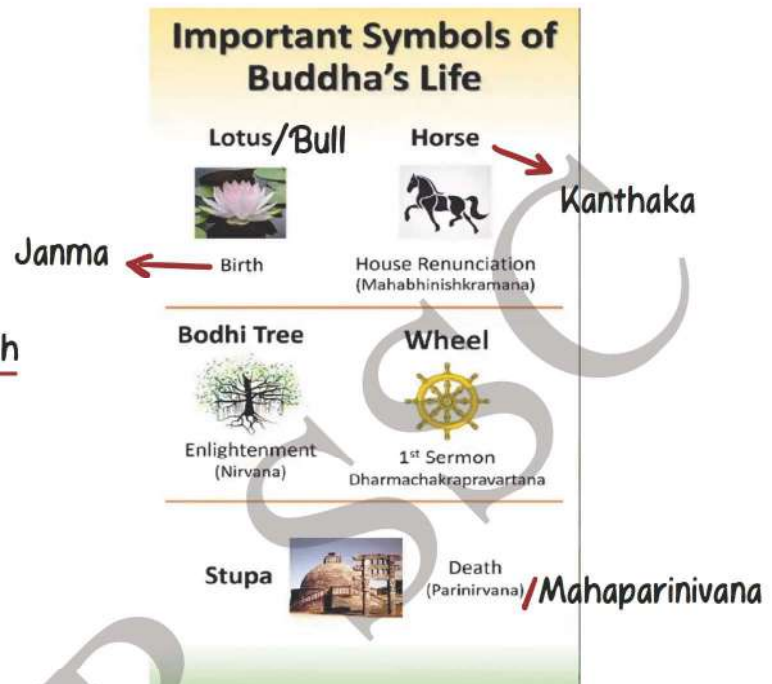
- **Gautam Buddha:** belonged to Shakyas Clan → He was known as Shakyamuni, Tathagat
- **Born:** 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- **Death:** 483 BC; Kushinagara
- **Childhood name:** Siddhartha
- **Father:** Sudhodhana
- **Mother:** Mahamaya — Belonged to Koliya tribe
- **Step Mother:** Mahaprajapati Goutami — 1st Bhikkhuni
- **Wife:** Yashodhara
- **Son:** Rahul
- **Left home at:** 29 yrs
- **1st teacher:** Alara Kalama
- **2nd teacher:** Udraka Ramputra
- **Enlightenment:** Uruvela (Bodhi Gaya); under a Bodhi tree — For 49 days
 - **Meaning:** Nirvana
 - **Near river:** Niranjana
- **1st sermon:** Sarnath; Varanasi
- **Gautam Buddha** is considered "light of Asia"

Important Events in Budha's Life

- Chariot: Channa

Dharmachakrapravartana meaning in English

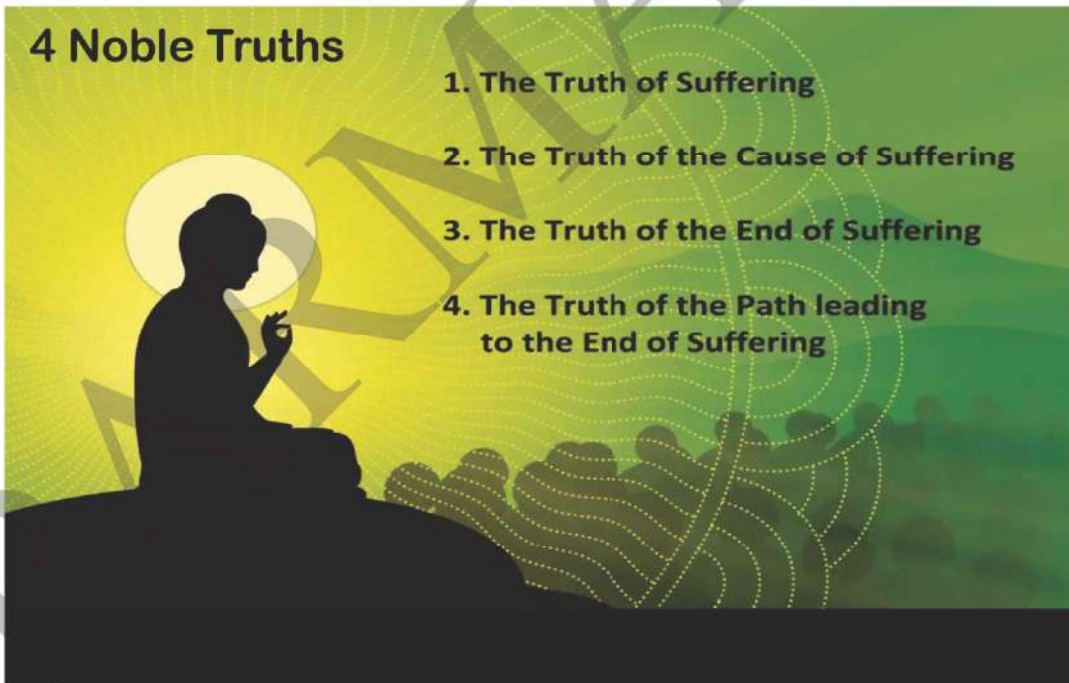
- "Turning the wheel of law"



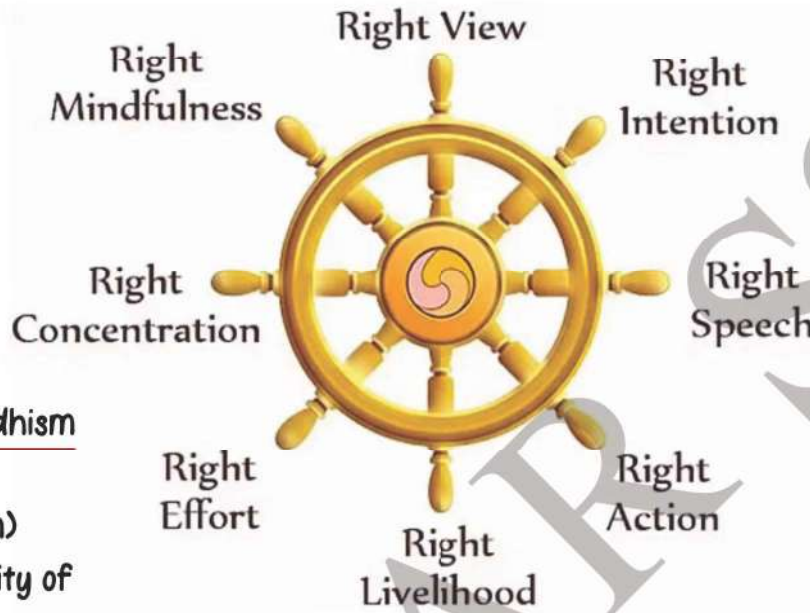
Philosophy of Buddhism

4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering



- 8 Fold Path or Ashtangika Marga: followed to end sufferings



Triratnas of Buddhism

- Buddha
- Dhamma (religion)
- Sangha (community of Monks)

<u>Buddhists Council</u>	<u>Patronage</u>	<u>Presidency</u>
• 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC)	Ajatshatru	Mahakashyapa
• 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC)	Kalashoka	Sabakami
• 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC)	Ashoka	Moggaliputta Tissa
• 4th: Kashmir (72 AD)	Kanishka	Vasumitra

In Kundalvana

Order: AKAK

Order: MSMV

In 4th Buddhist Council, Buddhism was divided into 2 sects

Mudras of the Buddha: A Guide to Enlightenment

1

Dharmachakra Mudra



"Teaching Wheel" -
Represents the
Buddha's
teachings.

2

Abhaya Mudra



"Fearless" -
Signifies
protection and
overcoming
fear.

3

Bhumisparsha Mudra



"Touching the
Earth" -
Represents the
Buddha's
enlightenment.

4

Varada Mudra



"Generosity" -
Represents
giving and
compassion.

5

Dhyana Mudra



"Meditation" -
Signifies
contemplation
and inner peace.

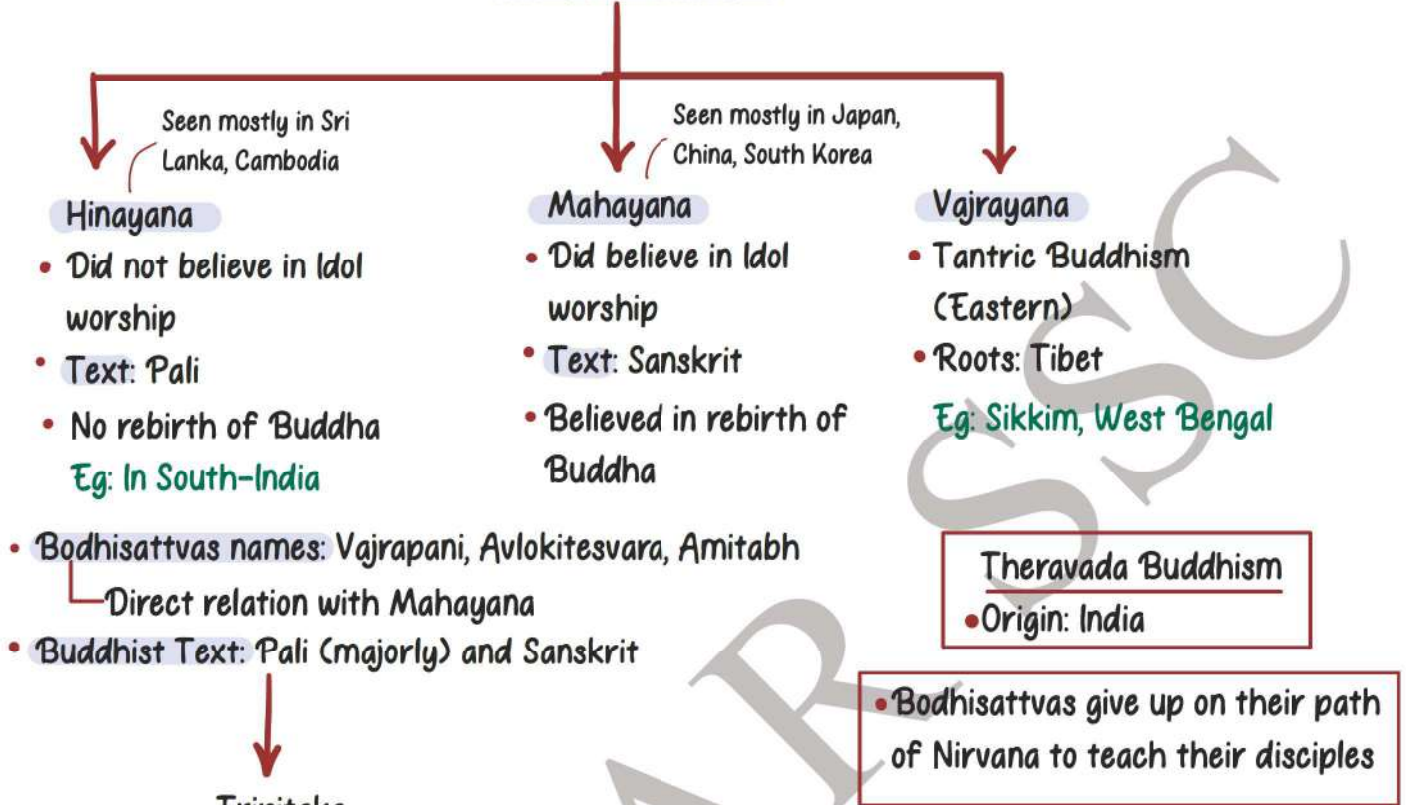
6

Vitarka Mudra



"Wheel of Law"
Represents
reasoned
discussion and
the transmission
of Buddhist
teachings.

Sects of Buddhism



BUDHIST TEXT

- Sutta pitika: Buddha's teachings/sermons
- Vinaya pitaka: Monastic courts and rules
- Abhidhamma pitaka: Interpretation of Sutta



• Pitaka meaning: Basket

Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Indo-Greek King Menander I

Sanskrit

Buddha biography

- Buddhacharitra: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

Terms of Buddhism

- **Chaitya**: place of worship
- **Vihara**: place of residence
- **Dhamma**: Dharma
- **Stupa**: Mound where the relics of Buddha have been placed

- **Chethiyagiri Vihara**: a festival celebrated in Sanchi
- **Stupa 3**: relics of two important disciples of Sariputta and Moggallana are kept

Stupas

- **Discovery by**: Colin Mackenzie
- **Excavation by**: K. K. Muhammed
- **Largest**: Kesariya (Bihar)
- **Dhamek**: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Ramabhar**: Kushinagara (UP)
- **Sanchi**: Madhya Pradesh
- Sanchi Stupa is the oldest Stupa of India built by King Ashoka in 3rd Century BC
- Carving done using Sandstone by Shunga Dynasty
- 4 Gateways (Cardinal points-North, South, West and East direction) is seen here
- 1st discovered by: Henry Taylor in 1818

Cylindrical form

STUPA



Salabhanjika Yakshi with Sal tree
(reference to mother of Buddha (Maya) under Sala tree giving birth to Buddha)



Sala tree

Yashti

- **Shanti Stupa** (white colour): Ladakh
- **Chir Tope** (Dharmarajika Stupa): Taxila (Pakistan)
- **Piprahwa Stupa**: UP (1st built by Sakya dynasty and later by Ashoka)
- **Bharhut Stupa**: Madhya Pradesh

- **Anda**: hemispherical dome
- **Torana**: gateway
- **Medhi**: pedestrian path

- **Vedika**: Railings

Pradakshinapath
(To enter the Stupa)

Buddhist Universities

<u>Universities</u>	<u>Built by</u>
• Nalanda	Kumaragupta I
• Vikramshila	Dharmapala
• Odantpuri	Gopala

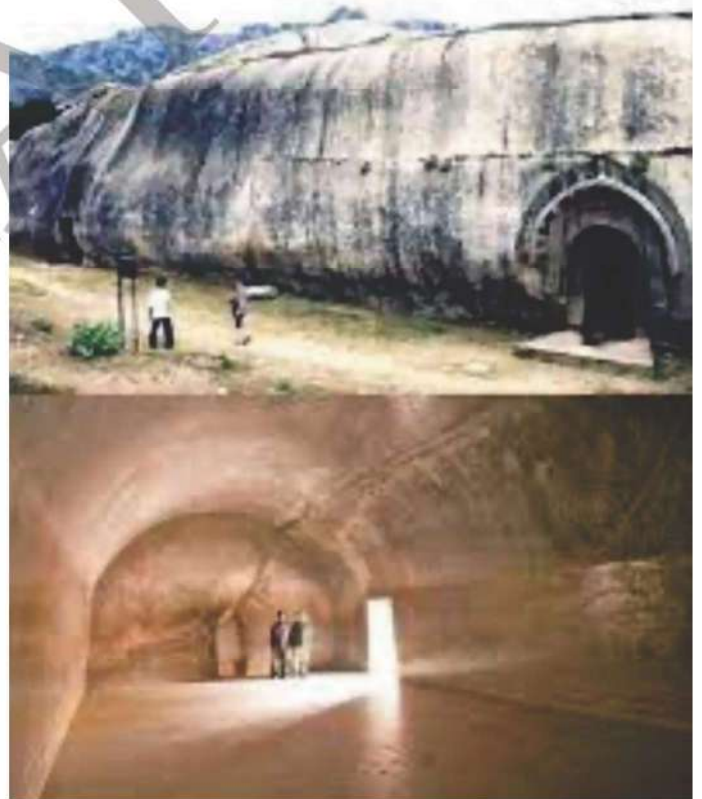
8 Holy Places of Buddhism

- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasia



Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath

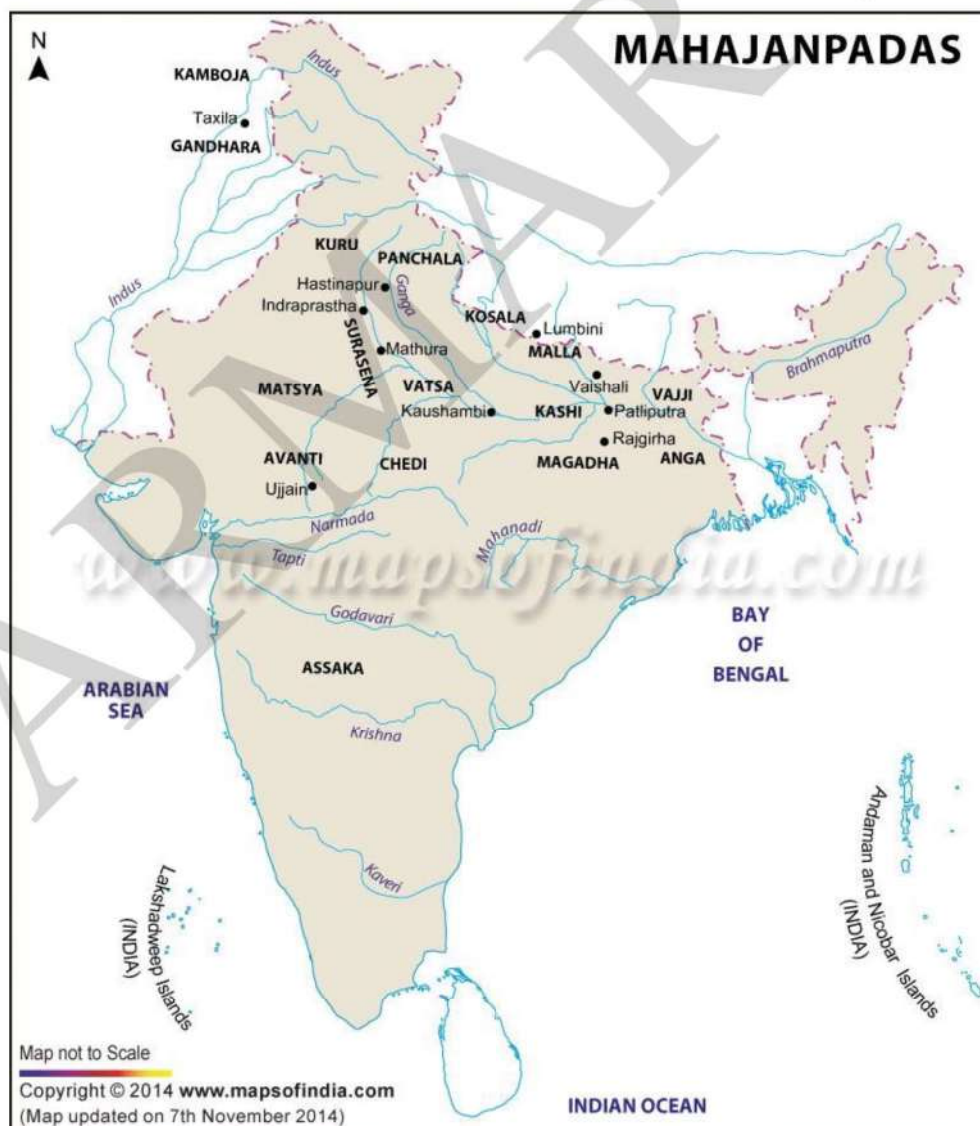
- Borobudur Stupa: Java, Indonesia
(largest Stupa in the world)



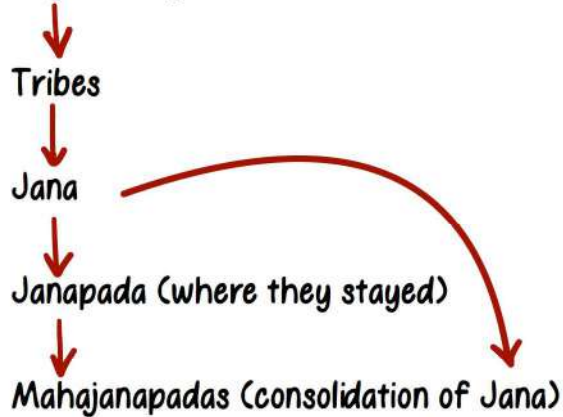
Lomas Rishi Cave

Built by Ashoka for Ajivikas

MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE



Aryans (migrated from Central Asia)



Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

Sources

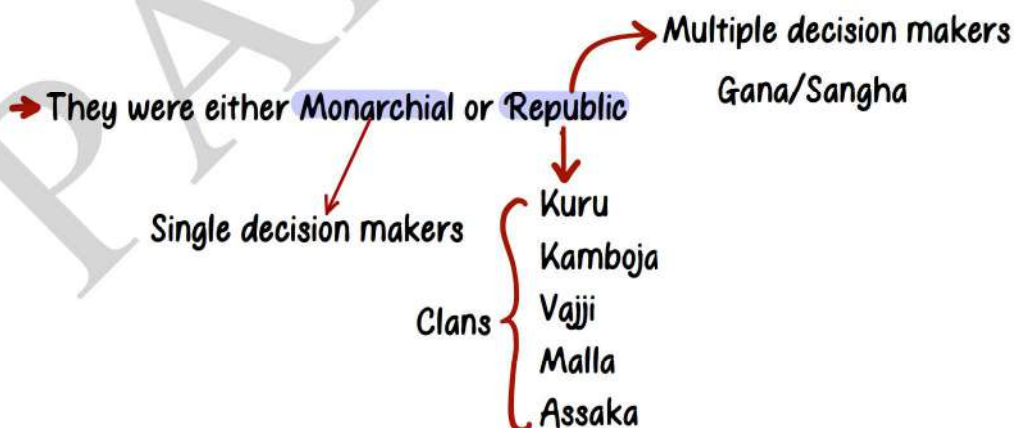
- Texts: "Ashtadhyayi" in Sanskrit by Panini (Oldest book on Sanskrit Grammar written in 4th-6th Century BC)
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

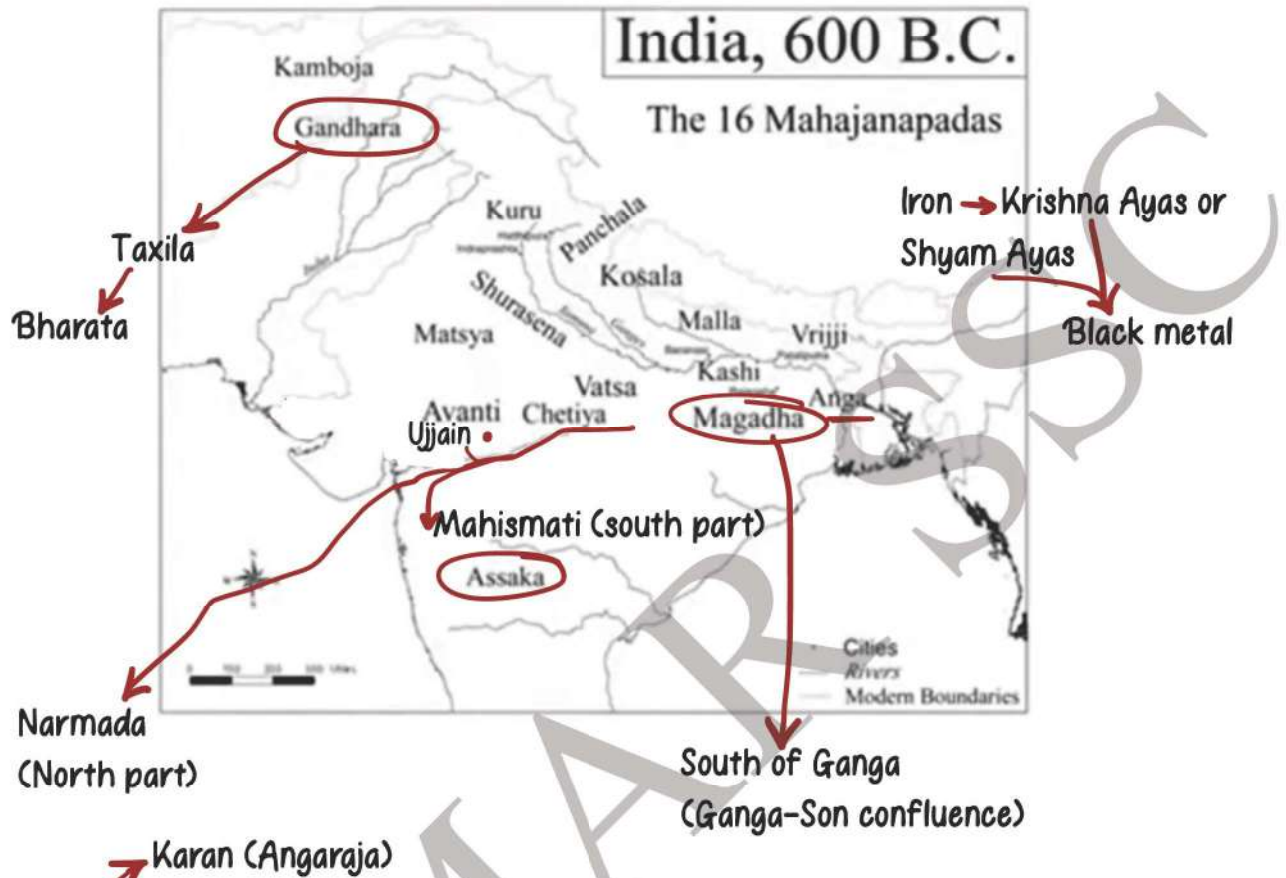
Buddhist Literature:

- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
 - Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- } Pali texts of Buddhism

Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra





S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
1.	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2.	Magadh	Rajagir/Pataliputra	Gaya and Patna
3.	Kasi	Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers)	Banaras
4.	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad → Gonda, Bharai
5.	Kosala	Sravasti / Ayodhya	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6.	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura → Bareilly
7.	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana

S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
9.	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10.	Chedi / Chetiya	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhand
11.	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12.	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13.	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori and Hajra (Kashmir)
14.	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan / Potana	Bank of Godawari
15.	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16.	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria and U.P.

Shipra river

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi (3 powerful kingdoms)

King Janaka (father of Sita was from Videha)

Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantageous position
2. It's capital Rajgriha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants (As it was marshy doab region)
4. Great leaders
5. Iron mines (in Jharkhand region)

Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

1. Haryanka Dynasty

a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC) — Title: Seniya

- He led military campaign against Anga
- Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives
 - Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)
 - Chellana (Lichchavi)
 - Madra Clan (Punjab)
- Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (To treat King Pradyota, who was suffering from Jaundice)

Mahājanapadas and janapadas (c. 500 BCE)

This map illustrates the geographical distribution of the Mahājanapadas and other janapadas in ancient India around 500 BCE. The Achaemenid Empire is shown to the west, bordering the Sattagydia region. The map features numerous kingdoms and regions, each with its capital or major city marked. Key regions include Kuru, Matsya, Surasena, Vatsa, Kāśi, Magadha, and Anga. The map also shows the locations of the Sindh, Gandhara, and Kuru rivers, as well as the surrounding mountainous terrain and the Bay of Bengal to the east.

Regions and Janapadas shown on the map:

- ACHAEMENID EMPIRE** (West)
- SATTAGYDIA?**
- BĀLHĪKA**
- KĀPIŚI**
- KAMBOJA**
- GANDHĀRA** (Capital: Puṣkalāvati, Takṣaśilā)
- KEKAYA**
- MADRA**
- AUDUMBARA**
- TRIGARTA**
- YAUDHEYA**
- ŚTĪVI**
- KṢUDRAKA**
- KURU** (Capital: Hastinapura, Indraprastha)
- PAṆCĀLA** (Capital: Mithurā)
- MATHURĀ**
- ŚRĀVASTĪ**
- ŚĀKYA** (Capital: Kuśinagara)
- KOSALA** (Capital: Ayodhyā)
- MALLA** (Capital: Vaiśālī)
- VRJJI**
- KĀŚI** (Capital: Varāṇasī)
- MAGADHA** (Capital: Rājagṛha)
- ANGA** (Capital: Campā)
- PUNDBRA**
- VĀṆGA**
- RĀḌHA**
- SUHMA**
- KALINGA**
- SAURĀṢṬRA**
- KACCHA**
- AVANTI** (Capital: Ujjayinī)
- MĀHĪṢMATI**
- VIDARBHA**
- ĀSMAKA** (Capital: Paudanyapura)
- ĀNDHRA**
- KUNTALA**
- MŪLAKA**
- DANDAKA**
- APARĀNTA**
- SAUKYĀ**
- SAURĀṢṬRA**
- PATALA?**
- SINDHU**
- SAUVĪRA**
- RORUKA**
- DAŚĀRṆA**
- CEDĪ**
- TRIPURĪ**
- PULINDA**
- SAVARA**

ACHAEMENID
EMPIRE

b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana and Bimbisara
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Koshala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Pataliputra (Modern day: Patna)

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekkrat (meaning: Empire builder/uprooter of Kshatriya)

b. Dhanananda

- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)
- Last king of Nanda Dynasty

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many kingdoms but was defeated by his Army
- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous (Porous was defeated in the battle)

↓
On the banks of Jhelum

Society

Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)



- Punched mark silver coins
(Form of money)

Nishka

Facilitated to trade

Karshapana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (organizations)

Community of traders

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

Post

- Village headman: Bhojaka
- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce
- Rich peasants: Gahapatis
↓
Vaishyas

- Bali: Voluntary offerings to the King (was not compulsory)
- Toll tax persisted → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

PARMAR SSC

MAURYAN EMPIRE

I was the founder of
Maurya Empire

I united most of the country.

My son was named Bindusara,
in the face of fear,
I would never flee.



Immerse. Explore. Enjoy

Sources

Kautilya's Arthashastra

He was contemporary to Chandragupta Maurya.
Arthashastra describes the administration and state policies of Mauryan Empire during Chandragupta Maurya's time

Megasthenes: Indica

It includes all the detailed account of how things were run in Mauryan Empire

Vishakadutta's Mudrarakshasa

It is a Sanskrit play that narrates the ascent of emperor Chandragupta Maurya to power in India

Buddhist Literature: Jataka tales, Dipavamsa/Mahavamsa, Divyadana

Origin of Mauryas

Nanda dynasty last ruler Dhanananda lost to Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Kautilya (Also known as Chanakya/Vishnugupta) in 322 BCE

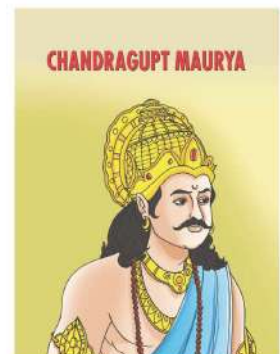
Chandragupta Maurya

- Founder of Mauryan Dynasty
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator (Frontier of Alexander The Great)
- Son: Bindusara
- Megasthenes was in the court of Seleucus Nicator
- Seleucus Nicator's daughter Helena was married to Chandragupta Maurya
- Built a department: Koshthagara: For storage of grains (mentioned in Sohgaura Copper Plate inscription)

Seleucus Nicator was from Seleucid Dynasty (member of Macedonian Greek Dynasty)- ruling in northwestern parts of Indian subcontinent

Bindusara

- He is known as "Amittrochates" by the Greek
- He asked for sweet wine, dry figs and a philosopher from ANTIOCHUS 1 of Syria
- He is known for conquering land between the two seas
- He Patronised Ajivikas
- Son: Ashoka
- Visited by traveller/ambassador: Deimachus (Greek ambassador)



Bindusara

Ashoka

- Ashoka ascended the throne with the help of Radhagupta
- He killed his 99 brothers (mentioned in few sources)
- Ruled for 12 Years
- Fought Kalinga War (Ended in 261 BC) — Fought 8 years after his coronation
- Adopted Buddhism
- He Replaced Berighosha (Physical conquest) with Dhammagosha (Cultural conquest)

Son: Mahendra

Daughter: Sanghamitra

} They were sent to Ceylon (now: Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism

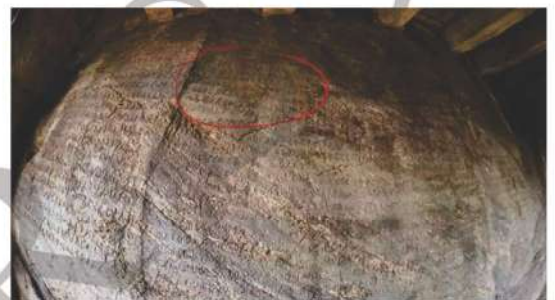
William Jones (founder of Asiatic Society of Bengal) was also involved

Ashokan Edicts

- Found in two places:

1. Rocks

- a. Major: 14 → First to decipher: James Prinsep in 1837 and published in 1838
- b. Minor: 15

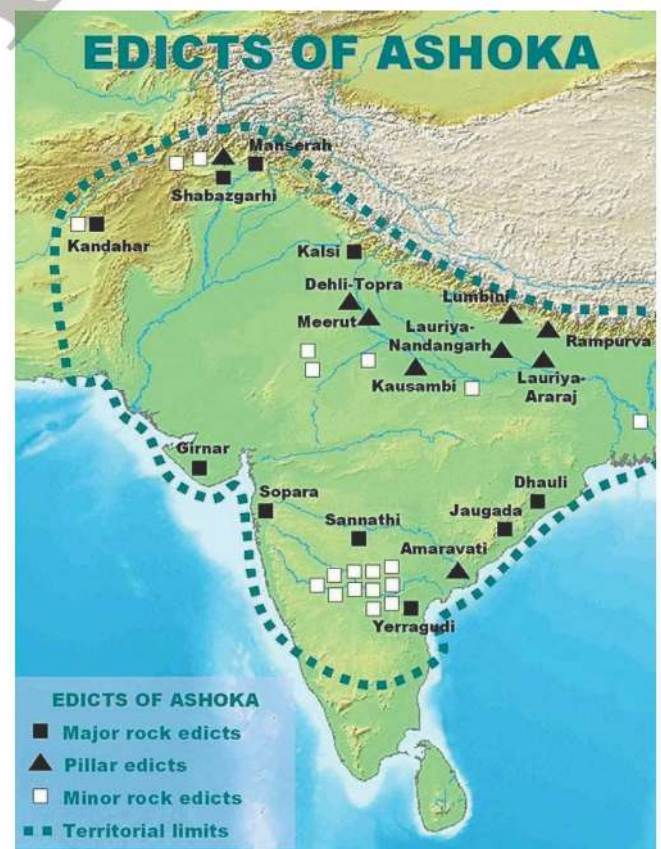


Writings on Rock

2. Pillars: 7

Major Rock Edicts

- Total: 14
- Language: 3
- Script: 4
- Major language used: Prakrit language
- Major script used: Brahmi
- Script used in Afghanistan: Greek and Aramaic
- Script used in Northwestern part of India: Kharosthi
- In inscription he is mentioned as: Devanami Piyadassi (Devon ka Priya — Beloved of God)



Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka full list

1. Kandahar Greek Inscription (portions of Rock Edicts 12 and 13 in Greek) and Kandahar Bilingual Rock Inscription (bilingual Greek-Aramaic), in Kandahar, Afghanistan.
2. Shahbazgarhi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan (in Kharosthi script)
3. Mansehra Rock Edicts, Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Pakistan (in Kharosthi script)
4. Kalsi, near Chakrata, Dehradun district, Uttarakhand
5. Girnar, near Junagadh, Gujarat (Ashoka's Major Rock Edict)
6. Sopara, Thane district, Maharashtra (fragments Rock Edicts 8 and 9)
7. Dhauli, near Bhubaneswar, Orissa (includes Kalinga Edict, excludes Rock Edicts 11–13)
8. Jaugada, Ganjam district, Orissa (includes Kalinga Edict, excludes Rock Edicts 11–13)
9. Sannati, Kalaburagi district, Karnataka (separate Rock Edicts 1 and 2, fragments Rock Edicts 13 and 14)
10. Yerragudi, near Gooty, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh (Major Rock Edicts and Minor Rock Edict)

14 lines mentioned in Girnar

Major rock edicts	Inscription
** I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits <u>animal slaughter</u>. Bans festive <u>gatherings</u> and <u>killings</u> of animals.
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical care for <u>man and animals</u>. Mentions the <u>Chola</u>, <u>Pandyas</u>, <u>Satyaputra</u> and <u>Cheras</u> Kingdoms of South India, and the Greek king <u>Antiochus II</u> and his <u>neighbours</u>.
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generosity to <u>Brahmans</u>. Issued after 12 years of Asoka's coronation. It says that the <u>Yuktas</u> (subordinate officers) and <u>Pradesikas</u> (district Heads) along with <u>Rajukas</u> (Rural officers) shall go to the all areas of kingdom every five years and spread the Dhamma Policy of Asoka.
** IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Dhammaghosha</u> (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) is <u>ideal</u> over <u>Bherighosha</u> (sound of war).
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He mentions in this rock edict "Every Human <u>is</u> my child". Appointment of Dhammamahamatras is mentioned in this edict. Concerns about slavery
VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talks about King's <u>responsibility</u> towards <u>welfare</u> of people.
** VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tolerance towards all <u>religions</u> and <u>sects</u>.
VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes Asoka's first <u>Dhamma Yatra</u> to <u>Bodhgaya</u> & <u>Bodhi Tree</u>.
IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of ceremonies of <u>Dhamma</u>; condemns popular <u>ceremonies</u>.
X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condemns desire for <u>fame</u> and <u>glory</u>.
XI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhamma as <u>the major policy</u> to follow. It also includes respect for elders and concern for slaves and servants.
** XII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tolerance among <u>different religious</u> sects. Also written in Greek in the <u>Kandahar Greek Edict of Ashoka</u>. It mentions <u>Mahamattas</u> in charge of <u>women's welfare</u>.
** XIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the largest inscription from the edict. It talks about the Ashoka's (268 - 232 BCE) victory over <u>Kalinga</u> (262 - 261 BCE) and mentions his <u>remorse</u> for the <u>half million</u> killed or deported <u>during</u> his <u>conquest</u>, by Dhamma. Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over the Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamave), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alexander). Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc.
XIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes engraving of <u>inscriptions</u> in different parts of country.

→ Kalinga War (Kalinga : Ancient name of Orissa) — Rock edict XIII

Only ** mark is important

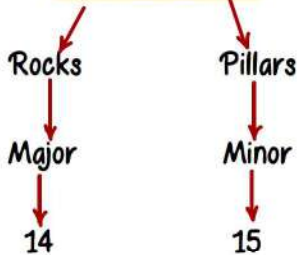
Minor Rock Edicts — Four Edicts where Ashoka has been mentioned by his name

- Four:

- Maski → Karnataka
- Gujjar → Madhya Pradesh
- Brahmagiri } → Karnataka
- Nittur }

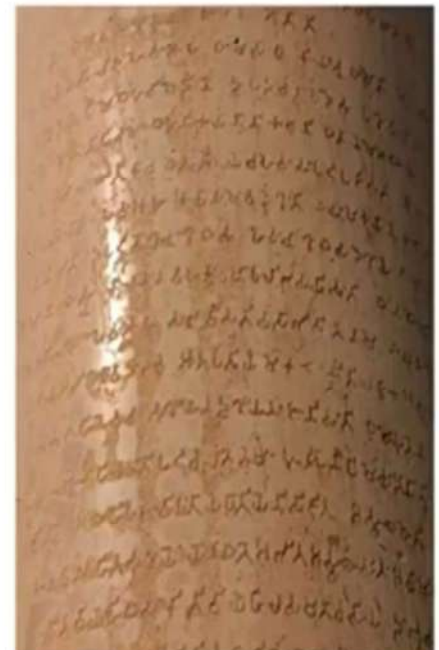


Ashokan Edicts



Pillar Edicts

- Total: 7



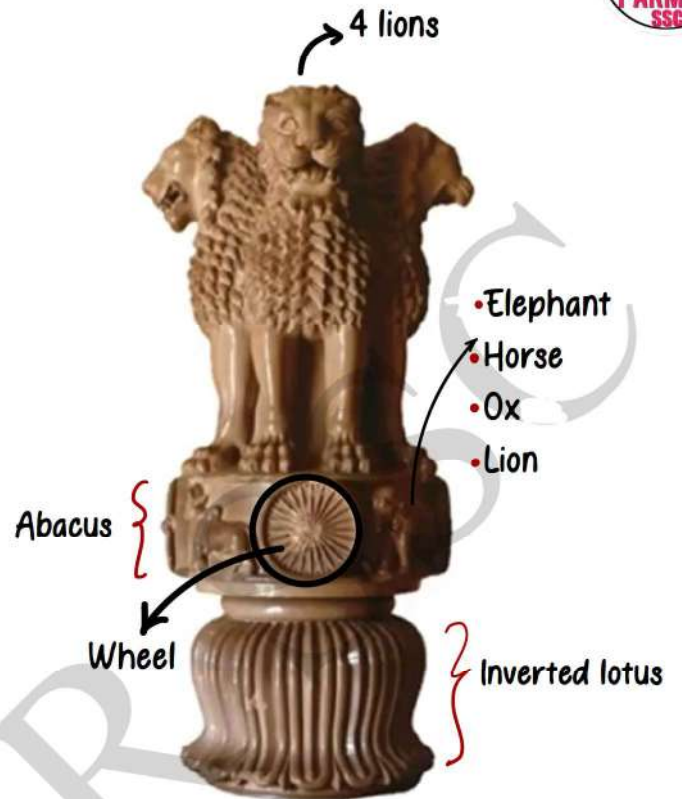
- Delhi-Topra Pillar Edict: only with 7th edict
- Use of only one language and only one script
 - Prakrit
 - Brahmi
- Topra: In Haryana (at present)

- No capital is there
 - Lauriya: Areraj
 - Lauriya: Nandangarh
- Bihar



From Rampura

- Only bull found



Sarnath

- Declared National Emblem on: 24 Jan 1950

- Shows Dhammaparivartan of Ashoka
- He made this to commemorate the 1st Sermon of Buddha

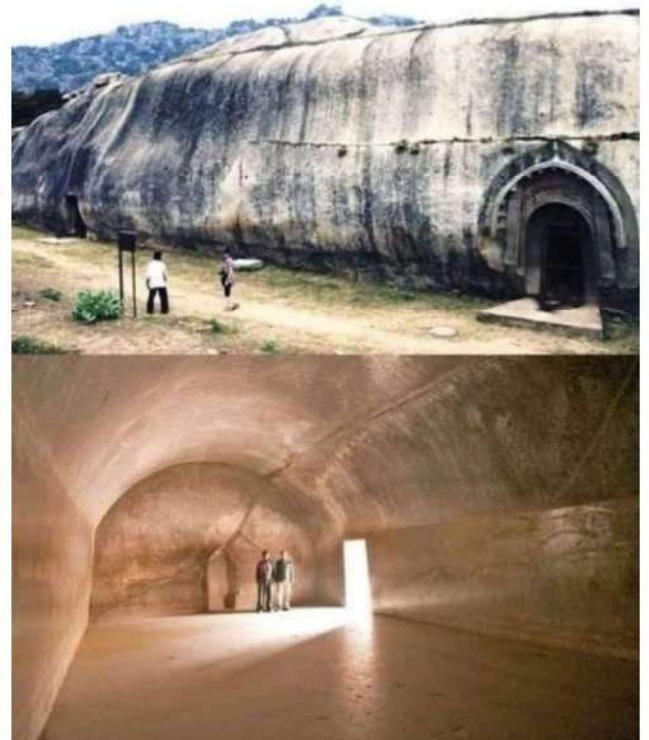
Barabar Hill Caves

- Bihar
- Ashoka built this cave for Ajivika sect

- Lomas Rishi Caves: Bihar

- Nagarjuni Caves: Bihar (Dedicated to Ajivika sect)

↳ Built by Dashrath Maurya (grandson of Ashoka)



Rummindei/Nigali Sagar Inscription



Nigali Sagar Inscription (Nepal)

- Another Stupa, Konagamana/Kanakamuni Stupa (nearby it) was rebuilt by Ashoka



Rummindei/Lumbini Pillar Inscription (Nepal)

- Ashoka visited here where he made the village of Lumbini free of taxes

- Last ruler of Maurya Dynasty: **Brihadratha**

↓ Defeated by **Pushyamitra Sunga**

Maurya Administration

- Saptanga Theory by Kautilya: 7 elements to rule an administration

Wrote Arthshastra
(Statecraft book—Polity)

1. King: Raja
2. Secretary: Amatya
3. Territory: Janpada
4. Fort: Durga
5. Treasure: Kosha
6. Army: Sena
7. Friend: Mitra

Provinces under Mauryan Administration

Province	Capital
Prachyapatha (East)	Tosali
Avantiratha (West)	Ujjain
Uttarapatha (North)	Taxila
Dakshinapatha (South)	Suvarnagiri
Prachi	Patliputra

Tax System — At present: UP + Bihar

- Tax paid in gold: Hiranya
- Emergency tax: Pranaya
- Taxes paid in kind by villages: Pindakara — Tax to be paid in Cash and Kind
- Army Maintenance tax: Senabhaktam
- Surcharge (extra tax): Parsvam

Two Types of Courts

1. Civil: Dharmastya Nyayalaya: Vyavaharika (personal disputes)
2. Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya: Pradeshta (disputes b/w state and people)

Officers

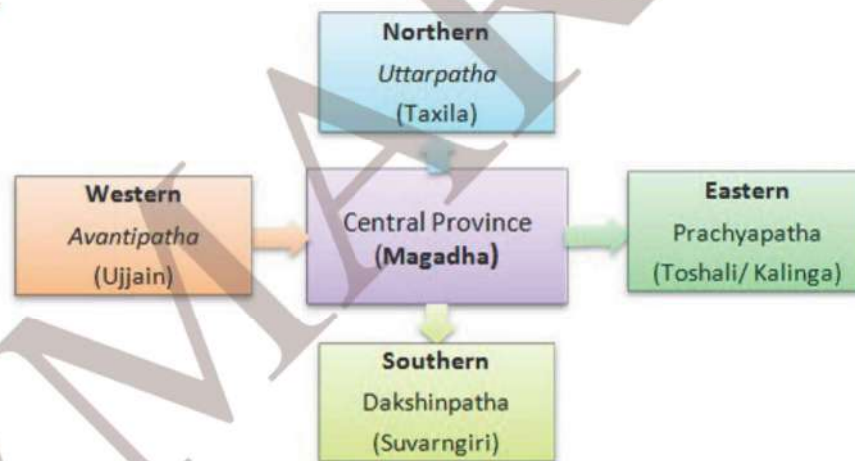
- Sannidhata: Chief treasury office (CTO)
- Samharata: Collector general of revenue

- **Gopa**: Responsible for account
- **Akshapatalik**: Accountant general/Audit Officer
- **Nagarka**: Responsible for city administration
- **Sitadhyakhsha**: Accounted for Agriculture
- **Samshtadhyaksha**: Responsible for market
- **Navaadhyaksha**: Accounted for ships
- **Ashvaadhyaksha**: Commanding officer of the cavalry Soldiers who fight on horseback
- **Shulkadhyaksha**: Accounted for Toll Tax
- **Dhamma Mahamatta**: New post Created by Ashoka to check if people are following the concepts of Dhamma

According to Megasthenes (as mentioned in Indica)

- **Municipal admin**: 6 committees/5 members each
- **Army**: of 6 Committees/5 member each

Provincial Administration



• **Society**: 4 varnas

According to Indica

- Society divided into: 7 varnas
- No slavery
- **ANTYAJA**: Without any Caste
- 8 Types of Marriage mentioned and divorce was allowed

According to Arthashastra

- Women occupied a high position
- Part of Army

Economy

- Ashoka had lowered the tax values
- People didn't had to Bali (voluntary offering)

Ports

- **West**: Bharuch, Supra
- **East**: Tamralipti (Bengal)

Caste System

- According to Indica by Megasthenes the Indian society was divided 7 castes which were:

1. Philosophers ————— P
2. Cultivators/Farmers ————— C
3. Hunters and Shepherd ————— S
4. Traders ————— T
5. Warrior ————— W
6. Overseer (spy) ————— O
7. Councillor ————— C

POST MAURYAN DYNASTIES



- Ashoka died in: 232 BC
- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

Bharhut Stupa is in Madhya Pradesh and it depicts the Jataka tales of Lord Buddha

- **Founder:** Pushyamitra Sunga
- **Capital:** Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
- Followed Brahmanism and was a devotee of Krishna
- Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
- Son: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)

↓
Kalidasa's Play

- **Patanjali:** book → Mahabhasya
 - Pushyamitra Sunga performed two Ashwamedha Yagya according to this book
 - Patanjali was contemporary to Pushyamitra Sunga

- **Last ruler:** Devbhuti

↓
Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)

Capital: Pataliputra

Satvahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

Also known as Andhras/Andhrabhrityas

Kanvas were known as "Shungabhrityas" which means "servants of Shungas"

They were successors of Shunga Dynasty

- **Present day:** Maharashtra region
- **Capital:** Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- **Founder:** Simuka Satvahana
- **Greatest ruler:** Gautamiputra Satkarni (106-130 AD) — He defeated Ksatrapa Nahapana, one of the Saka rulers → Known through Nasik inscription (built by his mother after his death)
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- They had a matrilineal society
- Title of Gautamiputra Satkarni: Ekabrahmana
- Gautamiputra Satkarni claimed to have established fourfold Varna system
- Satvahana Dynasty started the practice of donating the land to Brahman and Buddhist monks
- They started lead coins — Traded this lead coins with Romans. Other coins: Copper, Bronze, Potin
- Rudradaman 1 of Saka Dynasty defeated Vasishthiputra Pulumavi (a Satvahana ruler)



- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg: In Nasik, Kanheri caves and Karle Chaitya (both in Maharashtra)
- Ajanta and Ellora caves were first built during their reign
- Stupas built: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Language: Prakrit language was used

Chedi Dynasty (1st Century BC)

- This Dynasty ruled over the parts of Kalinga
- King Kharavela was the greatest ruler of this Dynasty who embraced Jainism
- We get to know about this dynasty from Hathigumpha inscription (Bhubaneswar)

Invasions from Central Asia (2nd Century BC onwards)



- Bactrians are also known as Indo-Greeks
- 1st to cross Hindu Kush mountain: Greeks
- Most famous ruler: Meander/Milinda (converted to Buddhism) — Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena (a Buddhist monk) written in Milindapanho

Invasions of Greeks in Central Asia. They occupied the - part of north western India. Major reason for invasion was the weakness of Seleucid Empire

Greek Rulers

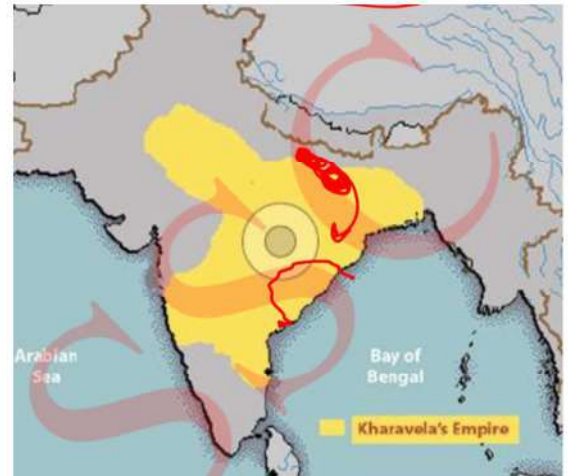
- They were the 1st to introduce Gold coins
- Coins attributed to King (coins had picture of the King) — Stamp of king on gold coins
- Introduced Hellenistic art (seen in Gandhara Art) in North Western region

Sakas

- Ruled North West and North India
- Also known as Scythians
- Divided themselves into 5 branches: one branch settled over Western part of India that ruled until 4th Century AD (300-400 AD)

Vikramaditya Parmar

- In 57 BC defeated Sakas — Started Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar) not followed by Govt. of India
- Vikramaditya becomes coveted title
- Ruler of Ujjain





Rudradaman I (most famous Saka ruler) - [130-150AD]

- About him: in Junagarh Rock Inscriptions (also known as Girnar inscriptions) Gujarat ↳ Earliest inscription in Sanskrit language
- Repaired Sudarshan Lake — Constructed by: Pushyagupta Vaishya (present in the court of Chandragupta Maurya)
- Parthians also came to Indian subcontinent during Sakas, St. Thomas is said to have visited during Gondophernes
- ↳ Disciple of Jesus Christ

Kushans (1st Century AD-3rd Century AD)

- Also known as Yuezhis/Tocharians
- Capital: Peshawar (first) and later Mathura
- They called themselves DEVAPUTRA i.e. "Sons of Gods/King of Kings (Divinity of King)"
- 1st Dynasty: Kadphises

Kanishka

• Started Saka Era (Followed by Govt of India) in 78 AD when he ascended the throne

• Started: Purest form of Gold coins

• Also Known as 2nd Ashoka

• Patronised 4th Buddhist Council

• We get to know about him from Rabatak Inscriptions which dates back to 2nd Century CE, written in Bactrian language



↳ Found in Afghanistan

Impact in Indian Society

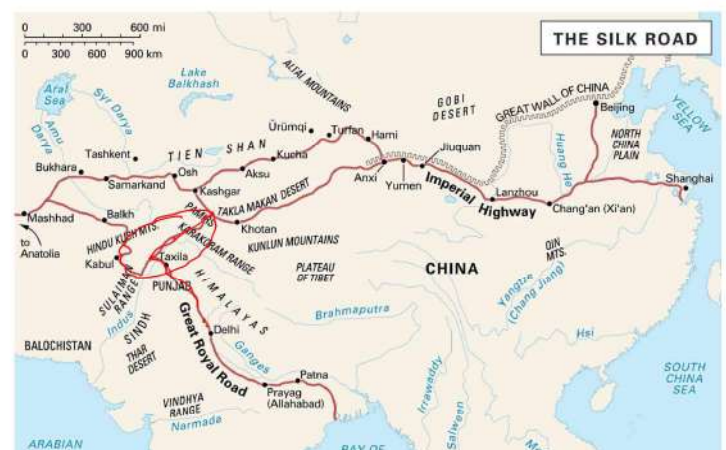
- Completely immersed themselves in indigenous culture (as warriors or Kshatriyas)
- Pottery: Red Ware
- Horseman technique, introduced Turban wearing, Sherwani wearing

Polity

• Introduced: Satrap system of Government

Called as "Strategos" (Military General) by Greeks

- Under Satrap system kingdom was divided into provinces, each under military governor "Mahakshatrapa" and the governors of lower status were called "Kshatrapas"



- The Kushans held significant power over the Silk Road, facilitating trade between China, India, and the Roman Empire

Literature

- Buddhacharitra: Ashvaghosha
- Mahavatsu and Divyadana
- Kamasutra: Vatsyayana

Culture

- They worshipped Shiva and Lord Buddha

Science

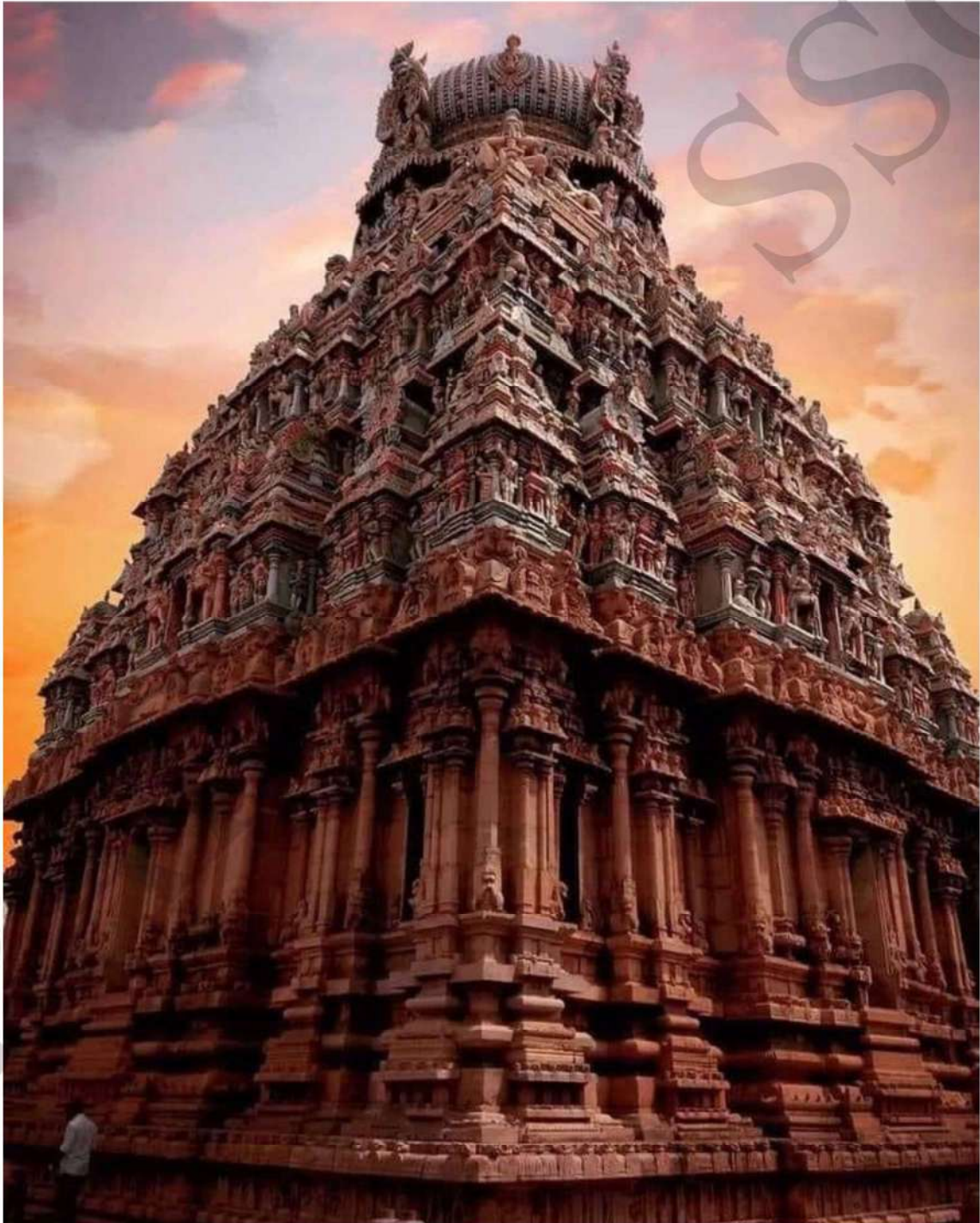
- Medicine: Charaksamhita by Charak (Father of Medicine)
Book that mentions about different medicines
- Sushruta: Father of Surgery



Gandhar School of Art vs Mathura School of Art

<u>Gandhar School of Art</u>	<u>Mathura School of Art</u>
Introduced by Indo-Greeks It is a hellenistic style of Buddhist visual art Halo behind Buddha's idol is not well developed Grey sandstone is used for art	It is indigenous → Later developed by Kushans It deals with imagery subjects from Hinduism + Jainism + Buddhism Halo is well developed Red sandstone is used for art

SANGAM AGE



History of South India

- No Bronze Age in South India but **Megalithic Age**

- **Time period:** 1500-600 BC

↓
Iron Age in South India



→ Dolmen

↖ Menhir



Found around graves

These structures were found in India

- **Pottery:** Black and Red ware
- **Community:** Pastoral community — Knew Agriculture but did not practiced
- South India history starts with Chera, Pandya, and Chola dynasty
- **Sangam Period:** 3rd century BC-3rd Century AD

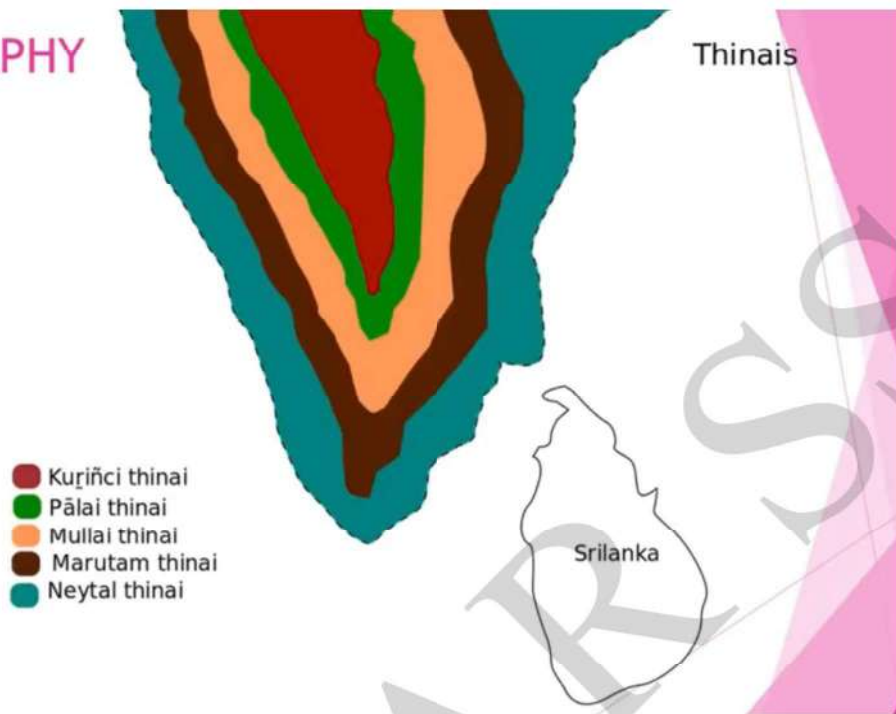
→ South Indian history starts with Chera, Pandya and Chola Dynasty



Area lying South of Krishna river

Geography

GEOGRAPHY



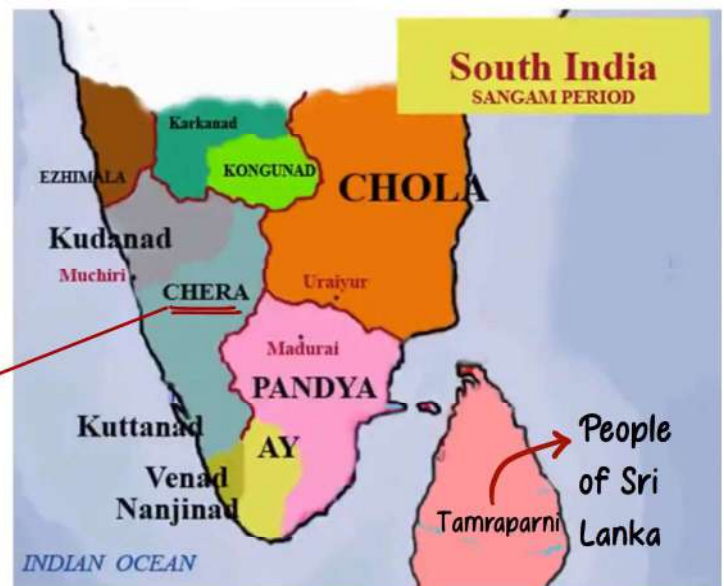
- **Thinais** (known as Area) → Each thinai had a chief called: **Muvendar**

Divided into 5 parts:

- **Kurinci thinai**: did hunting and gathering
- **Palai thinai**: cattle lifters and plundering
- **Mullai thinai**: did animal husbandary
- **Marutam thinai**: did agriculture
- **Neytal thinai**: fishing and salt collection

Divided into:
Chera, Chola and Pandya

Cheras were also mentioned as
Kerlaputras



Cheras

- Ruling in: Kerala + Tamil Nadu
 - Capital: Vanji / Vanchi / Karur
 - Port cities: Muziris / Muchiris and Tondi (mainly for trading)
 - Emblem: Bow and Arrow
 - Greatest Chera: Senguttuvan (also known as Red Chera)
 - Worshiped Kannagi (Goddess of Chastity) — Pattini cult
 - Pugalur Inscription mentions about them
- Augustus Temple → Built by Romans
Connection with Romans

Cholas (Early Cholas)

- Called as Cholamandalam (coromandels) — Kaveri delta
 - Northeast to Pandyas
 - Between Pennar and Vellar river
 - Capital: Uraiyar and Puhar (alternate capital)
- Puhar is a port city
It is also known as: Kaveripattinam

- Traded in cotton cloth
 - Maintained an efficient Navy
 - Earliest ruler: Elara
 - Greatest ruler: Karaikal → Fought Battle of Venni (Along the Kaveri river)
 - Emblem: Tiger
- He defeated combined armies of Chera + Pandya

8th Century AD: Late Cholas
(who had prominent rule)

Pandyas

- Ruled in Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Madurai (on the banks of Vaigai river)
- Emblem: Fish
- First mentioned in Megasthenes book
- Mentioned as: people famous for trading Pearls
- Traded with Roman Empire
- Port: Korkai

Society

Divided into:

1. Ruling class: Arasar
2. Vaishiyar : Traders
3. Rich class: Vellalar (rich landlords)
4. Lower class: Kadai siyar

The Kalabhras occupied the Tamil country post-sangam period between 300 AD to 600 AD, whose period was called an interregnum or 'dark age' by earlier historians.

Form of Government

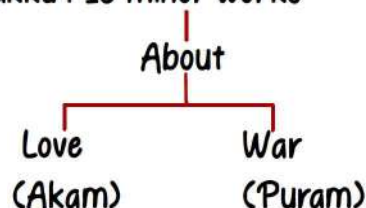
- During the Sangam period hereditary monarchy was the form of government

Sangam (100-200 BC)

- Meaning: Assemblies
- Total 3 sangams: Patronised by Pandyas
- Assemblies held at: Tamil region — 3 assemblies held in Tamil region were known as Muchchangam
- 1st: Madurai / Agastasya
- 2nd: Kapadapuram / Tolkappiyar (Literature: Tolkappiyam (earliest grammatical Tamil Text))
- 3rd: Madurai / Nakkirar

Sangam Literature in two forms:

1. Narrative (story): collectively called Melkannakku : 18 major work
2. Didactic (poetic): collectively called Kilkanakku : 18 minor works



Other forms:

1. Silappathikaram: written by Ilango Adigal — Story of Kovalan + Kannagi (wife) + Madhavi (dasi) — About Kovalam and Madhavi's love story
2. Manimegalai: book about daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi — Writer: Chithalai Chathanar

GUPTAS, CHALUKYAS



Guptas (310 AD-540AD)

- **Founder:** Sri Gupta → **Son:** Ghatotkach

Guptas ruled over Madhyadesha (Uttar Pradesh+Madhya Pradesh+Bihar)

Chandragupta-I (319-334 AD)

- **Title:** Maharajadhiraja
- **Married to:** Kumaradevi (Lichchavi Princess)
- **Started Gupta Era in** 320 AD/319 AD
- **Gold coins:** Dinars
- **Most no. of gold coins started by them**

Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- **Greatest and most powerful king of the dynasty**
- **Record of his reign in** → **Prayag Prasasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription)**

Never defeated

Composed by Harisena (poet)

- **Napoleon of India:** said by VA Smith

- **Titles:** Kaviraja, Param Bhagavat, Sarva-raj-ochchetta (uprooter of all King), Lichchavi dauhitra

King of poets

- He has been shown playing Veena on Coins
- He performed Ashwamedha Yajna



Lyrist type Coin
Kumaragupta - I
(backside: Playing Veena)



Asvamedha Coin
Samudragupta



Marriage Coin
Chandragupta-I
(Issued by Samudragupta)



Lion Slayer
Chandragupta-II



Rhino Slayer
Kumaragupta-I



Battle Axe type
Samudragupta

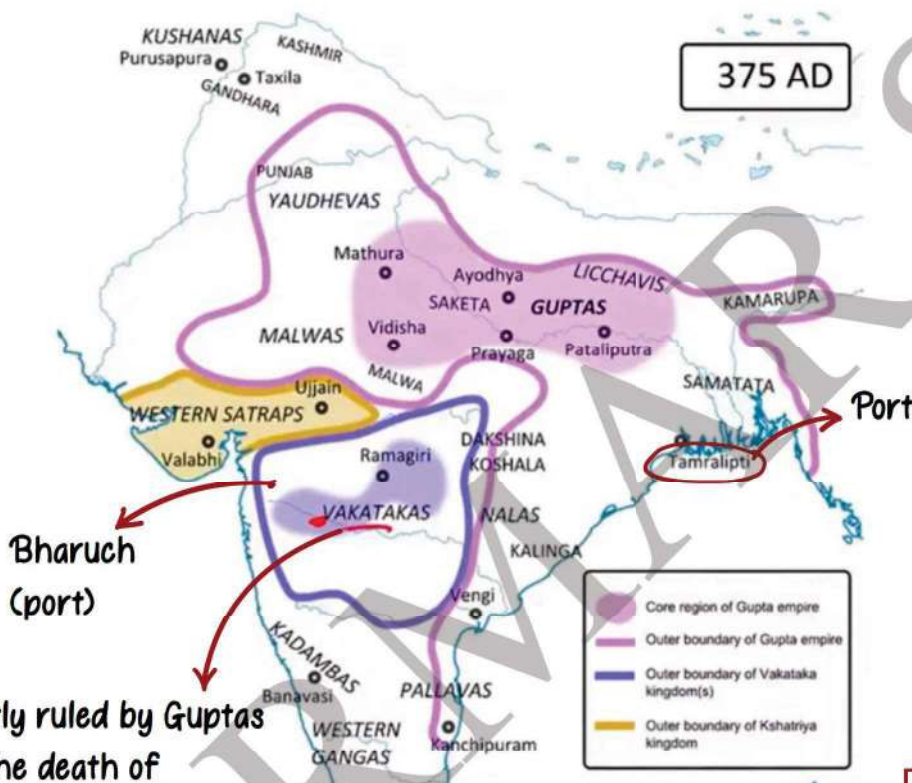
Gupta Gold Coins

1st to introduce

→ Copper coins

Chandragupta II (380-414 AD)

- Achieved power by assassinating his brother (Ramgupta) and Saka invader
- Married brother's wife: Dhruvadevi
- During his reign: Introduced watermark, formed matrimonial alliance by marrying off his daughter Prabhavati Gupta with Vataka Prince Rudrasena II



Indirectly ruled by Guptas
after the death of

Rudrasena II → Wife ascended the throne

Gupta era is also known as
Golden age/era

- 1st Gupta to issue Silver coins, after the victory over Sakas
- Mehrauli: Iron Pillar Inscription → Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)

Navratnas:

- Amarsimha (Lexicographer)
- Dhanvantri (Physician)
- Harisena (Court poet)
- Kalidas
→ Shakespeare of India
- Sanku (Architect)
- Varahamihira (Astronomer)
- Vararuchi (Grammarians, Sanskrit scholar)
- Vetalbhatta (Magician)
- Kahapanaka (Astrologer)



Mehrauli Pillar

- **Fa-Hein:** 1st Chinese traveller visited during his reign

- **Title:** Vikramaditya

↓
Journey from Bengal to China by a boat and travelled back in same way

Books of Kalidasa

- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- Malvikagnimitra
- Raghuvamsha
- Meghaduta
- Kumar Sambhavam
- Ritusamhara

Book by Sudraka

- **Mrichchhakatika** (also known as: The little clay art)
↓
Love story Charudatta and Vasantasena

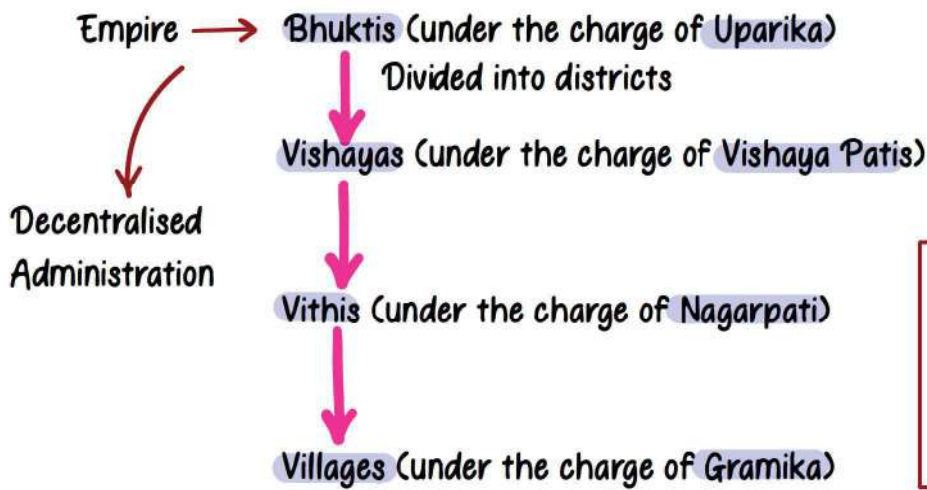
Kumaragupta I (415-455 AD)

- Son of Chandragupta II
- Attacks by Hunas (tribe from Central Asia)
- Founded Nalanda University

Skandagupta I (455-461 AD)

- Successfully resisted "Huns"
- **Title:** Vikramaditya (source: Bhitari Pillar Inscription)
- He also repaired Sudershan lake
- He moved his capital to Saketa and renamed it Ayodhya after the legendary city in the Ramayana

Administration



Senabhaktam

The army was to be fed by people whenever it passed through a countryside (village)

Important Officers

- Kumaramatyas: Provincial Officer (most important officer)
- Mahadanda Nayaka: Officer responsible for punishment (Mr. of Justice)
- Sandhivigrahika: The officer of War and Justice
- Nagara Shresthi: Chief banker (this post was not held by Harisena)

Economy

- Issued large no. of gold coins

Taxes:

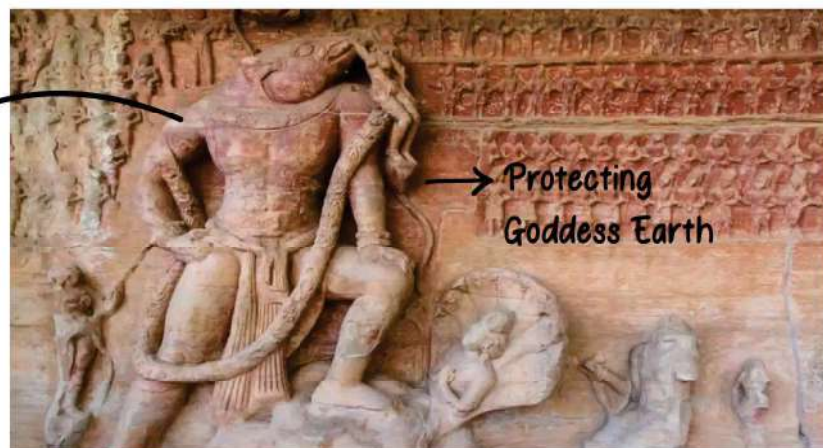
- Bhaga: 1/6th of the produce to be paid by cultivators
- Bhoga: periodic supplies of fruit, flowers to the King
- Bali: oppressive
- Uparikara: Extra tax

- Vishti: Form of forced labour
- Halivarika: to be paid by one who owned plough
- Udakabhaga: Tax on water
- Hirayana: Tax for special purpose

Culture

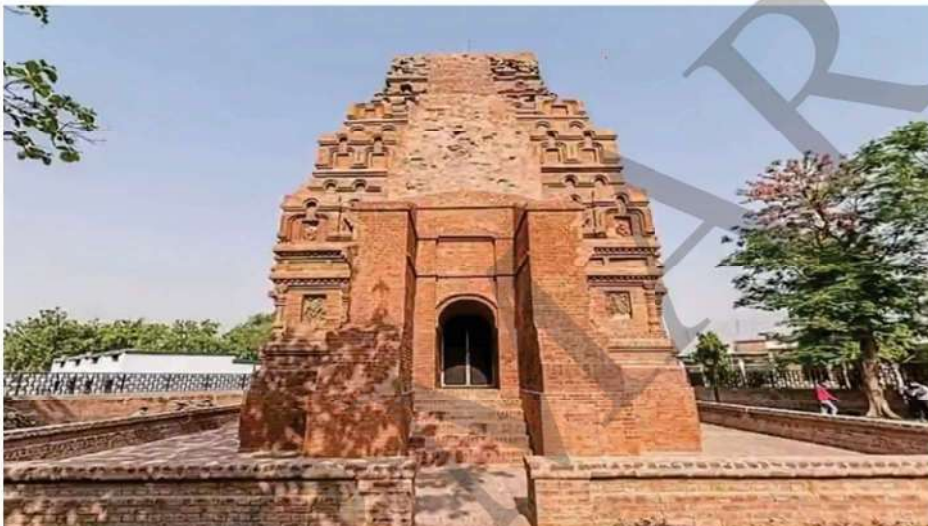
Idol of Varah: the great boar

- Built by: Chandragupta II
- Avatar of Vishnu
- In Udaygiri, Vidisha, MP





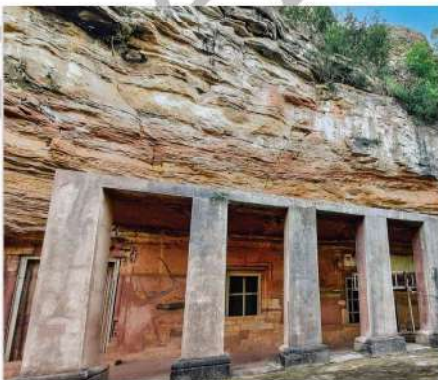
Dasavatara Temple (Deogarh), Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh



Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

- Dedicated to Lord Krishna
- Also known as Brick Temple (one of the oldest)

Repeated attack of Hunas is considered as one of the main reason for the decline of Guptas



Bagh Cave, Madhya Pradesh

- Famous for ancient mural paintings

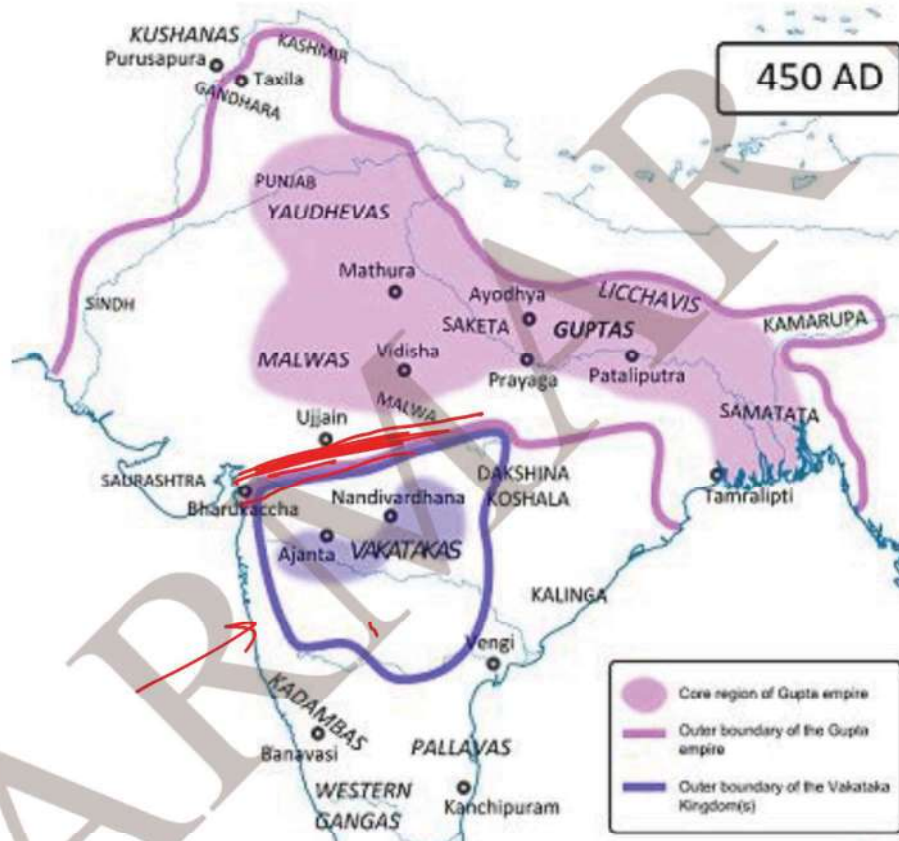


The first known inscriptional evidence of the practice of Sati is the Eran Pillar Inscription (MP) of Bhanugupta, which dates back to the 5th Century CE

Vakataka Dynasty (250 AD-500 AD)

- Feudatories of Satvahannas
- Were the Contemporaries of Gupta
- Followed Brahmanism but also patronised Buddhism
- Ruled in the Central and Southern part of India
- In Puranas they have been mentioned as: Vindhyakas
- Founder: Vindhyashakti
- Last Prominent Ruler: Prabhavatigupta
- The rock-cut Buddhist Viharas and Chaityas of Ajanta Caves were built under the patronage of Vakataka king, Harishena

- Total puranas: 18
- Written by: Sage Vyasa
- Compiled in: 3rd-10th Century AD



POST GUPTAS — CHALUKYAS



Post Gupta Era

Pushyabhuti/Vardhana Dynasty

- **Founder:** Pushyabhuti
- In Thaneshwar, Haryana
- **Son:** Prabhakarvardhan

Saved by Harshavardhana

Kannauj (Or Kanyakubja)

Ruling over

Rajyavardhana

Sister

Rajyashri

Husband

Grahavarman

Killed

Shashanka

(Gauda King of North Bengal)

Formed alliance with

Killed by Deva Gupta (ruling over Malwa)

Son: Rajyavardhana (eldest), Harshavardhana (youngest)

Maukhari

- Capital: Kannauj
- Grahavarman married to Rajyashri

Ishanvarman

- Title: Maharajadhiraja

Married his daughter to Dhruvasena II of Maitraka Dynasty

Harshavardhana (606–647 AD)

- **Capital:** Kannauj
- **Defeated:** Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)
- **Traveller visited by:** Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs (2nd Chinese traveller)
- **Assemblies organised:**
 1. **Kannauj:** to honour Hiuen-Tsang
 2. **Prayag:** organised every 5 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)

→ Origin of Kumbh (First historic evidence of Kumbh)

- Was a Shaivite
- Patronised Buddhist religion
- **Author of 3 books:**
 - > Ratnavali
 - > Nagananda
 - > Priyadarshika

Land of North India

- **"Sakalottarapathanatha":** title given to Harshavardhana in Chalukyan inscription

- **Biography:** Harshacharitra → **By his court poet:** Banabhatta

→ Wrote: Kadambari

- He was defeated by Pulakeshin II (Chalukyan King)

On the banks of Narmada river

→ Title taken by Pulakeshin II after defeating

Harshavardhana: Dakshinapatheshwara (Lord of South)

- Other title: Parameshwara

Chalukyas — Feudatory of Kadamba of Banvasi

3 distinct dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya (Early Chalukya)
- Western Chalukya (Later Chalukya) — Capital: Kalyani
- Eastern Chalukya — Capital: Vengi

Badami Chalukya

- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
- Capital: Vatapi
- Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543–566 AD)

Jayasimha

or

Son: Kirtivarman I (died)

Pulakeshin II (son)

Killed: Mangalesha (brother of Kirtivarman I)

Pulakeshin II (610–642 AD)

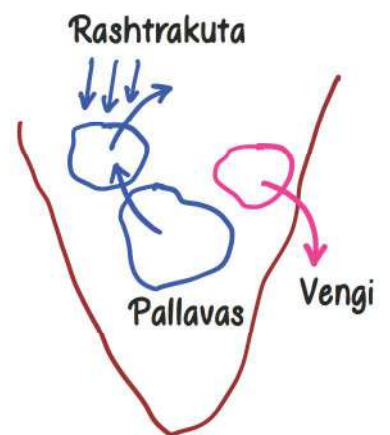
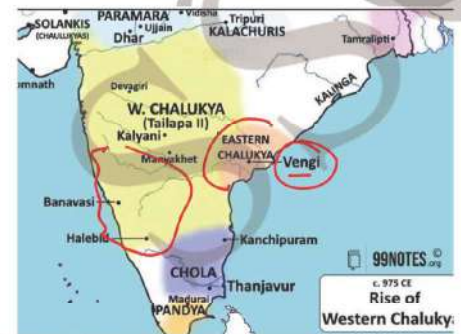
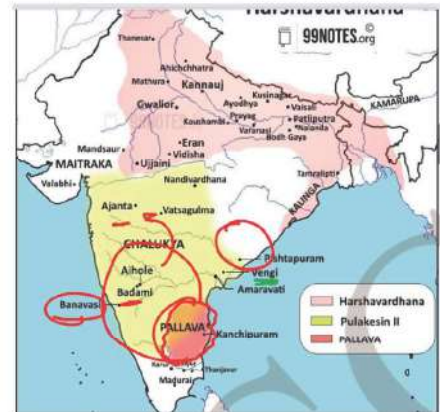
- Greatest of his dynasty
- Defeated Harshavardhana
- Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler) — Battle of Pullalur

Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang

Son

- Was defeated by Narasimhavarmam I

Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)



- Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by: Rashtrakuta

- Aihole Pillar Inscription: description about Pulakeshin II

↓
Composed by: Ravikirti (court poet)

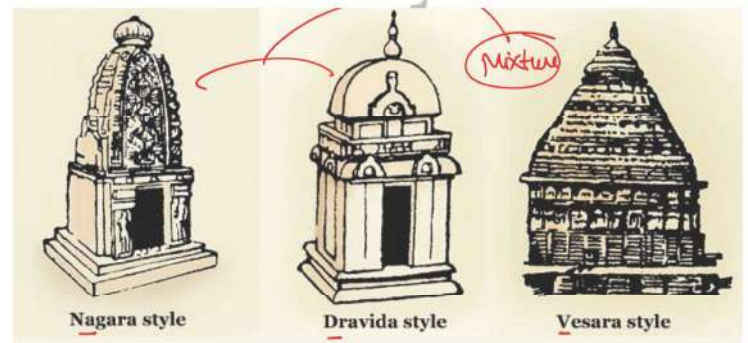
Chalukyan Architecture

- Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

- North Indian style: Nagara
- South Indian style: Dravida



Ravana phadi caves, Aihole



Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)



Lad Khan Temple (Aihole)



Durga temple

- Made on an Apsidal plane

- **Huchimalligudi Temple: Aihole temple**



Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (1987)
- Total: 10 temples seen

4

(Nagara style)

6

(Dravida style)

Pattadakal group of temples are known as "cradle of Indian architecture"

- **Virupaksha temple** (Dravida style) — Built by Queen Lokamahadevi (dedicated to Lord Shiva)
- **Sangameshwar Temple:** (Dravida style) — Dedicated to Lord Shiva
- **Galaganatha Temple** (Nagara style)

Pallavas — Feudatories of Kalabhras

- Founder: Simha Vishnu
- Greatest ruler: Mahendravarman I



- Capital: Kanchipuram

Architecture



Kailasanathar Temple

- Built by: Narasimhavarman II



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram — Added in 1984

- Built by: Narasimhavarman II
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva

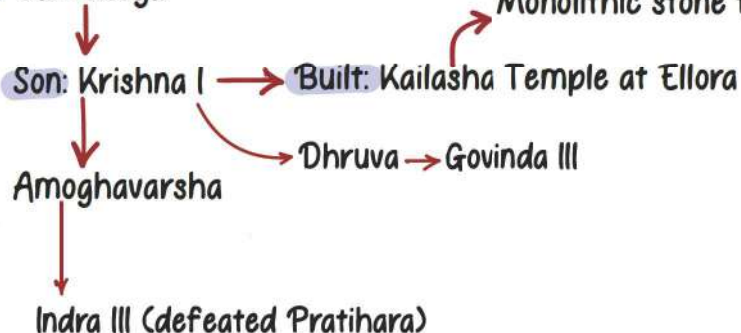


Seven Ratha Temples

- Built by: Narasimhavarman I

Rashtrakutas (753-982 AD)

- Founder: Dantidurga



Built of single rock

Monolithic stone temple

Dantidurga performed Hiranyagarbha ritual (golden womb)

Amoghavarsha (814 -878 AD)

- Great Grand son of Krishna I
- Capital: Manyakheta
- He was converted to Jainism

Books written by Amoghavarsha I

- Kavirajamarga
 - Prashnottara Ratnamalika
-
- Krishna III of Rashtrakuta Dynasty defeated Cholas

Architecture

- Temples from Hindu, Jainism and Buddhism
- Ajanta and Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
 - ↓
 - Satvahanna
 - ↓
 - Rashtrakuta



Ellora caves



Ajanta caves

- Ellora Elephanta caves built by Rashtrakutas



Dashavatara Temple

- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

Hoysalas

- They were feudatory to Chalukyas of Kalyani (Later Chalukyas)
- Capital: Dwarasamudra (Halebidu)
- Founder: Nripa Kama II

Architecture



Chennakeshava Temple

- Star-shaped temple
- Built by: King Vishnuvardhana
- Bhumiya style of architecture
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

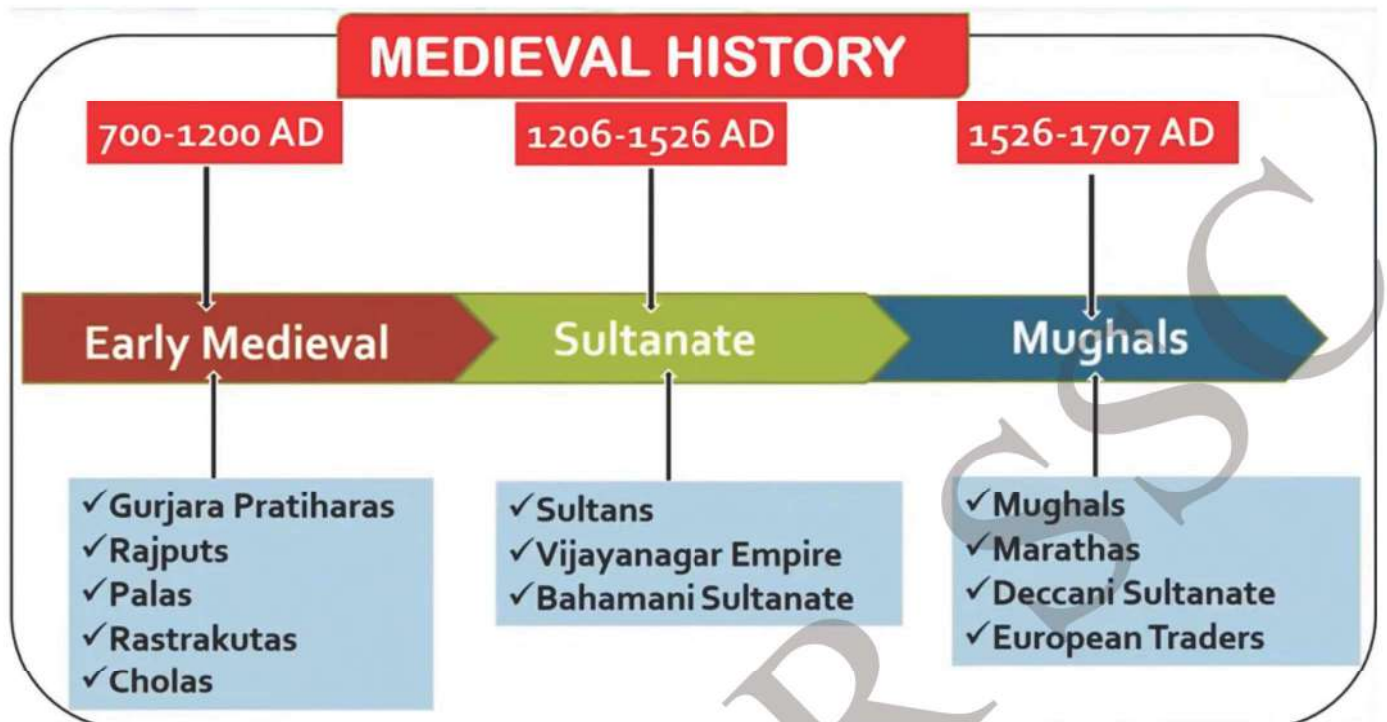


Hoysaleswara Temple

- 42nd UNESCO World Heritage site
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- There are 3 Jain Basadis here

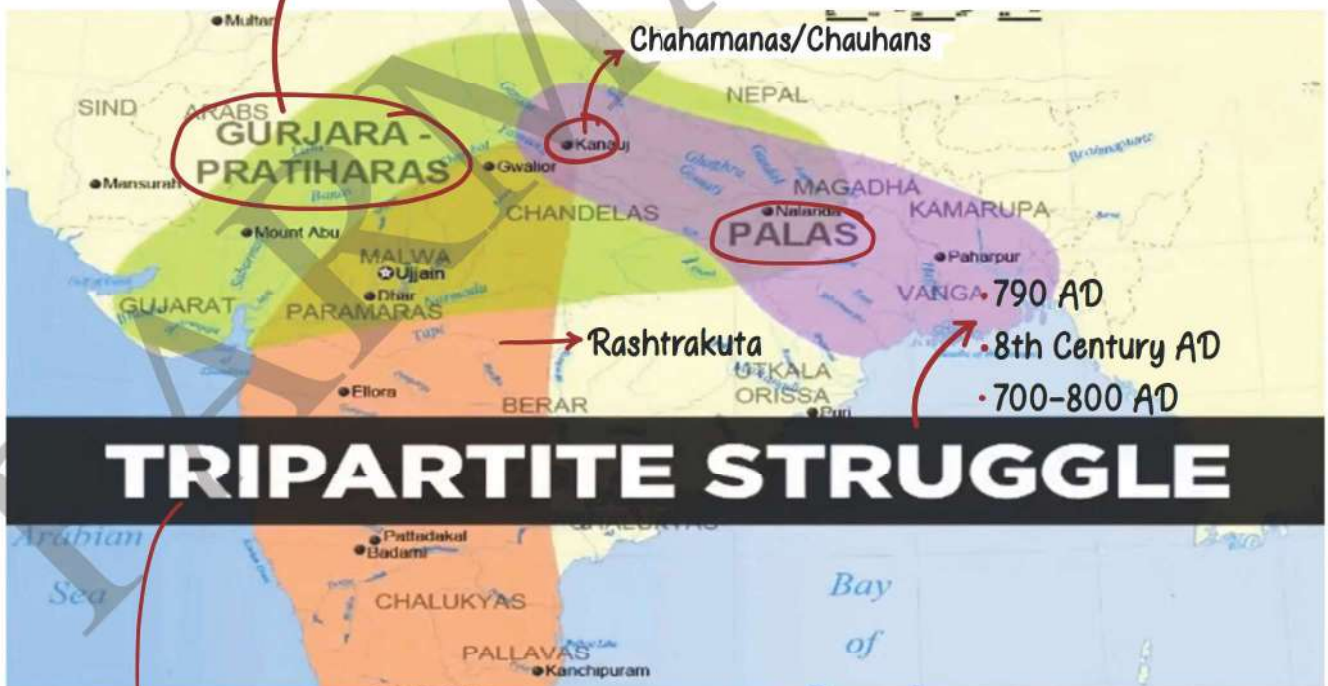
TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE





• Satvahanas started land donations to Brahmins

• Founder: Nagabhata I



TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapuri

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University
(Bhagalpur, Bihar)

↓
Defeated Indrayudh

Conquered Kannauj for a brief time

Gurjara Pratihara

- Founder: Nagabhatta
- Capital: Kannauj/Bhinmal

Rulers

Nagabhatta 1

Mihir Bhoja (836–885 CE)

- He was praised by the Arabian Scholar Sulaiman for keeping his empire safe from robbers
- Sulaiman was an Arab traveler who visited during his reign and described his military power, riches and efficient administration

Mahendrapala

- Rajashekhara was his court poet

Chola Dynasty (850–1280 AD)

- Founder: Vijayalaya
- Feudatory to Pallavas
- Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyars
- Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Kaveri delta

Rulers

- Prantaka I (873–955 AD)
- Defeated Pandyas at Vellore
- Lost to Rashtrakuta king Krishna III — Made victory Pillar and Krishneshwara temple at Rameshwaram

Raja Raja I

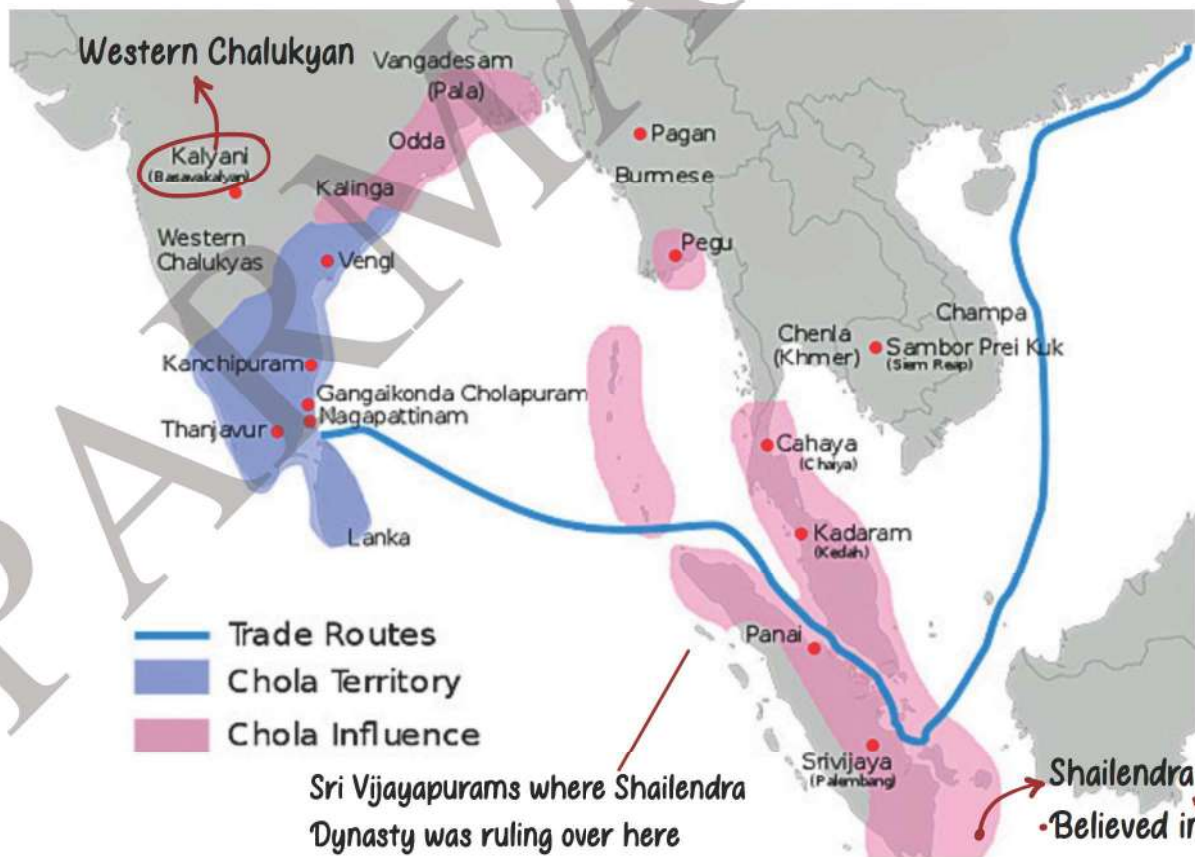
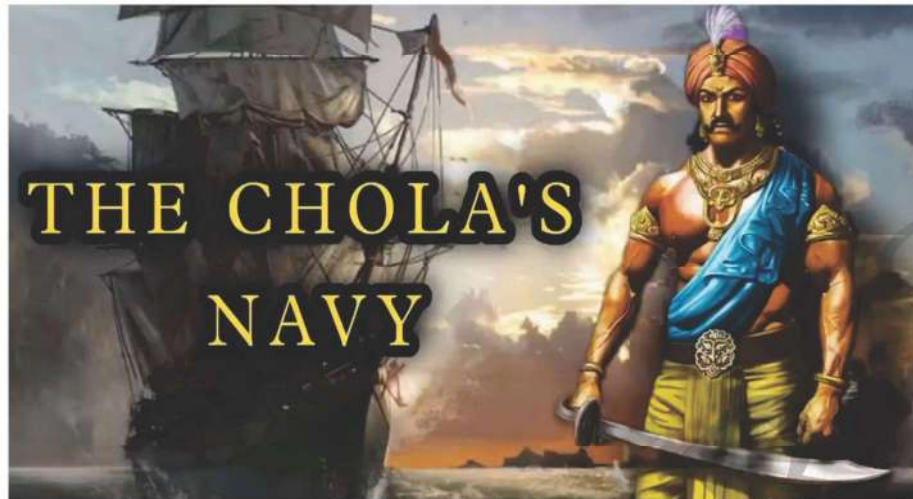
- Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
- Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
- Conquered Maldives and invaded Sri Lanka
- He encouraged the Sailendra ruler of Sri Vijaya-Vijayatunggavarman to build a Buddhist Vihara at Nagapattinam

Palas

- They ruled over Bengal region
- They were the followers of Buddhist religion
- Gopala → Dharmapala → Devapala → Mahipala → Ramapala

Rajendra I (1012–1044 AD)

- Son of Raja Raja I
- Known as "Napoleon of South India"
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka (Ceylon — Anuradhapur)
- Mahmud of Ghazni was his contemporary
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal
- Title assumed: Gangaikondachola
- Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram
- Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendra Dynasty of Sri Vijayapuram



- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King has all the authority
- He had Council of Ministers to advise him
- Chola Empire divided into:
 - ↳ Mandalam (province)
 - ↳ Further divided into
 - ↳ Valanadu/Nadu

Chola Government

Decentralised

Cholas are known for local/village government

2 Assemblies

Ur: Assembly of common people

Sabha: Assembly of learned Brahmins

Agrahars → Land of Brahmins

Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

Election held

People with property or land were privileged to take part in elections

every member of committee appointed for 3 yrs

* Uttaramerur inscription: Related to Chola Dynasty

Land Donations during Cholas

1. Brahmadeya: land donated to Brahmins
2. Vellanvagai: land donated to non-Brahmins/peasants
3. Devadana: land donated to temples
4. Pallichchhandam: land donated to Jain community
5. Shalabhoga: land donated for maintenance of school



Tax during Chola Empire

Two types:

Vetti: forced labour

Kadarnai: land revenue

All listed in UNESCO Heritage

Great Living Chola Temples

Brihadeshvara Temple

At Tanjore

Also known as Rajarajeshwara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja I

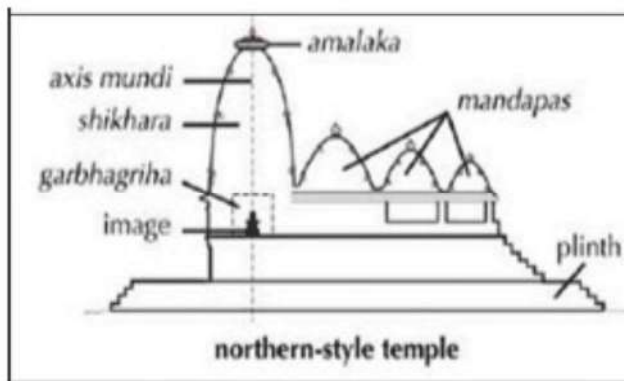
At Gangaikondacholapuram

Built by: Rajendra I

Airavatesvara Temple

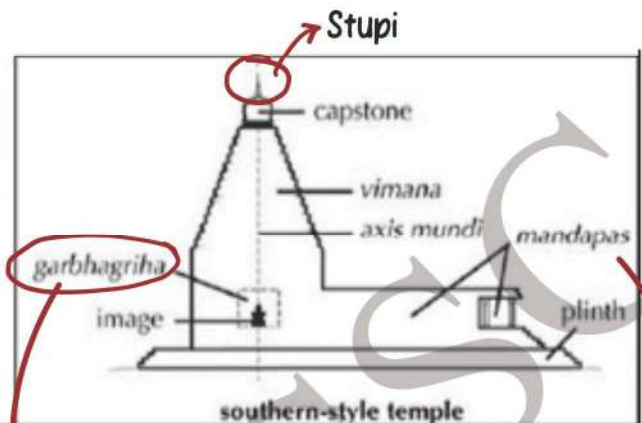
Built by: Raja Raja II

Temple Architecture



Nagara style

- Main shrine: Shikhara
- Gopuram (main entrance) is not present here
- Nandi is placed inside the temple



Dravida style

- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum
- Main shrine: Vimana
- Gopuram is present here
- Mandap: Pillared hall

- They are made on apsidal plane (elliptical shape)
- Nandi is placed outside the temple

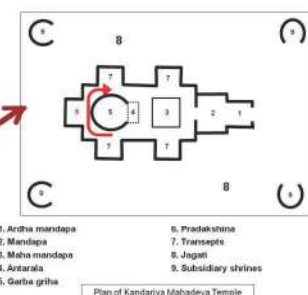
Main entry/hall where bell is placed

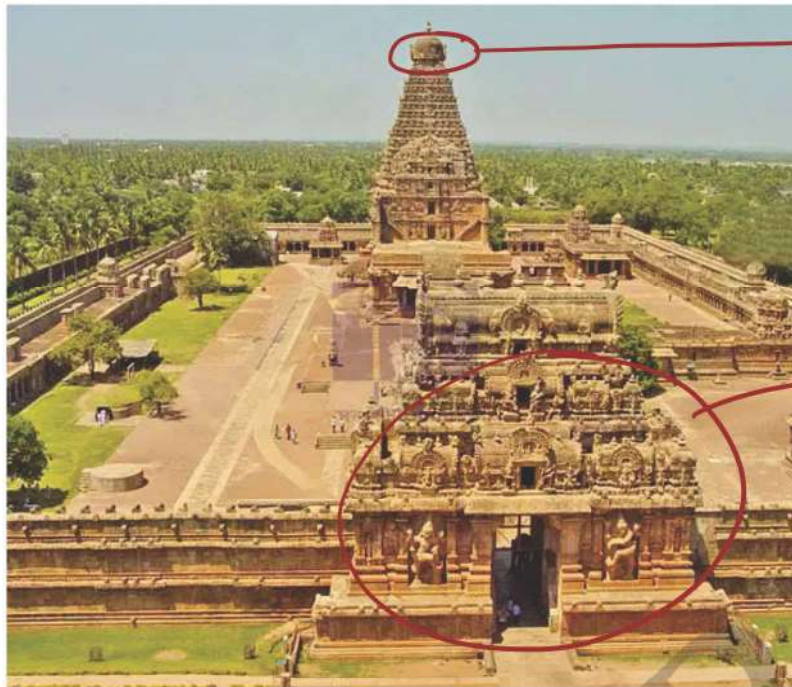
Known as Gaja Pristha



North Indian Style Temple

- Some North-Indian architecture follows Panchayatana style





→ Cap stone weight: 90 tonnes

→ Gopuram

Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore

- Dravidian temples consist of large water reservoir, or temple tanks enclosed within the temple complex



→ In South Indian temples Nandi is placed outside

Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram

- In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the: Chalukyas
- A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal (Brihadeshwara temple)



Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh
(A part of Khajuraho temples)

- Built by: Chandela dynasty rulers

Inside: sculptors based on
Vatsyayana Kamasutra





Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakallu, Karnataka

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty → Queen Lokamahadevi commissioned its construction
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

Dancing Figure of Shiva (The king of dance)

Natraj
Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze
using Lost wax technique



- Cholas were known for their splendid bronze sculptures

Other Temple Architectures



Konark Sun Temple, Odisha

- Also known as Black Pagoda
- Built by: Narasingha Deva I (Eastern Ganga Dynasty)
- Nagara + Kalinga style
- Seen in 10₹ note



Dilwara Jain Temple by Vastupala brothers

- It is Maru Gurjara style (developed by Solankis
- Feudatories of Chalukyas)
- Place: Mount Abu, Rajasthan



Somnath Temple of Gujarat — Maru Gurjara style



Modhera Sun Temple: Maru Gurjara Temple

- Place: Modhera, Gujarat



Jagannath Puri temple

- Place: Puri, Odisha
- Also known as White Pagoda
- Style: Rekha deula
- Built by: Avanti + Eastern Ganga Dynasty

DELHI SULTANATE



Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

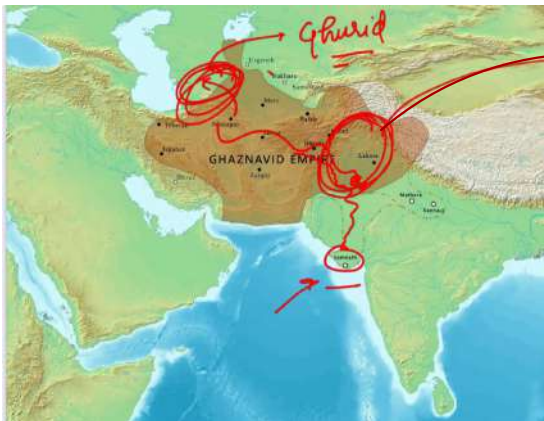
Foreign Invasions

- **The first Muslim invasion:** Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
- In Sindh part of India
 - Killed Raja Dahir
 - He came from Arab

The first Turk invasion by: Mahmud Ghaznavi (998-1030 AD)

Country: Turkmenistan

- 1001 AD: 1st attack — During the rule of Jayapala
- Attacked 17 times (1001-1027 AD)
- Reason: Revenge (for his father's (Subuktigin) death and Loot)
- Death: 1030 AD — Due to Malaria



Battles of Waihind: A series of conflicts between Ghaznavi and Hindu Shahi rulers

- **Battle of Peshwar** fought between Ghaznavi and Jayapala (1001 AD)

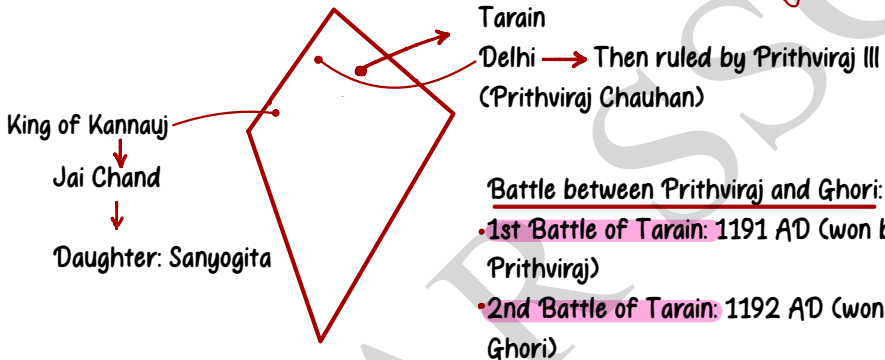
Ghaznavi invaded Somnath

- 16th time — Temple (1025 AD)
- 17th time — Last attack in 1027 AD
 - Jats looted Ghaznavi

Writers during Ghaznavi's time

- Firdausi wrote: Shahnama
- Al Beruni wrote: Tahqiq-e-Hind (also popularly known as Kitab-al-Hind)

- Also known as Muizuddin Muhammad
- **Second Turk invasion:** Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175-1206 AD)
 - **1st attack:** 1175 AD → In Multan
 - 1178 AD → In Gujarat
- Queen Naikidevi defeated the Ghori army in 1178 AD
- Ghori attacked Solanki Dynasty
- Defeated by Bhima II



Battle between Prithviraj and Ghori:

- **1st Battle of Tarain:** 1191 AD (won by Prithviraj)
- **2nd Battle of Tarain:** 1192 AD (won by Ghori)

Bijolia Inscription provides early insight of Chahamanas/Chauhan Dynasty

Writer in Prithviraj Chauhan's court:

- **Chandra Bardai wrote:** Prithviraj Raso

According to it daughter of Jaichand — Sanyogita was married to Prithviraj Chauhan

Ghori again invaded India

- **Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD):** between Ghori and Jai Chand (King of Gahadwal)

TICK to Remember

- **Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD)**
- **The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)**
- **The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)**
- **The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)**
- **The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)**

S
K
T
Sa
Lo

SAKT SA LONDA

- **Qutubuddin Aibak** (Commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain
- **Other slaves of Ghori:**
 - > Yalduz
 - > Qubacha
 - > Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak: 1206-10

Also known as Mamluk Dynasty

- He ruled Lahore (Capital)
- He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo
- He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer



Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar



Made of Corbeled Arch Technique

Built in: 12th Century



Adhai din ka Jhopra at Ajmer

Earlier it had Jain Monastries

Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

Aibak was only available to complete the basement

- He also begun the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
- He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Massir) and Fakhruddin



Qutub Minar (Indo-Islamic structure)
5 storeys (73 m)

Qutub Minar built by

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak (built the first story)
- Iltutmish (who added three more stories)
- Firoz Shah (replaced the top story - 5th story)

→ Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36) — He killed his son Aram Shah

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan — (He attacked Transoxiana region in 1219 AD)
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)
 (Looked after Finance dept. died in: 1227 AD)



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iqta System — (Piece of Land)
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (Group of 40)
 Turkish slaves

Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

Court language of Turks: Persian

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia (In Quila Mubarak of Bhatinda)
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)
- She patronised: Minhaj-i-Siraj (Chronicler)

↳ By Khokhar tribe

Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

Yakut was an Ethiopian slave

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

↳ He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud

- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz
- Title taken: Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy
- He adopted the policy of consolidation rather than expansion
- His title: Ulugh Khan
- Original name: Baha-ud-Din
- He started Nawruz (Parsi festival) in Delhi Sultanate
- Tugril Beg, the governor of Bengal under Sultan Balban, revolted against Balban, and declared himself as an independent ruler of Bengal in 1279

Last ruler of Slave Dynasty

- Khaiqabad (1287-1290 AD)

Important Officers

- Wazir: Prime Minister (looks after the finance dept.)
- Amil: Collects revenue
- Amir: Governor of Pargana
- Naib: Incharge of all other dept. except finance
- Muqti/Wali/Iqtedar: They hold iqta

DELHI SULTANATE

(Khilji/Tuglaq/Lodi)



The Khilji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khilji: 1290-1296 AD

- He founded the Khilji Dynasty

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316 (Nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji)

Alauddin's Imperialism

Real name: Ali Gurshasp

He was Amir-i-Tuzuk (Master of Ceremonies)

• Padmavat: Written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

→ Gujarat (1298)

→ Ranthambore (1301)

→ Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor

→ Malwa (1305)

→ Jalor (1311)

Then king: Hammir dev chauhan

First Johar was performed during this time

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

Was an eunuch

He defeated:

→ Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri) (1308)

→ Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal) (1311)

→ Vira Ballala III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra) (1309)

→ Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai) (1311)

Title taken after
Deccan expedition:
Sikandar-i-Sani
(2nd Alexander)

Alauddin bought him from Gujarat Market at 1000 dinars hence Kafur is also known as Hazar Dinari

- He started Qawwali in India
- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji

Court poet

- Alauddin conferred the title of Tut-e-Hind (Parrot of India) to Khusrau his favourite court poet

Khusrau's famous books

- Tuglaq Nama
- Nuh-i-Sipihar

Alauddin introduced Chehra system for identification of his soldiers

Administrative Reforms

Introduced:

Huliya

- Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)
- Imposed heavy taxes : ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

By Special Officer: Mustakharaj (collected the revenue)

Taxes

- Jaziya: Levied on Non-Muslims (First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim)

- Zakat: Levied on Muslims
He introduced 3 New taxes
- Gharai: House tax
- Charai: Tax on grasslands used for grazing animals
- Kharaj tax: Imposed on peasants on produce — 50%

Network of spies (intelligence officers) started by Alauddin:

- Munhiyans
- Barid

3 Markets setup by Alauddin for:

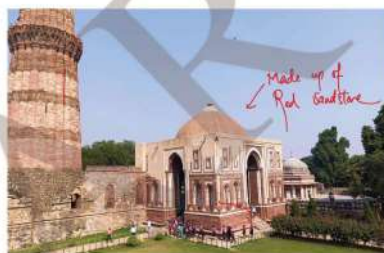
Each market was under control: Shahna (high officer) who maintained a register of the merchants, shopkeeper and the prices

- Food grains
- Costly cloths
- Horses, slaves (Bandagan) and cattles

- Check on market by two officers: Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shanna-i-Mandi
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market: Sara-i-Adal (cloth market)

Alauddin Built:

- Alai Fort
- Alai Darwaja (Entrance of Qutub Minar)
- Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun)
- Hauz Khas (tank)



Alai Darwaza



Hazar Sutun

- Established: The city of Siri which was second of the seven cities of Delhi (1st city of Delhi: Qila Rai Pithora by Tomar Dynasty)
It is made of red sandstone
- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi
- Patron of: Art and learning
- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hujjardinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death
- Alauddin had two son: Mubarak (1316-20 AD) and Omar. Mubarak killed Malik Kafur and brother Omar
- Khusrau Khan: 1320 AD → Killed Mubarak and ascended the throne

Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq (1320-25 AD)

- Last King of Khilji Dynasty Khusrau Khan was killed by Ghazi Mallik (took title: Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq)
- He built the city of Tughlaqabad and also built Tughlaqabad Fort
- Died in an accident and was succeeded by son Jauna (Ulugh Khan)

Title assumed by: Mohammad Bin Tuglaq

Gave Sondhar loan (cash in exchange of gold) and Taccavi loan

Mohammad Bin Tuglaq: 1325-51 AD

- Traveller during his time: Ibn Battuta → From Morocco and wrote: Rihla
- Writer during his reign: Ziauddin Barani → Wrote: Tarikh-i-Feroz shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- Also known as "wisest fool" — By Khafi Khan
- He increase taxation in Doab region in 1325
- Transferred the Capital (1327): from Delhi to Daulatabad → Devagiri

Had the largest kingdom of all

- Failed {
- He proposed Khurasan expedition (1329)
 - Qarachil expedition (1330)
 - Introduction of Token Currency (1329): Bronzen currency with high value

Muhammad bin Tughlaq appointed people from a variety of backgrounds to high administrative positions, including :

- Aziz Khummar: A wine distiller
- Firuz Hajjam: A barber
- Manka Tabbakh: A cook
- Ladha and Pira: Two gardeners
- Set up a Agriculture Dept: Diwan-i-kohi
- He Built the city of Jahanpana



Begumpuri Mosque built during Muhammad Bin Tuglaq's time

Firoz Shah Tuglaq (1351 -1388 AD)

- The soldiers were not paid cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages Vajeha
- Jizya became separate tax during his time
- Imposed four kinds of taxes mentioned in Quran
- Kharaj: land tax = 1/10 of the produce
- Zakat: 2% tax on property
- Jizya: levied on Non-Muslims
- Khams: 1/5 booty captured during war
- Repaired no. of canals and imposed: Haque-i-Sharb (irrigation tax) and Hasil-i-Sharb (water tax)
- Built: Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur (In the name of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq (Jauna), Firozabad, 5th storey of Qutub Minar

- He was the first Sultan in India who started the work of translation of Hindu Religious texts into the Persian Language
- Estd. a hospital at Delhi: Dar-ul-Shifa (To provide medical care and treatment to poor and needy)
- New department: Diwan-i-khairat (to take care of orphans and widows)
- His PM: Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul
- Iqta system made hereditary

Sayyid Dynasty — They were known as "Kulah-Daran"

- Khizr Khan: 1414–21 (title: Rayat-i-Ala)

Timur invasion: 1398

- He was a mongoloid
- Invaded During this the last ruler was: Muhammad Shah Tuglaq

- After defeating the army of Delhi in 1398 Timur appointed Khizr Khan as the ruler of Multan. Khizr Khan defeated Sultan Daulat Khan and occupied Delhi and founded Sayyid dynasty.
- In Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi Yahya bin Sirhindi tells that sayyids were the descendants of Prophet Muhammed

Lodi Dynasty: 1489–1526

- Founder: Bahlol Lodhi (1451–88)

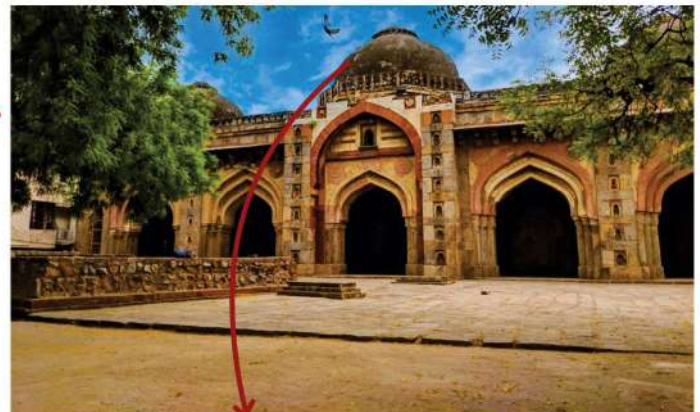
Sikandar Lodhi: 1489–1517

- Capital: shifted from Delhi to Agra (founded by him) — (1506)
- Introduced: Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields
- He was a poet and composed: poems in Persia → Gulrukhi (pen name)
- Gave orders to build: Moth ki Masjid

Ibrahim Lodhi: 1517–26

- Fought Battle of Panipat with Babur (1526)

Daulat Khan → Babur



Double dome

Central Administration

- Diwan-i-Wizarat: Department of Finance
- Diwan-i-Arz: Military Department → Balban
- Diwan-i-Insha: Department of Correspondence
- Diwan-i-Risalat: Department of Appeals
- Diwan-i-Mushtakhrāj: Department of Arrears → Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Riyasat: Department of Commerce
- Diwan-i-Kohi: Department of Agriculture → Md. Bin Tughlaq
- Diwan-i-Bandagan: Department of Slaves → Firoz Shah Tuglaq



→ Firoz Shah Tuglaq

- Diwan-i-Khairat: Department of Charity
- Diwan-i-Isthiaq: Department of Pension

PARMAR SSC

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI



Vijayanagar Empire: 1336-1565 AD

→ **Meaning: City of Victory**



Pampahampi

- The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named: **Colin Mackenzie** → On the banks of Tungabhadra river
- It is also known as **Hampi**, the name derived from that of the local mother goddess, **Pampadevi** → Capital of Vijayanagar
- Contemporaries describe this empire as: **Karnataka Samrajya**
- Local communities of merchants were known as: **Kudirai Chettis**
- On their northern frontier, they competed with contemporary rulers including: the Sultans of Deccan (called the Ashvapati) and the rulers of Odisha (called Gajapati)
- Vijayanagar rulers were also known as: **Narapati**
- Early Vijayanagar rulers called themselves as: **Hindu Suratrana**

Hampi declared as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986

Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important Dynasties:

Feudatories of Kakatiyas

Dynasty	Period	Founder
Sangama	1336-1485	Harihar and Bukka
Saluva	1485-1505	Saluva Narsimha
Tuluva	1505-1570	Veer Narsimha/Narasa Nayaka
Aravidu	1570-1650	Tirumala

Sangama Dynasty: 1336-1485 AD

Harihara I and Bukka I (1336-56)

- **Founder:** Harihar and Bukka (sons of Sangama) → Feudatories to Kakatiyas and later become ministers in the court of **Kampili**
- Vijayanagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan → South to Bahmani Kingdom
- The Kingdom can be divided into 4 dynasties:

- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- Aravidu

- **Traveller visited:** Ibn Battuta

Deva Raya I

During his reign Nicolo De Conti (from Italy) visited Vijayanagar Empire
He also built various dams/tanks and canals

Deva Raya II (1423-46)

- During his reign Abdur Razzaq (from Persia) visited

- Title taken by Harihar I: Karnataka Vidhya Vilas
- Bukka credited with renaming Vidyanagar to Vijayanagar

Suluva Dynasty: 1486-1505 AD

Suluva Narasimha (1486-91)

- **Founder:** Suluva Narasimha

Tuluva Dynasty: 1505-1570 AD

- **Founder:** Vira Narasimha (1505-09)/Narasa Nayaka

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 AD)

- Saluva Timma, the chief minister of Veer Narasimha placed him on throne

- **He built:**

- Vijaya Mahal (House of Victory)
- Hazara Rama Temple
- Vitthal Swami Temple → Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

- **Title taken:**

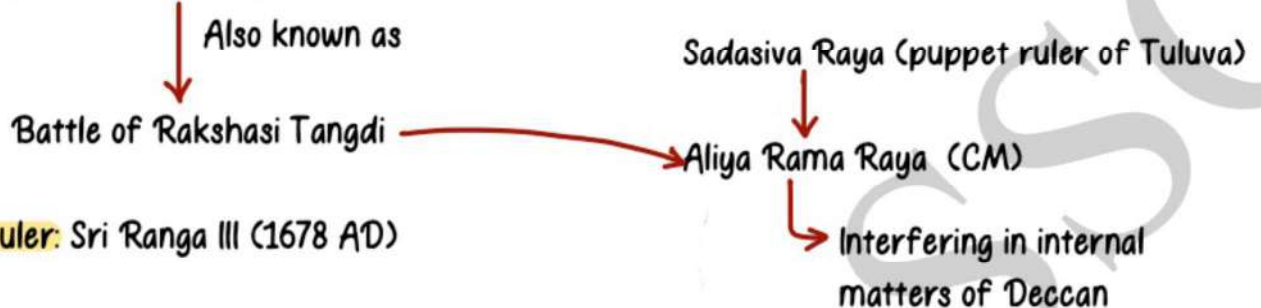
- Yavanaraja Sthapnacharya (restorer of Yavana Kingdom i.e. Bidar Kingdom)
- Abhinava Bhoja → After restoring Mahmood Shah as Bahmani Sultan
- Andhra Bhoja
- Andhra Pitamaha/Andhra Pratimah

- He founded a suburban township of Nagalapuram after his mother
- He was gifted scholar in both: **Telugu and Sanskrit**
 - **His works:** Amuktamalayada (Telugu work on polity) — It is book of statecraft and polity
 - Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama)
- **Travellers visited:** Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes (Portuguese travellers)
- His court was adorned by: **Ashtadiggajas** (Example: Tenalirama)
- He gave permission to Albuquerque (a Portuguese) to build a fort at Bhatkal (port)
- He defeated rulers of Odisha in his initial days
- He defeated Ismail Adil Khan and restored raichur doab (region between Krishna and Tungabhadra)
- During his times Amarnayakas — Military commanders flourished

- After Krishna Deva Raya his brother Achyuta Deva Raya ascended the throne
- He was visited by a French traveller Fernao Nuniz

Aravidu Dynasty: 1570-1650 AD

- 1565: Battle of Talikota (before establishment of Araividdu Dynasty)



- Last ruler: Sri Ranga III (1678 AD)

Administration

- Amara Nayakas → Raya: Ruler
Under
Nayaka: Military chief

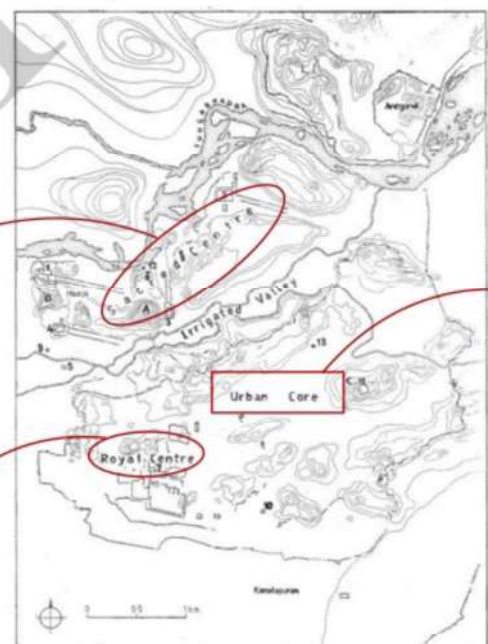
Ayangar System

- Village committee → 12 members

Travellers visited:

- Ibn Battuta: Harihara and Bukka
- Duarte Barbosa → KDR
- Domingo Paes → KDR
- Nicolo de Conti: Deva Raya I
- Abdur Razzaq: Deva Raya II
- Fernao Nuniz: Achutya Raya

Royal Centre (Southwest to Tungabhadra river where Kings used to reside)



Urban Centre (residential buildings were seen here)

- In Royal Centre: 30 palaces and 60 temples were seen

Royal Centre



Lotus Mahal (Possibly Council meet used to happen here)



Elephant Stable

• 11 elephants made

→ Possibly made by KDR



Hazara Rama Temple



Mahanavami Dibba

- Spread across: 11,000 sq ft
- Height: 40 ft
- Wooden structure was present here where the King and his family throned himself
- Walls have relief carvings on it

Sacred Centre

Gopuram



Vitthal Swami Temple

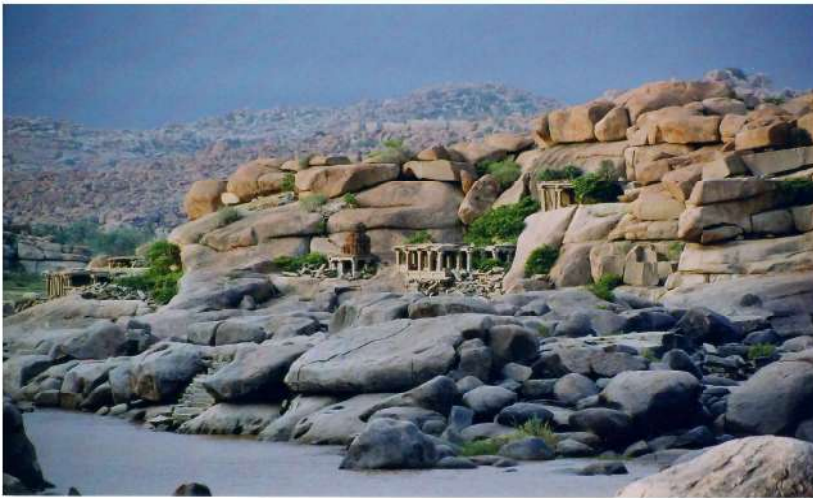
- Vitthal is Lord Vishnu
- Built by: Krishna Deva Raya
- Seen in 50₹ note



Virupaksha Temple, Hampi

- Built by: Lakkan Dandesha under Deva Raya II
- Gopuram was built by Krishna Deva Raya
- Lord Virupaksha was considered as one of the avatars of Lord Shiva and most of the rulers claimed that they ruled on behalf of him
- According to legends, Goddess Pampadevi performed penance on the hills along Tungabhadra river to marry Lord Virupaksha

- **Fortification:** According to persian traveller Abdul Razzaq there were 7 levels of fortification in Vijayanagar Empire
- 1-4 levels: to protect agricultural fields and granaries



- 5-6 levels: consists of Royal and Sacred Centre
- Provide architecture (type of architecture introduced by Vijayanagar rulers) is Indo-Islamic architecture



Kamalapuram Tank (Stepped tank)

By: Krishna Deva Raya

- Anantaraj Sagar Tank was built by Vijayanagar Empire, which was ruled by Sangam Dynasty
- Hiriya Canal was also built by Vijayanagar Empire

Bahmani Kingdom

Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347–58)

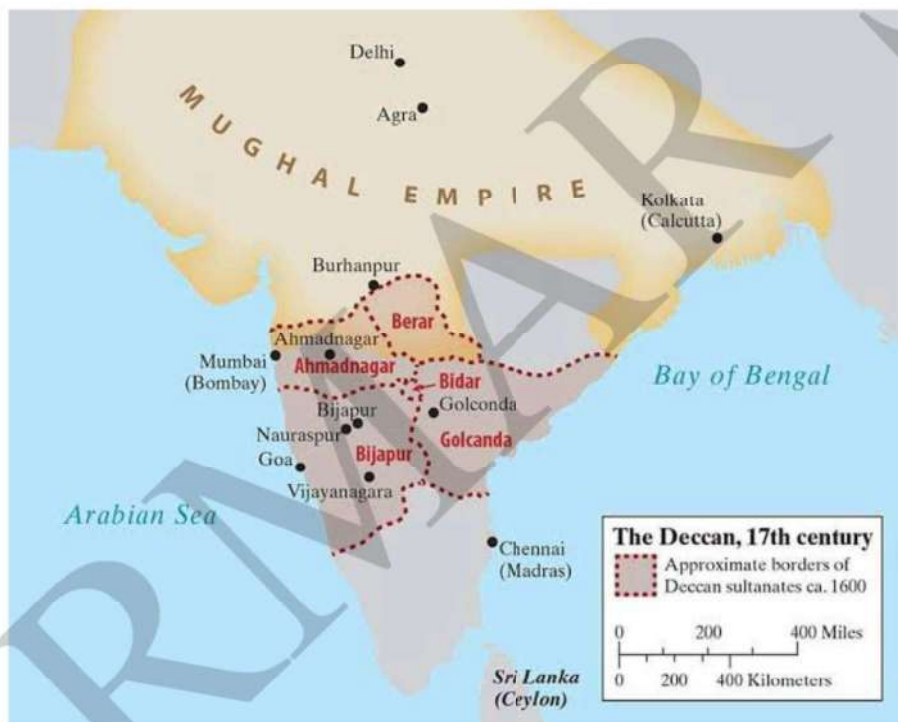
- Founder
- Capital: Gulbarga (first capital)
- Also known as Hasan Gangu
- Defeated: Kakatiyas of Warrangal

Tajuddin Firozabad Shah (1397–1422)

- He defeated: Deva Raya I and got defeated in the subsequent Battle
- Tajuddin married Deva Raya's daughter

Ahmad Shah Wali (1422–35)

- Shifted capital from Gulbarga to Bidar



Entire Bahmani Kingdom was divided into 4 administrative units called Province ("Taraf")

1. Gulbarga
2. Bidar
3. Berar
4. Daulatabad

- Tarafdar: Someone who governed the provinces — Extracted revenues

Mahmud Gawan (a trader)

- Peshwa during Bahmani Kingdom
- Title: Malik-ut-tujjar (chief of merchants) by Humayun Shah
- He also received another title of: Khwaju-i-Jahan
- Gawan conquered the Vijayanagar territories up to Kanchi. On the western coast, Goa and Dhabol were conquered
- Bahmani Shah ruler who was noted for cruelty and hence got the title as "Zalim": Humayun Shah

Traders during Bahmani Kingdom

They were also known as Amirs and were of two types (provided military support to Bahmani rulers)

1. Afaqui/Pardesi: Sunni muslims from Iran, Iraq
2. Deccani: Local Shia muslims

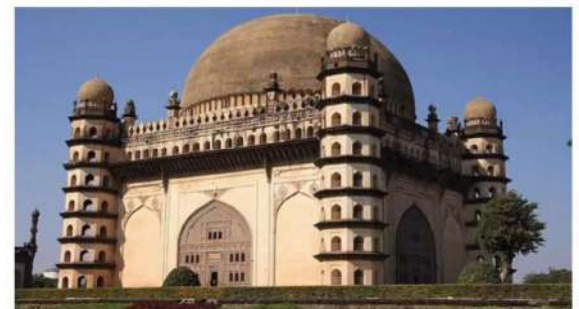
Disintegration of Bahmani Kingdom

Khalisa land: Land that was demarcated to run the expenses of King and royal household

Kingdom	Founder	Dynasty
Berar	Fatullah Imad Shah	Imad Shahi
Bijapur	Yusuf Adil Shah	Adil Shahi
Ahmednagar	Malik Ahmed	Nizam Shahi
Golconda	Quli Qutub Shah	Qutub Shahi
Bidar	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi

Ibrahim Adil Shah

- Introduced: Dakhini as court language in place of Persian
- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah
 - Famous for "Whispering Gallery"
 - Architect by: Yakut of Dabul



Gol Gumbaj

• Second largest in the world

Quli Qutb Shah

- The famous Golconda Fort was first built by Kakatiyas Dynasty and was later fortified by Qutub Shahi rulers
- Golconda is famous for Diamond mines



Golkonda Fort

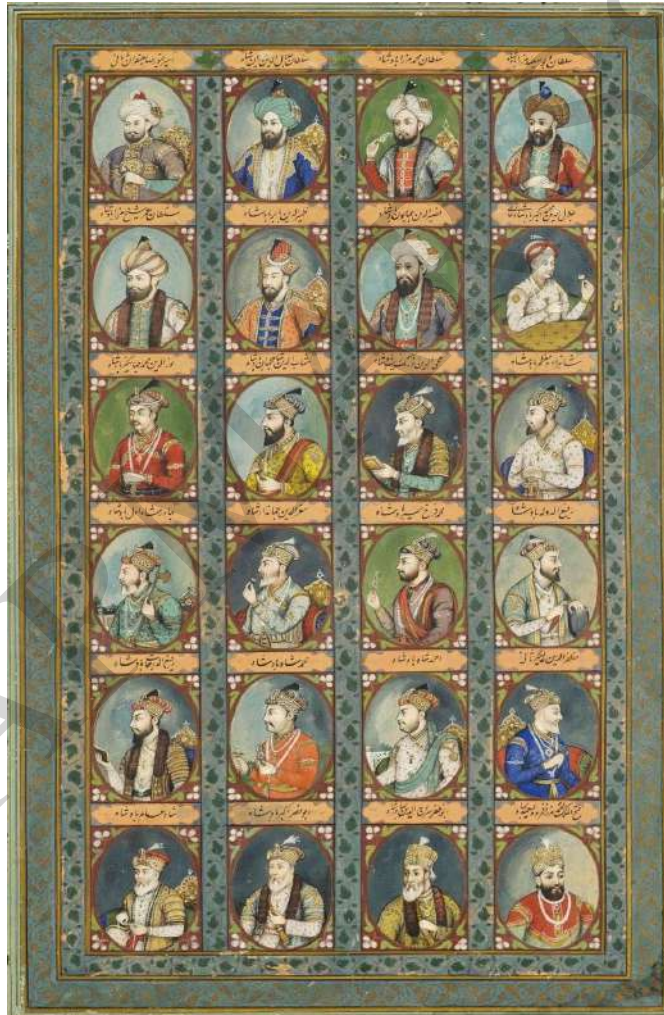
Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty
- Founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as: Bhagyanagar after the name of Sultan's favourite Bhagyamati)
- He also built the famous Charminar



Charminar

MUGHAL EMPIRE

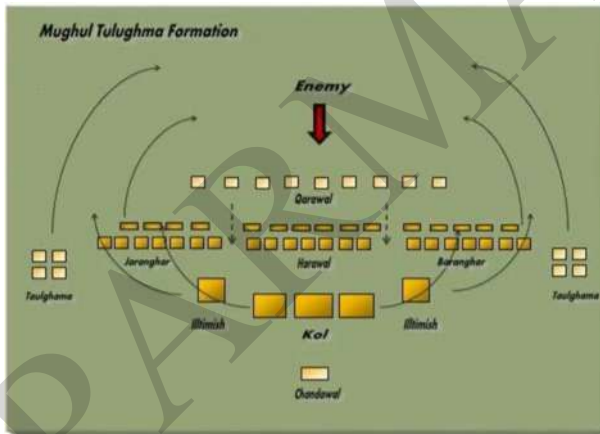




Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din-Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"
- He assumed the title of Padshah

First usage of Gun powder massively



Military strategy of Babur

Tulughma formation

- From father's side he was descendant of Timur and from mother's end he was descendant of Genghis Khan
- When was of the age 12 years old, he became the ruler of Ferghana in 1494
- He was forced to leave his throne after the Uzbeks, another Mongol group, invaded
- He conquered Kabul in 1504

Wars of Babur

- 1526: 1st Battle of Panipat
- 1527: He defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)

1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi (Battle of Chanderi)

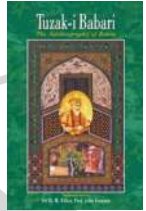
1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra (Between Babur and Mahmud Lodhi)

1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul

Autobiography

Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- Translated in English by Madam Bevridge



Architecture built by Babur



Kabuli Bagh Mosque
in Panipat



Aram Bagh,
Agra

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Eldest son of babur
- Ascended throne in 1530
- His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
- He fought two battles against:
 - Shershah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and
 - Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- Humayun after loosing battle took shelter at Safavid Dynasty (Iran)
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

Completely defeated
by Shershah Suri (Died in: 1545)

After Sher Shah's
death, he regained
his empire in 1555



Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi
built by his widow Bega
Begum (Haji Begum)

Original name: Farid Khan

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- Son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's jagir to him
- 1539: defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa → Title assumed: Sher Shah
- 1540: defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram and annexed Kannauj
- He conquered: Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543),
Rajputana annexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) and Kalinjar (1545)
- Death: in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar — Buried in Sasaram
- Coin issued: Rupia and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire
- Built: G.T. Road → Runs from Calcutta to Peshawar

→ Present day: Chittagong in Bangladesh



- **Sarai:** Houses fully covered for rest or keeping materials while travelling through the G.T. Road
- **Land revenue system:** land was measured and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the average land was fixed as land tax. The peasants were given Patta (title deed) and a qabuliyat (deed of agreement) which fixed peasants' rights and taxes
- **Zamindars were removed** and taxes collected directly



Purana Quila at Delhi

- **Built:** Purana Quila at Delhi
- **Buried in:** Sasaram

Akbar: 1556-1605

- One of the greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty
- Eldest son of Humayun
- Full name: Abu'l-Fath Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar → Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab
- Regent: His tutor → Bairam Khan



Hemchandra

→ 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)

→ Hemu was defeated, captured and slain

- Akbar tried to win over the Rajputas wherever possible and inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service and treated them at par with Mughal nobility
- Married: Harakha Bai (daughter of Bharmal/ Bihari Mal → Kutchhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, capital-Jaipur in 1562 or Bihar Mal
- Rana Pratap Singh and son Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar), Capital-Chittor) did not recognised his supremacy

→ Battle of Haldighati (1576): between Rana Pratap and Mughal army led by Man Singh of Amer.

→ Rana Pratap was defeated but never surrendered

- Religion proclaimed (new): Din-i-Ilahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity



Not that popular



Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal

Built:

Built in 1570 (in 1569, Jahangir was born)

- Fatehpur Sikri: in honour of Salim Chisti → And shifted his court from Agra to here

→ Agra Fort

→ Lahore Fort

→ Allahabad Fort

Also built Buland Darwaza for Salim Chisti

→ Built after: Victory over Gujarat expedition

Note:

Kangra Fort of Himachal Pradesh is considered the oldest in India

Kumbhalgarh Fort

(Rajasthan) built by Rana Kumbha of Sisodia Rajput clan of Mewar



Wall is 36 km long (it is considered as the second longest wall in the world)



Buland Darwaza

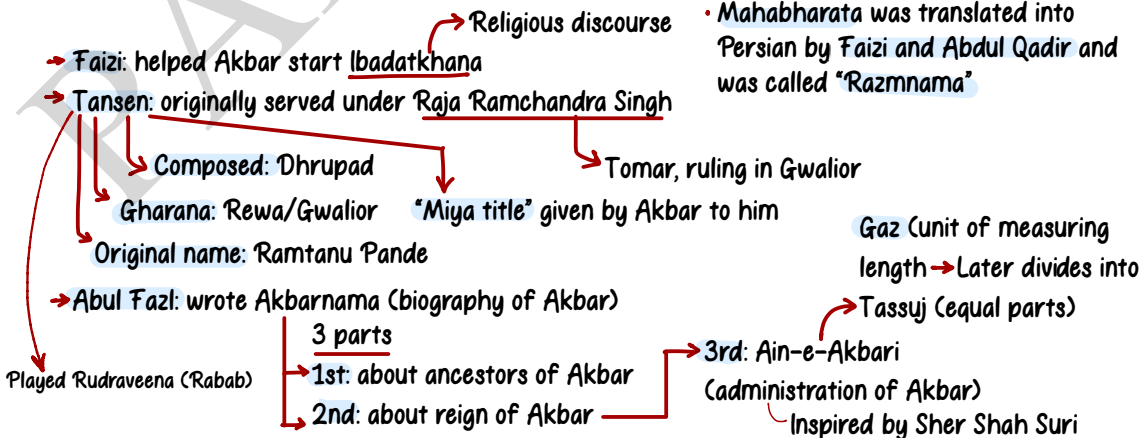
Navaratna i.e nine jewels of Akbar

- Birbal (Administrator)
- Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Faizi: Brother of Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Todar Mal: (Finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast/Jabti)
- Bhagwandas (Mansabdar, son of Bharmal)
- Man Singh (Mansabdar, Grandson of Bharmal)
- Tansen (Musician)
- Abdul Rahim Khanekhana (statesman, Hindi poet)
- Mulla Do Pyaja



Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri
built by Akbar

- Akbar also built Translation Department
- Ramayana was translated into Persian by Abdul Qadir Badayuni
- Mahabharata was translated into Persian by Faizi and Abdul Qadir and was called "Razmnama"



Land Revenue during Akbar's Reign

Land types recognition:

1. **Polaj**: land actually cultivated for each crop in succession
2. **Parauti**: Land that can be left fallow for 1-2 years time to recover its strength
3. **Chachar**: land that had lain fallow for 3-4 years
4. **Banjar**: land uncultivated for 5 yrs/more

Best type (Cannot be left fallow)

- Revenue fixed: in 10 yrs estimates known as **Dahsala**
- Tax taken: **Zabti** → 1/3rd of it
- He abolished **Zizya**

Administration

- Started **Mansabdari** (In 1571) → **Mansab (rank)**
 - If rank is more then they are made **Jagir** (revenue rights for land) → **Jagirdari system**
 - Decided on basis **Zat** → **Si pahi**
 - Highest rank reached: 7000
 - **Mirza Aziz Koka**
 - **Raja Man Singh**
 - **Sawar** → Horseman
- Payment on basis of:
- Cash → **Naqdi**
 - Jagri

Last Expedition of Akbar

- Akbar defeated **Meeran Bahadur**, ruler of **Khandesh**
- He won **Aseergarh Fort** in 1601 AD
- He died in: 1605 — Tomb of Akbar in **Sikandra, Agra**

One Liners:

- **Charbagh** style of architecture introduced by: **Mughals**
- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: **Faujdar**s
- Humayun's brother **Kamran** controlled **Afghanistan** and **Punjab** regions
- **Mir Saman** was given the charge of looking after the imperial household during the **Mughal administration**

- Correct sequence order in terms of size: Paragana → Sarkar → Suba

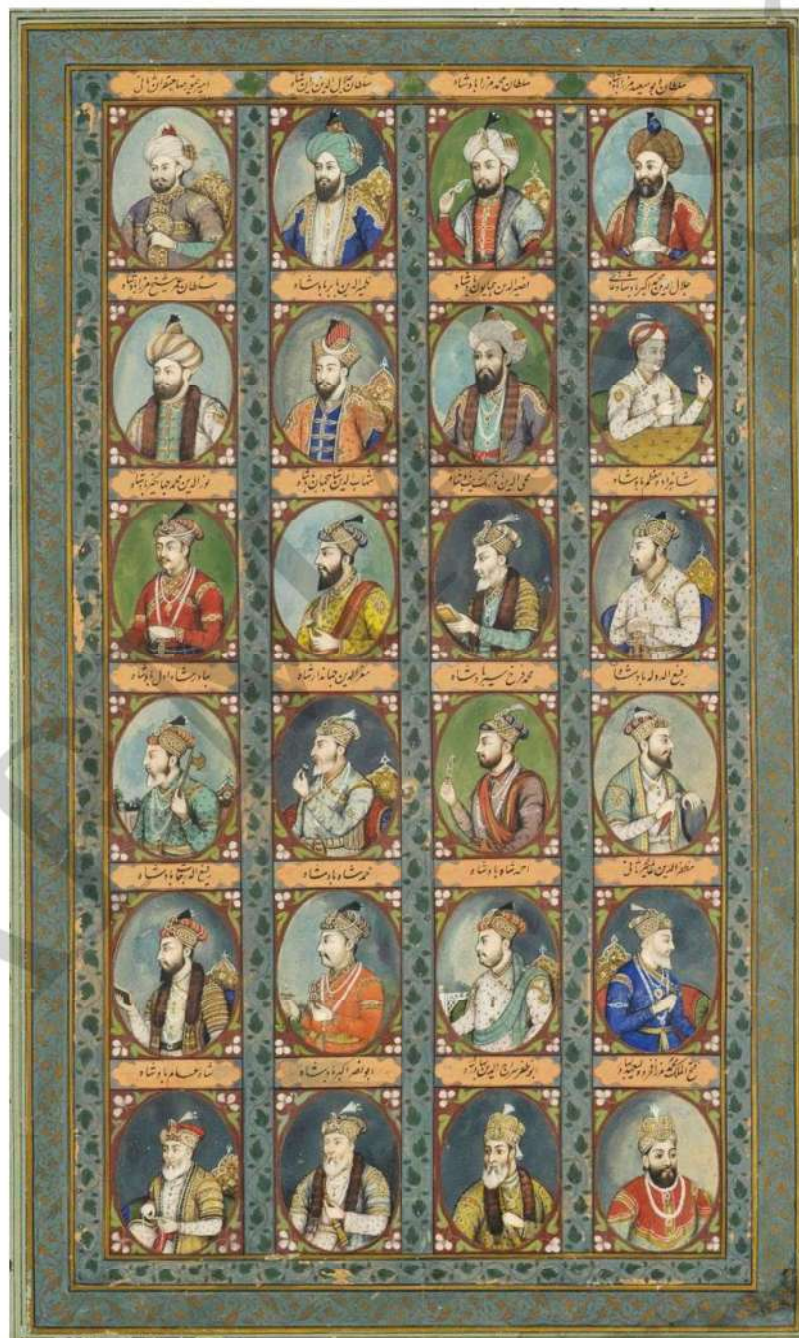
- Kotwals: Police

- Diwans: Revenue

- Bakhshis: assist military commanders

PARMAR SSC

MUGHAL EMPIRE



- In 1601, Akbar's expedition towards Fort of Aseergarh of Khandesh (Part of Ahmednagar)

↓
Won, however his son Jahangir revolted in Delhi

Jahangir: 1605-27

- Original name: Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim
- Established: Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra → For seekers of royal justice

↓
Known for his strict
administration of justice

✱ Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajput, ruler of Mewar) accepted Mughal services during the reign of Jahangir

- 1611: married Mehr-un-Nisa (widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman of Bengal)

↓
• Later known as Nur Jahan (28th wife)

- Other family members including brother (Abul Hasan Asaf Khan) and father were given positions at Jahangir's court

- She was made official Badshah Begum
- She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs

↓
Rathore princess

- Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess

↓
Son: Shahjahan

- 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)

↓
Was given Mansab of 400

- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court

- Jahangir granted English to establish a port in Surat
- He captured a part of Ahmadnagar → Malik Amber ceded him the territory of Balaghat

- Killed: 5th Sikh Guru → Arjan Dev

↓
Khusrau (son of Jahangir) revolted against his father and Arjan Dev gave refuge to Khusrau

- Prince Khurram and Mahabat Khan revolted against him

- Memoirs written: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language

- Buried in: Lahore

↓
Shahjahan

Shahjahan: 1628-58

- Mother: Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh)
- Best known for his Deccan and Foreign policies
- Wife: Mumtaz Mahal → Died in 1631, 3 yrs after Shahjahan's accession to the throne

→ Original name: Arzumand Banu Begum

- Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in her memory in Agra in 1632-53 (Architect/Designer of Taj Mahal: Ahmad Lahori)

- 1632: defeated Portuguese
- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda — and they accepted his suzerainty
- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci

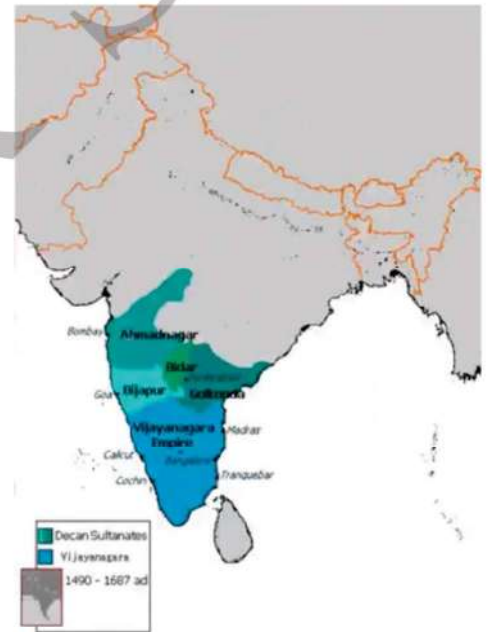
Book: Travels in the Mogul Empire

- He was a physician too

He visited India: 6 times

Book: Travel in India

- Peter Mundi: described famine that occur during his reign
- His reign is said to have marked Pinnacle of Mughal Dynasty and empire
- He is known to promote: Art, Culture, Architecture
- Built: Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal



Using red sandstone Delhi

First excavated by Kakatiya Dynasty (South India)



Kohinoor

(Largest diamond in human history)

Stolen by Nadir Shah
(Invasion in 1739 AD)



Peacock Throne

- Made in elevated part
- 1100 kg Gold (roughly)

Shahjahan built:

- Diwan-i-aam: where common people gathered
- Diwan-i-Khas: all the important people: King and nobility sat here

- 1657: his failing health set off the war of succession among his sons

- July 1658: Aurangzeb emerged to be victorious

→ Imprisoned his father in Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra) next to Mumtaz's tomb

- Shah Jahan formally confirmed Dara Shikoh as his heir, granting him the title of Shahzada-e-Buland Iqbal ("Prince of High Fortune")

Reason:

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

- Book: Padshahnama/Badshahnama written by Abdul Hamid Lahori during his reign

The art of decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during reign of: Shah Jahan



Aurangzeb: 1658-1707 (Dara Shikoh helped by Jaswanth Singh)

- 1658: He defeated Dara Shikoh at Dharmat (1658), Samugarh (1658), and Deorai (Varanasi)
- After victory: he was crowned at Delhi → Title: Alamgir
- He captured Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru of Sikhs) and executed him

Reason:

Because he refused to embrace Islam

→ Guru Govind Singh (10th and last Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Teg Bahadur) organised his followers into a community "Khalsa" to fight Muslim tyranny and avenge father's death

- 1708: assassinated by an Afghan at Nander in Deccan
- Disciple: Banda Bahadur continued the war against Mughals

→ Original name: Lachhman Dev

Became a saint and named as Madho Das (earlier)

Named as "Banda Bahadur" by Guru Govind Singh

- During the first 23 years of rule (1658–81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India

Aurangzeb: 1658–1707

- Shivaji (most powerful Maratha King) → Enemy to Aurangzeb
 - 1665: Treaty of Purandar signed between Shivaji and Aurangzeb
- Aurangzeb conspired with Jai Singh of Amber (Rajput) in 1665
- Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court and was imprisoned but managed to escape in 1674
 - Proclaimed himself as Chatrapati
 - Death: 1680
 - Successor: Sambhaji → Executed by Aurangzeb in 1689

- 1686: Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb
- 1687: annexed Golconda
- Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers
- Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)
- He re-introduced Jaziya
- Death: 1707
- Buried at: Khuldabad (Daulatabad)
- He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint
- (Most no. of Persian books were written during his reign)
- Devgiri → Aurangabad → (Now Shambhaji nagar)

→ The Hindu Mansabdars maintained their high proportion

Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah: 1707–1712

- Also known as Shah Alam I

Jahandar Shah: 1712–1713

- Ascended to throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan
- Abolished Jaziya

Farrukh Siyar: 1713-1719

- Ascended throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers (Two important ministers at Mughal court)
- He is known to issue "Golden Farman" to British East India Company

Also known as King makers

Hussain Ali Khan Barha
Abdullah Khan Barha

He killed the Sayyid Brothers

Muhammad Shah: 1719-1748

- Invasion of Nadir Shah (1739) — He sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth
- Was also known as "Rangeela"

This invasion was followed by a series of plundering raids by the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761

- Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754
- Alamgir II: 1754-1759 (He was also killed by nobles)
- Shah Alam II: 1759-1806 (He was blinded)
- Akbar II: 1806-1837
- Bahadur Shah II: 1837-1857 (Last Mughal ruler)

Administration

- Suba (lead by Subedar/Nizam) was divided into Sarkar (District) which further divided into: Pargana (Taluka) and Gram (Village)

Managed by:
Siqdar

↓
Quanungo

↓
Revenue collector

Under
Muquaddam
(Village headman)

Fauzdar (Military Commander)
↓
Revenue collector
(Amalguzar)

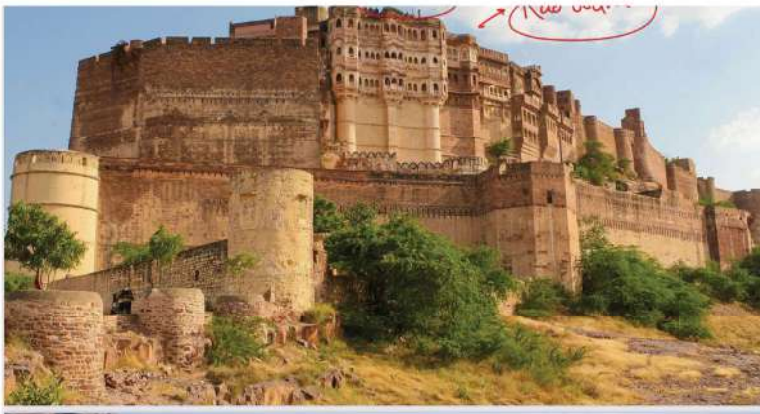
Important Officers

- Mir Saman: In Charge of Royal Household
- Mir Bakshi: General Intelligence/Military Appointments
- Diwan: Revenue Administration
- Fauzdar: Maintaining Law and Order
- Amalguzar: Responsible for assessment & collection of Land Revenue
- Sadr: Managing Judicial affairs
- Siqdar: Police chief at Pargana level
- Amin: Collecting Revenue

- Chakla was territorial unit between Suba and Paragnah, but not identical to Sarkar

Rajputs

- Many Rajput kings, particularly those belonging to Amber and Jodhpur, had served under the Mughals with distinction
- In exchange, they were permitted to enjoy considerable autonomy as watan jagirs
- These influential Rajput families claimed the subadari of the rich provinces of Gujarat and Malwa
Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat and Sawai Raja Jai Singh of Amber was the governor of Malwa
- Sawai Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Jaipur and was given the subadari of Agra in 1722



Mehrangarh Fort

- Built by: Rao Jodha (Marwar and a member of Rathore)
- It is in Jodhpur (known as Blue City)



Jantar Mantar

- Built by: Sawai Jai Singh II
- Total 5 Jantar Mantars built
 - Delhi (1st to be built)
 - Jaipur (largest)
 - Varanasi
 - Ujjain
 - Mathura

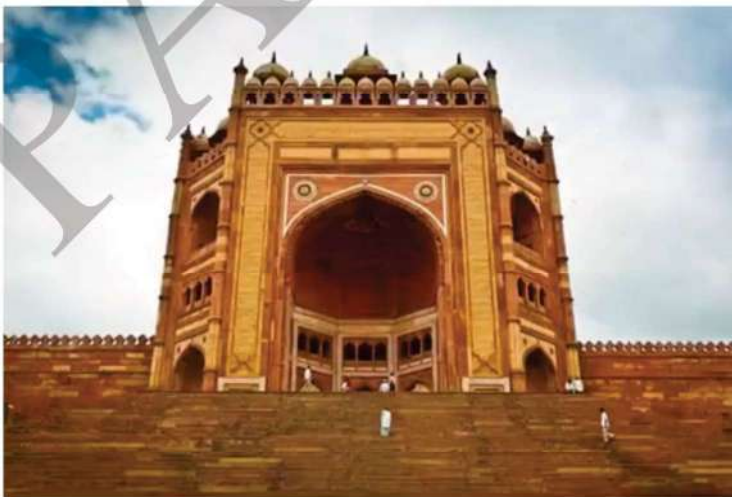
Mughal Culture

➤ CHARBAGH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Humayun's tomb



- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum



Built by: Akbar

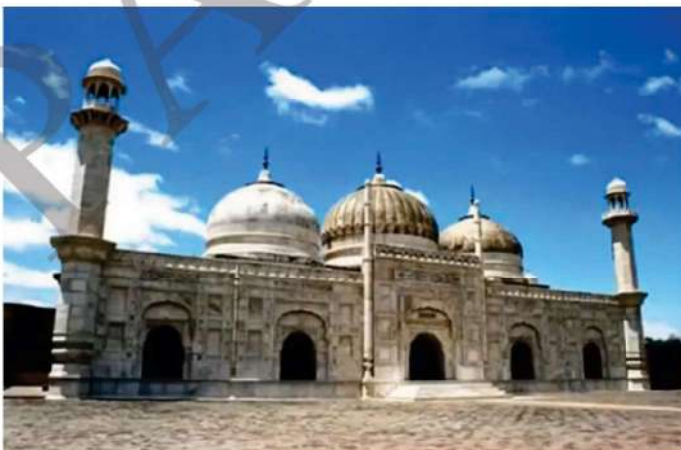
- Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri



- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by → Built by: Akbar Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble. Palace of Birbal, Palace of Tansen (Akbar's navaratnas) are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri



- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore)



- Some of the important buildings by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only Mosque of Marble)



- Khawas Mahal → Diwan-i-khas
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



- Sheesh Mahal built by Shah Jahan in Agra



- Diwan-i-aam
- Where common people gathered
- Built by: Akbar



- Musmman Burz
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palce where he spent his last years in captivity



Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid

Bibi ka Maqbara



→ Shambhaji Nagar

- Where Aurangzeb spent his last years

Only monument by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife Rabbia-ud-daura — Built by: his son Azam Shah

→ Dilras Banu Begum (other name)

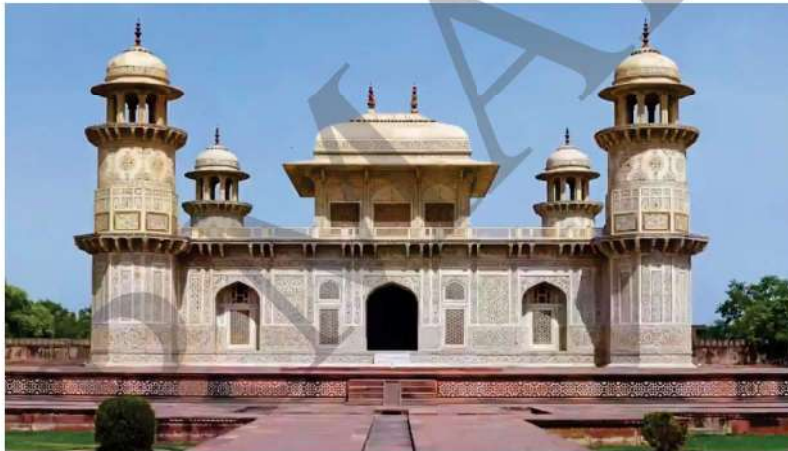
One Liners

- Mahzarname (Petition) in 1579 was started by: Akbar
- City "Makhsudabad" later known as Murshidabad, was built by: Akbar

- Sarai Nurmahal is centrally protected monument of India, it is situated in: Punjab
→ Nur Jahan



- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra Dura decoration is located at: Agra
→ Built by: Nur Jahan in memory of her father



- "Sultan Buland Iqbal" is title given by Shah Jahan to: Dara Shikoh

Note:

Diwan-i-Aam (hall of public audience)

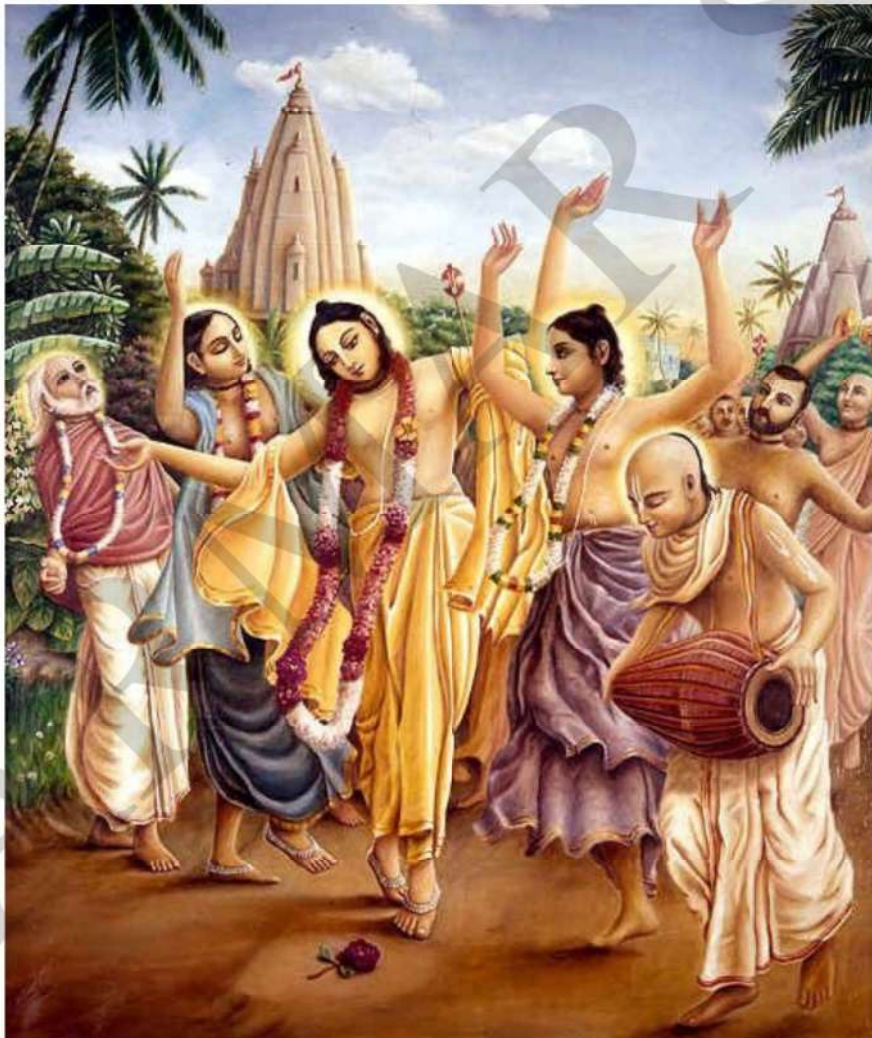
Builders	Location
Akbar and later Shah Jahan	Agra Fort (Agra)
Shah Jahan (when he shifted Capital from Agra to Delhi)	Red Fort (Delhi)

Diwan-i-Khas (hall of private audience)

Builders	Location
Initially Akbar, further enhancement by Shah Jahan	Agra Fort (Agra)
Shah Jahan	Red Fort (Delhi)

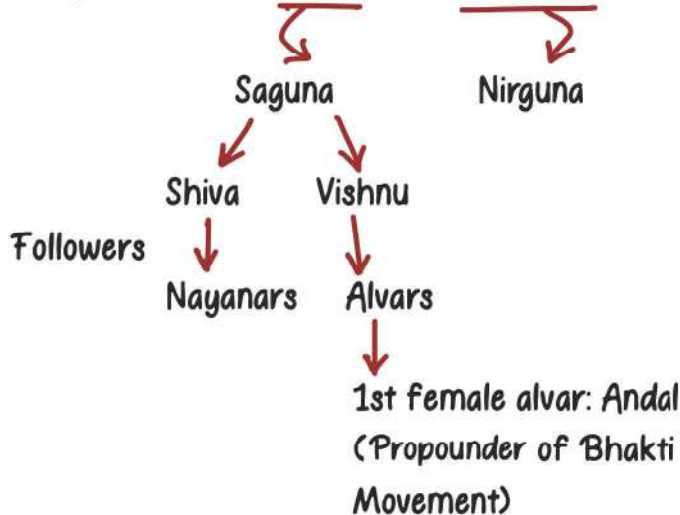
- Jahangir issued silver coins in honour of his wife Mehrunnisa
- Chandrabhan Brahman wrote Chahar-Chaman during the reign of Shah Jahan describing the Mogul nobility
- Matumid Khan wrote the biography of Jahangir known as "Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri"

BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



Main Features of Bhakti Movement

- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless



Bhakti Movement

Atma is part of Brahman

Philosophy	Founder
• Vishishtadvaita	Ramanuj Acharya
• Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed	Nimbark Acharya
• Dvait → Dualism	Madhva Acharya (South-India)
• Shuddhadvaita	Vallabhachairya

- Advaita
- Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Sri Shankaracharya

Believed:

- This life and world is a myth
- Didn't believe in idol worship

Bhakti Movement Saints

Kabir (1440–1510)

- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: Criticises Hindu or Islamic Dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Preachings compilation: Bijaka

Ramananda (14–15 century)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Ramanujacharya (1017–1137)

- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Guru Nanak (1469–1538)

- He belonged to Nirguna sect
- He belonged to Khatri community

Vallabhacharya (1479–1531)

- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna are Avatar of Vishnu

Vidyapati (14–15 century)

- He composed Padavali—Love Ballads of Radha and Krishna

Chaitanya (1486–1533)

- He propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal (Bengal Vaishnavism)
- King of Gaudiya (Gaudiya Vaishnavism)

Purandar Das (1480–1564)

- Father of Carnatic music (South Indian Music)

Mirabai (1498-1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483-1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532-1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449-1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Introduced Sattriya dance in Assam
- He gave Borgeet →

Thyagaraja (1767-1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika
- Composed Abhangas

Namadeva (1270-1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

↓
Vithala → Vishnu

- Lord Vishnu is worshipped as 'Vithala' in Maharashtra

Ramdas (1608-1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha (Compilation of his sermons)

Bhakti Saints of Karnataka

Basavana

- Founded Lingayat/Virshaiva sect
- He was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king in the 12th Century
- He was a believer of Lord Shiva (believed in single God)
- He was against caste system/Vedic rituals

Sikh Gurus

Era of Sikhism

- From the birth of Nanak Dev in 1469, through the life of Guru Gobind Singh.
- At the time of Guru Gobind Singh's death in 1708, he passed the title of Guru to the Sikh scripture, Guru Granth

Three Things to Abolish Untouchability

- Langar: Community kitchen
- Pangat: Eating
- Sangat: Decision making

1. Guru Nanak Dev -1469 to 1539

- Founded the Sikh faith
- Born in: Nankana Sahib (present day: Pakistan)
- Death: Kartarpur (Pakistan)
- He started the institution of Guru Ka Langar
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor - Babur

2. Guru Angad Dev (1539 to 1552)

- Invented and introduced the Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script.
- Compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script.

3. Guru Amardas Sahib (1552 to 1574)

- Introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs
- Established Manji & Piri system of religious missions for men and women respectively
- Developed Mall Akhara
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor – Akbar

4. Guru Ram Das – 1574 to 1581

- Founded the city of Amritsar.
- He started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs
- He requested the Muslim Sufi, Mian Mir to lay the cornerstone of the Harmandir Sahib

5. Guru Arjan Dev – 1581 to 1606

- He compiled the Adi Granth, the scriptures of the Sikhs.
- He completed construction of Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple)
- Jahangir ordered his execution. Thus, he was hailed as Shaheedan-de-Sartaj (The crown of martyrs)



Sri Harmandir Sahib Golden Temple

Gold plating done by Maharaja
Ranjit Singh

6. Guru Har Gobind Sahib (1606 to 1644)

- Son of Guru Arjan Dev and was known as a "Soldier Saint".
- First Guru to take up arms to defend the faith.
- He waged wars against Mughal rulers Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
- He was executed by Jahangir
- He established Akal Takht

7. Guru Har Rai Sahib (1644 to 1661)

- He gave shelter to Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan, who was later persecuted by Aurangzeb
- Avoided conflict with Emperor Aurangzeb and devoted his efforts to missionary work.

8. Guru Har Krishan Sahib (1661 to 1664)

- Guru Har Krishan was the youngest of the Gurus (at the age of 5 years)
- He was contemporary of Aurangzeb and summoned to Delhi by him under framed charges of Anti-Islamic Blasphemy
- Died of Smallpox

9. Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (1665 to 1675)

- He established the town of Anandpur
- He opposed the forced conversion of the Hindu Kashmiri Pandits by Mughal ruler Aurangzeb and he was constantly persecuted and executed for this.

- He was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675

10. Guru Gobind Singh Sahib – 1675 to 1708

- He established Khalsa Panth in 13 April 1699 (on Baisakhi), changing the Sikhs into a saint-soldier order for protecting themselves.
- Last Sikh Guru in human form and he passed the Guruship of the Sikhs to the Guru Granth Sahib
- He was assassinated by two Afghans, sent by Wazir Khan (Mughal ruler of Sirhind)
- He was succeeded by Banda Bahadur (not a Sikh Guru) who was killed by Farrukhsiyar

Guru Granth Sahib

- Guru Granth Sahib (also known as the Adi Granth) is the scripture of the Sikhs
- The Granth was written in Gurmukhi script and it contains the actual words and verses as uttered by the Sikh Gurus
- It is considered the Supreme Spiritual Authority and Head of the Sikh religion, rather than any living person

Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed)



Converted to

Land of Islam

Dar-ul-Herb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)



Mujahid (attains jannat on Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khanqah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order

- The Naqshbandi Silsila is a chain of succession in the Naqshbandi Sufi order of Sunni Islam

Religious gathering

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki



Disciple: Qutubuddin Aibak started Qutub Minar on his name (1206)

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid



- Ajmer Sharif built in honour of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- Mohammad Bin Tuglaq was the first to visit Ajmer Sharif

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

S.No.	Sufi Words	Meaning
1.	Tasawwuf	Sufism
2.	<u>Shaikh/Pir/Murshid</u>	Spiritual teacher
3.	<u>Murid</u>	<u>Disciple</u>
4.	Khalifah	<u>Successor</u>
5.	Khanqah	The <u>hospice</u> (Residential place)
6.	Sama →	<u>Musical recital</u>
7.	Raksa	<u>Dance</u>
8.	<u>Fana</u> →	<u>Self annihilation</u>
9.	Ziyarat	<u>Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints</u>

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS



Treaty of Tordesillas

- Separation of Portugal (East) and Spain (West)

Portuguese

- **1498:** Vasco da Gama (Portuguese explorer) came to Calicut for the first time in India
 - Welcomed by Zamorin (then ruler of Calicut)
 - He was the first to discovered sea route to India
- **1505:** Francisco de Almeida
 - 1st Portuguese Viceroy of India
 - The Cartaz system was a licensing system that allowed the Portuguese to control trade in the Indian Ocean
 - Brought: Blue Water Policy (Cartaz system) → Type of trade license
- **1509:** Alfonso de Albuquerque → Captured Goa (1510) and abolished Sati
- Nuno da Cunha (Portuguese Governor) → Moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530
- Marathas captured two Portuguese territories
 - Salsette
 - Bassein
 - In 1739

Portuguese introduced tobacco and cashew nuts in India

Dutch

- People from Netherlands
- **1st factory:** Masulipatnam (1605)
 - Now in Andhra Pradesh

English/Britishers

- **1599:** East India Company → Built
- **1600:** received a Royal Charter from → Queen Elizabeth I to trade in India

- 1608: William Hawkins appeased Jahangir
- 1611: 1st factory at Masulipatnam (temporary one)
- 1613: 1st factory at Surat (permanent)
- 1615: Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court to receive the trading rights

Danes

- 1620: 1st factory at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu)

French

- 1668: 1st factory at Surat

Expansion of Britishers

- Eliminated Dutch by: Battle of Chinsurah/ Bedara /Hooghly in 1759

Defeated Dutch → On the banks of Hooghly

- Battle of Swalley/Suvali in Surat → Defeated Portuguese in 1612
- Battle of Colachel: 1741 between Marthanda Verma (king of Travancore) and Dutch East India Company

Carnatic Wars

- Between Britishers vs French
- Total: 3 Carnatic wars → 1744-1763
- 1st Carnatic War: (Extension of Anglo-French War of 7 yrs which was caused by Austrian War of

- 1744: started Succession)
- 1748: ended → With Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- Won by French

Dupleix was a French governor-general who played a major role in the Carnatic Wars

- 2nd Carnatic War: started with Battle of Ambur — (Won by the British)

- 1749: started
- 1754: ended → With Treaty of Pondicherry

- 3rd Carnatic War (known as Battle of Wandiwash → 1760):

- 1756: started → Britishers won
- 1763: ended → With Treaty of Paris
- British forces led by: Eyre Coote
- French forces led by: Comte de Lally

In Bengal

• 1st Nawab of Bengal: Murshid Quli Khan

• Farrukhsiyar gave Britishers permission to trade without any tax (In 1717) — 3000 annual payment and can issue Dastak by themselves
 Issued Golden Farman (Magna Carta of trade)

Murshid Quli Khan

↓
 Ali Wardi Khan (Died: 1756)

↓
 Siraj-Ud-Daulah —→ Nawab at the age of 23 yrs

(In Fort William)

Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta: captured and imprisoned several Britishers in a tiny cell and suffocated them to death

→ Where Palash trees grow the most

→ Battle of Plassey: 1757 in Plassey in Bengal (this battle, confirm the formal beginning of British empire in India)

↓
 Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed (Forces led by Mir Madan)

← Mir Jafar sat on throne → (Then Mughal Governor: Alamgir II)

↓
 British forces led by Robert Clive

↓
 Subsequently, Mir Qasim came to the throne. He shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger (He also ended Dastak)

↓
 Combined forces of Shuja-Ud-Daula, Mir Qasim and Shah Alam II led to Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Diwani: responsible for revenue collection (given to British)
- Nizamat: responsible for administration (given to Nawab)

Battle of Buxar: 1764 in Bihar

• Britishers won → Made Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah sign Allahabad Treaty in 1765

• Mir Jafar made the Nawab again

↓
 British forces led by Hector Munro

Governor: Robert Clive

Enforced Dual Government Given to Shah Alam II
 Controlled by Britishers ← Diwani and Nizamat → functions separated

- Allahabad Treaty ran for 7 yrs → Ended by Warren Hastings in 1772

In Mysore

- Dynasty: Wodeyar Dynasty → **Hyder Ali** sat on throne (Hyder Ali inclined towards French)
 - ↓
Alliance with Marathas + Nizam of Hyderabad
- **1st Anglo Mysore War: 1767-69** → Treaty of Madras
 - Mysore Kingdom won
- **2nd Anglo Mysore War: 1780-84** → Hyder Ali died due to cancer
 - ↓
Treaty of Mangalore signed (Britishers withdraw themselves by signing this treaty)
 - Son: Tipu Sultan sat on throne
- **3rd Anglo Mysore War: 1790-92** → Defeat of Tipu Sultan (capital: Seringapatam)
 - ↓
Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) signed to end 3rd Anglo Mysore War
 - ↓
Heavy fine imposed on him and his two sons were captured as hostages
- **4th Anglo Mysore War: 1798-99** → Death of Tipu Sultan
 - ↓
Puppet ruler: signed the Subsidiary Alliance (After the death of Tipu Sultan)

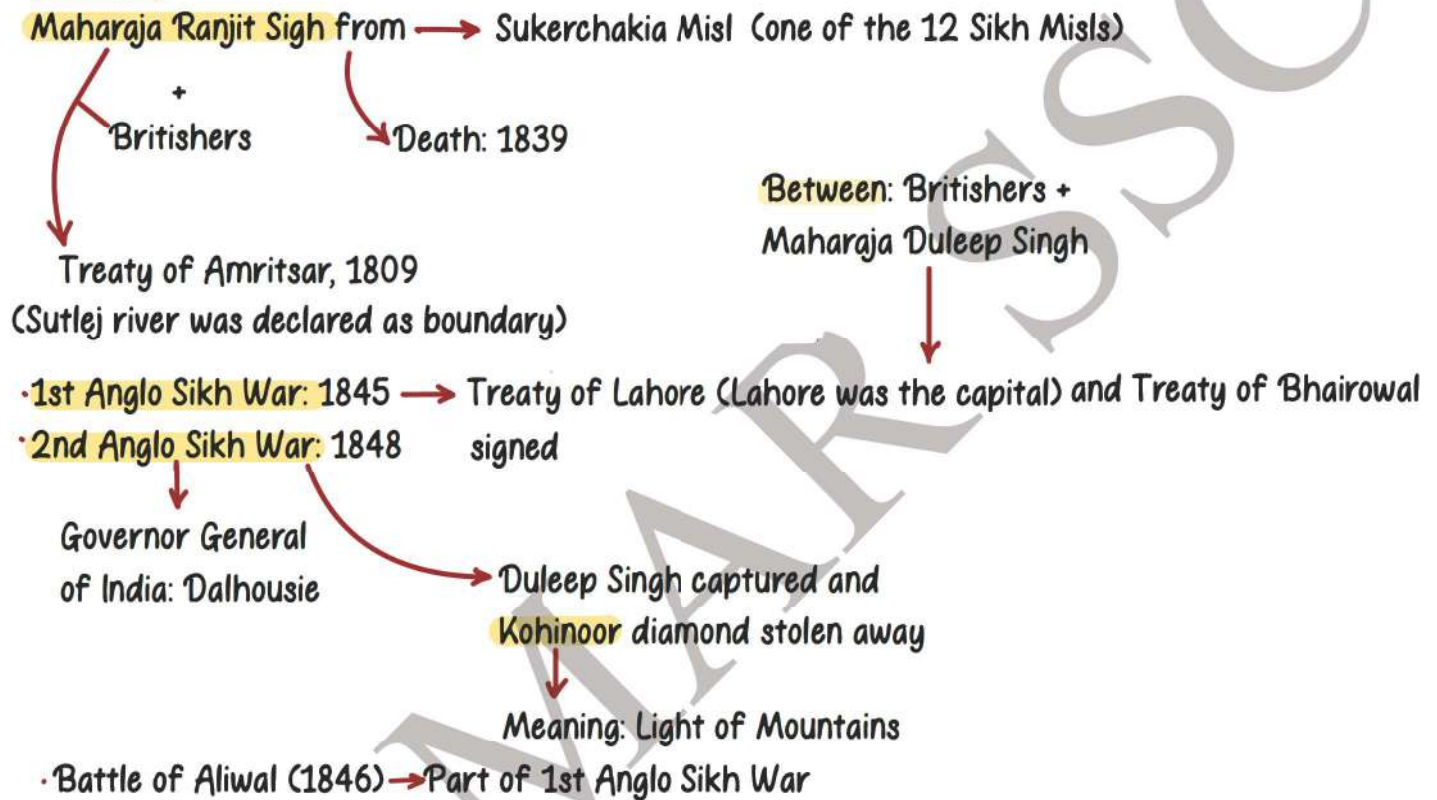
Subsidiary Alliance

- **1st brought by**: Dupleix (French Governor General) in 1798 and 1st used by Wellesley
- Adopted by:
 - Hyderabad (1st state): 1798
 - Mysore: 1799
 - Tanjore: 1799
 - Awadh: 1801
 - Peshawar: 1802

Marathas

- 1st war: 1775-82
- 2nd war: 1803-05
- 3rd: 1817-18

In Punjab



Afghans

- 1st: 1839-42 → John Lawrence (Governor General) implemented Policy of Masterly Inactivity
- 2nd: 1879-80 → Treaty of Gandamak signed (During Lytton as Viceroy)
- 3rd: 1919
- Sindh was acquired in 1843

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



Reform Movements

- Reformist: wants to bring reforms and end social evils
- Revivalist: wants to revive the old things

Background

Social Evils in Society

- Untouchability
- Superstition
- Polygamy (multiple marriages)
- Purdah System
- Polytheism (worship of more than one God)

Position of Women → Deteriorated in society

Causes:

- Polygamy
- Sati System
- Widow Remarriage not allowed

Steps Taken to Ameliorate Women's Position

1. Abolition of Sati

- 1829: An Act passed to abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ William Bentinck → Governor General of India
(during this time)

D. K. Karve associated with it

2. Widow Remarriage

- 1856: Widow Remarriage Act passed by efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
(Principal in Sanskrit College)

→ Dalhousie → Governor
General of India (during
this time)

→ He was against child marriage

→ Got this title from his
college

Widow Remarriage Association by:

1850: Vishu Shastri Pandit → Name: Vidhva Vivaha Uttejaka Mandala

1861: M. G. Ranade

→ Weekly name: Satya Prakash by Karsondas mulji

3. Child Marriage

B. M. Malabari associated with this → 1891: Age of Consent Act passed due to his efforts

Child marriage less than 12 years not allowed

Sarda Act 1930

Age of:

- Boys: 18 yrs
- Girls: 14 yrs

4. Education

Thomas Babington Macaulay (also gave Downward Filtration Theory)

1835: Macaulay's Minute → To promote English language

During William Bentinck (Father of English Education in India)

Only rich classes were given education in English medium

- Primary level education — In Vernaculars
- Secondary level education — In Anglo vernaculars
- Higher level education — In English

Wood's Dispatch 1854

- Abrogate the Downward Filtration Theory
- Called as: Magna Carta of Indian Education
- Focus on Vernaculars (local language) at lower level

- 1st university for Indian Women (SNDT): by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve (1916)

Women's Organisation

Bharat Stree Mahamandal

- Founder: Sarla Devi Chaudharani

Ladies Social Conference

- Founder: Ramabai Ranade

Arya Mahila Samaj

- Founder: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

All India Women's Conference

- Founder: Margaret Cousins (1927)

Brahmo Samaj of South India: Veda Samaj

- Started in: 1864 in Madras
- Started by: Kesab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu

Struggle against Caste based Exploitation (against Chaturvarna System)

Mahad Satyagraha: 1927

By B. R Ambedkar → Burnt Manusmriti

Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha: 1924

By B. R Ambedkar at Bombay

Self Respect Movement: by E V Ramaswamy Naicker (also known as Periyar)

- In Kerala: Narayan Guru
- In Maharashtra: Jyotiba Phule

He established Vedanta College in 1825

→ Father of Indian Renaissance

1791: 1st Hindu College (Banaras) by Jonathan Duncan

Not first Hindu College

→ Founded Hindu College (1817) in Calcutta with the help of David Hare

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

- 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)
- Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II
- Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kamudi, Percepts of Jesus, Mirat-ul-Akbar
- 1828: Brahmo Sabha formed
- 1839: Tattvabodhini Sabha/Patrika in Kolkata

→ Was established by Debendranath Tagore

→ By Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj (1866)

→ Released Tattvabodhini Patrika

• He also converted Vedas in Bengali
• He was against idol worship

→ Invited Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858

• Due to different philosophical thinking's → Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866

• Adi Brahmo Samaj → Debendranath Tagore

• Brahmo Samaj of India 1878 → Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

• 1825: Vedanta College

Dharma Sabha: 1830 → Revivalist Movement

- By Radhakant Deb → Was against the idea of Raja Raj Mohan Roy

Books by Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Gift to Monotheists; The Percepts of Jesus; Samvad Kaumudi; Mirat-ul-Akhbar (in Persian language)

Paramhansa Mandali

- Formed in 1849 → By Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram in Maharashtra
1840 (for SSC exam)

Prarthana Mandali

- In 1867 → By Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
- Joined by M. G. Ranade later in 1870

Satyasodhak Samaj

From Mali/Gardener community

- In 1873 → By Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra against Caste Discrimination
- Jyotiba Phule along with his wife Savitri Phule (1st female teacher of India) started the 1st school for girls in Pune in 1848

2 books written:

Gulamgiri, Sarvajanic Satyadharma (both in Marathi)

Singh Sabha Movement (1870 in Amritsar)

- It was against every other religion except Sikhism
- It was mainly against promotion of Christianity as a religion
- To revive Sikh faith by bringing back the converts

Arya Samaj: 1875

- Founder: Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- Book written: Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth
- He was against idol worship

• DAV College (1886) → Lahore

→ 1893: divided into → College party } In Arya Samaj
→ Mahatma party

Sudhi Movement

- Started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity → Back to Hinduism

Ramkrishna Movement

- **Ramkrishna Paramhansa** (Priest of Kali Mandir in Calcutta)

Started by → Follower

Swami Vivekananda

Original name: Gadodhar Chattopadhyay

According to him "Service of man is service to God"

- Original name: Narendranath Dutta
- Books: Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga
- Believes in idol worship
- Birth: 12 Jan 1863, celebrated as "Youth Day"
- Died in: 4 July 1902
- Believed in idol worship

Ramkrishna Mission: 1897 → HQ: Belur Math; Howrah (West Bengal)

- Started by Swami Vivekananda
- 1893 → He gave speech in Chicago in a conference
- He advocate on how to make balance between materialism and spiritualism
- Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial → Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari)

Balshashtri Jambhekar → Two newspapers

Darpan

Digdarshan

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

Started a weekly: Sudharak

Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- Pen name: Lokahitwadi → Weekly newspaper started: Indu Prakash and Hitechhu

Servants of Indian Society: 1905

- Founder: Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Political Guru of Gandhi

Social Service League: 1920

- By Narayana Malhar Joshi at Bombay — Also started All India Trade Union Congress in 1920

Seva Sadan: 1908

- By B. M. Malabari

• Karsandas Mulji's notable work: Satyaprakash

Dev Samaj: 1887

- Founder: S. N Agnihotri at Lahore

He commonly known as Periyar

Self Respect Movement: 1924 (Tamil Nadu)

• By E. V Ramaswamy Naicker

Also known as Aruvippuram Movement (Shiv Temple was built in Aruvippuram, Kerala)

Shree Narayana Guru Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) Movement

• Started by Shree Narayan Guru Swami → For the upliftment of Ezhavas Community of Kerala

Justice Movement: 1917

• By C N Mudaliar, T. M Nair, P. Tyagaraja

• Main aim: One cast, one religion and one God

• Oru jathi, oru matham, oru daivam also started by Shri Narayana Guru

Started Mahad Satyagrah in 1927 and also burnt

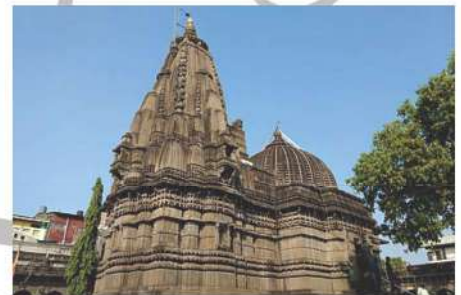
Temple Entry Movement

(Manusmriti)

• In North India (1927) → By B. R Ambedkar

• In South India (1924) → By T. K Madhavan

• Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) → By K. P Keshava



Indian National Social Conference: 1887, Madras

• M. G Ranade and Raghunath Rao

• Pledge Movement started by them against child marriage.

Kalaram Temple, Nasik

• B. R. Ambedkar led the Temple Entry Movement in 1930

• He started the entry of Dalits in this temple

Theosophical Society: 1875 — Influenced by Hindu belief system

• In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott

• Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882

• Later Annie Besant Take its membership

Young Bengal Movement

• In 1829, by Henry Vivian Derozio

• Teacher of Hindu College

Aligarh Movement (1875)

• Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

• Established a **Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College** in 1875 → Later called: Aligarh Muslim University in 1920

• Wrote: Tahdibul-Akhlag

Satnami Movement

• Started in 1820s in Chhatisgarh region

• Started by Guru Ghasidas who belonged to Satnami sect

• He worked with the leatherworkers In 1927

• Stripurush tulna started by: Tarabai Shinde

Deoband Movement: 1868

• Started by Nanotovi and Gangohi

Wahabi Movement

• Started by: Syyed Ahmed Bareilvi

Faraizi Movement (1818)

• Started by: Hazi Shariatullah

1857 REVOLT



Pre-1857 Revolts

• Major reason: Land Reforms

The sunset clause in the Zamindari system was a provision that required zamindars to pay a fixed amount of revenue by a specific date, before sunset. If the zamindars failed to pay the revenue on time, the government would confiscate and auction off their zamindari

3 Land Reforms

Permanent Settlement

- By Cornwallis in 1793
- Also known as 'Zamindari System' (fixed) – Middle man "Zamindars"
- Regions: Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

Peasants

Ryotwari System

By Munro and Reed in 1820
Region: South India (Madras)

Based on: Ricardian Theory of Rent

Mahalwari System

By Holt Mackenzie in 1822 in Bengal
Again, introduced by William Bentinck in Punjab

Group of villages

Village headman collected the revenue (not appointed)

Mahalwari System,

1822 by:
1st: Holt Mackenzie
2nd: William Bentick

Permanent Settlement, 1793
by Cornwallis

Ryotwari System, 1820 by
Munro and Reed

Sanyasi Revolt



- Governor-General Warren Hastings faced the persistent Sanyasi and Faqir disturbances in Bengal and Bihar

• Started: 1763/1764 → Bihar and Bengal

• Leaders:

→ Majnu Shah

→ Bhawani Pathak

→ Debi Chaudharani (female participant)

- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel 'Anand Math' mentions about Sanyasi Rebellion of 1763

• Paika Revolt: 1817, Odisha

→ Leader: Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar (Military Commander of Khurda kingdom)

• Ahom Revolt: 1828, Assam

→ Leader: Gomdhar Kunwar

- 1824-26: 1st Anglo Burma War ended with Treaty of Yandabo

- 1671: Battle of Saraighat (Mughals vs Ahom) which was led by Lachit Borphukan ——— During Aurangzeb's reign and the Mughal force was led by Ram Singh (Mughals lost the battle)

• Pagal Panthis: 1825, Bengal region

→ Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu

→ Meaning: Malabar

• Moplah Uprising: 1836, Malabar

• Kol Mutiny: 1831,

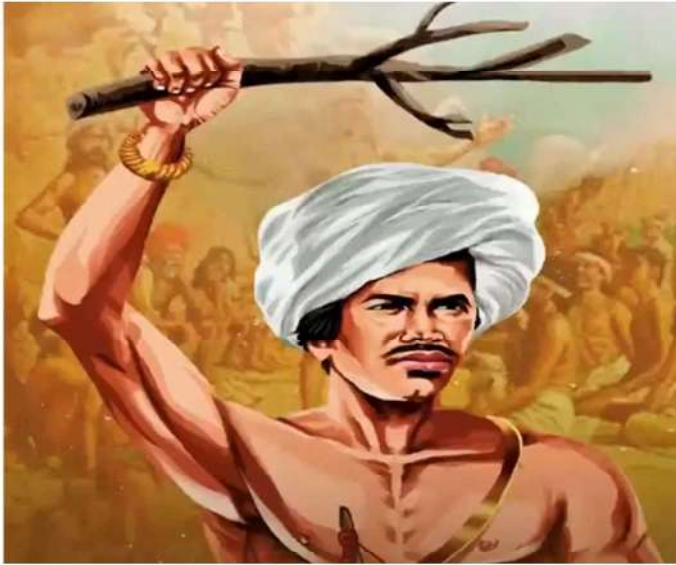
→ Leader: Budhu Bhagat

→ Revolting against Dikus (Outsiders)

• Ho & Munda Uprising: 1899, Ranchi, Singhbhum

→ Leader: Birsa Munda

→ Khuntkatti system (collective ownership)



- 15 Nov: Janjatiya Gaurav Divas → Also Jharkhand Foundation Day
- Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda
- Death: 1900

Santhal Rebellion: 1855

- In Rajmahal Hills
- Santhal is a tribe (3rd largest in India)
- Damini-i-koh: a large area of land demarcated for the Santhal (In 1832)
- Leaders: Sindhu and Kanhu

Indigo Revolt: 1859, Nadia District

→ Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas were leaders of this revolt

- Agriculture of Indigo
- Revolt by farmers against Britishers who had forced them to grow Indigo under terms that were unfavourable
- Successful revolt
- Dinbandhu Mitra wrote: Nil Darpan (play about Indigo Revolt)

→ Canning: Governor General of India during 1857 Revolt

Causes of 1857 Revolt (Sepoy Mutiny)

British Policies

- Canning brought an Act → General Service Establishment Act (mandated Indian soldiers of the Bengal Army could be sent overseas for duty when ordered)

Doctrine of Lapse: 1848

- By Dalhousie
- Acquired places:
 - 1st: Satara, 1848
 - 2nd: Sambalpur, Jaitpur, 1849
 - 3rd: Jhansi, 1853
 - 4th: Udaipur, 1852
- Dalhousie stated that "Awadh is like that cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"
- Mirza Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh

Immediate Cause

- Introduction of "Enfield" rifle. It was said that the cartridge of the rifle was wrapped in the fat of cow and pig. The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun, thus Hindu and Muslim soldiers were reluctant to use it.
- Mangal Pandey: from 34th Native Infantry, Fired at the Sergeant Major on 29th March
→ He was hanged on: 8th April
- 24th April: 3rd Native Cavalry refused to use greased cartilage
- 9th May: dismissed and 10 yrs jail
- 1857 revolt started on: 10 May, 1857



Hotspot:

- In Delhi → Bahadur Shah Zafar II (Last Mughal Ruler)

However, actual leader: General Bhakt Khan

Forces to leave the country → Myanmar (after revolt)

Leaders of Revolt

- Delhi: General Bhakt Khan (Bahadur Shah II)
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb/Tantia Tope

Adopted son of

In 1818: 3rd Anglo Maratha War

↓
Baji Rao II was sent to Bithoor (Kanpur)

Leaders of Revolt

- **Bihar:** Kunwar Singh (landlord)
- **Bareilly:** Khan Bahadur Khan (Rohilla)
- **Jhansi:** Rani Lakshmibai → Original name: Manikarnika Tambe (Manu)
- **Faizabad:** Maulvi Ahmadullah
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Shah Mal

Suppressors of Revolt

- **Delhi:** John Nicholson
- **Lucknow:** Henry Lawrence
- **Kanpur:** Colin Campbell
- **Jhansi:** Hugh Rose
- **Gwalior:** 20 June 1858 → The revolt was fully suppressed

Aftermath of 1857 Revolt

GOI Act 1858 → East India Company abolished

- Queen's Proclamation → Crown rule (During Queen Victoria's time)
- Army → Indian strength lowered
- Governor General made Viceroy → 1st Viceroy: Canning
- Post created: Secretary of General → 15 members council

* **Peel Commission:** Peel Commission set up in 1857, headed by John Peel. This Commission recommended to redesign the military system after the Sepoy Mutiny

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt

- **Limited territorial and social base** → Rich Zamindars



- Lack of coordination and leadership
- Lack of political perspective

Comments on 1857 Revolt

- VD Savarkar: 1st war of Independence

Deccan Revolt, 1875

Ramosi Peasant Force (1879)

- Founded by: Vasudev Balwant Phadke in Maharashtra

Pabna Revolt (1873–1876)

- Started by: Ishan Chandra Roy

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



Associations formed before Congress

Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha

- 1836: by Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Associates

East India Association

- 1866: by Dadabhai Naoroji

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha

- 1870: M G Ranade

- 1st Indian to qualify ICS: Satyendranath Tagore

Indian League

1875: by Sisir Kumar Ghosh — Newspaper by him in Bengali: Amrita Bazar Patrika

Indian National Association

- 1876: by Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose

Bombay Presidency Association

- 1885: by Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji

Madras Mahajan Sabha: 1884

1884: By M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramanian Iyer and P. Ananda Charlu

Dadabhai Naoroji

- 1st British Indian Member of Parliament
- 1st to calculate National Income and Poverty Line (1st by him)
- Rast Goftar (weekly newspaper) → For Parsi Community; Voice of India
- Book: "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" → Gives Drain Theory
- Used the term "Swaraj" for the 1st time
- Also known as "Grand Old Man of India"
- 3 times Congress President (1886, 1893, 1906)

Formation of Congress

Founder: Ornithologist → Allen Octavian Hume (Qualified ICS, Father of Indian Ornithology) in 1885

1885: First session was planned to be held in Poona however not possible due to plague

- 1st session held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay → 72 delegates attended this
- No women participated and two Muslims participated

→ By Ilbert

Ilbert Bill: 1884, by Ripon

- A measure that allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British Subjects in India → But this received a huge backlash

Different Theories

- **Safety Valve Theory:** By Lala Lajpat Rai (Monthly magazine by him: Young India)
- **Conspiracy Theory:** R. P. Dutt
- **Lightning Conductor Theory:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- **Viceroy at the time of formation of Congress** → Dufferin called Congress a Factory of Sedition

Important Sessions of Congress

- **1st:** 1885 → W. C Banerjee, Bombay → 72 delegates attended
- **2nd:** 1886 → Dadabhai Naoroji, Calcutta → 434 delegates attended
- **3rd:** 1887 → Badruddin Tyabji, Madras → 1st Muslim President of Congress
- **4th:** 1888 → George Yule, Allahabad → 1st British President of Congress

1896: in Calcutta

- National Song (Vande Mataram) was sung for the 1st time by Tagore

→ **Written by:** Bankim Chatterjee



1901: in Calcutta

- 1st time Gandhi appeared

1905: in Benaras — Swadeshi Movement was formally adopted

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

1906: in Calcutta

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- 4 resolutions: Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education

1907: in Surat

- R. B Ghosh
- Congress split during this time into Extremist and Moderate

1911: in Calcutta

- 1st time National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana) Sung → Written by Rabindranath Tagore

1916: in Lucknow

- Ambika Charan Mazumdar
- Merger of Congress — Lucknow Pact signed between the Muslim League and INC

1917: in Calcutta

- Annie Besant → 1st Women president of Congress

1924: in Belgaum (Karnataka)

Mahatma Gandhi (president) — Only Session presided by Gandhi

1925: in Kanpur

- Sarojini Naidu → 1st Indian women President of Congress and first women Governor of any India state (Uttar Pradesh)

1929: in Lahore

J. L Nehru (President of INC) — January 26, 1930 was officially declared to be celebrated as first Independence Day

1931: in Karachi

- Sardar Patel



23rd Jan: Birth Anniversary of S.C Bose and also celebrated as Parakaram Divas

1937: Faizpur

- J. L Nehru → 1st session held in village
- 26th Jan 1930 was declared to be celebrated as 1st Independence Day

1938-1939: Gandhi Vs S.C Bose

In 1938

Session Held at Haripura (Gujarat) and Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of INC

In 1939

Session Held at Tripuri and S. C Bose was re-Elected as President, but Gandhi Ji was not in favour of S. C Bose leading to his resign as Congress President

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President in 1939

Madan Mohan Malviya presided INC session most no. of times

- J.B Kriplani: President of last session of un-independent India and also during the time of Independence
- Youngest President of INC: Abul Kalam Azad

Governor Generals

Warren Hasting (1773-85)

Regulating Act 1773 — 1st Governor General of Bengal

Pitts India Act (1784)

1st Anglo Maratha War (1775-82) — Treaty of Salbai signed (1782)

2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)

Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)

Cornawallis (1786-93)

3rd Mysore War (1790-92) — Treaty of Seringpatnam

Permanent Settlement (1793)

Death: India (Tomb in Ghazipur)

He was father of Indian Civil Services

Wellesley (1798-1805)

2nd Maratha war (1803-05)

4th Mysore War (1799)

Treaty of Bassein (1802) signed during his tenure between Bajji Rao II and British East India Company

Lord Minto (1807-13)

- Treaty of Amritsar (1809) signed between Ranjit Singh Vs Britishers

Hasting (1813-23)

3rd Maratha War (1817-19)

Anglo-Nepal War (Treaty of Sagauli signed) — (1814-16)

Ryotwari System by Munro and Reed

William Bentinck (1828-1835)

1st Governor General of India

1829: Abolition of Sati

Suppression of Thug

Abolished Circuit Courts

Father of Modern Education — Macaulay's Minute (1835) during his time

Metcalf (1835-1836)

He is known as liberator of Indian Press

Auckland (1836-42)

1st Afghan War (1838-42)

Hardinge I (1844-48)

1st Anglo-Sikh War (Treaty of Lahore signed)

Dalhousie (1848-1856)

Doctrine of Lapse (1848)

1st railway line (1853) — From Bombay to Thane (34 km)

- Widow Remarriage Act (1856) — (Canning/Dalhousie)

Postal Act, Telegraph lines spread across

Wood's Dispatch (1854) — Magna Carta of Indian Education

He founded Public Works Department (PWD)

2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

Viceroy

Canning (1856-57)

1857 Revolt

He became the 1st Viceroy of India

EIC abolished

Mayo (1860-1872)

1st Census held at his time (not complete — Unsynchronised) in 1872

He established Statistical Survey of India

Lytton (1876-1880)

Arms Act (1878)

Brought Vernacular Press Act (1878) to ban local newspapers

1st newspaper "Bengal Gazette" by James Augustus Hickey was published during his time

1st Delhi Durbar in 1877 to proclaim Queen Victoria as Empress of India

- He lowered the maximum age of eligibility for Civil Services reduced from 21 to 19 yrs

Ripon (1876-1880)

Ilbert Bill Controversy

He repealed Vernacular Press Act

1st synchronised/complete Census held — 1881

Father of Local Self Government

Hunter Commission (1882) setup which was related to Education

Factory Act (1881)

Dufferin (1884-1888)

Formation of Congress

Curzon (1899-1905)

Partition of Bengal

Indian University Act

Calcutta Corporation Act

Curzon-Kitchner controversy

Young husband mission (to Tibet)

Minto II (1905-1910)

Muslim League formed in 1906 (by Aga Khan)

Surat split

Hardinge II (1910-1916)

- 3rd Delhi Durbar for King George V

Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi

Chelmsford (1916-21)

Government of India in 1919

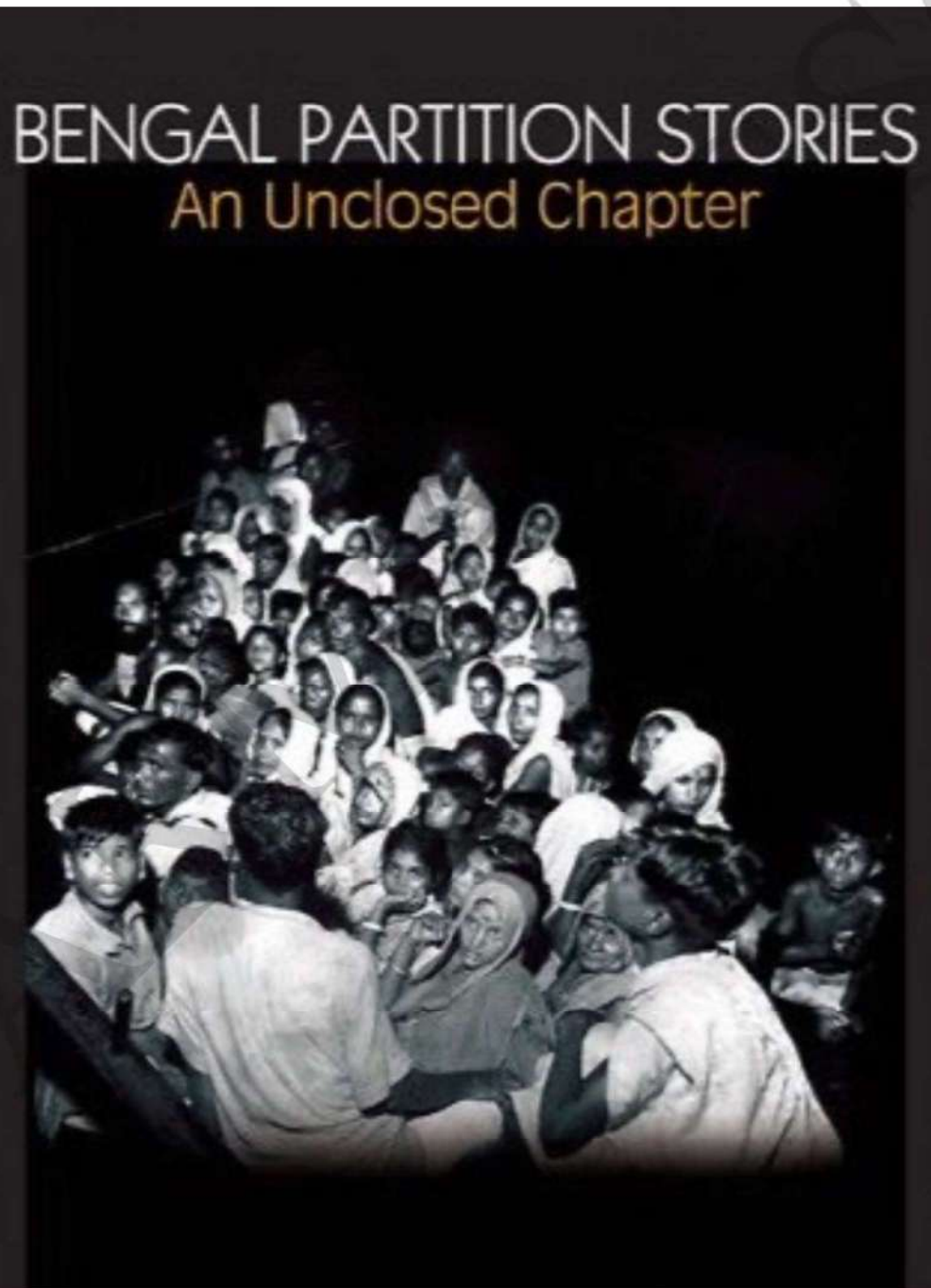
Montague Chelmsford reform

Rowlat Act

Jallianwala Bagh

PARMAR SSC

BENGAL PARTITION



- Bengal Partition: 1905
- Curzon was responsible → Viceroy during 1899–1905

Revolutionary Policies of Curzon

1. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
2. Official Secrets Act, 1904
3. Indian University Act, 1904
4. Bengal Partition, 1905

→ To curb freedom of press

Bengal
(1905-1911)



It constituted of 1/4th of total British India

	Bengal (1905-1911)	Eastern-Bengal & Assam (1905-1911)
Area (Km ²)	144,692	275,058
Population (Mn)	54	31
Muslims (Mn)	9	18
Muslims (%)	16.67	58.06

Partition of Bengal

Reasons given by British

- Administrative convenience

Actual reason: to
"Weaken the Bengal"

West Bengal
(Hindu)

Divided into

East Bengal
(Muslim)

(At present: Assam and Bangladesh)

Announced: July, 1905

Came into force: Oct, 1905

At present: West Bengal,
Odisha, Bihar

The formal proclamation of the
Swadeshi movement made on 7th August
1905 in Calcutta Townhall

1905 Session of Congress

- In Benaras → Presided by G. K. Gokhale
- Approved Anti Partition Movement/Swadeshi Movement

→ Boycott of foreign goods and products

1906 Calcutta Session of Congress

- Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji

4 imp Resolutions

- Swaraj as a goal adopted
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Swadeshi
- National Education → National Education Council

- Surat Split → Rash Behari Ghosh
 • 1907 — Congress split into two forms

↓
 Extremists and Moderates

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

SN Banerjee
 KK Mitra
 GK Gokhale

→ Expressed views through:
 petitions, newspapers,
 pamphlets

P: Prayer
 P: Petition
 P: Protests

Methods Adopted by Extremists

Extremists:

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Aurobindo Ghosh

Extremists

- Had hatred for Foreign Rule; Since no hope could be derived from it, Indian should work out their own salvation.
- Swaraj to be goal of national movement.
- Direct political action required.
- Belief in capacity of masses to challenge the authority.
- Personal Sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.
- Form Samiti Swadesh Bandabh Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Dutta at Barisal (in Bangladesh now)
- National Educational Centres
- Indigenous Enterprise: Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company By V.O.
- Chidambaram Pillai in Tamil Nadu

He was also known as "lokmanya Tilak"



Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
- Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol (In his book: Indian Unrest)
- Newspapers published:
 - Maratha (in English)
 - Kesari (in Marathi)

Newspaper during Anti-partition Movements

- Hitabadi by: Dwijendranath Tagore
- Sanjibani by: Krishna Kumar Mitra
- Bengalee by: Surendranath Banerjee or Girish Chandra Ghosh

Abanindranath Tagore

- He painted the image of Bharat Mata in 1905. The painting was a symbol of nationalism during the Indian independence movement.
- He was the principal artist of Indian School of Oriental Art 1907



Actions to show unity

- People tied Rakhi to each other to show unity
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote a song: Amar Sonar Bangla → National Anthem of Bangladesh now
Our Golden Bengal
- Sudesh Geetham by Subramaniam Bharti
- People sang Vande Matram however Government banned it

Leaders

- Poona and Bombay: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Delhi: Sayed Haider Raza
- Madras: Chidambaram Pillai
- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

Against extremists

- Britishers adopted "Carrot and Stick model"

Response of Muslims

- Muslims did not support Anti-partition
- Formation of Muslim League → Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan

30 Dec 1906
(Dhaka)

All-India Muslim League

Indian Councils Act 1909

Morley Minto Reform

1. Separate electorate for Muslims → Minto is responsible
2. Viceroy Executive Council will have one Indian → 1st Indian: Satyendraprasad Sinha

Father of Communalism: Minto

Annulment of Partition

- 1911: Hardinge II (Viceroy) → Organised Delhi Durbar (3rd Delhi Durbar)

Coronation of King George V

Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.

Weekly started: Yugantar

Revolutionary Activities

- 1902: Anushilan Samiti (Bengal); Satish Chandra Basu, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh
 - In Patna, this Samiti was founded by Sachin Sanyal
- 1879: Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- 1890: Shivaji and Ganapati festivals organised
- 1897: Chapekar Brothers, Damodar Hari Chapekar and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, assassinated W. C. Rand (Plague Commissioner of Poona) on June 22, 1897
- 1899: Mitra Mela by Savarkar Brothers in Poona
- 1904: Mitra Mela was merged with Abhinav Bharat Society → By V. D Savarkar
- 1908: Alipore Bomb Conspiracy/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy
 - An attempt to murder judge of Muzaffarpur
- Prafulla Chaki: committed suicide
- Khudiram Bose/Kanailal Dutta — trial was held against them (Hanged in Jail of Muzaffarpur)
 - Killed the witness who saw them throwing bomb
- 1905: Indian Home Rule and Indian House → By Shyamji Krishna Verma
 - (London)
 - Journal: The sociologist



• 1909: Madan Lal Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie

• 1909: AMT Jackson killed by Anant Lakshman Kanhere

• 1907: Madan Bhikaji Cama → 1st Indian to hoist Indian Flag on foreign soil

Journal published:
Vande Mataram

In Stuttgart, Germany

The flag hoisted by Madan Bhikaji was smuggled into British India by Indulal Yagnik

• 1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay

• 1910: India House (USA) founded by Taraknath Das and G.D. Kumar

• 1913: Ghadar Party → In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

- Lala Hardayal
- Sohan Singh Bhakna
- Barkatullah
- Parmanand
- Kartar Singh

Newspapers advocating Revolutionaries Activities

- Sandhya and Yugantar: Bengal
- Kal: Maharashtra
- Punjabee: Punjab (started by Lal Lajpat Rai)
- Ajit Singh (uncle of Bhagat Singh)
- Organisation made: Anjuman-i-Muhibban-i-Watan (secret societies)
- He also published Bharat Mata journal in Punjab

Komagata Maru Incident; 1914

- A Japanese ship taken on lease by Sikh businessman and sailed to Vancouver, Canada
- Sailed from: Japan, then Hong Kong and Singapore to Canada
- This incident involved a ship carrying 376 Indian passengers, primarily Sikhs who were denied entry to Canada due to discriminatory immigration laws. Forced to return to India, they faced further mistreatment, highlighting the struggle against racial discrimination and colonial operation.

Defence of India Act: 1915 To Suppress Ghadarites

This was later replaced by Permanent Act: Rowlatt Act

1914 three sections:

Moderate
Extremists
Revolutionaries

Won

Allies of 1st World War

Belgium
France
Great Britain (and Commonwealth)
Italy
Japan
Russia
USA

The Central Power

Austria-Hungary
Bulgaria
Germany
Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

In 1914, 1st World War began

- Indians (Moderates and Extremists) were supporting
- Moderates were supporting as a matter of duty

Home Rule League: 1916 → Two Home Rule League made

April 1916

Sep 1916

B. G. Tilak

HQ: Poona
(1st Home Rule League by B G Tilak)

Centre: Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Province, Berar

Annie Besant (more branches)

HQ: Madras
Wrote 2 magazines:

- New India
- Common weal

Madras and Bombay city

- After B G Tilak's death in 1920, his Home Rule League was re-named as Swarajya Sabha by M K Gandhi

Lucknow Session: 1916

- Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

1. Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-inducted into Congress
2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

Joint demands of INC and Muslim League

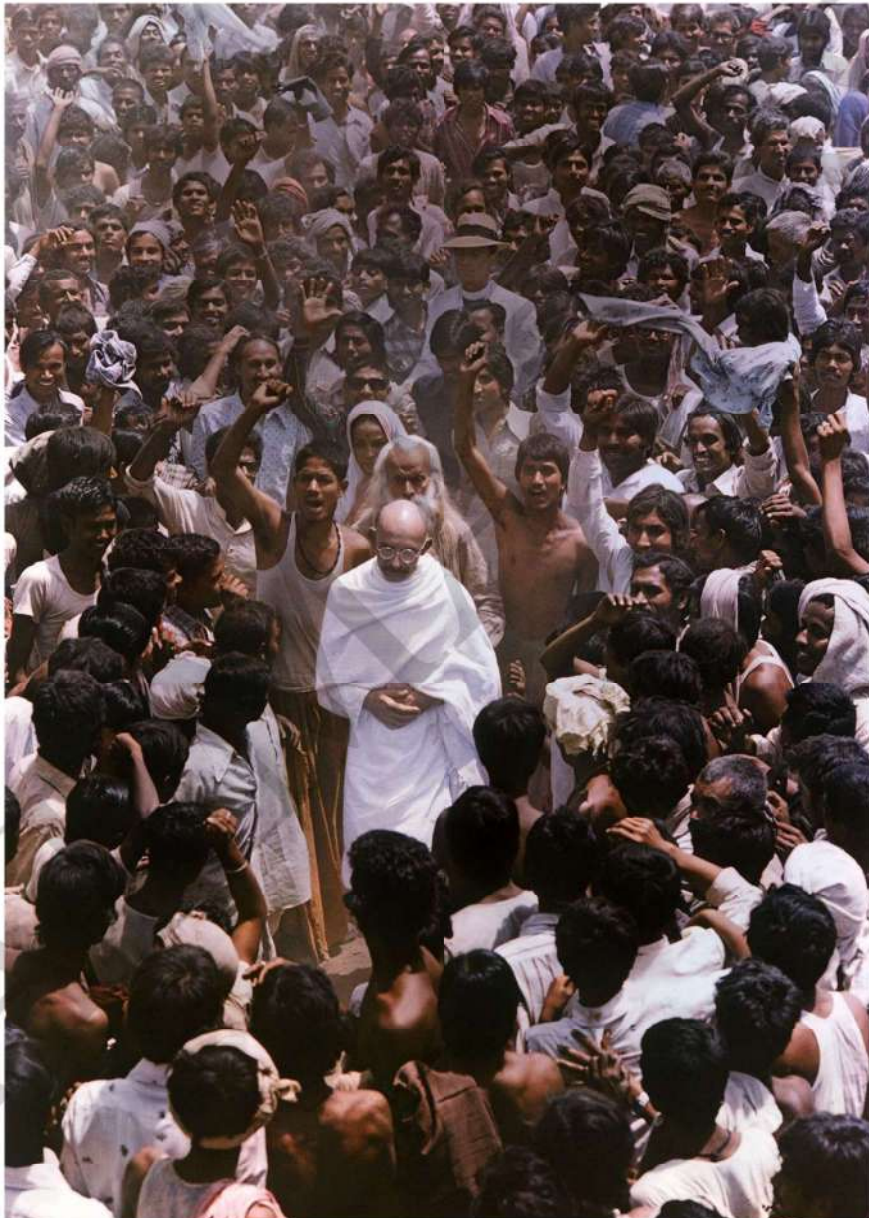
- Jinnah was called "Father of Hindu-Muslim Unity" by Sarojini Naidu

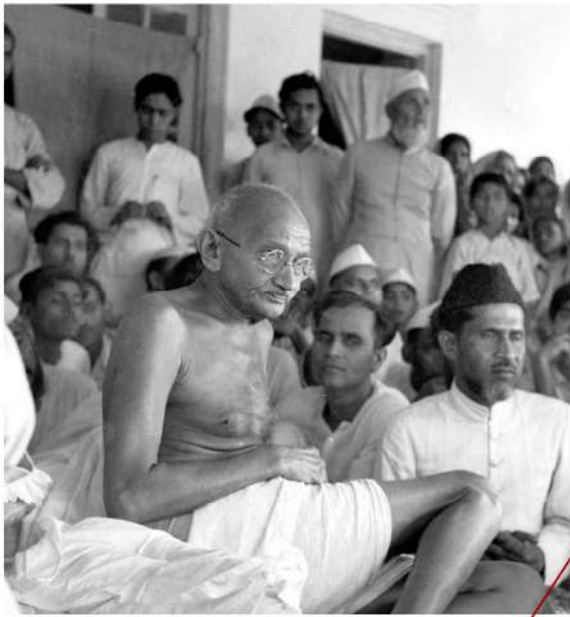
Newspapers

- Al Hilal written by: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Comrade: Maulana Md. Ali

Book written: India Wins Freedom

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI





• Also started Hind Swaraj newspaper

- **Full name:** Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi
- **Birth:** 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat
- **Mother:** Putlibai Gandhi
- **Father:** Karamchand Gandhi

Gandhi in Africa 1894

- Setup Natal Indian Congress in South Africa
 - ↳ Racial discrimination against South Africans and Indians
- Started Indian Opinion newspaper (1903)
- Setup **Phoenix farm** (1904) and Tolstoy farm (1910)
 - ↳ Devolved new technique of Satyagrah in these farm

Inspired from book "Unto this last" by John Ruskin

In South Africa:

- Gandhi was involved in Satyagraha against Registration of Marriage Act
- He also led campaign against restriction of Indian migration and when the Hindu marriages were not recognized in South Africa

Gandhi in India

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915

Celebrated as **Pravasiya Diwas** for Non-resident Indians (NRI)

- Political Guru of Gandhi: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- First public appearance of Gandhi in Banaras Hindu University in 1916 during its inauguration.
- Founder of BHU: Madan Mohan Malaviya

3 Movements

1. Champaran Satyagrah (1917):

- Rajkumar Shukla Invited Gandhi
- 1st Civil Disobedience Movement
- It was regarding Tinkathiya System and injustice of the landlord system where the farmers of Champaran district of Bihar were forced to cultivate of Indigo in **3/20th part of land**.
- It was a successful Event

Champaran Agrarian Act

- This act abolished Tinkathiya system and Abwab tax was also suspended
- Other people involved in Champaran Satyagraha: Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, J. B. Kriplani

- Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India: Champaran Satyagraha

2. Ahmedabad (1918) Mill Strike

- Gandhi's first Hunger Strike
- Invited by Anusuya Sarabhai
- Workers of Mills in Ahmedabad fought for economic injustice when the mill owners discontinued their Plague Bonuses
- Demanded 50% hikes

3. Kheda Satyagrah (1918):

- In support of the peasants who were not able to pay the land tax due to the failure of crops
- 1st Non-Cooperation Movement
- This is Gandhi's first Non-Cooperation Movement

"Sardar" title given to Vallabhbhai Patel in 1928 Bardoli Satyagrah by the women participants

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

- GOI Act 1919
- Montagu: Secretary
- Chelmsford: Viceroy
- 1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians
- 2. Dyarchy at Provinces
- 3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

Bifurcated into two subjects

Reserved

- Administered By Governor through his Executive Council
- Eg: Land revenue, Police, Finance

Transferred

- Administered by Ministers from Legislative Council
- Eg: Agriculture, Health, Education

Rowlatt Satyagrah 1919

- 1915: Defence of India Act
- 1919: suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge)
- Originally know as: Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs

Habeas Corpus was to be suspended

"No Daleel no Waquil no Appeal sidha jail"

Without any trial

- Gandhi Organised Rowlatt Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act and called it as "Black Act"
- Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mazhar-ul-Haq resigned in protest against Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

6 April: Satyagrah launched

9 April: Arrest of → Saifuddin Kitchlew
→ Dr. Satyapal

13 April (Baisakhi) 1919

- In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar people gathered in mass for two reasons:
- Due to Baisakhi
- Due to arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal
- General Dyer closed the only exit and open fired the crowd
→ Responsible person: Reginald Dyer

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh

- Udham Singh killed Michael O' Dyer (who supported Reginald Dyer)

→ Using name: Ram Mohammed Singh Azad

- Arun Singh (clergy in Golden Temple) titled Reginald Dyer as "Sikh" due to which Gurudwara Reform Movement was launched later in 1920

- Rabindranath Tagore returned his "Knighthood" title
- Gandhi returned his title of "Kaisar-i-Hind" that he received for his work during Boer Wars
- Hunter Commission setup to investigate the actions of Reginald Dyer but did not impose any penal action

Indemnity Act passed

Jallianwala Bagh incident

- British elites started "Morning Post" (fund collection) for Dyer
- Rudyard Kipling also funded in this

- Maulana Hasrat Mohani coined the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (during Khilafat Andolan) and was later popularized by Bhagat Singh

Khilafat Andolan

Abul Kalam Azad was also involved

- 1918 (WWI got over)
- Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers → Maulana Ali
→ Shaukat Ali

→ Indian National Liberation Federation formed by:
Surendranath Banerjee

- All India Khilafat Conference: Nov 1919 (Delhi) → Head: Gandhi (1st President)

Resignation by:

- M A Jinnah
- Annie Besant
- B. C. Pal

→ Opposed by Congress and B. G. Tilak

- 1920: Calcutta session → Approved Non-cooperation in this special session
- 1920: Nagpur Session → Formation of Congress Committee

→ Congress Working Committee (15 members comm.) was formed to lead
→ Congress declared themselves as extra-constitutional Mass struggle

Non-Cooperation Movement (Launch date: 1920)

- Hindu-Muslim unity seen
- **1921**: Tilak Swaraj Fund in remembrance of B. G. Tilak
- Local struggles: Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (1921)
 - In 1921, led by Madari Pasi → **Malabar Revolt**
- Sikh agitation for removal of corrupt Mahants
- Awadh Kisan Movement — A peasant movement also started

- Non-Cooperation Movement was endorsed in Khilafat Andolan

NCM spread through:

- Schools and colleges were established on National level
Eg: Jamia Millia, Kashi Vidhyapeeth, Bihar Vidhyapeeth
- Lawyers gave up their practice
- Foreign clothes were burnt
- 1 crores were collected through Swaraj Fund

Aftermath of Non-Cooperation Movement

- **4 Feb 1922**: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

22 policemen died due a local protest that caused fire in the police station

Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation movement (jailed in March 1922)

- Congress Session in Bardoli → Officially suspended Non-Cooperation Movement
- Political Vacuum created after this

By: Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, M A Ansari,

Councils were Boycotted

Councils entry

Pro Changers

C R Das
Motilal Nehru
Ajmal Khan

Gandhi opposed the idea

"No changers"

Focused on constructive work
Eg: to build Ashrams, Schools

- **1922 (Dec)**: Gaya Session of Congress (annual session) was held
- Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party (1st Jan 1923)

With a goal of ending or mending the council

By: C R Das (President), Motilal Nehru (Secretary)

- (Swaraj Party was formed in 1923 after the Gaya Session)

Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

- Swaraj Party was divided into: Responsivists and Non Responsivists
- **1924**: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (only session presided by him)

After the death of C R Das in 1925

Accepted the Swaraj Party within the Congress

SOCIALISM, SIMON AND CDM





- Theory of Socialism: Karl Marx → Only option to remove the rich classes from society is mass struggle

• Reasons for Socialism

Russian Revolution (1917)

Formation of Party

Communist Party of India: 1920; Tashkent, Uzbekistan

→ 1925: formalised in Kanpur

→ In 1924: the party was involved in Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case

→ People involved: S A Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaikat Usmani, etc.

- 1929: Meerut Conspiracy Case

- 1920: All India Trade Union Congress → N M Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal, Joseph Baptista

Father of Trade Union: NM Lokhande, he founded Bombay Mill Association

Caste Movements

- Self Respect Movement: E V Ramaswamy Naicker (1924)
- Mahad Satyagraha (1927): Dr. B R Ambedkar

Novels and Books

- Bandi Jeevan: Sachin Sanyal
- Pather Dabi: Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
- Philosophy of Bomb: B. C. Vohra

In Punjab-UP-Bihar

1. Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (1924) → Kanpur

→ Formed by: Ram Prasad Bismil, J. C. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Incident (1925) → Kakori village, Lucknow

→ Participants: Ashfaqulla, Roshan Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ranjendra Lahiri —
Hanged till death

2. HRA ^{Transformed to} → HSRA (1928) in Feroz Shah Kotla

Socialist

By: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

- 1926: Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha — By Bhagat Singh
- 1928: Lala Lajpat Rai lead against Simon Commission and recited slogan "Simon go back"
 - Killed by Scott through Lathi Charge
- 1928: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru → killed Saunders instead of Scott
 - In Lahore
 - To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai
- 1929: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed Central Legislative Assembly
 - Reason?
 - Against "Public Safety Bill" (1928)
 - Purpose: to make deaf hear
 - This Bill was Anti-Nationalism as said by Swaraj Party
- 23 March 1931: Martyred → Celebrated as "Shaheed Diwas"
- 1931: C S Azad killed himself
 - 1929: tried to kill Irwin



In Bengal

- 1930: Chittagong Armoury Raid → Lead by Surya Sen (also known as Master Da)



Women participants:

- Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Suniti Chanderi, Bina Das





• GOI ACT 1919: Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

10 years later (But)

"Why I Am an Atheist?" Book by: Bhagat Singh

• 1927: Simon Commission under the chairmanship of John Simon

Then PM in Britain: Stanley Baldwin

Simon Commission

• 1928: This commission arrived India

This slogan coined by "Yusuf Meherally"

Revolt against it → "Simon Go Back" → 7 membered Commission (all white, no Indians)

Chairman: John Simon

• Madras Session of Congress (1928) → Decision to boycott Simon Commission

President: M A Ansari

Special session (only in Emergency)

Response to Simon Commission

• Then Secretary: Birkenhead challenged Indians

• Nehru Report (1928): under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru

S C Bose, J L Nehru and Srinivasa Iyengar formed Indian Independence League in 1928

B R Ambedkar } Were in Support of
Hindu Mahasabha } Simon Commission
Founded in 1915 by Madan Mohan Malaviya

Demands:

- To end Separate Electorate
- Demand for Dominion status

• Delhi Proposals → by Muslim League

• 14 points by Jinnah given

Basic framework of Pakistan Constitution

Calcutta Session of Congress

• Nehru Report → Accepted

Recommendations → SIMON Recomm.

- Abolition of the diarchy.
- Federal system of government should be introduced in India.
- Extended voting rights.
- Separate Muslim electorates.
- Rejected the separation of Sindh from Bombay
- The demand of the frontier for equal status was also neglected.
- Rejected one-third Muslim seats in the Central Assembly.

Irwin's Declaration/Delhi Manifesto

• Round Table Conference (in London) by Irwin

When will the Dominion Status be implemented?

Congress launched Delhi Manifesto



Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

Dominion Status was 1st demanded by: Tej Bahadur Sapru, M R Jaykar

• Presided by J L Nehru

Decisions taken:

- 1st Round Conference Table to be boycotted
- Goal: "Purna Swaraj"
- 26 Jan 1930: 1st Independence Day
- 31 Dec 1929: Flag hoisted on the banks of Ravi river with slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" by J L Nehru
- Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

Slogan by Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Decisions Taken:

Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

"Inquilab Zindabad" :- Slogan by Moulana Hasrat Mohan

31 Jan 1930: Gandhi's 11 Demands

Dandi March

- 12 March-6 April 1930 → 241 miles Allahbad Nvsari
- Gandhi marched with 78 delegates from Sabarmati to Dandi → To violate Salt Law
- Gandhi decided to raid Dharsana → Arrested: 4 May

Spread of Salt Disobedience → Congress Working Committee

- In Ryotwari Areas: non-payment of revenue
- In Zamindari Areas: No chowkidar tax
- In Central Province: defiance of forest laws

In Different States (leaders)

- Tamil Nadu: C Rajagopalachari — In trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam
- Malabar: K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond → chosen as site to violate salt law)
- Peshawar: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan or Badshah Khan or Frontier Gandhi

And Kamala Devi

Chattopadhyay

→ "Red Shirt Movement"

• Founder of: Khudai Khidmatgar

- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu — Sarojini Naidu persuaded Gandhi to seek women participation
- Manipur and Nagaland: Rani Gaidinliu

Said to Gandhi "Do not restrict men alone"

Forms of Mobilization

- Prabhat Pheri, Vanar Sena, Manjari Sena

Gandhi-Irwin Pact → 14 Feb 1931

• Irwin's demands to Gandhi:

- Suspend CDM
- Participate in 2nd Round Table Conference

Gandhi's demands:

1. Release political prisoners, not convicted of violence
2. Give the property back not sold to third-party
3. Right to produce salt for personal consumption

Karachi Session → 29 March 1931

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed in here

• Presided by Sardar Patel

- Congress agreed to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference
- CDM suspended
- Meaning of "Purna Swaraj" — The goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated
- 2 resolution adopted: Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy

Round Table Conference

• To discuss Simon Commission Report in London

3 RTCs:

- 1st: 1930
- 2nd: 1931 → Only RTC where Gandhi and Congress participated
- 3rd: 1932

B R Ambedkar was the only one to attend all 3 RTCs

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



Ramsay Award for Depressed Classes refers to Communal Award

Communal Award: 1932

- By Ramsay MacDonald → Also brings separate electorate for "Depressed Classes" (in 1932)

First by Ambedkar in Round Table Conference

Poona Pact: 1932 → At Yerwada jail

- Between Ambedkar and Gandhi/Madan Mohan Malviya
- Gandhi at Yerwada jail, Poona → Fast unto death until communal award is taken back
 - All India Anti Untouchability League setup
 - Harijan (weekly)
 - Harijan Sewak Sangh (1932)

Agreement?

- Communal Award to be taken back by Britishers and increase in reservation of seat, give up on separate electorate

1935: GOI Act

- It abolished Dyarchy at Provinces
- Introduced Dyarchy at Centre
- 6/11 provinces → Bicameral Legislature
- All India Federation (but did not come into effect)

1937: Congress got majority → 716/1161 won

- Majority in all province except: Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP

Congress Sessions

- 1936: Lucknow
- 1936: All Indian Kisan Sabha formed → By Swami Sahjanand Saraswati

- 1934: Congress Socialist Party
 - J P Narayan
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - A N Dev
 - Minoo Masani

Maharashtra (Jalgaon district)

- 1937: Faizpur → 1st session to be held in a village
- 1938: Haripura, Gujarat
 - By S C Bose
 - National Planning Committee: 1938
 - 1st chairman: J L Nehru

1939: Pattabhi Sittaramayya Vs S C Bose (won)

- Held at Tripuri, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- Gandhi made Pattabhi Sittaramayya stood against S C Bose
- S C Bose Resigned from Congress and formed: All India Forward Bloc, 1939, in Unnao, UP (within the Congress)

• Autobiography of Hitler: Mein Kampf

- 1939: WWII begins

Allied

Britain
USA
USSR

Axis

Germany
Italy
Japan

Adolf Hitler (Nazi Germany) + Soviet Union (USSR)
attacked Poland

- Congress offered to Viceroy → Offer?

Linlithgow

- Demand for Constituent Assembly
- Demand for responsible government

→ Oct 1939: Congress resigned from all the ministries

Reason?

- Because Britain announced Indians were involved in WWII without consent

• Muslim League declared Day of Deliverance on 22 Dec 1939

• Then PM: Winston Churchill of Britain during WWII

- 1940: August Offer → Dominion status (Rejected by Congress and Muslim League)

In response to this

Gandhi stated Dominion Status as a "post dated cheque on a failing bank"

→ "Individual Satyagrah" launched by Gandhi

- 1st: Vinoba Bhave
- 2nd: J L Nehru
- 3rd: Brahma Dutt

Proposals of Cripps Mission

1. Formation of a Constituent Assembly
2. Indian Union with Dominion Status
3. Acceptance of the New Constitution
4. Continued British Authority

- 1942: Cripps Mission. → By Stafford Cripps (Dominion Status was not accepted)

- July 1942: Congress Working Committee met at Wardha, Maharashtra

Resolution adopted: Quit India Resolution

Ratified at Gowalika Tank, Bombay

"Do or Die" slogan by Gandhi during Quit India Movement

Quit India Movement: 1942 launched in response to Cripps Mission

Not supported by:

- Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha

Gandhi

launches Quit India Movement on 9 Aug 1942 due to failure of Cripps Mission

→ 1st day all leaders were arrested

→ It was a leaderless movement

→ Aruna Asaf Ali presided over Congress Working Committee

Hoisted flag at Gowalika Tank

Underground Activities

- Usha Mehta: launches underground radio in Bombay
- Parallel govt. setup

→ Ballia: Chittu Pandey

→ Tamluk: Jatiya Sarkar

→ Satara: Prati Sarkar (Y B Chauhan, Nana Patil)

Appeals made by Gandhi during Quit India Movement to:

- Govt. servants: not to resign but to be loyal to INC
- Soldiers: not to resign and not to fire on compatriots
- Peasants: not to pay if the landlords/ Zamindars is loyal to Britishers

Appeals made to Princely States:

- Support the ruler, if he is Anti-Govt.

- 23 March 1943: Pakistan Day observed by Muslim League
or Rajaji Formula
- C R Formula by C. Rajagopalachari: 1944 — It fails
- Desai Liaquat Pact by Bhulabhai Desai (Congress) with Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)
- Wavell Plan by then Viceroy Wavell: 1945

Aug 1945

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki (two cities) bombing in Japan on 6 Aug and 9 Aug respectively. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima is known as "Little Boy"

Shimla Conference X

Called as "Patriot of Patriots" by Gandhi

Indian National Army and S. C Bose

- Mohan Singh asked for Prisoner of Wars to setup Army

Made INA at Singapore

INA, 1942

- In 1921: S C Bose returned to India by quitting the ICS. He also founded Azad Hind Fauj (Free India Legion/Tiger Legion) in 1943 (later merged it with INA)

Later led by: Rash Behari Bose

Later transferred the chairmanship to: S. C Bose

Received "Order of the Rising Sun" Award from Japan

• Women regiment

formed: Rani Lakshmi Bai

- * Met Hitler in Germany using a pseudo name "Orlando Mazzotta" in 1942

15 August: Japan surrendered

"Delhi Chalo" by S. C Bose

18 Aug: S. C Bose died (In 1944)

1st person to give "Father of Nation" title to Gandhi — Through Singapore Radio

Famous slogans:

- "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom"
- "Jai Hind"

INA trials

- 1st trial: against Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon

↓
Nov 1945

1st trial in Red Fort

- The term "Pakistan" given by Rahmat Ali

Indian Navy had recruitments → Ratings (lowest post)

↓
14 Feb 1946: HMS Talwar protested against unconditional food

↓
Known as Royal Indian Navy Mutiny

Cabinet Mission Plan

- Clement Attlee (then PM of Britain) sent → 3 membered commission
 - Stafford Cripps
 - AV Alexander
 - Pathic Lawrence (chairman)
- Demand for Pakistan not accepted
- Regional groupings

- 16 Aug 1946: Jinnah directed Muslims to observe Direct Action Day

↓
"Calcutta Killings" at Noakhali, Calcutta

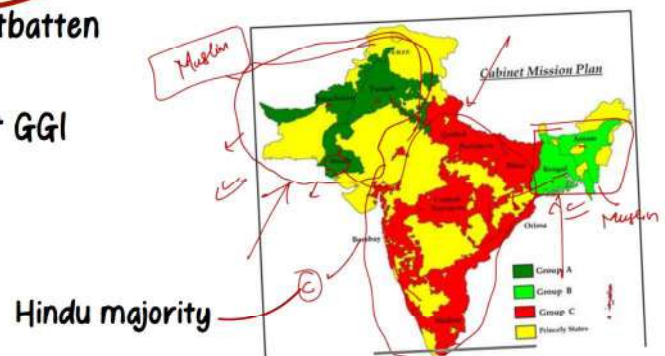
↓
Gandhi was here on 15 Aug 1947

- June 1947: Indian Independence Act 1947

↓
• Also known as "Mountbatten Plan"
Last Governor General of India: Mountbatten

↓
Partition plan

- ↓
- C Rajagopalachari later the last GGI of Independent India



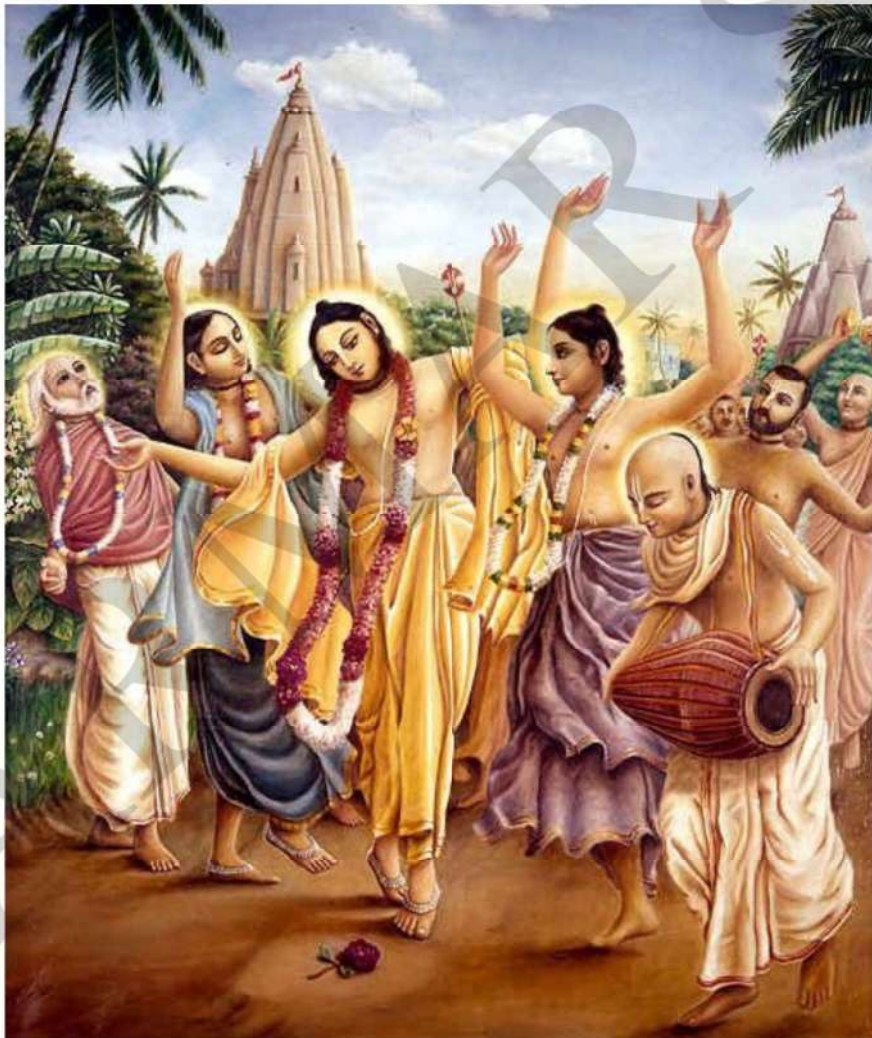
- West Pakistan separated from East Pakistan (1971) during Indira Gandhi (then PM)

→ Bangladesh now

Indira Gandhi (then PM of India) and Zulfikar Bhutto (then President of Pakistan)

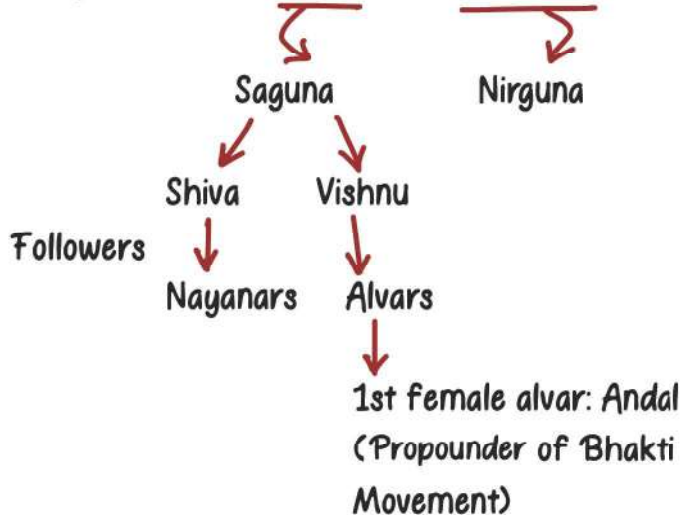
Shimla Agreement (1972)
signed (b/w India and Pakistan)

BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



Main Features of Bhakti Movement

- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless



Bhakti Movement

Atma is part of Brahman

Philosophy	Founder
• Vishishtadvaita	Ramanuj Acharya
• Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed	Nimbark Acharya
• Dvait → Dualism	Madhva Acharya (South-India)
• Shuddhadvaita	Vallabhachairya

- Advaita
- Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Sri Shankaracharya

Believed:

- This life and world is a myth
- Didn't believe in idol worship

Bhakti Movement Saints

Kabir (1440–1510)

- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: Criticises Hindu or Islamic Dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Preachings compilation: Bijaka

Ramananda (14–15 century)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Ramanujacharya (1017–1137)

- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Guru Nanak (1469–1538)

- He belonged to Nirguna sect
- He belonged to Khatri community

Vallabhacharya (1479–1531)

- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna are Avatar of Vishnu

Vidyapati (14–15 century)

- He composed Padavali—Love Ballads of Radha and Krishna

Chaitanya (1486–1533)

- He propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal (Bengal Vaishnavism)
- King of Gaudiya (Gaudiya Vaishnavism)

Purandar Das (1480–1564)

- Father of Carnatic music (South Indian Music)

Mirabai (1498-1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483-1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532-1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449-1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Introduced Sattriya dance in Assam
- He gave Borgeet →

Thyagaraja (1767-1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika
- Composed Abhangas

Namadeva (1270-1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

↓
Vithala → Vishnu

- Lord Vishnu is worshipped as 'Vithala' in Maharashtra

Ramdas (1608-1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha (Compilation of his sermons)

Bhakti Saints of Karnataka

Basavana

- Founded Lingayat/Virshaiva sect
- He was initially a Jain and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king in the 12th Century
- He was a believer of Lord Shiva (believed in single God)
- He was against caste system/Vedic rituals

Sikh Gurus

Era of Sikhism

- From the birth of Nanak Dev in 1469, through the life of Guru Gobind Singh.
- At the time of Guru Gobind Singh's death in 1708, he passed the title of Guru to the Sikh scripture, Guru Granth

Three Things to Abolish Untouchability

- Langar: Community kitchen
- Pangat: Eating
- Sangat: Decision making

1. Guru Nanak Dev -1469 to 1539

- Founded the Sikh faith
- Born in: Nankana Sahib (present day: Pakistan)
- Death: Kartarpur (Pakistan)
- He started the institution of Guru Ka Langar
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor - Babur

2. Guru Angad Dev (1539 to 1552)

- Invented and introduced the Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script.
- Compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script.

3. Guru Amardas Sahib (1552 to 1574)

- Introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs
- Established Manji & Piri system of religious missions for men and women respectively
- Developed Mall Akhara
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor – Akbar

4. Guru Ram Das – 1574 to 1581

- Founded the city of Amritsar.
- He started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs
- He requested the Muslim Sufi, Mian Mir to lay the cornerstone of the Harmandir Sahib

5. Guru Arjan Dev – 1581 to 1606

- He compiled the Adi Granth, the scriptures of the Sikhs.
- He completed construction of Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple)
- Jahangir ordered his execution. Thus, he was hailed as Shaheedan-de-Sartaj (The crown of martyrs)



Sri Harmandir Sahib Golden Temple

Gold plating done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh

6. Guru Har Gobind Sahib (1606 to 1644)

- Son of Guru Arjan Dev and was known as a "Soldier Saint".
- First Guru to take up arms to defend the faith.
- He waged wars against Mughal rulers Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
- He was executed by Jahangir
- He established Akal Takht

7. Guru Har Rai Sahib (1644 to 1661)

- He gave shelter to Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan, who was later persecuted by Aurangzeb
- Avoided conflict with Emperor Aurangzeb and devoted his efforts to missionary work.

8. Guru Har Krishan Sahib (1661 to 1664)

- Guru Har Krishan was the youngest of the Gurus (at the age of 5 years)
- He was contemporary of Aurangzeb and summoned to Delhi by him under framed charges of Anti-Islamic Blasphemy
- Died of Smallpox

9. Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (1665 to 1675)

- He established the town of Anandpur
- He opposed the forced conversion of the Hindu Kashmiri Pandits by Mughal ruler Aurangzeb and he was constantly persecuted and executed for this.

- He was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675

10. Guru Gobind Singh Sahib – 1675 to 1708

- He established Khalsa Panth in 13 April 1699 (on Baisakhi), changing the Sikhs into a saint-soldier order for protecting themselves.
- Last Sikh Guru in human form and he passed the Guruship of the Sikhs to the Guru Granth Sahib
- He was assassinated by two Afghans, sent by Wazir Khan (Mughal ruler of Sirhind)
- He was succeeded by Banda Bahadur (not a Sikh Guru) who was killed by Farrukhsiyar

Guru Granth Sahib

- Guru Granth Sahib (also known as the Adi Granth) is the scripture of the Sikhs
- The Granth was written in Gurmukhi script and it contains the actual words and verses as uttered by the Sikh Gurus
- It is considered the Supreme Spiritual Authority and Head of the Sikh religion, rather than any living person

Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed)



Converted to

Land of Islam

Dar-ul-Herb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)



Mujahid (attains jannat on Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khanqah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order

Religious gathering

- The Naqshbandi Silsila is a chain of succession in the Naqshbandi Sufi order of Sunni Islam

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki



Disciple: Qutubuddin Aibak started Qutub Minar on his name (1206)

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid



- Ajmer Sharif built in honour of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- Mohammad Bin Tuglaq was the first to visit Ajmer Sharif

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

S.No.	Sufi Words	Meaning
1.	Tasawwuf	Sufism
2.	<u>Shaikh/Pir/Murshid</u>	Spiritual teacher
3.	<u>Murid</u>	<u>Disciple</u>
4.	Khalifah	<u>Successor</u>
5.	Khanqah	The <u>hospice</u> (Residential place)
6.	Sama →	<u>Musical recital</u>
7.	Raksa	<u>Dance</u>
8.	<u>Fana</u> →	<u>Self annihilation</u>
9.	Ziyarat	<u>Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints</u>