

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

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalore (1311)

Real name: Ali Gurshasp

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

Then king: Hammir dev chauhan

First Johar was performed during this time

- Padmavat: Written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

- 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

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 (Pandiya ruler of Madurai) (1311)

- 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

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
- Khargj tax: Imposed on peasants on produce — 50%

Network of spies (intelligence officers)

started by Alauddin:

- Munhiyans
- Barid

3 Markets setup by Alauddin for:

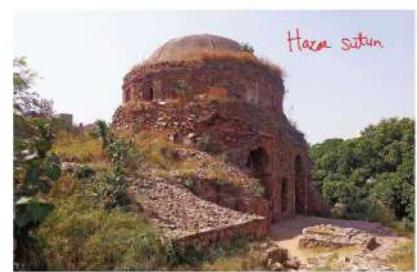
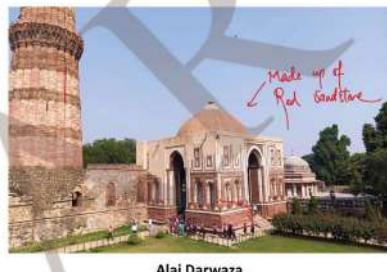
- Food grains
- Costly cloths
- Horses, slaves (Bandagan) and cattles

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

- 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)



- Established: The city of Siri which was second of the seven cities of Delhi (1st city of Delhi: Qila Rai Pithora by Tomar Dynasty)

- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi
- Patron of: Art and learning

- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hajardinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death
- Alauddin had two son: Mubarak (1316-20 AD) and Omar. Mubarak killed Malik Kafur and brother Oman
- 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 increased 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)

- 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

Timur invasion: 1398

- He was a mongoloid

• Invaded During this the last ruler was: Muhammad Shah Tuglaq

Lodi Dynasty: 1489-1526

- Founder: Bahrol Lodi (1451-88)

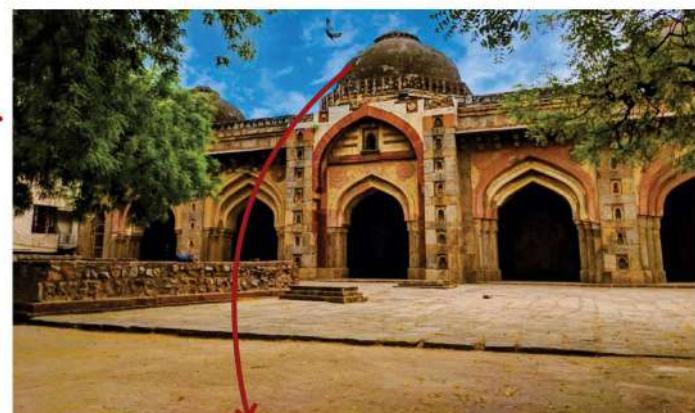
Sikandar Lodhi: 1489-1517)

- 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-Mushtakhraj: 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-Isthiqāq: Department of Pension

PARMAR SSC

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI



Vijayanagar Empire: 1336-1565 AD

↳ Meaning: City of Victory



Pampahamphi

- The ruins of Hampi was brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named: **Colin Mackenzie**
- It is also known as **Hampi**, the name derived from that of the local mother goddess, **Pampadevi**
- 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: **Narapatis**
- 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:

Dynasty	Period	Founder	Feudatories of Kakatiyas
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

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

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

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
- Andhra Bhoja
- Andhra Pitamaha/Andhra Pratimah

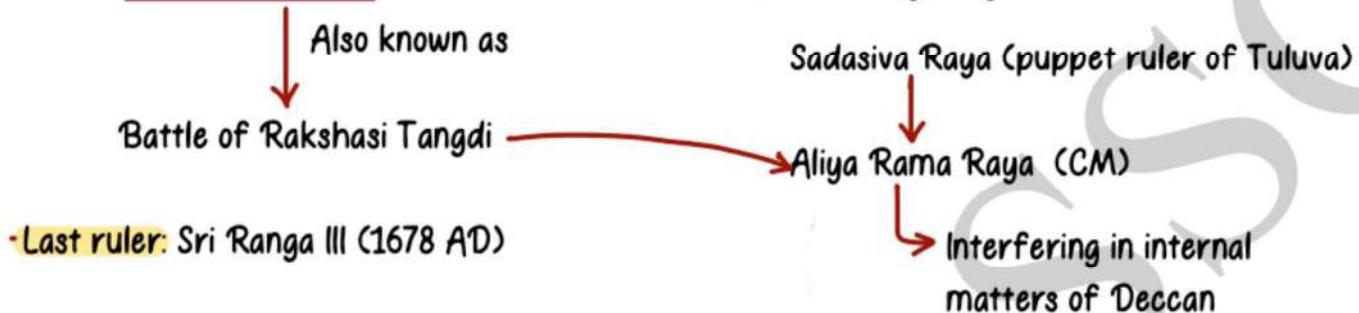
After restoring Mahmood Shah as Bahmani Sultan

- He founded a suburban township of Nagalapuram after his mother
- He was gifted scholar in both: Telugu and Sanskrit
 - His works: Amuktamalyada (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

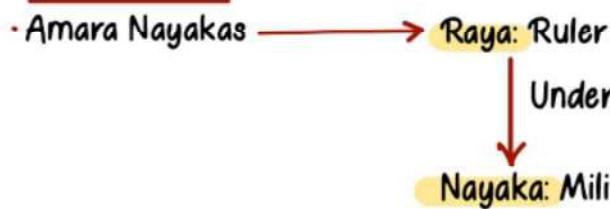
- After Krishna Deva Raya his brother Achyuta Deva Raya ascended the throne
- He was visited by a French traveller Fernao Nuniz

Araividu Dynasty: 1570-1650 AD

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



Administration



Ayangar System

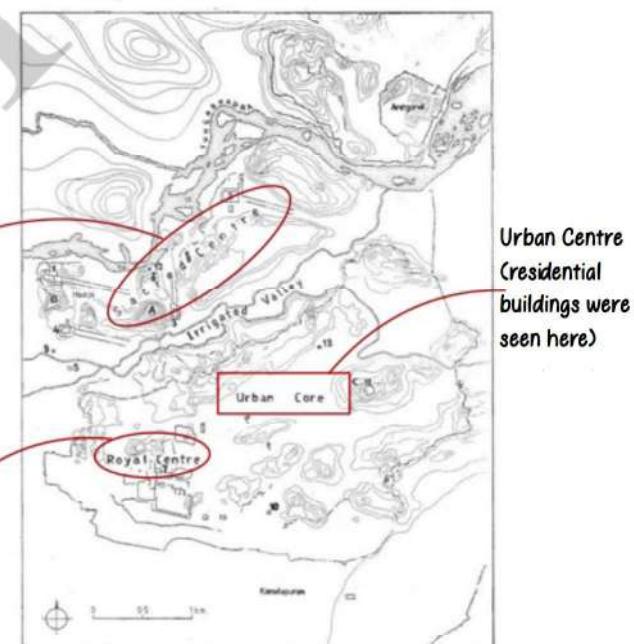
- Village committee → 12 members

Travellers visited:

- Ibn Battuta: Harihara and Bukka
- Duarte Barbosa → KDR
- Domingo Paes
- 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)

Sacred Centre
(all temples were 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



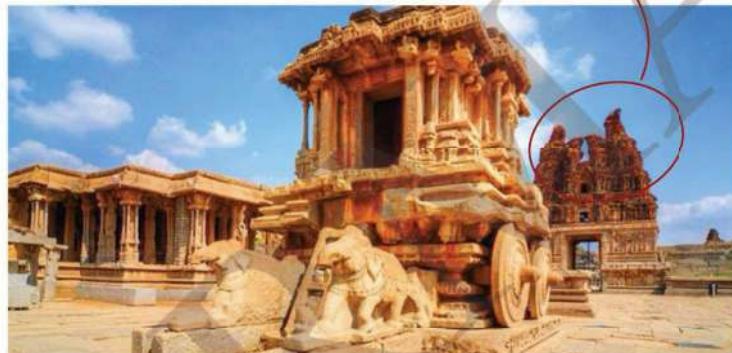
Hazara Rama Temple



- 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

Mahanavami Dibba

Sacred Centre



Vitthal Swami Temple

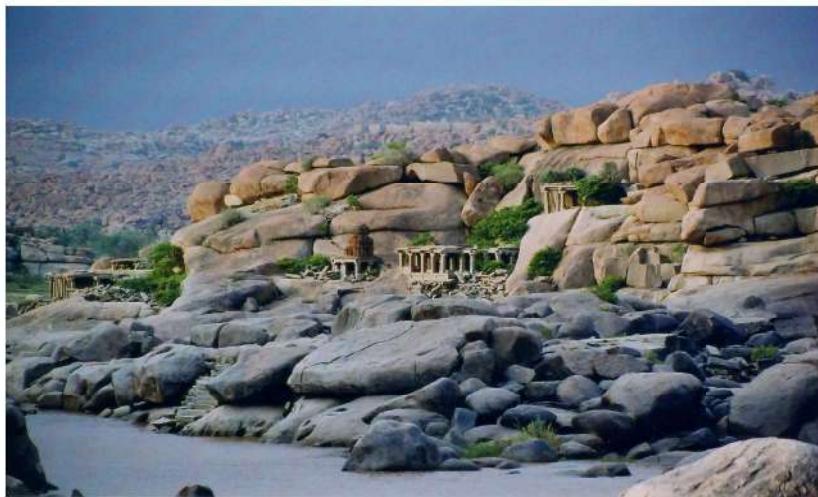
- Vitthal is Lord Vishnu
- Built by: Krishna Deva Raya
- Seen in 50₹ note



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
- Pronda 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

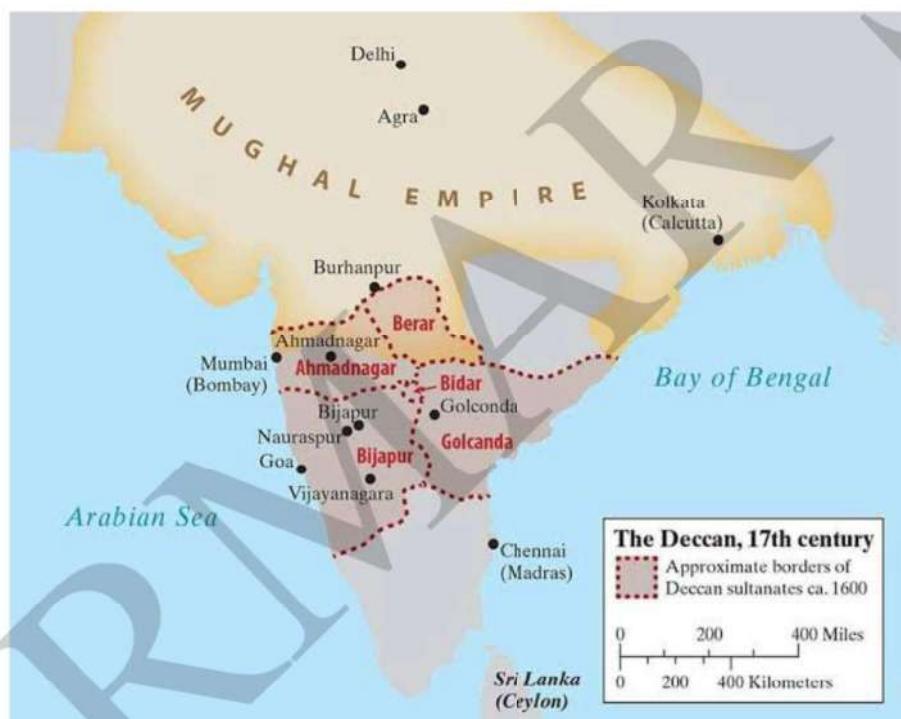
Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58)

- 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 Shah
Ahmednagar	Malik Ahmed	Nizam Shahi
Golconda	Quli Qutub Shah	Qutub Shahi
Bidar	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi

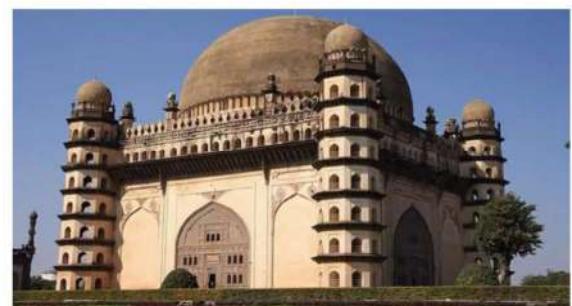
Ibrahim Adil Shah

• Introduced: Dakhini as court language in place of Persian

• Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah

→ **Gol Gumbaj** was famous for "Whispering Gallery"

• Architect by: Yakut of Dabul



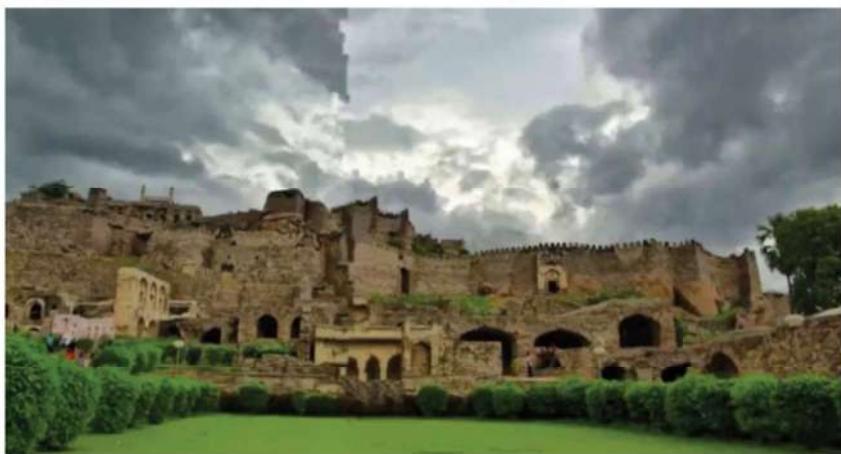
Gol Gumbaj

• 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

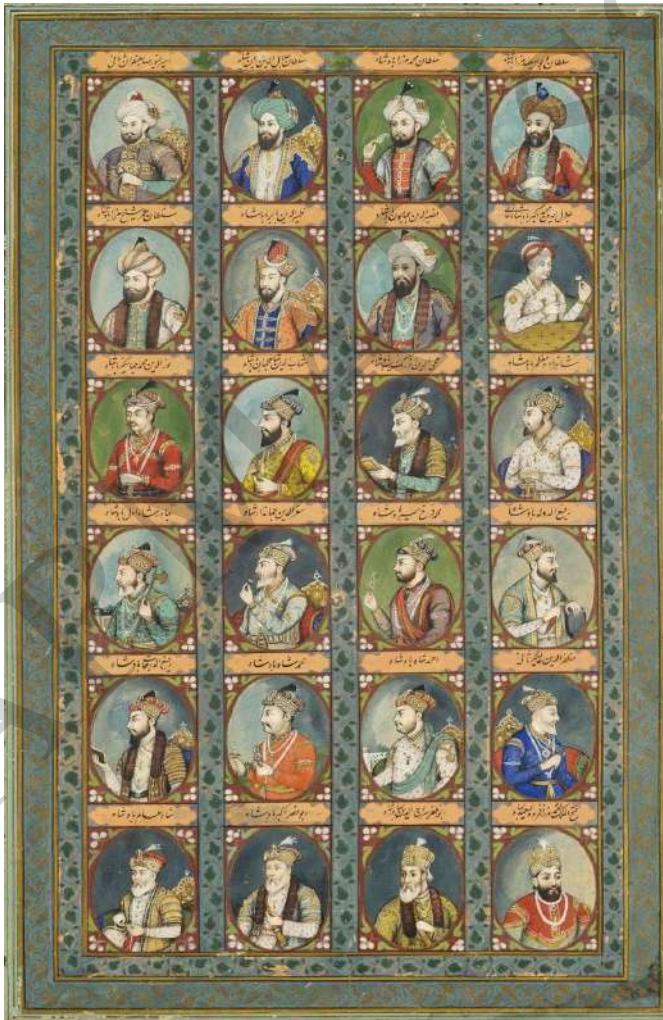
Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

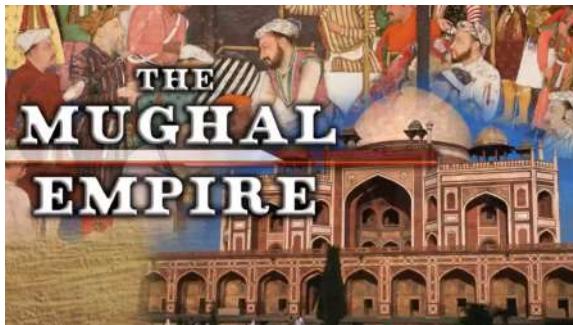
- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty
- Founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as: Bhagyanagar after the name of Sultan's favourite Bhagyamati)
- He also built the famous Charminar



Charminar

MUGHAL EMPIRE

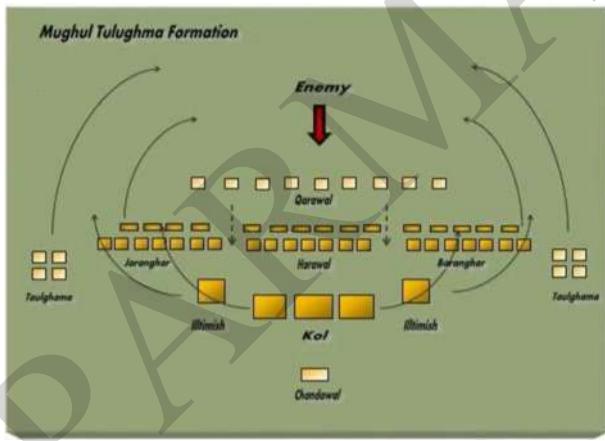




Babur: 1526-30

- 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

Wars of Babur

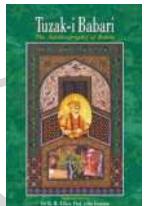
- 1526: 1st Battle of Panipat
- 1527: He defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)

- 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

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



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 Humayunnama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

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

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)

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 1/3rd 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 Qila at Delhi

- Built: Purana Qila 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
 - 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
 - Hemu
 - Chandra
 - 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 recognise 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-llahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity

Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal
Not that popular

- 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

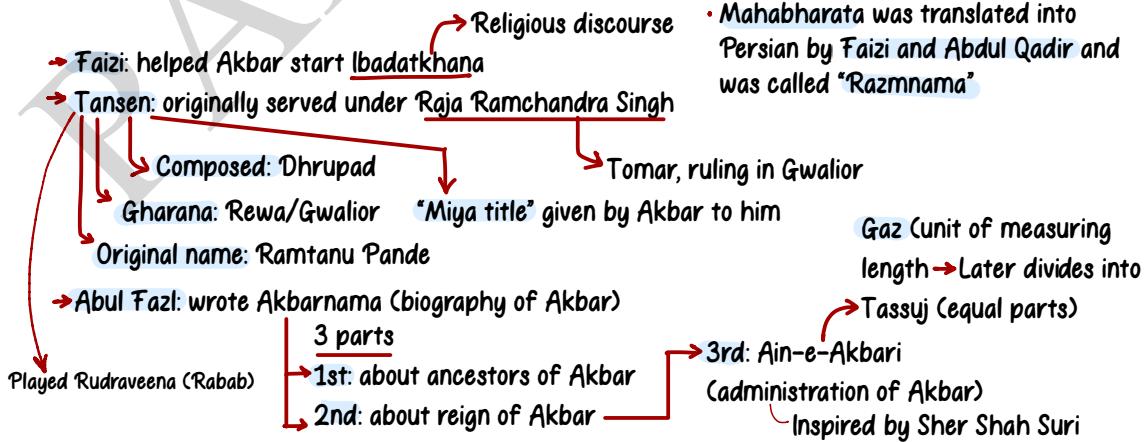
- 1571: Akbar shifted capital to Sikri
- 1585: Capital shifted from Sikri to Lahore
- 1598: Capital shifted from Lahore to Agra



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
- Sawar → Horseman → Decided on basis Zat → Si pahi
- Highest rank reached: 7000
- Payment on basis of:
 - Cash → Naqdi
 - Jagri
- Mirza Aziz Koka → Raja Man Singh

Last Expedition of Akbar

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

One Liners:

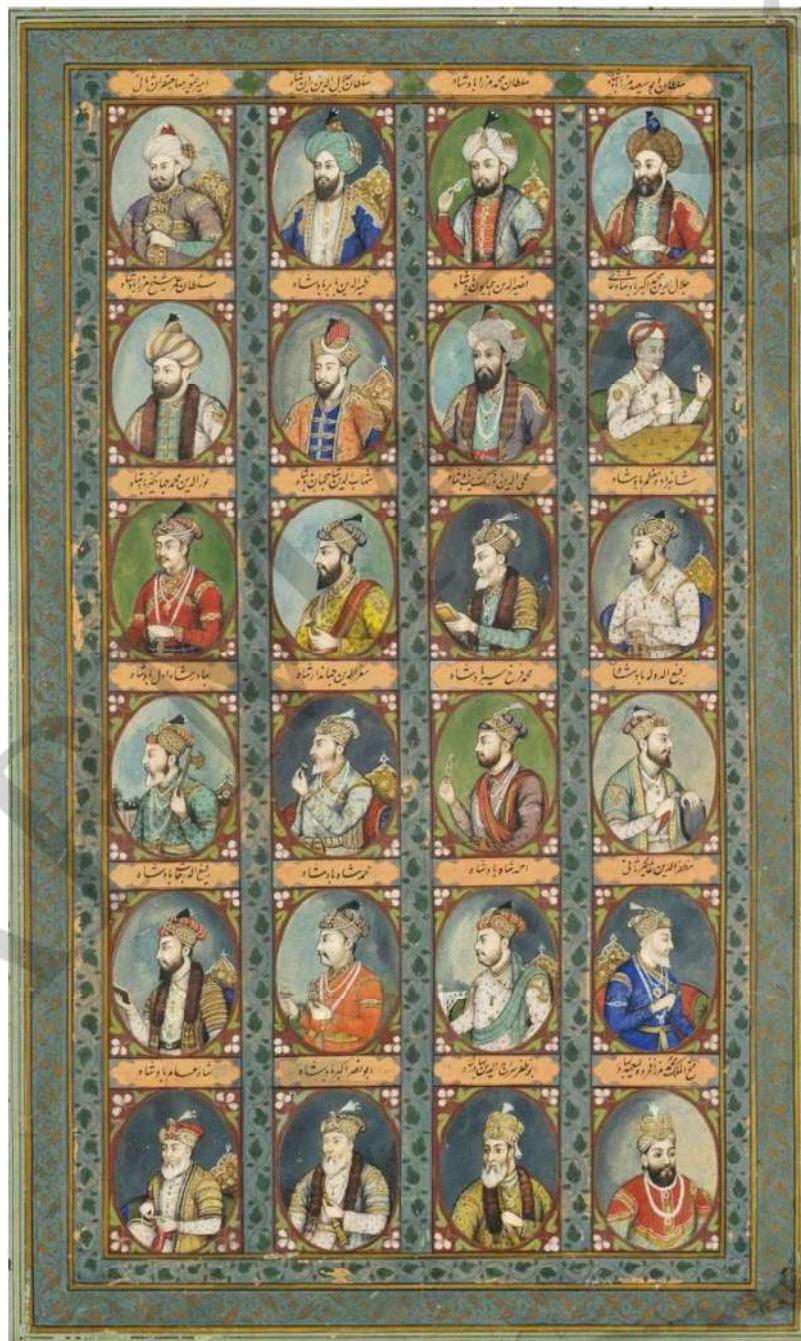
- Charbagh style of architecture introduced by: Mughals
- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: Faujdaras
- Humayun's brother Kamran controlled Afghanistan and Punjab regions
- Mir Saman was given the charge of looking after the imperial household during the Mughal administration

- 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)
 - She was made official Badshah Begum
 - She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs
 - Other family members including brother (Abul Hasan Asaf Khan) and father were given positions at Jahangir's court
 - Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess
 - ↓
 - Son: Shahjahan
 - Rathore princess
 - 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)

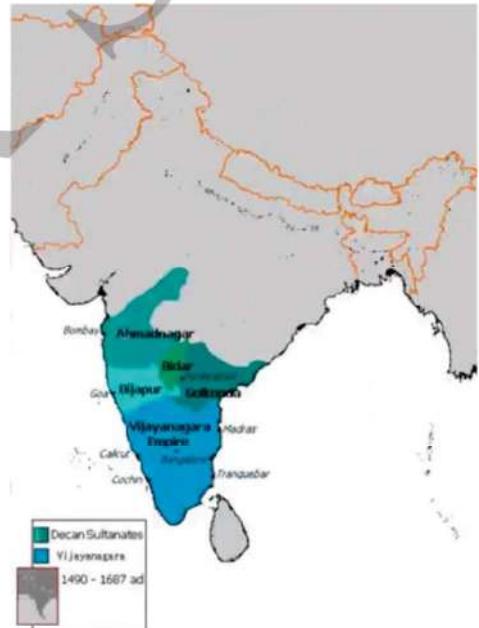
- 1632: defeated Portuguese
- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda — and they accepted his suzerainty
- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci
- He introduced new administrative unit: Chakla

Book: Travels in the Mogul Empire

- He was a physician too

Book: Travel in India

He visited India: 6 times



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

Reason:

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

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

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

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
 - To eliminate
 - 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
 - (Most no. of Persian books were written during his reign)
- 1687: annexed Golconda
- Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers
- Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)
- He re-introduced Jaziya
- Death: 1707
- Buried at: Khuldabed (Daulatabad)
- He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint
- 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
- Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754 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
- 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)



Fauzdar (Military Commander)

Revenue collector (Amalguzar)

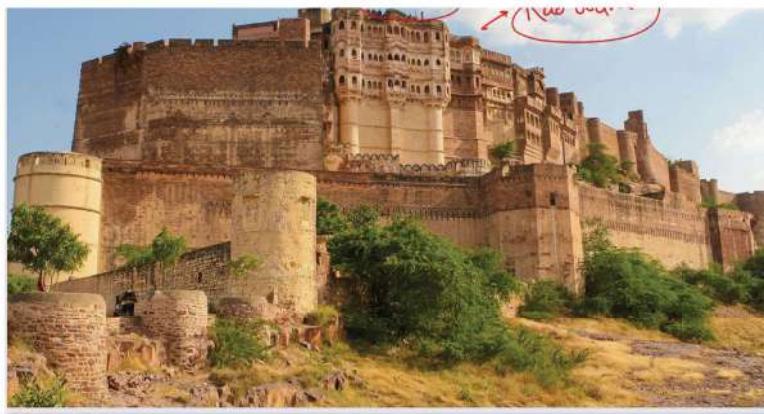
Important Officers

- 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
- Shiqdar: Police chief at Pargana level
- Amin: Collecting Revenue

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

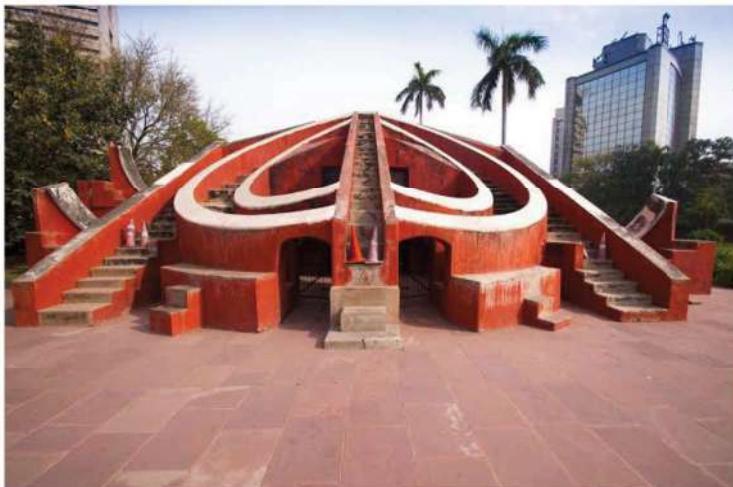
Rajputs

- 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)



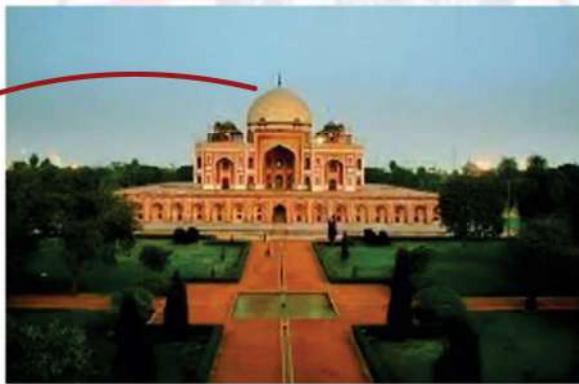
Jantar Mantar

- 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

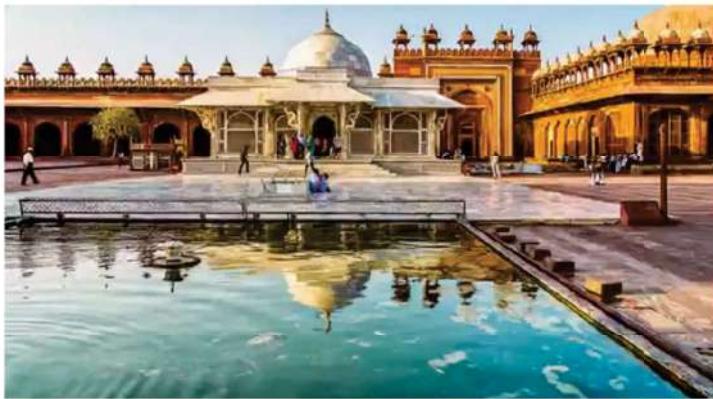


- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum



Built by: Akbar

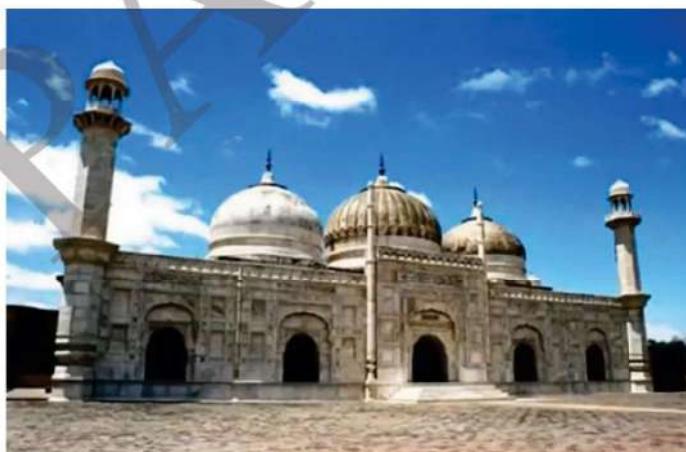
- Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri



- 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)



- **Khaas Mahal → Diwan-i-khaas**
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



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



- Sheesh Mahal built by Shah Jahan in Agra



- **Musamman Burz**
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palace 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)

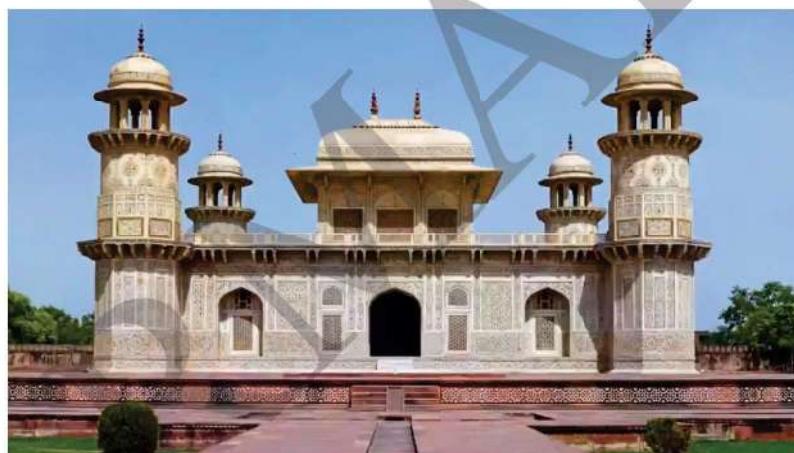
One Liners

- Mahzarnama (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)

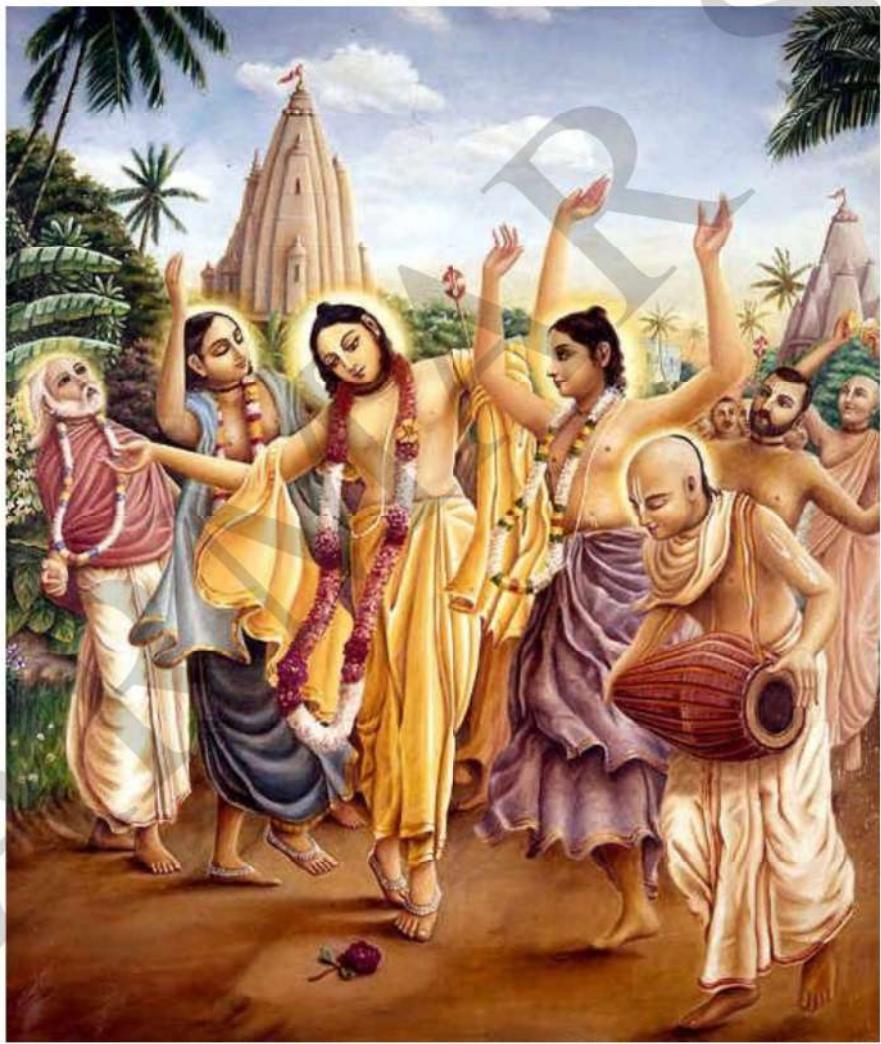
Builders	Location
Akbar and later Shah Jahan	Agra Fort (Agra)
Shah Jahan (when he shifted Capital from Agra to Delhi)	Red Fort (Delhi)

Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of private audience)

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

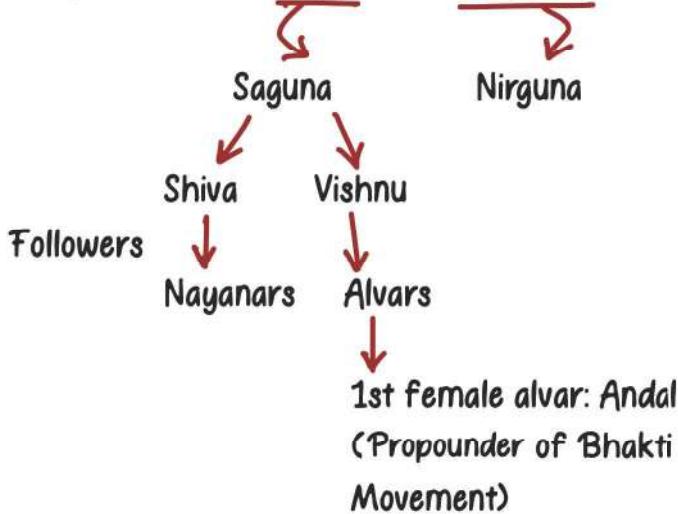
- Jahangir issued silver coins in honour of his wife Mehrunnisa
- Chandrabhan Brahman wrote Chahar-Chaman during the reign of Shah Jahan describing the Mogul nobility
- Maturnid Khan wrote the biography of Jahangir known as "Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri"

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

Philosophy

- Vishishtadvaita
- Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed
- Dvait → Dualism
- Shuddhadvaita

Advaita
+
Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Atma is part of Brahman

Founder

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Ramanuj Acharya | Propounder from North-India |
| Nimbark Acharya | North-India |
| Madhva Acharya | (South-India) |
| Vallabhacharya | |

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)

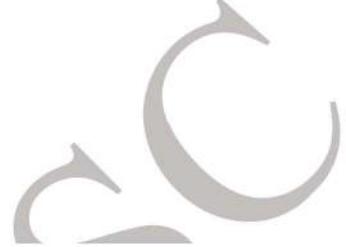
- Founder of Varkari sect



• Lord Vishnu is worshipped as 'Vithala' in Maharashtra

Ramdas (1608–1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha (Compilation of his sermons)



Bhakti Saints of Karnataka

Basavanna

- 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 Harmindar 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-Harb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)

Mujahid (captures jannah on Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khawqah 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)

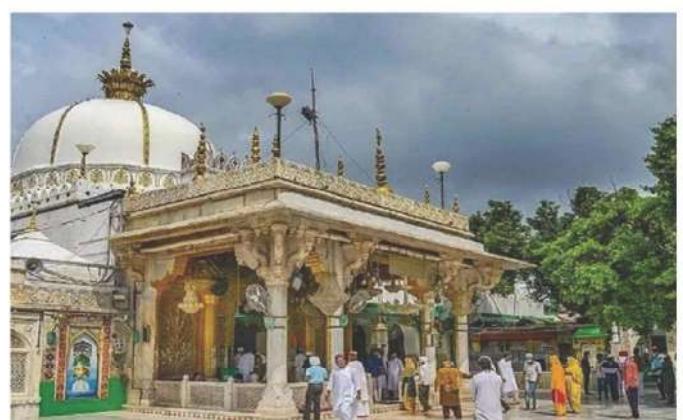
- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

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

Disciple: Qutubuddin

Aibak started Qutub
Minar on his name
(1206)



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

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

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

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.	Shaikh/Pir/Murshid	Spiritual teacher
3.	Murid	Disciple
4.	Khalifah	Successor
5.	Khanqah	The <u>hospice</u> _____ (Residential place)
6.	Sama →	Musical recital
7.	Raksa	Dance
8.	Fana →	Self annihilation
9.	Ziyarat	→ Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints

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 Coachin to Goa in 1530
- Marathas captured two Portuguese territories
 - Salsette
 - In 1739
 - Bassein

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 Succession)

- 1744: started
- 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
- 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 —————— 3000 annual payment and can issue Dastak by themselves
 (In 1717) → 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

Controlled by

Britishers

Enforced Dual Government Given to

Shah Alam II

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)

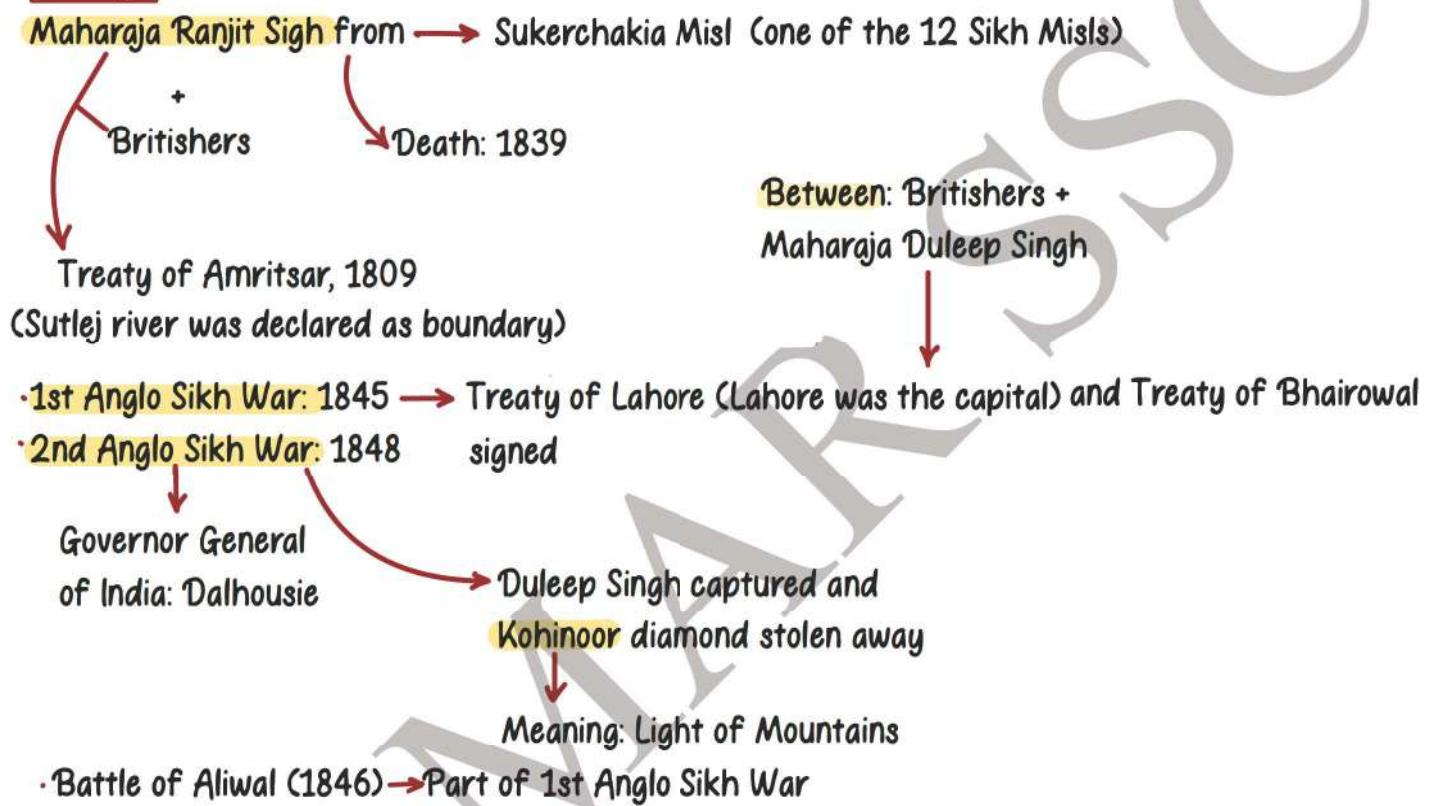
Subsidiary Alliance

- 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)

He was against child marriage

Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
Got this title from his college

Dalhousie → Governor General of India (during this time)

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

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 Chaudhary

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

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

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

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

Not first Hindu College

He established Vedanta College in 1825

Father of Indian Renaissance

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

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

- 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)
- Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II
- Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kaumudi, 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, Sarvajanik 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
 Mahatma party } In Arya Samaj

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 Narayana 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

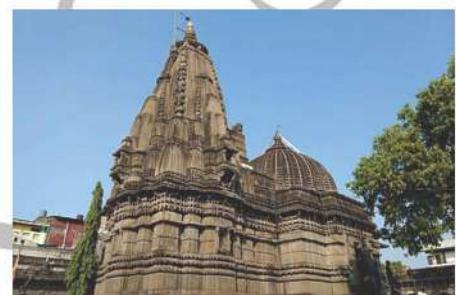
• Orujathi, oru matham, oru daivam also started by Shri Narayana Guru

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

Satnami Movement

- Started in 1820s in Chhattisgarh region
- Started by Guru Ghasidas who belonged to Satnami sect
- He worked with the leatherworkers
- In 1927

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-Aklaq

• Stripurush tulna started by:
Tarabai Shinde

Deoband Movement: 1868

- Started by Nanotovi and Gangohi

Wahabi Movement

- Started by: Syyed Ahmed Barelvi

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.

Permanent Settlement

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

3 Land Reforms

Peasants

Ryotwari System

By Munro and Reed in 1820

Region: South India (Madras)

Based on: Ricardian Theory of Rent

Group of villages

Mahalwari System

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

Village headman collected the revenue (not appointed)

Mahalwari System,
1822 by:
1st: Holt Mackenzie
2nd: William Bentick

Permanent Settlement, 1793
by Cornwallis

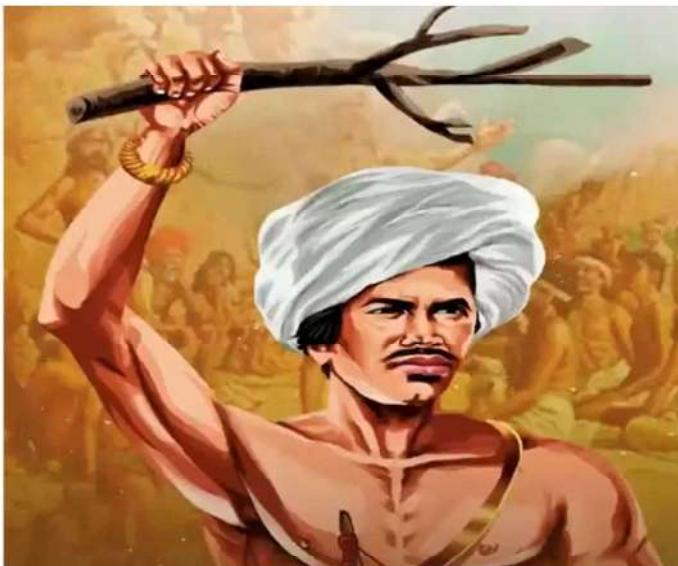
Ryotwari System, 1820 by
Munro and Reed

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)
- **Paika Revolt:** 1817, Odisha
 - Leader: Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar (Military Commander of Khurda kingdom)
- **Ahom Revolt:** 1828, Assam
 - Leader: Gomdhar Kunwar
- **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

- 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)

Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas were leaders of this 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)

→ Canning: Governor General of India during 1857 Revolt

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.

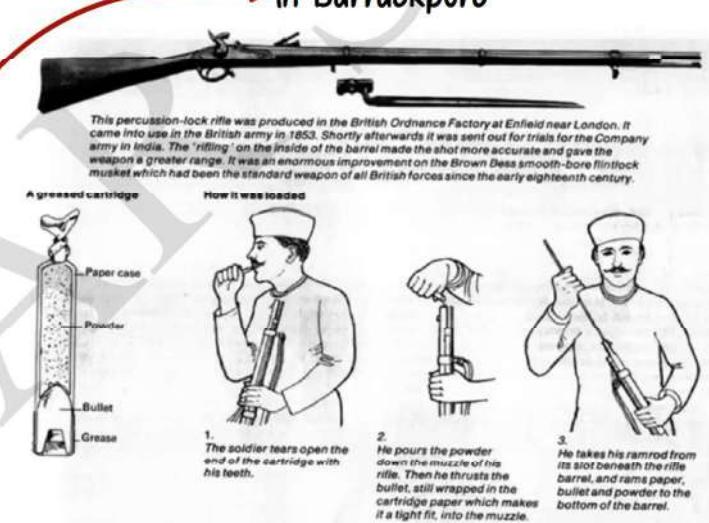
In Barrackpore

- 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 Sarvajanik Sabha

• 1st Indian to qualify ICS: Satyendranath Tagore

- 1870: M G Ranade

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

1937: Faizpur

• J. L Nehru → 1st session held in village

26th Jan 1930 was declared to be celebrated as 1st Independence Day

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

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

• JB 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)

Cornwallis (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 Baji 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

Metcalfe (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 — Unsyncronised) 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

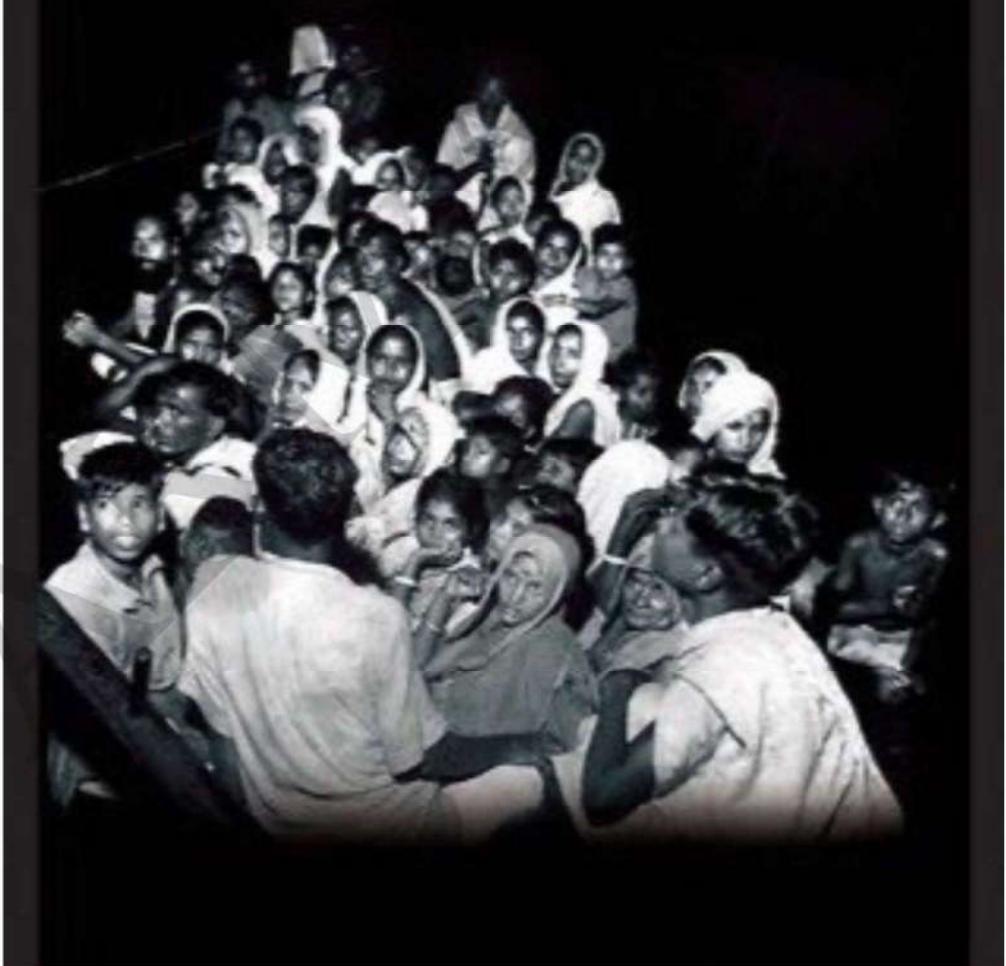
Rowlatt Act

Jallianwala Bagh

PARMAR SSC

BENGAL PARTITION

BENGAL PARTITION STORIES
An Unclosed Chapter



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



Partition of Bengal

Reasons given by British

- Administrative convenience

Actual reason: to "Weaken the Bengal"

West Bengal (Hindu)

Announced: July, 1905
Came into force: Oct, 1905

Divided into

East Bengal (Muslim)

(At present: Assam and Bangladesh)

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

P: Prayer
P: Petition
P: Protests

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

SN Banerjee
KK Mitra
GK Gokhale

→ Expressed views through:
petitions, newspapers,
pamphlets

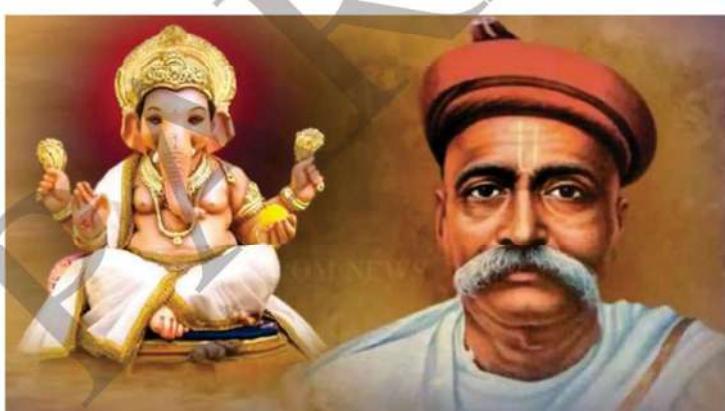
Methods Adopted by Extremists

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 Swadeshi 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
- Sudeś 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

1877
 1903 } 3 Delhi Durbar
 1911

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 Ganpati 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
 - 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 Wyllie
 - 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
 - 1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay
 - 1910: India House (USA) founded by Taraknath Das and G.D. Kumar

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

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

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

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 renamed as Swarajya Sabha by M K Gandhi

Lucknow Session: 1916

- Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

- Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-induced into Congress
- 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

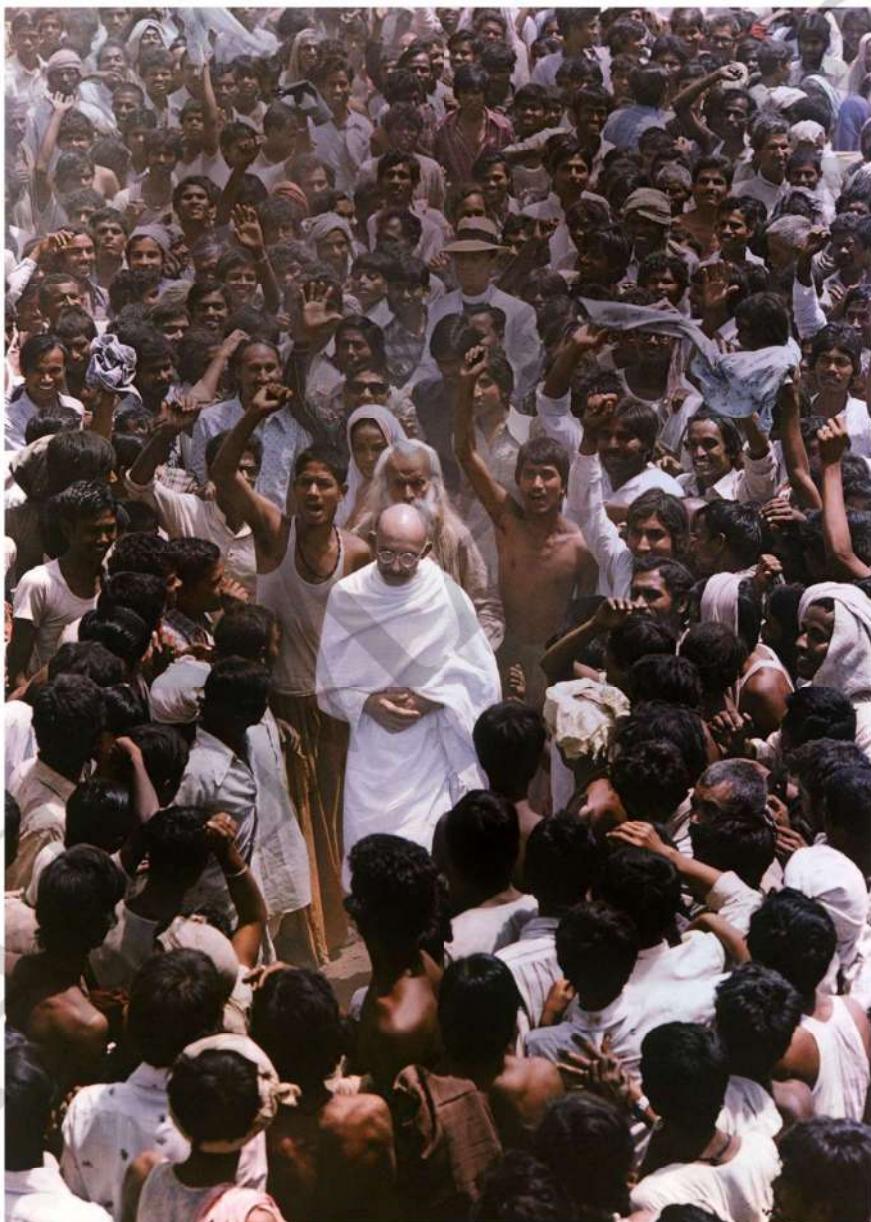
Newspapers

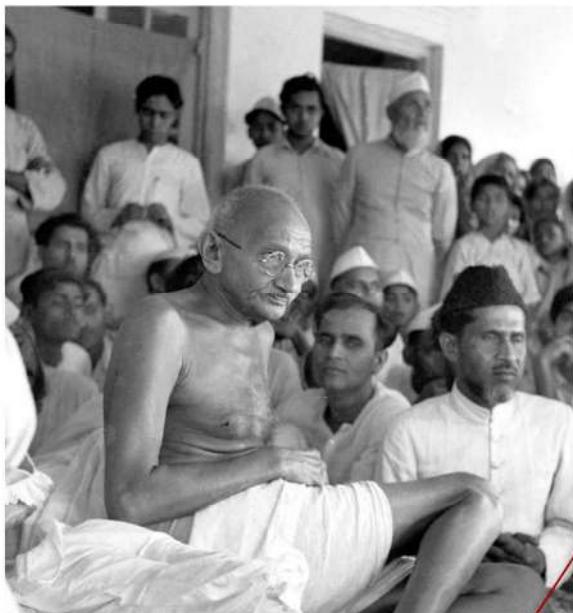
- Al Hilal written by: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

- Comrade: Maulana Md. Ali

Book written: India Wins Freedom

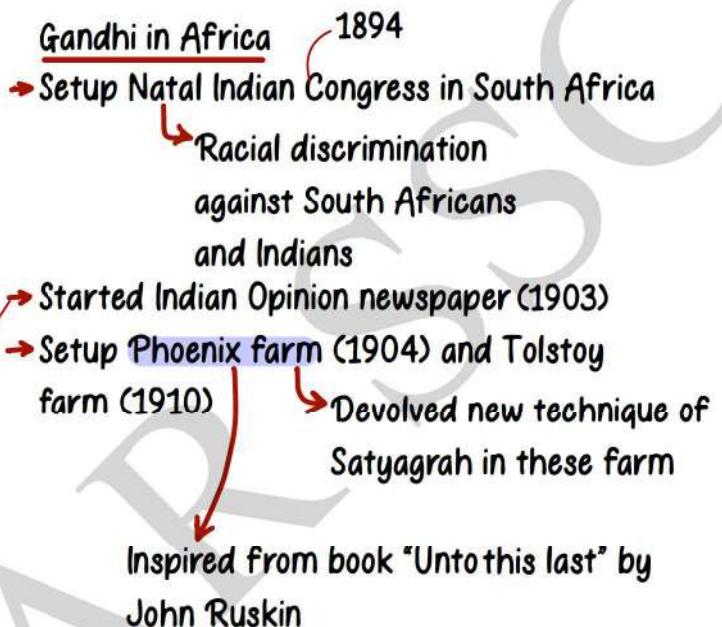
EMERGENCE OF GANDHI





- 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 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 known as: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs –

"No Daleel no Waqil no Appeal sidha

jail"

Without any trial

Habeas Corpus was to be suspended

- 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)

Opposed by Congress and B. G. Tilak

Resignation by:

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

• 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

C R Das
Motilal Nehru
Ajmal Khan

Gandhi opposed the idea

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 → Formed by: M N Roy
- 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, Shaukat 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 Panchali: 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 Nayawan 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) This Bill was Anti-Nationalism as said by Swaraj Party
Purpose: to make deaf hear
- 23 March 1931: Martyred → Celebrated as "Shaheed Diwas"
- 1931: C S Azad killed himself
1929: tried to kill Irwin



Alfred Park, now known as
Chandrasekhar Azad Park where he
killed himself on 27 Feb (Allahabad)

In Bengal

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



Women participants:

- Pritolata Waddeddar, 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"

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

- 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

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

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

- 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

↓
Congress launched Delhi Manifesto

When will the Dominion Status be implemented?

Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

- Presided by J L Nehru

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

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 Nevsari
- 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

→ "Red Shirt Movement"

Chattopadhyay

• 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

- Presided by Sardar Patel

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed in here

→ 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
- 1937: Faizpur → 1st session to be held in a village
- 1938: Haripur, 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 stand 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 → Adolf Hitler (Nazi Germany) + Soviet Union (USSR)
 - Italy
 - Japan

- 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 Satyagraha" launched by Gandhi
 - 1st: Vinoba Bhave
 - 2nd: J L Nehru
 - 3rd: Brahma Dutt
- 1942: Cripps Mission. → By Stafford Cripps
 - (Dominion Status was not accepted)
- July 1942: Congress Working Committee met at Wardha, Maharashtra

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

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

Resolution adopted: Quit India Resolution

Ratified at Gowalika Tank, Bombay

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

Quit India Movement: 1942 launched in response to Cripps Mission

Not supported by:

- Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha

- 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

Shimla Conference X

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"

Called as "Patriot of Patriots" by Gandhi

Indian National Army and S. C Bose

- Mohan Singh asked for Prisoner of Wars to setup Army
- 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
- Received "Order of the Rising Sun" Award from Japan

Made INA at Singapore

INA, 1942

- Women regiment formed: Rani Lakshmibai

Later transferred the chairmanship to: S. C Bose

* 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
→ Patic 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

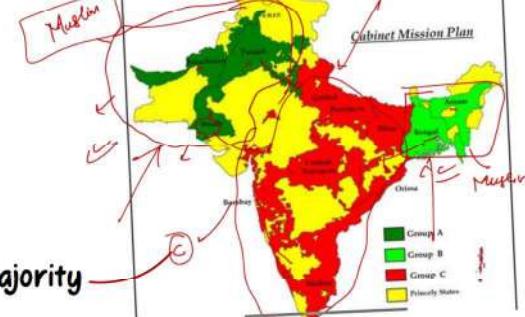
Gandhi was here on 15 Aug 1947

- June 1947: Indian Independence Act 1947

Also known as "Mountbatten Plan"

Last Governor General of India: Mountbatten

- C Rajagopalachari later the last GGI of Independent India



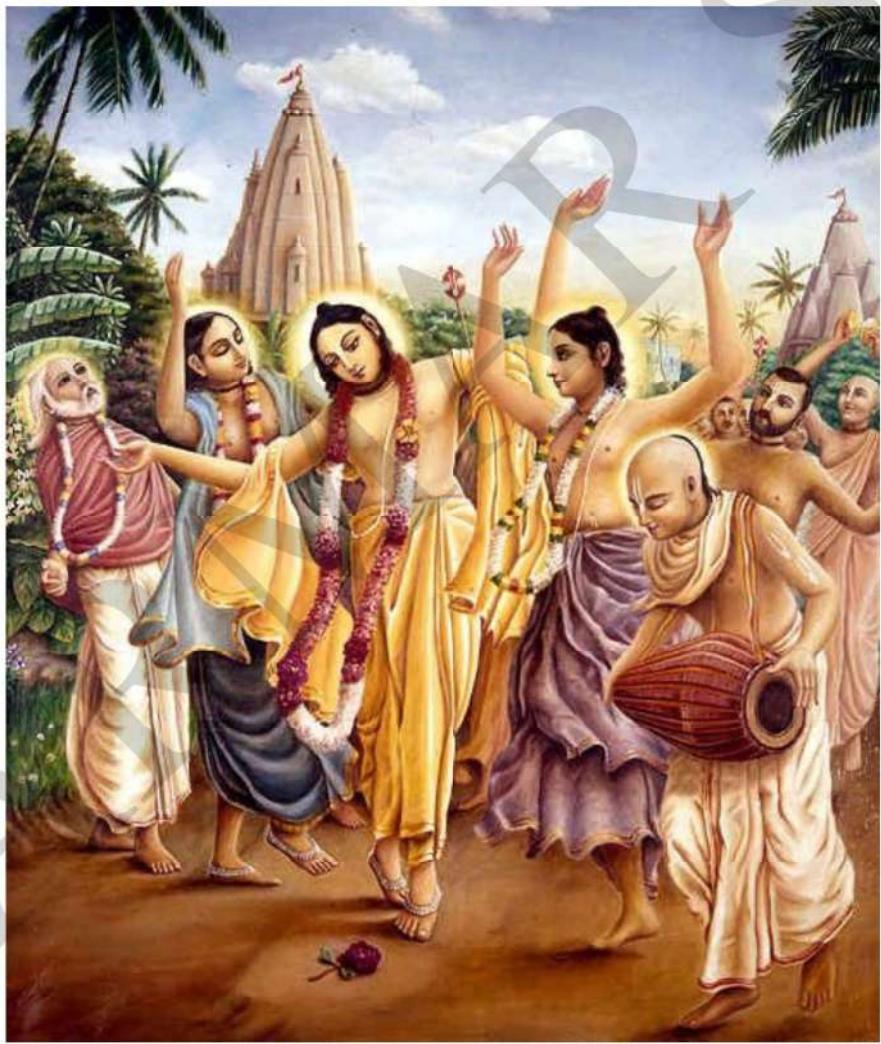
- West Pakistan separated from East Pakistan (1971) during Indira Gandhi (then PM)

Bangladesh now

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

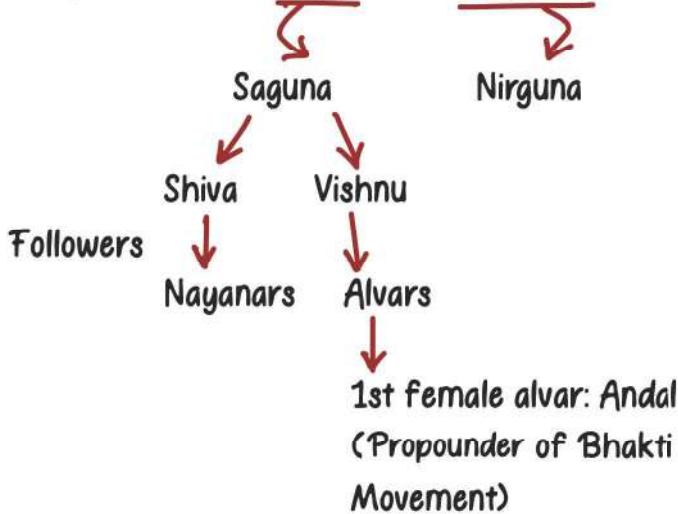
Shimla Agreement (1972)
signed (b/w India and
Pakistan)

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

Philosophy

- Vishishtadvaita
- Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed
- Dvait → Dualism
- Shuddhadvaita

- Advaita
+
Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idolistic worship

Atma is part of Brahman

Founder

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Ramanuj Acharya | Propounder from North-India |
| Nimbark Acharya | North-India |
| Madhva Acharya | (South-India) |
| Vallabhacharya | |

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



• Lord Vishnu is worshipped as 'Vithala' in Maharashtra

Ramdas (1608–1681)

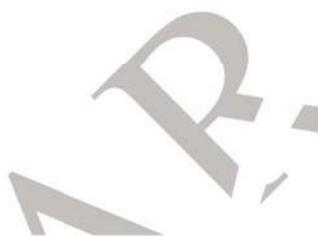
- Wrote: Dasabodha (Compilation of his sermons)



Bhakti Saints of Karnataka

Basavanna

- 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 Harmindar 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-Harb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)

Mujahid (Captains jannah on
Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khawqah 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)

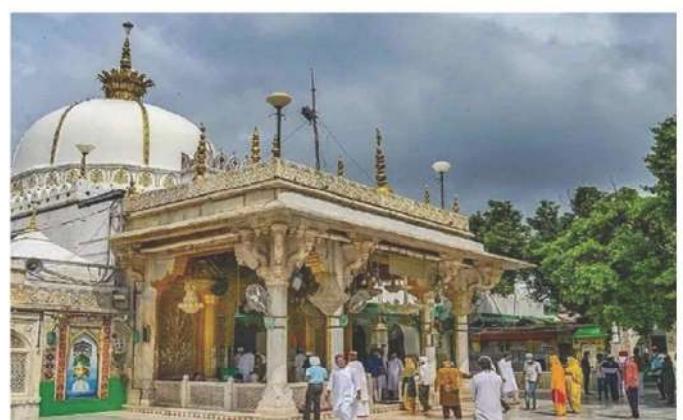
- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

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

Disciple: Qutubuddin

Aibak started Qutub
Minar on his name
(1206)



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

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

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

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.	Shaikh/Pir/Murshid	Spiritual teacher
3.	Murid	Disciple
4.	Khalifah	Successor
5.	Khanqah	The <u>hospice</u> _____ (Residential place)
6.	Sama →	Musical recital
7.	Raksa	Dance
8.	Fana →	Self annihilation
9.	Ziyarat	Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints