

HISTORICAL EVENTS OF INDIA

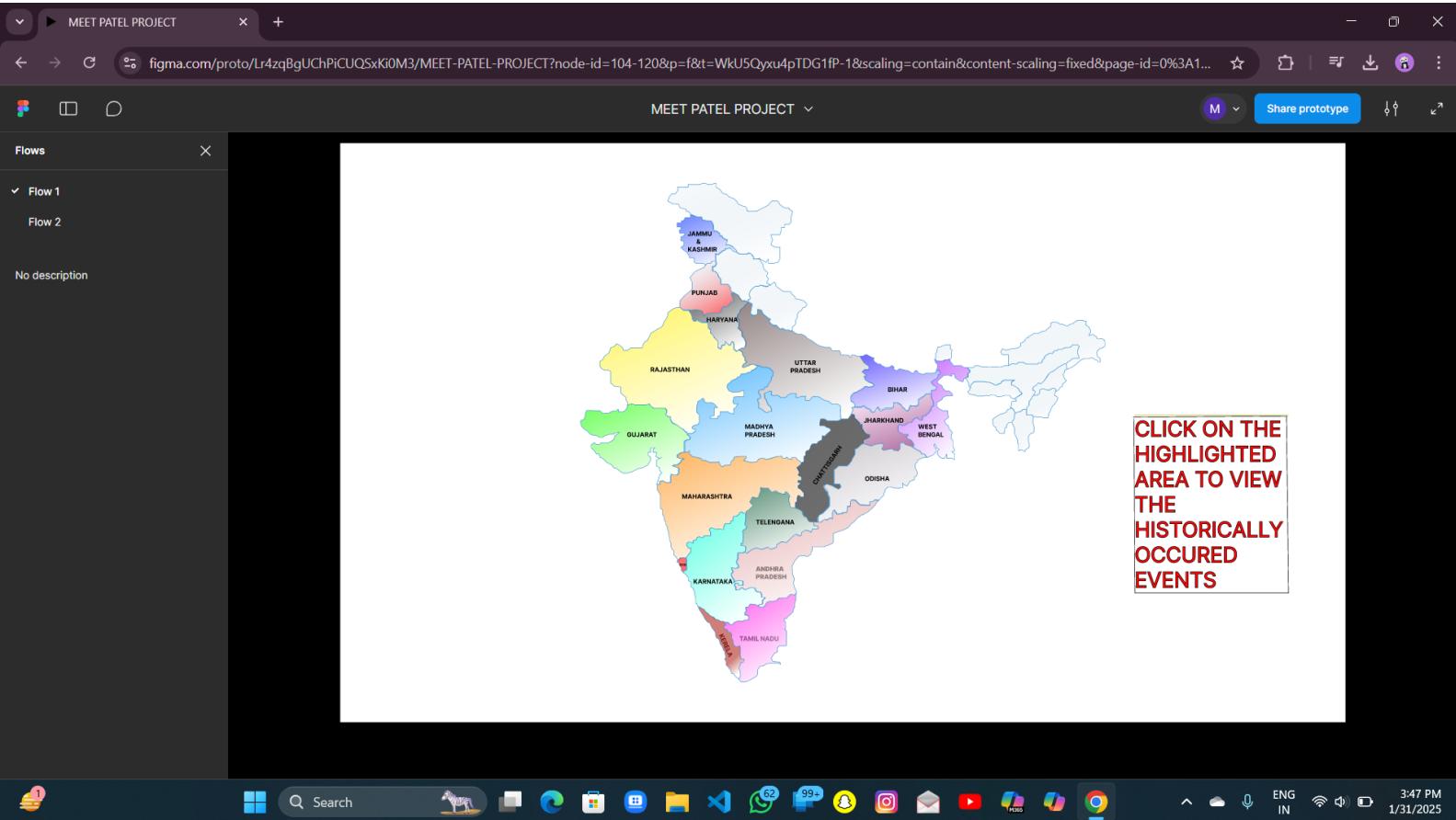
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- Today, we are highlighting the historical places of India, showcasing the rich cultural heritage of the country.
- This cover design emphasizes the significance of these places, inviting viewers to explore further.
- The additional text serves as a reminder that there is flexibility for more content if needed.
- Let's delve into the fascinating stories behind these historical landmarks.



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KALINGA WAR

CAUSE OF KALINGA WAR

The Kalinga War was a conflict between the Mauryan Empire and the independent kingdom of Kalinga that took place in 261 BC. The war was fought between Ashoka the Great, the ruler of the Mauryan Empire, and the state of Kalinga.

What happened?

- Ashoka's forces invaded Kalinga and occupied it
- The war was one of the deadliest conflicts in ancient India
- The war resulted in the deaths of at least 100,000 people and the capture of 150,000
- The violence of the war led Ashoka to give up military conquests for the future

Why did it happen?

- Kalinga was a powerful state with a strong navy and important ports
- Kalinga's location on the east coast and its trade routes to Southeast Asia made it a threat to the Mauryan Empire

Where did it happen?

- The war took place in the area that is now the states of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh

What's its significance?

- The Kalinga War is an important event in the history of India and the world



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HISTORY OF TELANGANA

PAST AND STATE FORMATION OF TELANGANA

Telangana's history includes the formation of the state, the rule of various dynasties, and the construction of many historic sites.

Formation of the state

- In 2014, the Government of India declared June 2, 2014 as Telangana Formation Day.
- The Telangana bill was passed by Rajya Sabha in February 2014.
- The President gave his assent to the bill in March 2014.

Rule of dynasties

- Telangana was part of the Satavahanas, Ikshvakus, Chalukyas, and Kakatiyas dynasties.
- The Kakatiya dynasty ruled from 1206–1323 CE.

Historic sites



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BATTLE OF KANNAUJ

CAUSE OF BATTLE

The Battle of Kannauj was a military conflict between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun that took place on May 17, 1540. The battle was fought in the city of Kannauj, which is in the present-day state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The battle is also known as the Battle of Bilgram.

What happened?

- Sher Shah Suri, the Afghan ruler, defeated Humayun, the Mughal Emperor.
- Humayun was forced to flee to Iran.
- The battle marked the end of Mughal rule and the beginning of the Sur dynasty.

Why was it important?

- The battle was a turning point in Indian history.
- It shifted the power dynamics in Northern India.
- It led to the establishment of the Sur Empire in India.

What was the strategic significance of the battleground?

- The battle took place in the fertile plains of the Ganges River, which was important for controlling the region's trade routes and resources.
- The location was strategically chosen by both sides.

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BATTLE OF GOA

CAUSE OF THIS NAVY BATTLE

The Battle of Goa was a series of naval battles between the Portuguese Armada and the Dutch East India Company that took place in 1638. The battles were fought to blockade and conquer the city of Goa.

There were also other battles in Goa, including:

- [Battle of Goa, 1510](#)
The Portuguese viceroy Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa, making it the first part of India to be ruled by European colonizers.
- [Siege of Goa, 1570-1571](#)
Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur led a large army to siege Goa, but the Portuguese were able to maintain their naval supply lines and repel the attack.
- [Maratha–Portuguese War \(1683–1684\)](#)
The Marathas besieged Chaul, but were unable to storm the fortress.
- [Action of 30 September 1639](#)
A Dutch squadron led by Cornelis Simonsz van der Veer attacked three Portuguese galleons in the Bay of Goa Velha. India liberated Goa from Portuguese rule through a series of air, sea, and land strikes.



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FAMOUS HISTORIC EVENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

HISTORY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh has many famous historic events, including the establishment of the Andhra Ikshvakus kingdom, the Telangana movement, and the building of the Chandragiri Fort.

Historic events

- Andhra Ikshvakus kingdom: The Andhra Ikshvakus established a kingdom along the Krishna River in the second half of the second century CE.
- Telangana movement: The Telangana movement took place between 1956 and 2014.
- Chandragiri Fort: The Yadava rulers built the Chandragiri Fort and Palace in the 11th century AD. The Vijayanagara Empire ruled Chandragiri for about three centuries.



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BATTLE OF WANDIWASH

CAUSE OF BATTLE

The Battle of Wandiwash was a battle between the British and the French that took place on January 22, 1760 in Vandavasi, Tamil Nadu. The British won the battle, which was part of the Seven Years' War.

What happened?

- The British were led by Sir Eyre Coote, while the French were led by Thomas-Arthur, Comte de Lally.
- The British defeated the French, who were cut off from sea support and lacked funds.
- The British captured Lally's best general, the marquis de Bussy.
- The French were forced to surrender Pondicherry on January 16, 1761.
- Lally was imprisoned and executed for treason after a trial in Paris.

What was the significance of the battle?

- The battle established British supremacy in India.
- The battle helped to weaken the native powers.
- The battle undermined the French colonial ambitions in India.



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HISTORY OF CHHATTISGARH

SOME EVENTS OF CHHATTISGARH

Some historic events in Chhattisgarh include the creation of the state, the Halba rebellion, and the founding of the Ratanpur Haihaya dynasty.

The creation of Chhattisgarh

- In 2000, Chhattisgarh became a state after being part of Madhya Pradesh.

The Halba rebellion

- The Halba rebellion was a movement to create an independent state in Dongar.

The founding of the Ratanpur Haihaya dynasty

- The Ratanpur Haihaya dynasty was founded around 750. The name Chhattisgarh means "thirty-six forts" and was previously used to describe the dynasty's territory.

Other historic events

- The Paralkot rebellion in 1825 was a protest against foreign rule.
- The history of Chhattisgarh dates back to the 4th century AD, when it was called Dakshin Kosala.



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BATTLE OF HALDIGHATI

CAUSE OF BATTLE

The Battle of Haldighati was fought on June 18, 1576 between the Mughal Empire and the Rajput kingdom of Mewar. The battle was caused by the Mughal emperor Akbar's desire to expand his rule over the Rajput kingdoms and Maharana Pratap's refusal to submit to Mughal authority.

Explanation

- Akbar's ambitions**
Akbar wanted to centralize power by bringing all the Rajput states under Mughal control. He also wanted to secure a stable route to Gujarat through Mewar.
- Maharana Pratap's resistance**
Maharana Pratap valued the independence of his kingdom and refused to submit to Mughal authority.
- Historical context**
The battle was part of a long history of resistance between the Mughals and Mewar.

The battle was a symbol of the Rajputs' courage and loyalty in defending their homeland. Maharana Pratap's guerrilla warfare tactics and his legendary horse Chetak continue to inspire people today.



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← JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

CAUSE OF MASSACRE

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a result of British Brigadier General R.E.H. Dyer's orders to fire on a crowd of people in Amritsar, Punjab on April 13, 1919. The massacre occurred after Dyer imposed restrictions on the city, including a ban on processions and gatherings of more than four people.

Explanation

- On April 13, 1919, Dyer announced that anyone found in the streets after 8 PM would be shot.
- Dyer was informed of a political gathering at Jallianwala Bagh at 12:40 PM.
- Dyer arrived with troops and ordered them to fire on the crowd, which included men, women, and children of all ages.
- The number of people killed and injured is disputed, but is estimated to be around 379.



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DANDI MARCH

REASON FOR DANDI MARCH

The Dandi March, also known as the Salt March, was a nonviolent protest against the British government's salt tax and monopoly. The march was led by Mahatma Gandhi and started on March 12, 1930.

Reasons for the Dandi March

- Salt tax: The British government imposed a heavy tax on salt and prohibited Indians from producing or selling their own salt.
- Salt monopoly: The British government had a monopoly on the production and sale of salt.
- Essential item: Gandhi and other nationalists believed it was sinful to tax salt because it was an essential food item.

What happened during the Dandi March

- Gandhi and his followers marched 241 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
- On April 6, 1930, Gandhi and his followers broke the salt law by making salt from seawater.
- The march inspired millions of Indians to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The British government arrested many people, including Gandhi.



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HISTORY OF KERELA

← ACHIEVEMENTS OF KERELA

Kerala has a rich history, including the establishment of the state, the formation of trade unions, and the participation in agitations. Some historical events in Kerala include:

- Formation of Kerala State: The state of Kerala was formed on November 1, 1956.
- Vaikom Satyagraha: A historical agitation that took place in Kerala.
- Malabar Mutiny: A historical event that took place in Kerala in 1921.
- First Trade Union: The Travancore Labour Association was formed in Alapuzha in 1922.
- Death of Sree Narayana Guru: Sree Narayana Guru passed away in 1928.
- First public election: The first public election in Travancore was held in 1948.
- Channar revolt: A historical movement that took place in Kerala.
- Villu Vandi agitation: A historical agitation that took place in Kerala.
- Kallu Maala agitation: A historical agitation that took place in Kerala.



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BATTLE OF PLASSEY

CAUSE OF BATTLE

The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory for the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on June 23, 1757. The battle took place near the town of Plassey in Bengal, India.

What happened?

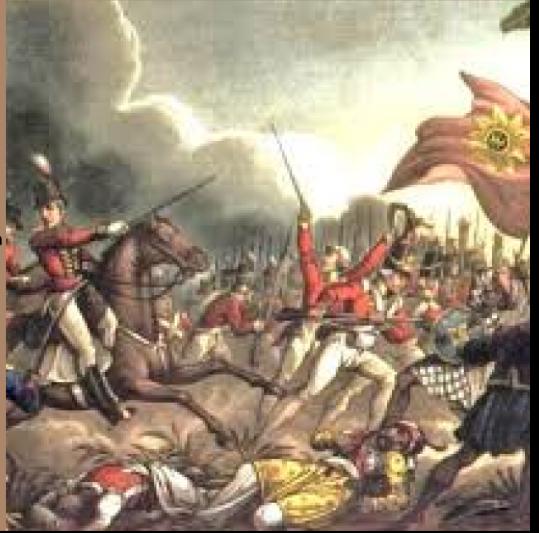
- The British East India Company was led by Robert Clive.
- The Nawab of Bengal was Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last independent ruler of Bengal.
- The British defeated the Franco-Bengali army of Siraj-ud-Daulah in about 40 minutes.
- The British victory established them as the dominant force in India.

What was the impact?

- The British became the greatest military and economic power in India.
- The British gained control of Bengal, India's richest province.
- The British introduced changes to India's administrative, educational, revenue, and judicial structures.
- India became more associated with modern European ideas.

Where is the battle site?

- The battle took place near the town of Plassey in Bengal, India.
- A memorial stone was erected in 1883 to mark the British victory.



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QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR MOVEMENT

The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience movement launched in 1942 to demand an immediate end to British rule in India. The movement was a result of several factors, including:

- **Failure of the Cripps Mission**
The Cripps Mission proposals were not satisfactory to Indian nationalists.
- **World War II**
India faced economic hardships during the war, including food shortages, inflation, and exploitation by the British.
- **Government repression**
The government used repression against the agitators, including lathi-charging, tear-gas, and firing.
- **Lack of political rights**
Indians felt that their sacrifices for the war should be reciprocated with political freedom.
- **Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders**
Prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel inspired people to demand independence.

The Quit India Movement was a widespread movement that left a lasting mark on the Indian freedom struggle.



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HARIDASA MOVEMENT

CAUSE OF MOVEMENT

The Haridasa movement was a devotional movement in Karnataka, India that began in the 13th–14th century. The movement's goal was to spread the Dvaita philosophy of Madhvacharya through literature. The Haridasas were also vocal critics of the caste system and social evils like untouchability.

What the Haridasas did

- **Spread Dvaita philosophy**
The Haridasas spread the Dvaita philosophy of Madhvacharya through literature, known as Dasa Sahitya.
- **Criticized caste system**
The Haridasas opposed caste-based discrimination and promoted equality among all people.
- **Challenged social hierarchy**
The Haridasas emphasized that devotion and righteousness were more important than caste.
- **Used Kannada**
The Haridasas used Kannada in their devotional compositions, making their teachings accessible to a broader audience.
- **Developed Carnatic music**
Purandara Dasa, a member of the Haridasa movement, developed the Carnatic music tradition.



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