



MODERN HISTORY NOTES BY AMAN SIR

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ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

- In 1453, land routes were blocked by Ottoman Turks, so the Europeans discovered new sea routes to promote their business.

PORtUGUESE :

- In 1498, **Vasco-da-Gama** of Portugal discovered India. He came to India via Cape of Good Hope and became the first person to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartolomeu Dias.
- The name of the ship was "Sar Maria".
- On 20 May, 1498 he reached Kappad near Calicut, where he was welcomed by Calicut ruler Zamorin.
- The Portuguese soon established their political power along the west coast of India.
- 1st Portuguese governor-general in India-Francis De Almeda and 2nd Portuguese governor-general in India-Albuquerque.
- Captain Gen Alfonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1510.
- Albuquerque won Goa from Yousuf Adil Shah, also he is the real founder of Portuguese in India. He followed the Blue Water policy.
- In 1515, Alfonso de Albuquerque banned the sati system in India.
- They started tobacco, potato cultivation and Gothic architecture in India.
- Printing press in India was introduced by the Portuguese.
- Portuguese were the first to come & last to leave European power in India.

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DUTCH :

- 1st Dutch to come to India - Cornelis De Houtman Battle of Bedara in 1759 was the decisive one in which Dutch were defeated by the English.
- Indonesia was also a Dutch colony. The Indonesia led by Sukrano declared their Independence from the Dutch on 17th August 1947, but the Dutch formally left Indonesia on 27 December, 1949.

BRITISH

- In 1599, the East India Company was established in England and received a charter from Queen Elizabeth I in 1600.
- Initially the East India Company was a joint stock company with 125 shareholders.
- The first governor of the Company was Thomas Smith.
- James Lancaster was the commander of the Company's first voyage to India.
- Red Dragon: The ship by which the British came to India.
- Rudolph Fitch and John Mildhall came to Akbar's court to obtain permission to open a factory in Surat.
- First factory in India - Surat.
- Calcutta was declared the first Presidency town by the British in 1700.
- The Mughal ruler Farrukhsiyar issued "The Farman" in 1717 for trade facilities to the British.
- Factories of British in India:-
→ Surat

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- Masulipatnam (A. P.)
- Bombay
- Calcutta
- Colonies – Chandranagar (West Bengal), yanam (Andhra Pradesh), Puducherry (Tamil Nadu), Mahe (Kerala)

Francis Day	Madras was established.
Job charnock	Calcutta was established.
Gerold angier	Bombay was established.

FRENCH

- The last European to come to India.
- The French East India Company was formed in 1664 AD during the reign of King Louis XIV to trade with India.
- Pondicherry was the Capital of the French Colony in India.
- In 1668 AD the French established their first factory at Surat and in 1669 AD at Masulipatam.
- In 1673 AD the Mughal Subedar of Bengal allowed the French to set up a township at Chandernagore.
- In 1674 AD, the French obtained a village called Pondicherry from the Sultan of Bijapur.
- Francois Martin is regarded as the founder of Pondicherry. He was the first French Governor General of Puducherry.

Battle of Wandiwash - 1760

- This war was fought between the British and the French.
- During this the British army was led by Ayrcoot.

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- The Comte-de-Lally headed the British government.
- The French were defeated in this war.

Battle of Plassey 1757

Causes of the Battle of Plassey

- Large scale misuse of trade privileges granted to the British by the Nawab of Bengal
- Non-payment of taxes and duties by workers of the British East India Company
- Fortification of Calcutta by the British without the permission of the Nawab
- Black Hole Tragedy (occurred on 20 June 1756)
- Robert Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander-in-chief of the Nawab's army, promising to make him the Nawab of Bengal

War of Plassey

- The battle was fought on June 23, 1757 at Plassey (in present-day West Bengal) on the banks of the Bhagirathi River near Calcutta.
- This war was fought between the army of Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal and the British East India Company.
- The English army was led by Robert Clive in this war.
- Nawab's generals Mir Jafar and Diwan Raidurlabh betrayed the Nawab, due to which the Nawab was defeated in the war.
- After this war, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- Robert Clive is considered the founder of the British Empire in India as he defeated Sirajuddaulah in the Battle of Plassey and laid the foundation of British rule in India for the first time.

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Battle of Buxar 1764

Reasons Of War

- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal after the Battle of Plassey.
- However, due to the increasing demand of Robert Clive and Company, Mir Jafar's economic condition weakened, due to which the British made Mir Kasim the Nawab of Bengal in place of Mir Jafar.
- After becoming the Nawab, Mir Qasim entered into an agreement with Halliwell, the acting governor of Bengal, in which the Zamindari of Midnapore and Chittagong was handed over to the Company.
- Mir Qasim shifted the capital from Murshidabad to Munger to avoid British interference.
- Mir Qasim formed his army on the European model and established cannon and gun factories.
- It attempted to end financial corruption and abolished all taxes on internal trade, leading to tensions between the Company and Qasim, which eventually culminated in the Battle of Buxar.

Regional States War

Anglo-Mysore War

Anglo-Mysore War	Duration	Mysore Leader	Governor-General	Treaties End the War
First	1767-69	Hyder Ali	Lord verelst	Treaty of Madras

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Second	1780–84	Hyder Ali	Warren Hastings	Treaty of Mangalore
Third	1790–92	Tipu Sultan	Lord Cornwallis	Treaty of Srirangapatna
Fourth	1799	Tipu Sultan	Lord Wellesley	

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769)

- The British along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore.
- Hyder Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side with skillful diplomacy.
- Hyder Ali was victorious in this battle and the British were forced to make a treaty with Hyder on April 4, 1769 - the Treaty of Madras ended the war.
- The conquered territories were returned to each other.
- It was also agreed that they would help each other in case of foreign attack.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84)

- When the British attacked Mahe, which was under Hyder Ali's jurisdiction, he declared war against the British in 1780.
- Hyder Ali made an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces at Arcot.
- Hyder Ali died in 1782 and his son Tipu Sultan continued the war.
- Sir Eyrecoot ended the war inconclusively with the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784.

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- Both sides agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92)

- Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
- In 1790, Lord Cornwallis, the Governor General of Bengal, declared war on Tipu.
- Tipu was defeated in the first phase of the war and his army had to retreat.
- The war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatna in 1792.
- As per the treaty, Tipu had to cede half his kingdom including the territories of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal to the British.
- He also had to pay Rs 3 crore as war indemnity and surrender his two sons to the British as sureties until he cleared his dues.

Fourth Anglo - Mysore War (1799)

- The Treaty of Seringapatam failed to establish peace between Tipu and the British.
- Tipu also refused to accept Lord Wellesley's subsidiary alliance
- Tipu allied with the French which the British saw as a threat.
- The British won a decisive victory in the Battle of Srirangapatna in 1799.
- Tipu died in 1799 defending his capital Srirangapatna.
- Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The core area around Srirangapatna and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty.
- Mysore entered into a subsidiary alliance and a British Resident was placed at the Mysore Court.

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Anglo-Maratha War

Anglo-Maratha War	Duration	Treaties End the War
First	1775–82	Treaty of Salbai
Second	1803–05	Treaty of Deogaon (1803) Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803)
Third	1817–19	

First Anglo-Maratha War

- In 1775, the first Anglo-Maratha war took place between the British and the Marathas.
- Colonel Keating led the British army and attacked Surat.
- The British were victorious in this battle, although the Marathas were able to retain their control over Poona.
- Finally in 1782 the war between the two sides came to an end with the Treaty of Salbai.
- According to the treaty, Salsette and Thane were received by the British and they accepted Madhav Narayanrao as Peshwa.

Second Anglo-Maratha War

- Lord Wellesley used the policy of the Subsidiary Alliance to save India from the danger of Napoleon.
- Wellesley believed that the only way to save India from Napoleon was to annex all the Indian states.
- For this purpose, he developed the Subsidiary Treaty System.
- In 1802, there was a treaty of basin between Bajirao II and the British.
- Accordingly, the company got the city of Surat.
- Peshwa agreed to keep the English army in Poona.

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- The Peshwa subordinated his foreign affairs to the Company.
- This treaty was humiliating for the Marathas, which became the basis of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

Important treaties between the British and the Marathas

Treaties	Year	Treaty party
Treaty of Surat	1775	Between Raghunath Rao and the British
Treaty of Salbai	1782	Between the Pune court and the British with the mediation of Scindia
Treaty of Bassein	1802	Between Bajirao II and the British
Treaty of Deogaon	1803	Between Bhonsle and the British
Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon	1803	Between Scindia and the British
Treaty of Rajpur Ghat	1805	Between Holkar and the British
Treaty of Nagpur	1816	Between Bhonsle and the British
Treaty of Gwalior	1817	Between Scindia and the British
Treaty of Mandsaur	1818	Between Holkar and the British

Anglo-Sikh War

Anglo-Sikh	Duration	Sikh Leader	Governor-Gen	Treaties End

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War	Year	King	General	the War
First	1845-46	Dalip Singh	Lord Hardinge	Treaty of Lahore
Second	1848-49		Lord Dalhousie	

First Anglo Sikh War

- The English invaded Punjab during the reign of Dalip Singh, occupied Lahore and brought down the Treaty of Lahore, on March 9, 1846 AD.
- According to the Treaty of Lahore, the Sikhs ceded all the territory south of the Sutlej River to the British.
- In return, the British accepted Dilip Singh as Maharaja and Lal Singh as Wazir.
- In order to reduce the area of Lahore, the British sold the Kashmir region to Raja Gulab Singh, due to which the Sikhs revolted again under the leadership of Lal Singh.

Second Anglo Sikh War

- The terms of negotiation and treaty did not improve the situation in Punjab which led to the foundation of the Second Anglo-Sikh war.
- The Battle of Ramnagar (1848), Battle of Chillianwala (January 1849) were related to the Second Anglo-Sikh War.
- The British under the leadership of Charles Napier finally defeated the Sikh army in the Battle of Gujarat in February 1849.
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab to the British Empire in March 1849.

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- The British sent Maharaja Duleep Singh to England for education on an annual pension of about ₹ 5 lakhs.

Anglo-Nepal Relations

- By the time Lord Hastings came to India, Nepal had become a powerful state and Nepal wanted to expand its empire to Bengal and Awadh in the south.
- When the British took over the Gorakhpur district in 1801 AD, the border of the English kingdom started meeting with Nepal, which became the background for the future Anglo-Nepal war.
- The war between the British and the Nepalese started in 1814 AD when the Nepalese captured Shivraj and Butwal in the north of the Basti district.
- In 1814 AD, a war started between the British and Nepal, in which the Nepalese were defeated.
- This war ended with the Treaty of Sugauli.
- Under the treaty of Sugauli, the British got the area of Kumaon and Garhwal.
- The Nepalese gave up their authority over Sikkim and agreed to have a British Resident in Kathmandu.
- The British found a trusted ally in the Nepalese.

Anglo-Burmese war

Anglo-Burmese War	Duration	Treaties End the War
First	1824-26	Treaty of Yandaboo
Second	1852-53	-----

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First Anglo-Burmese War

- The war was for control over Northeastern India due to imperial expansion ambitions of both the British Empire and the Konbaung dynasty of Burma
- The war, ended in a British victory, giving the British control of Assam, Manipur, Cachar and Jaintia
- This war was the longest and most expensive war in British Indian history. Fifteen thousand European and Indian soldiers died, together with an unknown number of Burmese military and civilian casualties
- Treaty of Yandaboo (1826) : British merchants were allowed to settle in the southern coast of Burma and Rangoon.
- Assam was annexed by the British East India Company through this treaty.
- Together, Burma gave the territories of Arakan and Tenasserim to the British.

Second Anglo-Burmese War

- Soon the treaty of Yandaboo failed. The main reason for this was the violation of Burmese laws by the British traders living in Burma.
- After this, the Burmese government refused to accept the terms of the Treaty of Yandaboo, which later became the cause of the Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- Lord Dalhousie sent 3 warships under the leadership of Commodore Lambert to Rangoon, which started the Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Lower Burma to the British Empire.

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Anglo- Afghan War

Anglo-Afghan War	Duration	Treaties End the War
First	1838-42	-----
Second	1878-80	Treaty of Gandamak

First Afghan War (1838-42) :

- The First Anglo-Afghan War started in 1838 during the time of Lord Auckland and lasted for 4 years.
- On the strength of their military power, the British made Shah Shuja the ruler, who was not popular in Afghanistan.
- That's why Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammad revolted in which Shahshuja was killed.
- Later, from 1842 to 78, a policy of non-intervention was adopted towards Afghanistan.

Second Afghan War (1878-80) :

- In 1878-80, Lord Lytton started the Second Anglo-Afghan War adopting a progressive policy.
- This war ended with the treaty of Gandamak.
- However, this treaty did not prove to be effective because in September 1879 the British Resident Major Kebgenry was assassinated in Kabul, due to which the British army re-entered Afghanistan and captured Kabul and Kandahar.

Major socio-religious reform organizations of India

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Organization	Year	Founder
Brahmo Samaj	1828	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Tattvabodhini Sabha	1839	Devendra Nath Tagore
Ved Samaj	1864	Sridharlu Naidu
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Mahadev Govind Ranade and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
Satyashodhak Samaj	1873	Jyotiba Phule
Arya Mahila Samaj		Pandita Ramabai
Arya Samaj	1875	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Theosophical Society	1875	Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Alcott
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Swami Vivekananda
Servant of India Society	1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Brahmo Samaj

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahmo Sabha in Calcutta in 1828, which later became the 'Brahmo Samaj'.
- It is said to be the first reform movement of Hinduism, which was influenced by modern western thought.
- Its main objective was to reform Hinduism, oppose idol worship and support monotheism.
- His objectives were based on the teachings of the Vedas and Upanishads.
- The people of Brahmo Samaj also did not believe in the study or worship of religious books, because according to them no book can be error free.

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Indian Brahmo Samaj

- Acharya Keshav Chandra Sen initially became a member of the Brahmo Samaj.
- But in the event of differences with Devendra Nath Tagore, the title of Acharya was taken away from Keshav Chandra Sen, after that he established 'Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj'.
- The original branch of the society was called 'Adi Brahmo Samaj' under the leadership of Devendra Nath Tagore.
- Indian Brahmo Samaj itself was also called 'New Brahmo Samaj'.
- In 1878 there was another split in the Indian Brahmo Samaj when Keshav Chandra Sen married his 13 year old daughter to the Raja of Cooch Behar.
- At that time, Anand Mohan Bose and Shivnath Shastri broke away from the 'Indian Brahmo Samaj' and established the 'Simple Brahmo Samaj'.

Tattvabodhini Sabha

- The Tattvabodhini Sabha was an Indian society founded on October 6, 1839, established by Debendranath Tagore.
- The primary objective of the society was to promote a rational and modern understanding of the ancient scriptures of Hinduism, especially the Upanishads.
- The Tattvabodhini Sabha played a key role in propagating the teachings of the Brahmo Samaj through its journal, "Tattvabodhini Patrika."

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Prarthana Samaj

- With the help of Acharya Keshav Chandra Sen, Mahadev Govind Ranade and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang established the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay in 1867 AD.
- Similar to the Brahmo Samaj, it was an intellectual unitarian organization but with a greater emphasis on social reforms than on religious reforms.
- The main objective of this society was to encourage women's education, encourage widow remarriage and oppose the caste system.
- The members of this society established the Widow Remarriage Movement and Widow Home Association to help the widowed women.

Satyashodhak Samaj

- In 1873, he established the and in 1884 established the Deenbandhu Sarvajanik Sabha.
- The Satyashodhak Samaj movement was an anti-Brahmin movement aimed at opposing casteism, untouchability, rituals and idol worship.
- The main objective of this society was to do social service and to spread education among women and low caste people.
- The followers of this society campaigned against idol worship and the caste system.
- Jyotiba Phule composed a book named 'Gulamgiri' to propagate the ideas of this society.

Arya Samaj

- In 1875, Swami Dayanand Saraswati established 'Arya Samaj' in Bombay.

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- Later he shifted its headquarters from Bombay to Lahore.
- The main objective of the establishment of Arya Samaj was to remove the evils inherent in Hinduism and to integrate India socially, religiously and politically.
- Arya Samaj called Vedas logical and best.
- Arya Samaj criticized Hindu conservatism, caste rigidity, untouchability, idol worship and religious rituals.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati started the 'Shuddhi Movement' which was supported by Arya Samaj.
- The Shuddhi movement enabled Hindus who had converted to Islam or Christianity to return to their original faith, Hinduism.

Theosophical Society

- In 1875, Madame Blatovsky and Colonel Alcott established the Theosophical Society in New York.
- In 1882, the headquarters of the Theosophical Society was opened at Adyar, then Madras in India.
- This movement was promoted in India by Annie Besant.
- 'Theosophy' is a Greek word; which literally means "divine knowledge".
- The Society supports the spiritual philosophy of Hinduism, its principles and the reincarnation theory of the soul.
- This society was deeply interested in the principles of Upanishads, Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta, which aimed at the revival of Hinduism.

Dev Samaj

- It was founded in Lahore in 1887 by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri, who was initially a follower of the Brahmo Samaj.

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- The purpose of this society was purification of the soul, establishment of the specialty of the Guru and humanitarian work.
- Its other tasks were not to take bribe, prohibition of non-vegetarian food and alcohol and staying away from violent actions.

Ramakrishna Mission

- In the year 1897, Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission after the death of his guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- The Ramakrishna Mission emphasized the ideal of salvation through social service and selfless action.
- Swami Vivekananda is considered to be the best representative of 'Neo Hinduism' in the late 19th century.
- Neo-Hinduism is a term used to describe a modern interpretation and reformulation of Hindu philosophy in the context of contemporary thought and societal issues.
- This phenomenon is generally associated with the 19th and 20th centuries, during the time of British colonial rule in India, when various intellectuals, activists, and religious leaders sought to address social and theological issues within Hindu society and to present Hinduism in terms that could be understood and appreciated by Western audiences.

Servant of India Society

- This society was founded in 1905 by the liberal leader Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- The purpose of this committee was to train national missionaries for the service of the country and encourage them to relate the work of country service in a constitutional way.

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- In 1911, a magazine called 'Hitavada' was published to propagate the ideas of this society.

Aatmasammaan Aandolan

- The movement was started by E V Ramaswamy Naicker in Tamil Nadu in the 1920s.
- This movement challenged the supremacy of Brahmins in the society.
- He opposed Brahmanism and demanded the representation of different types of officials to the backward caste people.
- In the background of this movement, those principles of religious texts were rejected, due to which social inequality increased.

Ahmadiyya Movement

- In 1889, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad started the Ahmadiyya movement in Qadian, Punjab.
- Its purpose was to eradicate the evils prevalent in Islam and against Arya Samaj and Christian preachers.
- This movement was an Islamic reform movement, staying within the limits of Islam.
- Like the Brahmo Samaj, the Ahmadiyya movement was also a movement working for all mankind.

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Peasant Movement

Peasant Movement	Duration	Leader
Neel Rebellion	1859-60	Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas
Pabna Rebellion	1873-76	Isan Chandra Rai
Champaran Satyagraha	1917	Mahatma Gandhi
Kheda Satyagraha	1918	Mahatma Gandhi
Moplah Rebellion	1921	-----
Eka Movement	1921	Madari Pasi
Bardoli Satyagraha	1928	Vallabhbhai Patel
Tebhaga Movement	1946-50	Krishna Vinodi Rai and Avani Lahiri

Neel Rebellion (1859-60)

- The most extensive and struggling rebellion in the history of the peasant movement was the 'Neel Rebellion' of Bengal.
- This rebellion started in 1859-60.
- Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas were the main leaders of this movement.
- The main reason for this peasant revolt was that the peasants of Bengal were being forced by European traders to cultivate indigo.
- Deenbandhu Mitra in his play 'Neel Darpan' has described the tyranny of the indigo planters.
- Harishchandra Mukherjee, the editor of Hindu Patriot, supported the indigo movement.

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- In 1860, the British government constituted the 'Neel Commission' to end the Indigo rebellion.

Pabna Rebellion (1873-76)

- In the 1870-80s, the peasants were taxed beyond the legal limit by the zamindars in Bengal.
- Against this a successful Pabna rebellion was launched between 1873-76.
- Isan Chandra Rai, Keshav Chandra Rai and Shambhunath Pal Pabna were the main leaders of the rebellion.
- RC Dutt, Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee supported this movement.
- In 1873 a 'Kisan Sangh' was formed in Yusufshahi pargana of Pabna district.

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- This was the first use of Satyagraha in India by Mahatma Gandhi.
- This Satyagraha was done in the year 1917 in Champaran district of Bihar.
- Mahatma Gandhi was invited by Bihar farmer Rajkumar Shukla to lead this Satyagraha.
- Due to the implementation of the Tinkathia system by the owners of indigo planters in Champaran, the farmers started this movement.
- Under the Tinkathia system, it was mandatory for the farmers to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their land, which has been continuously opposed by the farmers there.

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- For the successful leadership of Champaran Satyagraha, Rabindranath Tagore gave Mahatma Gandhi the title of the word 'Mahatma' for the first time.
- Rajendra Prasad, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh and JB Kriplani were the prominent leaders related to this movement.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- This Satyagraha was started in the year 1918.
- In 1918, Kheda Satyagraha was started against which the government continued the process of collecting land revenue from the farmers, despite the destruction of the entire crop in Kheda, Gujarat due to severe famine.
- During this Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi encouraged non-payment of taxes and struggled against the oppressive laws of the government.
- An organization named 'Gujarat Sabha' made an important contribution in this Satyagraha.
- Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik and Vithalbhai Patel were the prominent leaders associated with this movement.

Moplah Rebellion (1921)

- In August 2021, the local farmers revolted in the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- The Moplas were Muslim farmers living in the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- Shaukat Ali, Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Azad supported this rebellion.
- This rebellion was mainly done against the Hindu landlords of Malabar.

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Eka Movement (1921-22)

- At the end of the year 1921, a united movement was launched by the farmers of Uttar Pradesh in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur districts.
- This movement was led by Madari Pasi.
- The high rate of rent, the repressive policies adopted in the work of revenue collection and the practice of begar were the main reasons for this movement.

Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)

- The Bardoli Satyagraha was a major peasant movement in Gujarat in 1928.
- This movement was started by the Kunbi-Patidar landowning farmers of Gujarat due to increase in rent.
- It was led by Vallabhbhai Patel.
- During this movement, the oath of Gita and Quran was taken.
- Indian leaders like KM Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the membership of the Bombay Legislative Council in support of this movement.
- To solve this problem, the British Government constituted the 'Bardoli Inquiry Commission'.

Later the British government reduced the rent from 30% to 6.03% which made this movement successful.

- It was only after its success that the women of Bardoli gave Vallabhbhai Patel the title of 'Sardar'.

Tebhaga Movement (1946-50)

- In the year 1946, this farmer's movement was done in Bengal.
- This movement was led by Krishna Vinodi Rai and Avani Lahiri.
- During this farmer's movement, farmers announced that they would take 2/3rd share of the crop production and give only

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1/3rd share to the landlords, that is why it was called 'Tebhaga Movement'.

Tribal rebellion

Rebellion	Duration	Leader
Kittur Rebellion	1824	Maharani Chennamma
Khasi Rebellion	1827-33	Tirath Singh
Ahom Rebellion	1828	Gomdhar Kunwar
Khond Rebellion	1837-38	Chakra Bisoi
Santhal Rebellion	1855-56	Sidhu and Kanhu
Koya Rebellion	1879-80	Tomma Sora
Munda Rebellion	1899-1900	Birsa Munda
Rampa Rebellion	1922-24	Alluri Sitarama Raju

Kittur Chennamma Rebellion (1824)

- After the third Anglo-Maratha war, the British had recognized Kittur (Karnataka) as independent.
- 1824 The British clashed with the Kittur State over the question of succession, when they refused to recognize the successor of the last ruler, Shivalinga Rudra, as the real ruler.
- The rebellion was led by Maharani Chennamma and the local chieftain Rayappa, which was suppressed by the British in 1824.
The ruler of Kittur, Mallasarja Desai, died in 1824. He had only one son, Shivalinga Rudra, who had passed away in 1824,

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leaving his wife, Rani Chennamma, and their adopted son, Shivalingappa, in the royal family.

Khasi Rebellion (1827–33)

- This movement was led by Tirath Singh.
- The expansion of this movement was done by the Khasi people of the Garos and Jaintia hills located in the east of Bengal.
- The East India Company wanted to build a road link in the Brahmaputra valley after taking over the Garo and Jaintia Hills, which was strongly opposed by the people there.

Ahom Rebellion (1828)

- After the Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26), the British occupied northern Assam.
- After this, the people of Assam revolted against the British East India Company under the leadership of Ahom prince Gomdhar Kunwar of Assam.
- After this rebellion, the Company, following an important treaty, placed the rest of the territory under the Raja of Assam, except for the Upper Assam region.

Khond rebellion

- Chakra Bisoi led the Khond rebellion.
- The spread of this rebellion was from Orissa to Bengal and Central India.
- The imposition of new taxes by the government and the acquisition of the lands of the Khond people by moneylenders and landlords were the main reasons for this rebellion.
- Banning of the practice of human sacrifice called Moria prevalent in the Khond tribe by the British government was also a major reason for this movement.

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Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)

- Sidhu and Kanhu were the main leaders of this rebellion.
- The spread of this rebellion was from Bhagalpur in present Bihar to the hills of Rajmahal.
- British colonialism, recovery of exorbitant interest by the landowners, police corruption and not getting timely justice from the British courts were the main reasons for this revolt.
- A large area of land demarcated as Damin-i-Koh in 1832 was declared as the land of the Santhal.
- In 1856, the British government suppressed this rebellion by taking military action under the leadership of Commissioner Brown and Major General Lloyd.
- However, the British government established the 'Santhal Pargana' district in 1856 and enacted the 'Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act', according to which it was illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.

Koya Rebellion

- The rebellion took place in the Koya region, located in the East Godavari region of modern Andhra Pradesh.
- Tomma Sora was the main leader of this rebellion.
- The new forest law made by the British government and the denial of their traditional rights over forests and exploitation by moneylenders-landowners was the main reason for this rebellion.
- Ananthaiyar led the rebellion in 1886 after the death of Tomma Sora.

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Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)

- This rebellion was done in the Chhota Nagpur plateau of Jharkhand.
- It was led by Birsa Munda.
- The rebellion of this movement was done in support of 'Khunt Katti', the traditional land system of the Munda tribe.
- This rebellion is also known as 'Ulgulan rebellion'.
- The Munda rebellion was against changes in the land system and against the Dikus (outsiders who exploited the tribals).
- Birsa Munda, the leader of the Munda rebellion, was known as Dharti Aaba (Jagat Father) and his rebellion was known as Ulgulan or 'Great Rebellion'.

Rampa Rebellion (1922-24)

- This rebellion was prevalent in the Rampa region located north of the Godavari river bank of Andhra Pradesh.
- This rebellion was done against exploitation by landlords, violation of forest laws and forced labor.
- It was led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, a non-tribal leader.
- Guerrilla warfare strategy was used during this rebellion.
- The rebellion was primarily against the Madras Forest Act of 1882, which restricted the tribal people's free movement in their forests and denied them their traditional shifting cultivation, causing substantial economic hardship.
- It also prohibited them from engaging in their traditional podu agricultural system, causing further economic and cultural dislocation.
- The tribal communities had been living in these forest regions for centuries, and these restrictions severely hampered their lifestyle and means of survival.

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Major British Act

Regulating Act, 1773

The Act had the following provisions:

- The Regulating Act, 1773 established the office of the Governor General.
- Introduction of parliamentary control over the East India Company.
- The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General of Bengal. Accordingly, Warren Hastings became the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Establishment of Governor General's Council.
- Establishment of the Supreme Court for the First time at Fort William, Calcutta.
- The Diarchy was established in Bengal in 1765 AD.
- Under this arrangement, the authority of administration, revenue collection and civil justice was with the Company and internal law and order and criminal justice were given to the Nawab of Bengal.
- This diarchy was ended by Warren Hastings.

PITT'S India Act, 1784

- It was a Regulating Act named after the British Prime Minister William Pitt and was passed to address the shortcomings of The Regulating Act 1773
- It distinguished between the commercial and political function of the East India Company.

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- It gave the British government supreme control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- A Dual Control system within Company was started
 - Board of Control:- to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government i.e. Political duty
 - Court of Directors :- to manage the commercial affairs
- This act is also important in the sense that for the first time Company's territories in India were called the British Possessions in India.

Charter Act, 1813

- By this act, the trade monopoly of the British East India Company in India was ended.
- By this act, the British Parliament ended the East India Company's trade monopoly with India, except for trade with tea and China.
- Through this act financial provision was made for the education of Indians.
- Christian missionaries were allowed to spread Christianity in India.

Charter Act, 1833

- By this act all the commercial rights of the Company were abolished.
- The Company's monopoly on the tea trade and trade with China was abolished.
- By this Act, the Governor General of Bengal was made the Governor General of the whole of India.
- Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India under this provision.

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- The Law Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay to codify Indian laws.

Government of India Act, 1858

- Under the Government of India Act 1858, the rule of the East India Company was abolished and the administration of India was handed over to the British Crown.
- During this act, the 'Court of Directors' and 'Board of Control' were abolished and in its place a 15-member council was established, whose chairman was given the status of the Secretary of State for India.
- The British Parliament stated that a member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India.
- According to this Act, the Governor General of India came to be known as the Viceroy of India.
- Thus Lord Canning became the last Governor General and first Viceroy of India.
- Under the Act of 1858, the office of the Mughal Emperor was abolished.
- Under this Act, the office of the first Accountant General was established in India.

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- By this Act, the Governor General was given the power to issue Ordinances.
- By this Act, the Viceroy's Council was given the power to make laws, under which Lord Canning introduced the departmental system.
- Lord Canning laid the foundation of the cabinet system in a way by assigning different portfolios to different members.

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- Through this Act, the Viceroy's Executive Council was expanded, in which a fifth member was included, who was a jurist.

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- The most important feature of this act is that it introduced the electoral system, although the word election was not used.
- In this act, the powers, functions and structure of the Indian Legislative Council were described.
- For the first time, Indian representatives were allotted seats for election to the Indian Legislative Council under the Indian Councils Act 1892.
- Through this act, the right to express their views on the budget was given.
- In matters of public interest, the right to ask questions was also given by giving 6 days' notice.

Indian Councils Act, 1909

- It is also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- Morley was the Secretary of State, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- It increased the size of the legislative councils at both Central and Provincial levels.
- It retained an official majority in the Central Legislative Council.
- It provided for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and governors.
- Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.

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- It introduced the System of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the “Separate electorate”.
- Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.
- This act legalized communalism and that is Lord Minto came to be known as “Father of Communal Electorate”.

Government of India Act, 1919

- It is called the “ Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- Objective of this act was the gradual introduction of “Responsible government” in India.
- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by introducing the concept of the central and provincial subjects.
- Dyarchy System at Provincial level⇒ separation of Subjects into two parts
 - Transferred Subjects → Administered by Governor with the aid of the minister.
 - Reserved Subjects → Administered by Governor with the help of executive council.
- Introduced Bicameralism and direct election in the country.
- The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a Bicameral legislature consisting of the Upper house (Council of State) and Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- Extended communal representation by providing a separate electorate for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- Created a new office of High Commissioner for India in London to perform some of the function of Secretary of State.
- A Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.

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- Lloyd George was the Prime Minister of England at the time of Montague-Chelmsford Act.

Government of India Act, 1935

- The report submitted by the Simon Commission in 1927-28 was based on the Government of India Act 1935.
- Later this Act became the main source of the Indian Constitution.
- The Act divided the powers between the Centre and Princely units in terms of three lists
 - Federal List { List for Centre with 59 items}
 - Provincial List {For provinces with 54 items }
 - Concurrent List {for both with 36 items}
- Residuary powers were given to the Governor General in the Union established by the 1935 Act.
- It abolished Dyarchy in provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
- The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration
- It introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.
- It introduced Bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces:- Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces.
- Established a Reserve Bank of India.
- It provided for a Federal Court which was established in 1937.
- Provincial elections were conducted as per the Government of India Act, 1935.
- As a result of this act, Burma was separated from India.

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Indian Independence Act, 1947

- After the passage of this act, independent India's own constitutional history started.
- According to this act, India was divided into two colonies, the Indian Union and Pakistan.
- After 15 August 1947, the jurisdiction of the British Parliament over India and Pakistan ended.
- There was provision for a Governor-General in each Dominion who would be responsible for the effective administration of the Act.
- The control of the British crown over the princely states came to an end.

L.A.B

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Major reforms carried out by the British Government

Land revenue reform

Land Reform system	Founders	Area
Permanent settlement	Cornwallis	19%
Ryotwari System	Thomas Munro and Charles Reed	51%
Mahalwari system	Holt Mackenzie, William Bentick	30%

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Permanent Settlement System

- Permanent settlement system was started in 1793 AD during the reign of Lord Cornwallis.
- It was a 10-year land revenue system in which the owner of the land and the right to collect rent was given to the zamindar.
- Under this system, a new class of landlords was declared as 'landowner' who had to pay 10/11th part of the land rent to the company and keep 1/11th part with himself.
- This system was most prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Ryotwari system

- Sir Thomas Munro and Captain Read started the Ryotwari system.
- It was implemented in the erstwhile Madras (Mostly South India) and Bombay Presidency.
- This system of land revenue was applicable to about 51% of the land area of British India.
- It was first implemented in Baramahal district of Tamil Nadu.
- Under this system, farmers paid rent directly to the government.

Mahalwari system

- Holt McKinsey is considered the founder of the Mahalwari system.
- Under this system, an agreement was made with the head of the village to collect the revenue of the government.
- The entire village was converted into a large unit called 'mahal' and treated as a unit for payment of land revenue.
- This system was applicable to about 30% of British India.

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- This system was implemented in Central Provinces, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Development of Education in British India

- After the decline of the Mughal Empire, instability arose in the traditional education system of India.
- Then Charles Grant, a civil officer of the East India Company, considered the English language most appropriate for the promotion of education and for this he created a framework.
- That is why Charles Grant is called the 'father of modern education' in India.
- Calcutta Madrasa was established by Warren Hastings in 1786.
- Jonathan Duncan established the Sanskrit College in Banaras in 1792.
- In 1800, Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College in Calcutta for the education of the civilian officers of the Company.
- Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Hindu College in 1817 with the support of David Hare.
- The Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904 during the tenure of Lord Curzon.

Macaulay's minutes on Education (1835)

- The 'downward filtration principle' of education was implemented by Lord Auckland.
- According to this theory, by providing education to the elite groups of the society, it will be filtered down to the lower class people in the country, because the lower class people always tend to imitate and follow the model of the people of higher status in the society.

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- In fact it was a psychological strategy to attract Indians towards the Western Education.
- On 2 February 1835, British historian and politician Thomas Babington Macaulay presented his 'Minute on Indian Education' that sought to establish the need to impart English education to Indian 'natives'.
- Macaulay was a great advocate of English education in India.
- In his minute on education, he justified the use of English as the medium of instruction, and also the teaching of western education to Indians.
- English was made the official language of India (1835).
- He also Made **English the medium of higher education after passing the English Education Act 1835.**

Woods Dispatch (1854)

- In 1854, Presented by Charles Wood, 'Wood's Dispatch' was passed, which provided for the adequately articulated system of education from the primary school to university.
- This is known as the Magna Carta of Indian education.
- In accordance with Wood's dispatch of 1854, Education Departments were established in every province.
- Three Universities established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1857)

Chief Education Commission

Commission	Year	Governor General
Hunter commission	1882	Lord ripon
Raleigh Commission	1902	Lord Curzon

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Sandler commission	1917	Lord Chelmsford
Hartong Committee	1929	Lord Irwin
Sergeant commission	1944	Lord Wavell

Development of Press in India

- The development of printing in the field of communication facilitated the exchange and communication of ideas.
- In the 16th century, the Portuguese clergy of Goa printed the book in 1557, which is considered the beginning of the printing press in India.
- The first attempt at independent journalism in India was made by James A. Hickey in 1780, when he published a newspaper called 'Bengal Gazette'.
- The Bengal Gazette, published by Gangadhar Bhattacharya in 1816, was the first newspaper published by any Indian in English.
- The first newspaper published in Hindi was Udanta Martand, which was published in 1826 by Jugal Kishore from Kanpur.
- The establishment of the national press is credited to Raja Rammohan Roy, who published the weekly paper 'Samvad Kaumudi' in 1821.

Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- It was enacted in 1878 to Curtail the freedom of the Indian-languages (non-English) press.
- It was proposed by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India, the act intended to prevent the vernacular (word vernacular means

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'local language') press from expressing criticism of British policies.

- This act allows the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers in case of publishing "objectionable" Content.
- 'Somprakash' published by Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar was the first newspaper on which the Vernacular Press Act was imposed.
- Amrit Bazar Patrika, a Bengali newspaper published by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, was converted into English language overnight to avoid this act.
- Lord Ripon later repealed the act in 1881, who was the successor of Lord Lytton.

Judicial system during british India

- The judicial system during British India was a mix of British and traditional Indian laws.
- The British introduced their own legal system, which was quite different from the traditional Indian legal practices.
- British judges and lawyers often ran these courts, and they used English law as a basis for deciding cases.
- Indian judges were also there, but they usually had less power than their British counterparts.

Ilbert Bill:

- This was a controversial law proposed in 1883 by Lord Ilbert, who was the legal advisor to the government of India.
- Before this bill, Indian judges could not try British citizens in criminal cases.

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- The Ilbert Bill wanted to change this, allowing Indian judges to try British citizens in criminal cases just like they could try Indian citizens.
- This proposal caused a lot of anger among the British community in India.
- They didn't want to be judged by Indian judges, whom they considered to be of a lower status.
- On the other hand, Indians supported the bill because they saw it as a step towards equality and fairness in the legal system.

Subsidiary Alliance

- Introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British paramountcy (1798).
- "Subsidiary Alliance" was a strategic policy formulated by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805, during the British Raj.
- The French Governor Dupleix was the first to use the Subsidiary Treaty System in India.
- This was a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states that gave the English dominion over the Indian kingdoms.
- The states that signed the alliance were - Hyderabad (first to sign) in 1798.
- then Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Jaipur, Mecheri, Bundi, Bharatpur and Berar.
- The Holkar state of Indore did not accept the Subsidiary treaty.

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characteristic of subsidiary alliance

- The native state which has accepted the Subsidiary Treaty will not be able to enter into any treaty or friendship with any other state without the permission of the Company.
- The company will provide security to the princely states from internal and external attacks.
- The native princely states would keep a British Resident to manage the administration of their state.
- The Native States which have accepted this treaty will not grant asylum in their State to a person of an enemy State without the consent of the Company.
- To protect the native princely state, the company would keep its army there, the expenses of which would be borne by the princely state.

Doctrine of Lapse

- The Doctrine of Lapse was a rule made by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.
- This rule was used by the British to take control of Indian states.
- According to this rule, if an Indian prince who was under British control died without a biological son, the British would not allow the prince to adopt a son as his heir.
- If the prince didn't have a biological son and the British didn't approve of an adopted son, then the British would take over that prince's land.
- Using this rule, the British took over several places like Satara in 1848, Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849, Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, Nagpur in 1854, and Oudh in 1856.
- The last Nawab (ruler) of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah, lost his state in 1856 when Dalhousie applied this rule.

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- This action by the British made many Indian princes unhappy and was one of the reasons why there was a big fight against the British in 1857.
- This fight is known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Indian Independence.

Revolt of 1857

- The Revolt of 1857 AD was an unprecedented event in Indian history.
- This rebellion was against the British Empire established by treachery, meanness and exploitation.
- This rebellion was not an incident that happened suddenly, nor was it an event that happened in any one corner of India.
- This rebellion, which started as a military rebellion, included the people of the entire India, farmers, laborers, handicraftsmen, tribes, soldiers and princely states.
- This rebellion was the result of public discontent against the policies of the company government and hatred towards foreign power.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the Mughal emperor at the time of this freedom struggle.
- Lord Canning was the British Viceroy during the 1857 War of Independence.

Immediate Cause of Rebellion

- The Company Government started using the new Enfield rifle in place of the old Brown Bass gun in the Indian Army.
- The fat of cow and pig was being used in this pills.
- In these new rifles, the upper part of the cartridge had to be cut off from the mouth, due to which Hindu and Muslim soldiers felt that their religious sentiments were being made fun of.

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Therefore, it became the Immediate cause of the rebellion of India's first war of independence.

- On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore the soldiers refused to use greased cartridges and a soldier Mangal Pandey attacked and killed his adjutant.
- Mangal Pandey was hanged on 29 March 1857 for attacking British officers at Barrackpore.
- May 10, 1857 is considered to be the beginning of the revolution of 1857 from Meerut.
- On 12 May 1857, the rebels captured Delhi and accepted Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.
- The symbol of the freedom struggle of 1857 was 'lotus and bread'.

Political Reasons

- The political reason for the rebellion was the 'Doctrine of Lapse' of Lord Dalhousie.
- On the basis of this policy, the states of Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sambalpur (Orissa), Jaitpur (U.P.), Udaipur, Bahat, etc. were forcibly merged into the British Empire.
- Similarly, accusing Awadh of misrule, it was annexed to the British Empire.
- Dalhousie abolished the post of Nawab and Raja of Karnataka and Tanjore and stopped the pension of Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Bajirao II.
- The mistreatment of the Mughal emperor and the announcement of the abolition of the title of Mughal 'Emperor' after the death of Bahadur Shah inspired the public to revolt.

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Administrative Reasons

- The judicial system of the Company Government was very defective. There was wastage of time and money in this system.
- The only purpose of the Permanent Settlement, Raivyatwadi and Mahalwari system implemented by the British was to collect more and more tax from the farmers, which increased the feeling of dissatisfaction among the farmers.
- With the merger of princely states into the English state, the problem of forced labor arose in front of upper-elite middle-class people, artists, and religious professionals.
- Gradually, a feeling of resentment and rebellion was born in them.

Commercial Purpose

- The British started open trade loot in India after the British private traders were allowed to do business in India by the Charter Act of 1813.
- Due to the free trade policy, Indian industries were destroyed due to the arrival of England's manufactured goods in large quantities in the markets of India, due to which unemployment increased.
- The economic loot of the company made the condition of farmers, artisans, landlords, traders miserable.
- In fact, the economic exploitation of India affected all sections of the society and created a feeling of dissatisfaction among them.

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Social and Religious Reason

- The British officers used to have contemptuous attitudes towards Indians and used to treat them humiliatingly.
- He did not even spare a respectable person like Raja Ram Mohan Roy from humiliating him.
- The British were neglecting the Indian language, culture and ancient traditions. This created a feeling of resentment in the Indian public.
- The British started propagating their civilization and culture in the name of reforms, due to which Indian civilization and culture started to suffer a lot.
- Christian missionaries were given freedom to preach religion in India by the Charter Act of 1813.
- Indian soldiers were given promotion after converting religion. Bible education was made compulsory in government schools.
- Unemployed, famine victims, prisoners, widows and orphans were forcibly converted to Christianity.

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Military Cause

1. Most of the soldiers in the English army were Indians, in which there was widespread discontent.
2. Indian soldiers were resentful of their low pay and poor prospects of promotion.
3. Religious restrictions were imposed on Indian soldiers. Soldiers were forbidden to apply tilak and Muslim soldiers could not keep beard. In such a situation, it was natural for discontent to spread in the Indian Army.

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Revolt of 1857

- In the form of the rebellion of 1857 AD, some historians consider it only as a 'soldier's rebellion' or 'Gadar', while some consider it as the first war of the Indian freedom struggle.
- This rebellion was only in a limited area and not all sections of the society participated in it.
- Apart from the kings, feudal lords and soldiers, citizens also participated in it. There is a deep difference of opinion among Western, Indian and historians regarding the real form of this rebellion.
- According to Sir John Lawrence, 'It was nothing but a military mutiny.'
- T.R. Holmes has called it a war between barbarism and civilization.
- Benjamin Disraeli gave the name of 'National Revolt' to the rebellion of 1857 AD.
- The government called it the 'War of Indian Independence'.
- According to Dr. Tarachand, this upheaval was the last attempt of medieval distinct but inconsistent classes to regain their lost power. These classes wanted freedom from English control, because the interests of those specific classes were harmed by the British administrative policies.

In the form of Military Revolution –

- Scholars have described this important event from their own point of view. Its exact nature can be determined on the diet of the classes participating in it.
- It is true that the rebellion started from the cantonment of Barrackpore where Mangal Pandey opened fire on the British officers regarding the cartridge incident.

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- Soon the news of this reached Meerut where the army revolted. Soldiers from Meerut reached Delhi and took control of Delhi and declared Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' as their leader.
- It was only after this incident that other rebel leaders joined the struggle and thus it became clear that the rebellion was started by the soldiers.
- All the feudal lords, kings and emperors did not participate in this revolution. Only those whose kingdoms were annexed, pensions stopped and other economic and political restrictions were imposed actively participated in it.
- Bahadur Shah, Jeet Mahal Nana Saheb, Kuwar Singh, Talukdar and Zamindar of Awadh were such disgruntled persons.
- On the contrary, a large section of Indian landlords remained neutral to this revolution. Not only this, the kings of Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad, Jodhpur etc. helped the British government a lot in suppressing the rebels and all sections of the public did not participate in the rebellion.
- The modern educated class, the middle and upper class and the wealthy class remained aloof from this movement. The large community of farmers also did not support the rebellion. That's why the spread of the rebellion also took place in a limited area. Except for North and Central India, it did not have much effect in other parts of the country.
- It is difficult to fix any definite form of this revolution. Inspired by different objectives, people from many classes took part in it.
- Although it started as a military revolution, soon it became the first comprehensive effort to revolt against the British in a limited area and to get rid of the British clutches of the entire Indian people.

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Center of rebellion	Rebel Leader	British officers who suppressed the rebellion
Delhi	General Bakht Khan / Bahadur Shah Zafar	John Nicholson Hudson
Kanpur	maternal grandfather	Calin Campbell
Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai	General Hurosez
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Colin Campbell, Henry
Gwalior	Tatya Tope, Laxmi Bai	General Hurose
Jagdishpur (Bihar)	Kunwar Singh	Major William Taylor
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	General Renard
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	Biser air
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Liaquat Ali	Colonel Neel

- At the time of the Revolt of 1857, the Governor General was Lord Canning.
 - The original name of Tatya Tope was Ramchandra Pandurang.
 - The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was greased cartridges.
- English MP Benjamin Disraeli called the rebellion of 1857 a 'national rebellion'.

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- British General- Hurose said on the death of Lakshmibai that "this is the only man among the rebels".
- The book First War of Independence was written by VD Savarkar in 1909.
- T.R. Holmes said about the Revolt of 1857 that "it was a struggle between civilization and barbarism".
- ❖ According to Outrus and Taylor, "Taking advantage of the dissatisfaction of the Hindus, a conspiracy was hatched by the Muslims.
- ❖ Dr. S. In N Sen's book Eighteen Fifty Seven it was said that "what started as a fight for religion eventually ended up as a war of freedom."
- ❖ According to historian RC Majumdar "The First National War was neither the first nor a national tradition nor a freedom struggle.
- ❖ The symbol of the Revolt of 1857 was lotus and roti.

Effect of Rebellion –

- The First War of Independence ended on 20 June 1858.
- The British exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar to Rangoon in 1857.
- Although this rebellion was unsuccessful, but it aroused public opinion against the British policies.
- The failure of the rebellion has proved that the British cannot be removed by force, but public support is necessary for this.
- Therefore, gradually the feeling of national consciousness started developing.
- Soon the Indians started striving for this liberation. Therefore, the most important and comprehensive chief of the rebellion of 1857 AD was that it developed the spirit of patriotism and freedom on the heart and mind of the Indian and considering

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the struggle of 1857 AD as ideal, Indians started preparing for the liberation struggle.

Political organizations established before Congress

- Several political organizations existed in India before the establishment of the Indian National Congress. However, their form was of local nature.
- Due to lack of leadership, these organizations were not as effective as the Indian National Congress formed in 1885.

Zamindari Association

- This association was the first political gathering to start organized political efforts.
- It was founded in Calcutta in 1838 by Dwarkanath Tagore. It was also known as 'Landholders' Society'.
- This association used legal remedies to protect the interests of the landlords and to redress their grievances.
- Radhakant Dev, Pasand Kumar Thakur were one of the prominent members of this association.

British Indian Association

- In the year 1851, a new organization named 'British Indian Association' was formed by merging the Zamindari Association and the Bengal British India Society.
- This association demanded the establishment of a separate legislature in front of the British Parliament and in addition, this

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association also suggested a reduction in the salaries of the upper class bureaucrats.

East India Association

- In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji, popularly known as the 'Grand Old Man of India', founded the East India Association in London.
- The first credit for establishing this type of organization in foreign countries is given to Dadabhai Naoroji.
- The purpose of this association was to make the problems and demands of the people of India known to the British Government and to gather the support of the people in Britain in favor of the Indians.

Poona Sarvajanik sabha

- In 1867, the great social reformer Mahadev Govind Ranade founded the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.
- **Its purpose was to act as a bridge between the government and the public.**
- It was established in the then **Bombay**.
- **Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, S H Sathe were one of the prominent members of this gathering.**

Madras Mahajan Sabha

- In 1884, M. Veeraghavachari, B. Subramaniam Iyer and P. Anand Chalu founded the Madras Mahasabha Mahajana Sabha.
- Its purpose was to coordinate organizational work at the local level and to create political consciousness among the people.

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Indian league

- Sisir Kumar Ghosh, one of the great freedom fighters of India, founded the Indian League in 1875.
- Shishir Kumar Ghosh published Amrit Bazar Patrika to publicize this organization.
- Shambhu Chandra Mukherjee was its permanent president.
- The name of this organization was later changed to 'Indian Association of Calcutta'.
- Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose were one of its prominent members.
- The main objective of this league was to develop the feeling of nationalism among all the people and to provide political education.

Formation of Indian National Congress

- The Indian National Congress was established in Bombay between 28-30 December 1885.
- Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British officer in India, is said to be the founder of the Indian National Congress.
- AO Hume was the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in 1885.
- The Indian National Congress was established during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Dufferin.
- It called the Congress an 'association of narrow-minded minorities'.
- Extremist leader Lala Lajpat Rai propounded the 'Principle of Safety Valve' in his article published in his magazine 'Young India'.
- This concept was used to attack the moderate leaders of the Congress.

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Year	Place	President	Important Fact
1885	Bombay	Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee	Inaugural session of the Indian National Congress, representing all parts of India
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	The first-ever Indian National Congress session in Calcutta
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tyabji	Tyabji was the first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	George Yule was the first English president of the Indian National Congress
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Reaction and response to the Partition of Bengal was discussed
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	Congress adopts 'Swaraj' (self-governance) as its aim
1907	Surat	Rashbihari Ghosh	Surat Split: Congress splits into Moderates and Extremists factions
1908	Madras	Rashbihari Ghosh	The session held under the shadow of repression and growing revolutionary activities
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact, agreement with the All India Muslim League; Merger of moderates and extremists
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant	Besant was the first female president of the Indian National Congress
1923	Kakinada	Abdul Kalam Azad	Azad, at 35, was the youngest president of the Indian National Congress

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1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the president of the Congress
1927	Madras	M. A. Ansari	Resolution for complete independence from British rule was passed.
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Declaration of 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) and decision to celebrate Independence day on Jan 26.
1931	Karachi	Sardar Patel	Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy was adopted.
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	The first session was held in a rural area.
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose	Subhas Chandra Bose was elected as president despite opposition from Gandhian leaders.
1939	Tripuri	Subhas Chandra Bose	After the resignation of Bose, Rajendra Prasad became the president.

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Bombay Session (1885)

- Its first session was held in 1885 at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.
- Womesh Chandra Banerjee, the first President of the Indian National Congress.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by 72 delegates.
- The 1st session was planned to be organized in Pune but due to plague it was organized in Bombay.

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Calcutta session (1886)

- This session held in Calcutta was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Dadabhai Naoroji was a Parsi leader, who presided over the Indian National Congress thrice (1886, 1893 and 1906).
- He is also known as 'Grand Old Man of India'.
- Naoroji was the first Asian person to be elected to the British Parliament.
- Dadabhai Naoroji was a member of the Welby Commission. This commission was constituted by the British Government to investigate wasteful expenditure in India.
- Here he published a theory titled 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India' (1901).

Allahabad session (1888)

- Organized At Allahabad
- President- George Yule
- He was the first European president of INC.
- He was a Scottish Merchant and served as the Chairman of Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Banaras session (1905)

- The Banaras session of the Congress was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi.
- He founded the Servant of India Society.

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Calcutta Session (1906)

- In the Calcutta session in 1906, there was a situation of division in the party regarding the post of President, but the time of division was postponed by becoming the President of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- The first thing Dadabhai Naoroji demanded for 'Swaraj' was in the Calcutta session of the National Congress itself.
- In this convention resolutions related to indigenous, boycott and national education were passed.
- The session also had undertones of the growing tension between the moderate and extremist factions within the Indian National Congress.
- The "extremists," led by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal, were starting to advocate more radical forms of protest and were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the moderate leaders' approach, leading to a widening rift that would come to a head at the Surat session in 1907.

Surat Session (1907)

- President: Rash Bihari Ghosh
- Congress divided into extremist and moderate on the issue of Swadeshi and boycott movement.
- Leader of Moderate : Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- The Moderates were the ones who dominated the affairs of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905.
- They were Indians but in reality British in taste, intellect, opinions and morality.
- In the early 20th century, the Congress was divided on the question of the means to be adopted to achieve political ends.

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- The Moderates, led by leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Pherozeshah Mehta, believed in constitutional methods and reforms for gradual political change. They advocated for cooperation with the British rule and emphasized persuasion, petitioning, and protest.
- On the other hand, the Extremists, led by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai (also known as the Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate), demanded 'Swaraj' or self-rule and were ready to adopt more radical and aggressive methods.

Lucknow Session (1916)

- After the First World War, the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford had solicited reform suggestions from Indians in return for the Indian support to the British war effort.
- The Muslim League, led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, wanted to use this opportunity to press for constitutional reforms through a joint Hindu-Muslim platform.
- Jinnah was then a member of both the parties, and he was mostly responsible for the Pact.
- Finally, at their respective annual sessions held at Lucknow in December 1916, the INC and the League confirmed the agreement.
- The most important feature of this session was that in 1907, the leaders expelled from the Congress were re-induced into the Congress.
- Second, there was an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, which was called the Lucknow Pact.
- This session was presided over by Ambikacharan Mazumdar.
- For his efforts, Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah the title 'the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.'

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- Bal Gangadhar Tilak also played a vital role in this pact to be signed.

Lahore Session (1929)

- In December 1929, the Indian National Congress session was held in Lahore. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The Nehru Report was rejected during this session.
- According to the proposal of Purna Swaraj in this session, the word 'Swaraj' was included in the Congress constitution and Purna Swaraj was set as the goal of the national movement.
- In this conference, on December 31, 1929, Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tricolor flag as a symbol of Indian independence on the banks of the Ravi River.
- Raised slogans of Purna Swaraj, Vande Mataram Inquilab Zindabad.

Karachi session (1931)

- The Karachi session of the Indian National Congress was held in the year 1931 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was ratified during this conference.
- In this session, Congress adopted two resolutions related to fundamental rights and national economic programmes.
- Both these resolutions were drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- During this convention, the goal of complete Swaraj was reiterated once again.

Haripura session (1938)

- Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the Indian National Congress for the first time in the 1938 Haripura session.

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- In this session, the Congress declared that they would not allow Britain to exploit Indian manpower and resources to protect its imperialist interests.
- Second, the Congress assured moral support to the people of the princely states against the rulers.
- During this session, Subhash Chandra Bose formed the National Planning Committee, which was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Tripuri session (1939)

- In 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose again became the President of the Indian National Congress for the Tripuri session (present-day Madhya Pradesh).
- He became the President of Congress for the second time by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya supported by Gandhiji.
- Later Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the post of Congress President and established the Forward Bloc in 1939.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the President of the Indian National Congress after the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose from the post of President.

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Other important facts related to Indian National Congress

- 'Vande Mataram' was sung for the first time in the Calcutta session of 1896. It was presided over by Rahimtullah Sayani.
- 'Jana-Gana-Mana' was sung for the first time in the Congress session held in Calcutta in 1911. It was presided over by Vishan Narayandhar.
- In the 27th Indian National Congress session held in Bankipur, Bihar in 1912, AO Hume was called the 'Father of Congress'. This session was presided over by RN Madholkar.
- In the year 1920, Shri Vijay Raghavachari presided over the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress. In this session, for the first time the Congress declared its policy towards the Indian princely states.

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- Mahatma Gandhi presided over the Belagavi session of 1924 only once.
- In the year 1937, the Faizpur session of Bengal was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. This was the first such Congress session, which was held in a village.
- Abul Kalam was the President of Azad Congress from the year 1940 to 46.
- At the time of India's independence, JB Kriplani was the President of the Indian National Congress.

Partition of Bengal

- Announcement of the Partition of Bengal on 20 July 1905. It was called the "Cardinal Blunder of Curzon".
- From 1765 the province of Bengal, which included present-day West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Bangladesh and Assam was under the British.
- The idea of using the Bengal partition as a political tool to suppress the growing nationalism in Bengal and other parts of India occurred in his mind.
- As per Curzon, after the partition, the two provinces would be Bengal (including modern West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar) and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eastern Bengal would consist of Hill Tripura, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Dhaka divisions. Its capital would be Dhaka.
- Bengal would have a Hindu majority and Eastern Bengal and Assam would have a Muslim majority population. Its capital would remain Calcutta.
- The Swadeshi movement was announced on 7 August 1905 in a historic meeting at the Town Hall in Kolkata.
- The partition of Bengal became effective on 16 October 1905 and this day was celebrated as 'Mourning Day' all over Bengal.

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- On the suggestion of Rabindranath Tagore, this day was celebrated as Rakhi Day all over Bengal.
- All India Muslim League supported the partition of Bengal.

Reaction of Partition

- There was widespread political unrest in the province after Curzon announced the partition.
- Many people in Bengal regarded this partition as an insult to their motherland.
- Inspired by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Mother India as an ascetic.
- Rabindranath Tagore composed the famous song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' which later became the national anthem of Bangladesh.
- The Indian National Congress protested this move to separate the province on communal lines.
- Many Muslims from the Bengali Muslim community welcomed this move since they thought that it would advance their educational, economic and political interests if they became the majority in the new province.
- The Swadeshi and Boycott movements in the national struggle started as a result of this partition.

Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa

Event	Description
Natal Indian Congress (1894)	Established by Mahatma Gandhi, the Natal Indian Congress aimed to address the grievances of Indians in South Africa. It became a vital platform for Indians to assert their rights and express political dissent.

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Phoenix Ashram (1904)	Gandhi set up the Phoenix Ashram near Durban as a communal living experiment. The settlement was a space where Gandhi and his followers could live by the principles of self-reliance, non-violence, and simplicity. This was the first ashram established by Gandhiji.
Tolstoy Ashram	With the assistance of his friend and architect Hermann Kallenbach, Gandhi founded the Tolstoy Ashram. The name was inspired by the famous Russian author Leo Tolstoy, whose ideas on non-violence deeply influenced Gandhi. This ashram served as another center for communal living based on Gandhian principles.
'Indian Opinion' magazine	In South Africa, Gandhi initiated the publication of a weekly magazine named 'Indian Opinion'. The magazine played a significant role in spreading Gandhi's ideas, and it was a vehicle to voice out against the discriminatory policies of the South African government towards Indians.

Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in India

- Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915.
- During the First World War, Gandhiji supported the British, due to which he was called the 'Recruiting Sergeant'.
- In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi was given the title of 'Kaiser-e-Hind' by the British Government.
- He established the Sabarmati Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati River in Ahmedabad.
- However, earlier Gandhiji had come to India in the year 1901 during his stay in South Africa.
- During this he established his law office in Bombay.

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- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Calcutta session of Congress held in 1901.

Major Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi

Champaran Satyagraha

- This was the first use of Satyagraha in India by Mahatma Gandhi.
- This Satyagraha was done in the year 1917 in Champaran district of Bihar.
- Mahatma Gandhi was invited by Bihar farmer Rajkumar Shukla to lead this Satyagraha.
- Due to the implementation of the Tinkathia system by the owners of indigo planters in Champaran, the farmers started this movement.
- Under the Tinkathia system, it was mandatory for the farmers to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their land, which has been continuously opposed by the farmers there.
- For the successful leadership of Champaran Satyagraha, Rabindranath Tagore gave Mahatma Gandhi the title of the word 'Mahatma' for the first time.
- Rajendra Prasad, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh and JB Kriplani were the prominent leaders related to this movement.

Kheda Satyagraha

- Kheda Satyagraha is also called 'First Non-Cooperation'.
- This Satyagraha was started in the year 1918.
- In 1918, Kheda Satyagraha was started against which the government continued the process of collecting land revenue from the farmers, despite the destruction of the entire crop in Kheda, Gujarat due to severe famine.

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- During this Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi encouraged non-payment of taxes and struggle against the oppressive laws of the government.
- An organization named 'Gujarat Sabha' made an important contribution in this Satyagraha.
- Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik and Vithalbhai Patel were the prominent leaders associated with this movement.

Ahmedabad mill strike

- The Ahmedabad mill worker's movement is also known as the 'First Hunger Strike'.
- In the year 1918, Mahatma Gandhi lead a successful mill workers strike in Ahmedabad.
- A lot of controversy arose between the mill owner and the workers in Ahmedabad regarding the plague bonus.
- The mill owners wanted to abolish this bonus after the plague was over while the workers wanted to continue it.
- Seeing this situation getting worse, the collector urged Mahatma Gandhi to intervene.
- Mahatma Gandhi after checking the facts proposed to give 35% bonus however the mill owners announced to give 20% bonus.
- Later, a tribunal constituted for this problem also asked to give a 35% bonus, correcting Mahatma Gandhi's decision.

Rowlatt Act

- To stop the growing revolutionary activities in India in the early twentieth century, the British government constituted a committee in the year 1917 under the chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlatt.

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- Its purpose was to formulate a plan to prevent terrorism.
- On its suggestion, a bill was passed in March 1919 by the name of Rowlatt Act.
- This act was given the name of "without lawyer, without argument and without appeal" and "black law".
- This act provided that a magistrate could, on the basis of suspicion, imprison a person for an indefinite period.
- Mahatma Gandhi opposed this act and established 'Satyagraha Sabha' for this.
- In 1919, Mahatma Gandhi first introduced a nationwide satyagraha in India.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- On 9-10 April, two famous leaders of Punjab Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal were arrested by the British Government.
- In protest against this arrest, a meeting was organized on 13 April 1919 at a place called Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- General Dyer, the army commander of Amritsar fired indiscriminately on unarmed people to terrorize the public, which is known in history as 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre'.
- Mahatma Gandhi renounced the title of Kaiser-e-Hind in protest against this massacre and Rabindra Nath Tagore renounced his 'Knight' title.
- Sankaran Nair had resigned from the post of Viceroy's executive member in protest against this massacre.
- The British government constituted the Hunter Commission to investigate the massacre, in which Chimanlal Setalvad, Jagat Narayan and Sultan Ahmed were three Indian members.

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- The Indian National Congress formed a committee under the chairmanship of Madan Mohan Malviya to investigate the massacre.
- Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Chittaranjan Das and Tyyabji were its other members.

Khilafat movement

- In the year 1919, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, popularly known as Ali brothers, started the Khilafat movement.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a leader of the Khilafat Movement.
- The purpose of this movement was to encourage anti-British sentiment among Indian Muslims and to protect the Ottoman Empire, Because the Muslims of India considered the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of the Islamic Empire.
- In the year 1919, Mahatma Gandhi was elected the President of the All India Khilafat Conference.
- Mahatma Gandhi saw the Khilafat movement as an opportunity for 'unity of Hindus and Muslims'.
- October 17, 1919, was observed as Khilafat Day.
- The All-India Khilafat Conference in November 1919 took place at Delhi. It was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- In June 1920, a meeting of the Khilafat Committee was organized at Allahabad.
- In this conference, Mahatma Gandhi was requested to lead the non-cooperation movement against the British government.
- In the year 1924, when Kamal Pasha abolished the post of Khalifa in Turkey, the Khilafat Movement automatically ended.

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Government of India Act 1919

- It is called the “ Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- Objective of this act was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India.
- It relaxed the central control over the provinces by introducing the concept of the central and provincial subjects.
- Dyarchy System at Provincial level⇒ separation of Subjects into two parts
 - Transferred Subjects → Administered by Governor with the aid of the minister.
 - Reserved Subjects → Administered by Governor with the help of executive council.
- Introduced Bicameralism and direct election in the country.
- The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a Bicameral legislature consisting of the Upper house (Council of State) and Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- Extended communal representation by providing a separate electorate for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- Created a new office of High Commissioner for India in London to perform some of the function of Secretary of State.
- A Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- In the special session of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta in September 1920, Mahatma Gandhi presented the proposal of Non-cooperation.
- The Non-cooperation resolution was agreed upon in the annual session of the Congress held in Nagpur (Presided over by C. Vijayaraghavachariar) in December 1920.

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- The non-cooperation movement was the first mass movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement on 1 August 1920.
- At the beginning of this movement, Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of achieving 'Swaraj within a year'.
- Freedom fighter Bal Gangadhar Tilak passed away on this day.
- Tilak Swaraj Fund was established to provide financial assistance to this movement.
- Following were the major programs related to the non-cooperation movement:-
 - Promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
 - Emphasis on Hindu Muslim unity
 - Return of official titles and certificates
 - Oppose untouchability.
 - Establishment of national school

Chauri-Chaura incident

- This incident took place on 4-5 February 1922 in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces.
- In February 1922, during the Non-cooperation movement, the police opened fire at a place called Chauri-Chaura, due to which the public got angry and they set the police station on fire.
- During this one police station and 21 constables died.
- After this incident, Mahatma Gandhi ended the non-cooperation movement on 12 February 1922.
- Mahatma Gandhi was in Bardoli during this incident.
- After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi had described the non-cooperation movement as his 'Himalaya-like mistake'.

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- Dr. Moonje presented a motion of condemnation against Mahatma Gandhi for withdrawing the non-cooperation movement in the All India Congress Committee meeting held on 24 February 1922.
- Kashi Vidyapeeth in Banaras in 1921, Gujarat Vidyapith in Ahmedabad in 1920 and Jamia Millia Islamia in 1920 in Aligarh were established during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Major organization related to Indian freedom struggle

Organization	Founder	Year
All India Muslim League	Aga Khan	1906
Hindu Mahasabha	Madan Mohan Malviya	1915
Home Rule League	Bal Gangadhar Tilak , Annie Besant	1916
Swaraj Party	Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru	1923
Congress Samajwadi Party	Jaiprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev	1934

All India Muslim League

- On December 30, 1906, Muslim league was Established at Dhaka under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka Nawab Khwaja Sir Salimullah Bahadur and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to the nation to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims.
- The initial goal was to safeguard the political rights and interests of Muslims in India.

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- In its early years, the AIML aimed for constitutional reforms that would assure a fair representation of Muslims in all legislative structures.
- However, by the 1940s, under Muhammad Ali Jinnah's leadership, the League began to demand a separate nation for Muslims, asserting that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations, with their own customs, religion, and traditions.
- Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah popularly Known as Aga Khan was the first president of Muslim League.
- The founders of Muslim League were inspired by the liberal views of Syed Ahmad Khan, a philosopher and Muslim reformist..
- In 1908, Aga Khan was elected as life-long president of All India Muslim league. He was also nominated to represent India to the league of Nations in 1932.
- The Amritsar session of the League, held in 1908, under the presidency of Sir Syed Ali Imam, demanding a separate electorate for the Muslims, this was conceded to them by his Morley-Minto Reform 1909.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali started an English Journal 'Comrade' and an Urdu Paper 'Hamdard' to propagate his anti-league views.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the league in 1913.
- 16 August 1946, Muslim League observed as 'Direct Action Day'.

Hindu Mahasabha

- Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya founded the Hindu Mahasabha in Haridwar in 1915.
- One of the main precursors to its foundation was the concern among some Hindus regarding the separate electorates

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granted to Muslims by the British colonial government through the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909.

- Its first conference was held under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Kasim Bazar.
- This organization became very influential after Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya became its president in December 1924.

Home Rule League Movement (1916)

- The word "Home Rule" is derived from the movement in Ireland, which literally means 'self-rule'.
- Two Home Rule Leagues were established in India, one was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Poona in April 1916 and the other was founded by Annie Besant in Madras in September 1916.
- The main objective of this movement was to achieve self-rule or Swaraj and to bring out the real face of British rule.
- Tilak's League worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant's League worked in the rest of the country.
- As a result of this movement, Montague-Chelmsford reforms were brought in 1919 itself.
- In 1921, the All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha.

Formation of Swaraj Party

- The Swaraj Party was established in January 1923 as a result of differences within the Indian National Congress (INC), the main organization leading the struggle for Indian independence from British rule.
- The Swaraj Party was formed after the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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- Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in 1923.
- In September 1923, a special session of the Indian National Congress was organized in Delhi, which was presided over by Maulana Azad. Swaraj Party was given recognition in this.
- Chittaranjan Das (popularly known as Deshbandhu) resigned as the President of the Congress to form the Swaraj Party.
- The leaders of the Swaraj Party advocated entry into the Legislative Council and were called pro-change.
- Inside the councils, the party's members adopted a strategy of "obstruction" - they obstructed the functioning of the assembly, challenging and questioning various decisions and policies of the British colonial government.
- Prominent among these leaders were Vithal Bhai Patel, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das.
- Those people who were against the entry into the Legislative Council were called 'conservatives'.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, MA Ansari and C Rajagopalachari were the members of this group.

Congress Samajwadi Party

- Jaiprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Meenu Masani and Ashok Mehta together founded the Congress Samajwadi Party in the year 1934.
- The main objective of this party was to propagate socialist ideology within the Congress.
- The first meeting of the Congress Socialist Party was held in Patna.
- Jaiprakash Narayan was the convenor of the All India Congress Samajwadi Party.

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- Jayaprakash Narayan was known as "Loknayak". He also founded the Bihar Socialist Party.

Simon Commission

- According to the provision of the Government of India Act 1919, the British Government constituted the Indian Legal Commission in November 1927, which was headed by Sir John Simon.
- For this reason, this commission was named 'Simon Commission', all its 7 members were British. Hence it was boycotted by calling it the White Commission.
- The Simon Commission reached Bombay on 3 February 1928.
- Based on the suggestion of Lord Irwin, Indians were kept out of the Simon Commission.
- The purpose of formation of this commission was to present the report after studying the government system, spread of education and representative institutions that When and how responsible government should be established in India?
- On 27 December 1927, the Simon Commission was completely boycotted at the session of the Indian National Congress in Madras.
- Lala Lajpat Rai, popularly known as Punjab Kesari, was injured in the lathi charge during the protest against the Simon Commission, after which he died.
- In response to the Simon Commission, the Nehru Report was prepared in 1928, in which a blueprint for the new Dominion Constitution of India was prepared.

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Nehru report (1928)

- After opposing the Simon Commission, Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of India to the British Government, challenged the Indians to make a constitution to which all Indians would agree.
- Accepting this challenge, Motilal Nehru prepared a report, which came to be known as the 'Nehru Report'. Motilal Nehru submitted his report in August 1928.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was its secretary. It had a total of 9 members including two Muslims.
- It was the first-ever effort by Indians only towards making their constitution.
- According to this report, India would be a federation and the center would have a bicameral legislature.
- It recommended Dominion Status, equal rights for women, freedom to form unions and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.
- It rejected separate communal electorates. It proposed reservation for the Muslims at the center and in provinces.
- But Muslims League rejected the report and hence it failed.
- After that Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League drew up a list of demands, which was called '14 points of Jinnah'.
- According to the report, Sindh was recommended to be made a separate state from Bombay.
- On March 28, 1929, a session of the Muslim League was held in Delhi, in which Mohammad Ali Jinnah proposed a 14-point resolution against the Nehru Report.

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Revolutionary movement in Abroad

Organization	Founder	Year	Place
India Home Rule Society	Shyamji Krishna Varma	1905	England
Paris Indian Society	Madame Bhikaji Cama	1905	Paris
Ghadar Party	Lala Hardayal	1913	San Francisco
Indian Independence League	Rasbihari Bose	1942	Japan
Azad Hind Fouz	Mohan Singh	1942	Japan

Ghadar Party Movement

- The Ghadar Party was founded by Lala Hardayal on 1 November 1913 in San Francisco, United States of America.
- The purpose of establishing this party was to make India independent from the British.
- The **primary objective** of the Ghadar Party was to end British colonialism in India through armed revolt. They aimed to mobilize Indians abroad, especially soldiers, to initiate a mutiny in the British Indian army.
- **Mobilization of the Indian Diaspora:** The party sought to galvanize the Indian immigrant community, especially in North America, to support and fund the freedom struggle in India.
- Ramdas Puri, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Bhai Parmanand, Raja Mahendra Pratap and Ramchandra were other members of this party.
- Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first President of Ghadar Party.

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- A weekly magazine called 'Gadar' was published by Gadar Party.
- Raja Mahendra Pratap, a member of the Ghadar Party, along with his associate Barkatullah, formed India's first Provisional Government in Kabul (Afghanistan) in the year 1915 during the First World War.
- Raja Mahendra Pratap was its President and Barkatullah was the Prime Minister.

India House

- In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Varma established the India Self-Government Committee in Britain, which was known as 'India House'.
- Its objective was to defeat the British government and achieve independence.
- A newspaper named 'Sociologic' was also published from India House.
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar took charge of India House after Shyamji Krishna Verma.
- Here he also wrote a book titled 'The Freedom Struggle of 1857'.

Komagata Maru incident (1914)

- In April 1914, the Japanese ocean Ship 'Komagata Maru' left Hong Kong with 376 passengers from Punjab under the leadership of Baba Gurdatta Singh.
- When the ship reached the shores of Vancouver (Canada) on May 23, 1914, it had to stand there for two months, because the Canadian government did not allow Indians to enter there citing different laws.

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- The forced return of 'Komagata Maru' hit Kolkata's BuzzBuzz in September.
- On September 29, 1914, 19 passengers were shot dead in a violent clash with the police.
- The Shore Committee (Coast Committee) was formed under the leadership of Sohanlal Pathak, Hussain Rahim and Balwant Singh to fight the passengers' officers related to the Komagata Maru incident.

Madam Bhikaji Cama

- She is called the 'Mother of the Indian Revolution'.
- In 1905, Madame Bhikaji Cama established the Paris Indian Society in Paris.
- She hoisted the tricolor for the first time in 1907 in Stuttgart, Germany.
- Madam Bhikaji Cama was the personal secretary of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Revolutionary movement in india

Organization	Founder	Year	Place
Anushilan samiti	Varindra Kumar Ghosh	1902	Bengal
Indian Republican Army	Master Surya Sen	1927	Bengal
Mitra Mela	VD Savarkar	1899	Maharashtra
Abhinav Bharat Sanstha	VD Savarkar	1904	Maharashtra

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Hindustan Republican Association	Shachindranath Sanyal	1924	Bengal
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	Chandrashekhar Azad	1928	Delhi
Naujawan Sabha	Bhagat Singh	1926	-----

Revolutionary Movement in Bengal

- 'Anushilan Samiti' was the first revolutionary organization established in Bengal in 1902.
- It was founded by Varindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Dutt.
- **Anushilan Samiti** was a revolutionary organization in British India that aimed to overthrow British rule through armed revolution.
- The Samiti worked on promoting nationalist sentiments among Indians, primarily by spreading awareness about India's glorious past and emphasizing the importance of self-rule.
- One of the initial motivations for the formation of the Anushilan Samiti was to oppose the 1905 partition of Bengal.
- A letter named 'Yugantar' was also published by this committee.
- Ashwini Kumar Dutt had established 'Swadesh Bandhav Samiti' during the Swadeshi movement.

Indian Republican Army

- It was established by Master Surya Sen in the then Bengal.
- Chittagong was a port located in the then Bengal. Master Surya Sen was working as a teacher in a school there, who later got involved in revolutionary activities.

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- He, along with members of the Republican Army, attacked the Chittagong armory of the British government.
- Master Suryasen was arrested on 16 February 1933 and was hanged in January 1934.
- This incident in history is known as 'Chittagong Armoury'.

Revolutionary Movement in Maharashtra

- The credit for starting revolutionary activities in Maharashtra is given to Vasudev Balwant Phadke.
- He formed the Ramosi Krishak Dal in 1879.
- This party had planned to oust the British from the country through an armed rebellion.
- In 1899, VD Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar formed a secret assembly called 'Mitra Mela'.
- In the year 1904-05, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar founded an organization called 'Abhinav Bharat Samaj', he also started the Mitra Mela Sangh.
- It aimed to overthrow British rule in India through armed revolution and establish a democratic and federal system in the country.
- This Society was rooted in a nationalist ideology that sought to unite Indians irrespective of caste, religion, or region against British rule.

Hindustan Republican Association

- In October 1924, Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Chandrashekhar Azad and Ram Prasad Bismil founded the Hindustan Republican Association in Kanpur.
- Unlike the Indian National Congress, which advocated for constitutional means to gain independence, the HRA believed

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in the direct overthrow of the British government through armed rebellion.

- Initially, their ideology wasn't strictly socialist, but by the late 1920s, with the influence of leaders like Bhagat Singh, the association was renamed the Hindustan Social Republican Association.
- Kakori Conspiracy (1925) is one of the most famous actions carried out by the HRA.
- Later on, its name was changed to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association by Bhagat Singh.

Kakori conspiracy

- On August 9, 1925, revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republican Association looted a goods train at a place called Kakori on the Saharanpur-Lucknow line, due to which the 'Kakori Conspiracy Case' was launched against these revolutionaries.
- Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan conceived the Kakori train robbery in 1925.
- Kakori conspiracy took place when the Kakori train "Punjab Mails" carrying British Treasury was plundered.
- Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri, who were involved in these revolutionaries, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

- After the Kakori incident in August 1925, several leaders of the Hindustan Republican Association were arrested.
- Chandrashekhar Azad founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi in 1928.

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- Its aim was to establish a socialist and republican state in India.
- Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Shiv Verma were among its prominent leaders.

Saunders' assassination and the Central Legislative Assembly bombing

- The members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association had a hand in both these activities.
- On 30 October 1928, during the campaign against the Simon Commission, Saunders ordered lathicharge, during which Lala Lajpat Rai died.
- To avenge this, in December 1930, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and Rajguru killed Saunders at the Lahore Police Station.
- On 8 April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, threw a bomb in the Central Assembly during the discussion on the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill.

Trade Disputes Bill (1928):

- This bill was introduced to curb the rising labor and trade union movements in British India.
- It aimed to restrict the right to strike. The bill was seen as an anti-labor piece of legislation as it intended to limit the rights of workers and trade unions to carry out strikes, especially in public utility services.
- The British colonial government's rationale was to maintain public order and ensure the continuous functioning of essential

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services, but it was widely opposed by Indian leaders and workers who viewed it as an infringement on their rights.

Public Safety Bill (1928):

- The Public Safety Bill was introduced to provide the colonial government with extensive powers to detain individuals without trial.
- This bill was designed primarily to suppress nationalist and revolutionary activities by allowing for preventive detention of individuals suspected of seditious activities.
- The colonial government argued that such measures were necessary for the maintenance of public order and safety
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were prosecuted under the Lahore Conspiracy Case for carrying out these revolutionary activities.

Naujawan Sabha

- In 1926, India's great revolutionary Bhagat Singh established the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.
- The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was a left-wing Indian association that sought to bring about a revolution against the British Raj by mobilizing workers and peasant youth together by propagating Marxist thought.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- The civil disobedience movement was started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, which started with Gandhiji's famous Dandi March.
- On March 12, 1930, from the Sabarmati Ashram, Gandhiji and 78 other members of the ashram began their journey on foot to

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Dandi, a village on the west coast of India located 241 miles from Ahmedabad.

- Broke the salt law by reaching Dandi on April 6, 1930.
- With the disobedience of the salt law, the civil disobedience movement spread throughout the country.
- In the first phase of this movement, incidents of salt making took place all over the country and salt making became a symbol of government disobedience by the people.
- In Tamil Nadu C Rajagopalachari traveled from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in support of the Dandi March.
- Famous poetess Sarojini Naidu led the Dandi March at a place called Dharasana in Gujarat.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was arrested for the first time due to his participation in this movement.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the civil disobedience movement in the North-West Frontier.
- His organization 'Khudai Khidmatgar' played an important role in this movement.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is also known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
- In 1934, the Civil Disobedience campaign completely Ceased.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- This agreement is also known as 'Delhi Agreement'.
- On March 5, 1931, this agreement was made between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi.
- The purpose of this agreement was to ensure the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference and to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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- Tej Bahadur Sapru played an important role in making this agreement successful.
- Sarojini Naidu called Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi as 'two Mahatmas'.
- KM Munshi called the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' as an epoch-making event in the constitutional history of India.

karachi session of congress

- The Karachi session of the Indian National Congress was held in the year 1931 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was ratified during this conference.
- In this session, Congress adopted two resolutions related to fundamental rights and national economic programmes.
- During this convention, the goal of complete Swaraj was reiterated once again.

Round Table Conference

- All the three Round Table Conferences were held in London.
- This was the first time that the British government granted equal status to Indians.
- 89 delegates participated in the first round table conference.
- In the first round table conference, the Muslim League demanded a separate electorate and Dr. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for the Dalit class.
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was an Indian to attend all the three Round Table Conferences.
- Mahatma Gandhi participated in the only second round table conference.

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- Mahatma Gandhi traveled to Britain by a ship named 'Rajputana' to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- During the Second Round Table Conference, Winston Churchill called Mahatma Gandhi a 'half-naked fakir'.

First round table conference	12 November 1930 – 19 January 1931
Second round table conference	7 September 1931- 1 December 1931
Third round table conference	17 November 1932- 24 December 1932

Communal Award and Poona Pact

- On 16 August 1932, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald passed a resolution regarding the representation of various communities in India, which later came to be known as 'Communal Award' or 'Poona Pact'.
- According to this award, Dalits were considered as a minority and a separate electorate with a separate seat in the Legislature was talked about for the minority community.
- On September 20, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi started a fast in Yerwada Jail to protest against the provision of separate electorates to the Dalits through communal arbitration.

Poona Pact

- To end this fast, with the efforts of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Madan Mohan Malviya, in September 1932, Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

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- Accordingly, the demand for separate electorates for Dalits was dropped and the number of seats reserved for Dalits in the Provincial Legislature was increased from 71 to 147.
- Mahatma Gandhi founded the All India Harijan Sangh.
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar had established the Dalit Class Association.
- In September 1932, Gandhiji founded the 'All India Anti-Untouchability League' for the upliftment of Harijans and published a weekly paper named 'Harijan'.

Congress Samajwadi Party

- Jaiprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Meenu Masani and Ashok Mehta together founded the Congress Samajwadi Party in the year 1934.
- The main objective of this party was to propagate socialist ideology within the Congress.
- The first meeting of the Congress Socialist Party was held in Patna.
- Jaiprakash Narayan was the convenor of the All India Congress Samajwadi Party.
- Jayaprakash Narayan was known as "Loknayak". He also founded the Bihar Socialist Party.

Govt. of India Act 1935

- The Act divided the powers between the Centre and Princely units in terms of three lists
 - Federal List { List for Centre with 59 items}
 - Provincial List {For provinces with 54 items }
 - Concurrent List {for both with 36 items}

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- It abolished Dyarchy in provinces and introduced provincial autonomy.
- The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration
- It introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.
- It introduced Bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces:- Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces.
- Established a Reserve Bank of India.
- It provided for a Federal Court which was established in 1937.
- Provincial elections were conducted as per the Government of India Act, 1935.

Provincial elections and Cabinet formation

- In the year 1937, elections to the Provincial Legislatures were held. In this Congress got absolute majority in 5 out of 11 provinces.
- The Indian National Congress succeeded in forming governments in Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Orissa, and emerged as the single largest party in Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.
- Congress did not get absolute majority in Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.
- On October 22, 1939, all the Congress ministers resigned in protest against Britain's inclusion of India in World War II without the consent of Indians.

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Tripuri crisis of Congress

- In 1938, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose presided over the Indian National Congress session for the first time in Haripura (Gujarat).
- In 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose again became the President of the Indian National Congress for the Tripuri session (present-day Madhya Pradesh).
- He became the President of Congress for the second time by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya supported by Gandhiji.
- Later Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the post of Congress President and established the Forward Bloc in 1939.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the President of the Indian National Congress after the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose from the post of President.

August Resolution

- This motion was proposed by Lord Linlithgow on 8 August 1940.
- This proposal was brought in to get the support of Congress in World War II.
- In this proposal, the demand for the formation of an interim government was rejected and a provision was made for the formation of a representative constitution-making body for India after the Second World War.

Individual Satyagraha

- The Indian National Congress started individual Satyagraha in protest against the August Offer and to disassociate itself from World War II.
- Individual Satyagraha was conceived by Mahatma Gandhi.

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- Individual Satyagraha was started from Pawanar Ashram in Maharashtra.
- This Satyagraha was started on 17 October 1940.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi and Jawaharlal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi.
- This Satyagraha is also known as 'Delhi Chalo Andolan'.

Cripps Mission

- On March 11, 1942, the Cripps Mission was announced to run to the western side. This mission came to India on 23 March 1942.
- Sir Stafford Cripps (a member of the Left Labor Party) actively supported the Indian National Movement, he presided over the Cripps Mission.
- This mission was brought to India to get full support from the British in World War II.
- Cripps Mission announced that self-government would be established in India and India would be given the status of Dominion State.
- Mahatma Gandhi called the Cripps Mission a 'post dated cheque'.

Quit India Movement

- The Quit India Movement was the biggest movement of the country.
- On July 14, 1942, in Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi discussed the 'Quit India Movement' in the Congress Working Committee.
- On August 8, 1942, the 'Quit India Movement' resolution was passed in the All India Congress Committee meeting held in Bombay.
- The Quit India Movement started on 9 August 1942. During this, Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'.

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- Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
- During this movement, on 9 August 1942, under 'Operation Zero Hour', all the big leaders of the Congress were arrested.
- Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu and Kasturba Gandhi were kept at the Aga Khan Palace in Poona during the Quit India Movement.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was kept in Almora Jail.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was kept in Bankipur Jail in Patna.
- During this movement parallel governments were established in places like Ballia and Satara.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the President of the Indian National Congress during the Quit India Movement.
- Jayaprakash Narayan went underground during the Quit India Movement and propagated the movement.
- Usha Mehta broadcast Congress Radio during the Quit India Movement.
- Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of England during the Quit India Movement.

Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj

- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was born in 1897 in Cuttack, Odisha.
- Chittaranjan Das was his political mentor.
- He presided over the 1938 Haripura session and the 1939 Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress.
- During the Haripura session, Subhash Chandra Bose formed the National Planning Committee, which was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

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- In the year 1939, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose formed the All India Forward Bloc on the same day of 22nd June. It was a left-wing nationalist political party.
- Subhash Chandra Bose moved from India to Germany in 1941 and started working for India's independence.
- He revived the Indian National Army 'Azad Hind Fauj' (which was formed in 1942 by Rash Behari Bose and Captain-General Mohan Singh) in the year 1943.
- On 21 October 1943, he announced the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind) in Singapore.
- In July 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany. From there he gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'.
- In July 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany. From there he gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'.
- His famous slogans are 'Give me blood, I will give you freedom', 'Jai Hind', and 'Delhi Chalo'.

C R FORMULA (1944)

- During the Second World War, the British government, under the viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow had said that any move towards an Indian statehood would be possible only if the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League resolve their differences.
- To break this deadlock between the two major political parties in India, C Rajagopalachari, proposed a set of plans called the C R Formula or Rajaji Formula.

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Proposals:

- Both parties would cooperate and form a provisional government at the center.
- After the war, a commission would be entrusted with the task of restricting those areas with an absolute majority of Muslims and Plebiscite to be held in those areas where all the inhabitants (Muslims and non-Muslims) would vote based on adult suffrage whether to form a separate sovereign nation or not.
- In case of partition, joint agreements to be made for the safeguarding of defense, communications and commerce.

Reactions and Jinnah's objections

- He wanted the INC to accept the Two-Nation Theory.
- He did not want the entire population of the Muslim majority areas to vote on the plebiscite, but only the Muslim community in those areas.
- He was also against the idea of a common center.
- V D Savarkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee of the Hindu Mahasabha and Srinivas Sastri of the National Liberal Federation opposed the C R Formula.

DESAI-LIAQUAT PROPOSALS(1945)

- Desai being the leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly and a friend of Liaquat Ali (Leader of Muslim League), met him in January 1945 gave him proposals for the formation of Interim Government at the center.
- After Desai's declaration, Liaquat Ali published the list of an agreement which given below:
- The nomination of an equal number of persons by both in the Central Executive.

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- Representation of the minorities in particular of the Scheduled Caste and the Sikhs.
- The government was to be formed and was to function with the framework of the existing Government of India Act, 1935.
- The proposal was not formally endorsed either by the Congress or the League.

Wavell Plan And The Shimla Conference (1945)

- The Second World War had caused many socio-economic problems in the British Empire.
- The British Government saw it fit to grant India the freedom it had been demanding for so long.
- Also, the Quit India Movement and an increase in revolutionary activity only made the British position in India tenuous at best.
- Lord Wavell, who became the Viceroy in 1943, was charged with presenting a formula for the future government of India that would be acceptable to both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.
- Officially made public on 14 June 1945 by L.S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India.
- The Wavell Plan proposed the following:
 - The Viceroy's Executive Council was to have all Indian members except the Viceroy himself and the Commander-in-Chief.
 - The council was to have a 'balanced representation' of all Indians, including 'caste-Hindus', Muslims, Depressed Classes, Sikhs, etc.
 - The Viceroy/Governor-General would still have the power of veto.

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Shimla Conference

- The Viceroy would convene a conference to get a list of all the members recommended to the Council from all parties concerned.
- In case a joint list was not agreed upon, separate lists would be taken from the parties.
- This was to be the Shimla Conference. Shimla was British India's summer capital.
- If this plan worked, similar councils would be formed in all provinces comprising local leaders.

INA Trials and Naval Mutiny

- After World War Two, the British captured some 23, 000 INA soldiers and charged them with treason. In November 1945, the INA trials began at the Red Fort.
- Subash Chandra Bose himself eluded capture and was reported to have died in a plane crash near Taiwan in September 1945.
- The surviving members of the INA like SN Khan, PK Sahgal and GS Dhillon, were to be tried by the British Colonial government for treason. The trials would take place at the Red Fort.
- The defense of the INA prisoners was taken up by the Congress and Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, Nehru and Asaf Ali appeared in court at the historic Red Fort trials.
- The progress of the trial also led to mutiny within the British Indian Army, most notable being the mutiny of the Royal Indian Navy. although the mutiny was quickly put down,
- The British realized that they were effectively losing the support of the institutions that kept them in power for so long – the army.

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Cabinet Mission Plan

- In the year 1946, a new government was formed in Britain. Its leader, Clement Attlee, announced a cabinet mission to solve the Indian problem.
- The Cabinet Mission came to India on 24 March 1946.
- 3 members were involved in this mission - Sir Stafford Cripps, AV Alexander and Lord Pethick Lawrence.
- Following are the major provisions of the cabinet mission-

 1. The mission rejected the Muslim League's demand for a separate Pakistan.
 2. The All India Union will be formed by combining British India and native states.
 3. Provinces will be given full autonomy in all matters other than Central Subjects.

Formation of Interim Government

- On 2nd September 1946, the Interim Government of India was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru as PM to oversee the transition of the country from a British colony to an independent republic.
- The Interim Government was formed as a provisional government between an imperial structure and a democratic structure.
- It lasted till 15th August 1947 when India became independent and was partitioned into India and Pakistan.
- This Interim Government was formed from the Constituent Assembly which was elected in August 1946.

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Launching of Direct Action Day

- In 1946, the Cabinet Mission was sent to India by the British government to find a resolution to the conflict between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the Muslim League on the issue of independence.
- The League wanted a separate homeland for the Muslims they called Pakistan while the INC wanted a united India.
- The Mission was not successful since the League and the Congress could not agree on the point of a united India with a strong center.
- Since the Mission failed, the Muslim League announced 16th August as Direct Action Day and called for a general hartal in order to protest the INC's stand and demand vehemently a separate homeland.

Attlee's announcement

- On 20 February 1947, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons that he would make India independent by June 20, 1948.
- Immediately after this announcement, Attlee sent Lord Mountbatten to India as Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MARCH 1947-AUGUST 1947)

- Last Viceroy of British India and the first, Governor-General of free India.
- Lord Mountbatten prepared the June plan and it was passed by Britain parliament on 18 July 1947 by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.

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- C. Rajagopalachari became the first and the last Indian Governor-General of free India.

Important facts

- Mountbatten presented a plan on 3 June 1947 in the context of the partition of India, which is called the 'Mountbatten Plan'.
- Major provisions of the Mountbatten plan plan-
 - On 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan would be divided on the basis of Dominion States.
 - In North-West Frontier Province and Sylhet district of Assam the decision will be taken by plebiscite.
 - In case of deadlock in partition, a boundary commission will be constituted.
- On June 15, 1947, when the Congress General Committee accepted the proposal for the partition of India, then the President of the Congress was Acharya JB Kriplani.
- Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of England at the time of India's independence.

Establishment of Boundary Commission

- On June 30, 1947, two commissions named the Punjab Boundary Commission and the Bengal Boundary Commission were constituted by Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of British India, to determine the boundary between India and Pakistan in Punjab and Bengal.
- Cyril Radcliffe was made the chairman of both these commissions.
- The purpose of this commission was to determine the boundary for dividing Punjab and Bengal into two parts on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim population.

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Indian Independence Act, 1947

- After the passage of this act, independent India's own constitutional history started.
- According to this act, India was divided into two colonies, the Indian Union and Pakistan.
- After 15 August 1947, the jurisdiction of the British Parliament over India and Pakistan ended.
- There was provision for a Governor-General in each Dominion who would be responsible for the effective administration of the Act.
- The control of the British crown over the princely states came to an end.

Governor General and Viceroy

WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)

- The post of Governor General was created under the Regulating Act of 1773.
- In 1774 AD, Warren Hastings (1774-85) became the first Governor General of Bengal.
- It was at this time that the Asiatic Society of Bengal was established in 1784.
- Warren Hastings was impeached by the British Parliament for the autocratic actions taken by him.

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

- 3rd Anglo Mysore War.
- Hindu College was founded in Banaras (1791) by Jonathan Duncan.

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- He was the First-person to codify laws. These code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.
- Civil service was brought into existence and that is why he is the Father of Civil Service in India.
- He introduced the daroga system, replacing zamindari thanedars under the direct control of the district head and on its payroll.
- The Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 (also called Zamindari System). Under the system zamindars were given lands and were considered as the permanent owners of the land and were tasked with collecting revenue from peasants.
- He was the first Governor General to die in India.

LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)

- Introduced the **Subsidiary Alliance** system to achieve British paramountcy (1798).
- The states that signed the alliance were - Hyderabad (first to sign) in 1798 and then Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mecheri, Bundi, Bharatpur and Berar
- 4th Anglo-Mysore war (1799).
- During this period Lord Lake captured Delhi and Agra and the **Mughal emperor was put under Company's protection**
- Establishment of Fort William College at Calcutta.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)

- **Lord William Bentinck was the last Governor-General of Bengal and first Governor-General of India.**
- He is called the Father of Modern Western Education in India.
- Abolition / Prohibition of Sati (1829) : Raja Ram Mohan Roy helped in this reform.
- Banned female infanticide (1829)

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- Suppression of thuggee / thugs (1829-35)
- The Governor-General of Bengal was re-designated as the Governor-General of India.
- The first Law Commission was set up.

Law Commision

The first Law Commision was established during the British era in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833. The committee consisted of Lord TB Macuallay, as chairman and four members namely C H Cameron, J M MacLeod, G W Anderson and F Millet. The first three members represented Madras, bombay and Calcutta respectively. This commission was set up for consolidating, codifying and improving Indian Law.

- Macaulay's minutes on Education (1835).
- It started the Downward filtration policy of education in India. According to this theory, by providing education to the elite groups of the society, it will be filtered down to the lower class people in the country, because the lower class people always tend to imitate and follow the model of the people of higher status in the society.
- In fact it was a psychological strategy to attract indian towards the Western Education.

Lord Metcalfe (1834-1836)

- **Passed Press Law.**
- Metcalfe repealed this 1823 ordinance by passing Press Law which was also named, “liberator of the Indian press”

Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)

- Termination of First Afghan Wars (1842)

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- Annexation of Sindh (1843)
- Abolition of slavery in India in year (1844)

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

- Application of Doctrine of Lapse - Captured Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), Oudh (1856), Udaipur (1862)
- Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh and he was serving when the East India company in 1856 led by Dalhousie annexed it under the Doctrine of Lapse
- **The Charter Act of 1853** was the last Charter Act.
- It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor General's council.
- It established a separate legislative council known as the Indian Legislative Council with six members, which functioned as a Mini-Parliament

The Charter Act of 1853 was a law passed by Britain to control the East India Company, which had grown very powerful in India. It created two main changes:

The Governor General's council, which used to both make and execute laws, was now only tasked with making laws. This was done to prevent misuse of power by the East India Company.

A new legislative council, called the Indian Legislative Council, was established. It had six members, half chosen by the British and half elected by Indians. This council could make laws on certain matters.

These changes were made due to fears of the East India Company's growing independence and to give Indian nationalists some influence over their own governance.

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Major Works

- Introduction of Railways (32 km) between Bombay - Thana (1853)
- Services of Telegraph between Calcutta - Agra (1853).
- Postal system (1853).
- Recruitment of the Civil Service by competitive examination (1853).
- **Woods Dispatch** (1854).
- In 1854, '**Wood's Dispatch**' was passed, which provided for the adequately articulated system of education from the primary school to university

1. The Board of Control was established by the British in 1784.
2. Its purpose was to supervise the activities of the East India Company in India.
3. It was formed in response to criticisms of the East India Company's management.
4. The Board consisted of six members: a President and five Privy Councillors.
5. The Board could send secret instructions to the Company's Governors in India and revise all dispatches.
6. In 1858, following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Board was abolished.
7. The Board's responsibilities were transferred to the new Secretary of State for India.

- This is known as the Magna **Carta of Indian education**.
- In accordance with Wood's dispatch of 1854, Education Departments were established in every province.
- Three Universities established in **Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** (1857)
- Founded the **Public Work Department** (P.W.D)
- Raised Gorkha Regiment.

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- Shimla was made the summer capital of British India.

Railways: The British introduced railways to make travel and transport of goods faster and easier. They thought railways would unite India and make it simpler for them to control.

Telegraph: The telegraph was brought to India to make communication faster. It helped the British know quickly what was happening in India, especially during emergencies.

Postal system: The British introduced the postal system to help send letters and packages between India and other countries. They thought this would boost trade.

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Recruitment of civil service by competitive examination: This was done to make sure that only the smartest and most capable Indians would work in the civil service. The British believed that this would make the civil service more effective.

Learn

LORD CANNING (1857-1862)

- **The Mutiny of 1857** took place in his time.
- Queen Victoria's proclamation of **India Act of 1858**.
- It abolished the East India Company and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

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- Designation of Governor General of India was changed to Viceroy of India. Viceroy was the direct representative of the British crown in India.
- Lord Canning was the last Governor general of India and first Viceroy of India.
- **Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.**
- Indian Councils Act of 1861
- **Indigo revolt** by the indigo farmers of Bengal.
- Appointment of James Wilson as the First Finance member, who introduced the Income Tax

1. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed by the British Parliament to change how India was governed.
2. The Act created legislative councils for each British Indian presidency.
3. The number of Indian members in these councils was increased.
4. The councils could discuss and amend laws, but couldn't start legislation.
5. Before this Act, the East India Company, whose directors were chosen by Britain but operated independently, ruled India.
6. The Company's rule was often arbitrary, corrupt, and led to uprisings, including the 1857 Rebellion.
7. The Act aimed to fix some issues with the Company's rule.
8. The Act was a crucial step in advancing Indian democracy, giving Indians a voice in their government and setting the stage for eventual independence.

LORD MAYO (1869-1872)

- He started the process of **financial decentralization in India**.
- **established** Department of Agriculture and commerce
- Establishment of statistical survey of India. And for the first time in Indian history, a **census was held in 1871**, but it was unsuccessful.

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- He established the **Rajkot College at Kathiawar** and **Mayo College at Ajmer**, for the Indian princes.
- He was the **only Viceroy to be murdered in office** by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)

- The Royal Titles Act of 1876 was passed by the British Parliament and Queen Victoria was recognised as “Empress of India”.
- Lord Lytton organized the Grand Delhi Durbar' in 1877 where he decorated Queen Victoria with the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind'.
- **VERNACULAR PRESS ACT 1878** .
- To curtail the freedom of the Indian-languages (non-English) press, was proposed by Lord Lytton.
 - the act intended to prevent the vernacular (word vernacular means local language) press from expressing criticism of British policies. The act excluded English-language publications.
- He introduced the Arms Act (1878), made it mandatory for Indians to acquire a license for arms.

LORD RIPON (1880-1884)

- **He passed The Factory Act 1881** aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- First All India Census.
- Repealed the Vernacular Press Act (1882), hence known as **Liberator of Indian Press**.
- He passed the local self-government Act (1882). He is considered as the “Father of Local Self Government in India.”

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- Appointment of Hunter Commission on school education in 1882.
 - This commission was set up to investigate the execution of Wood's Despatch of 1854.
- He passed the **Ilbert Bill (1883)**, which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals.
- But this was withdrawn later. Reason was the Europeans used to regard Indians as inferiors, and being trialed by an Indian magistrate was against their reputation on a global scenario according to them.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)

- Formation of Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1885.
- A famous statement said by Dufferin about congress “A Microscopic Minority”.

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