

HISTORY

Famous persons of Indian National Movement :-

- ❖ **Swami Vivekananda** - Book- Prabibrajak, Prachya and pascaatiyo, Bartaman Bharat. He gave a famous lecture in Chicago in 1893. He is known as father of nationalism. Founder of Ramkrishna in 1896
- ❖ **Dayananda Saraswati** - original name - Mulk sankar. Founder of arya samaj in 1875. He was related to suddhi movement. Slogans : 1) Go back to Vedas 2) India for Indians 3) All the truth lies in Vedes
- ❖ **Dadabhai Nauroji** - Organization - 1. East Indian Associati 2. Pasident of INC , 1. 1886-Calcutta, 2. 1893-Lahor, 3. 1906-Calcutta **Journal -1. Rasgeftar , 2. Voice Of India (From Bombay) 3. He gave the concept Drain of wealth theory.** Book. Poverty and Unbritish rule of India
- ❖ **Sayed Ahamed Khan** : 1. Father of two nation theory. 2. Book - Cause of the revolt of 1857. 3. He founded Aligarh university in 1875.
- ❖ **Annie Basant** : 1. She was an Irish. 2. Journals . Common will, New India. 3. She was the first women president of INC in 1917.
- ❖ **B G Tilak**: Title -1. Maratha Kesari **2. Father** of Indian Unrest 3. Lakyamanya **JOURNALS** -1. Maratha (English) 2. Kesari (Marathi) **OTHERS**: 1. No tax Campaign in mMaharastra (1896) 2. He was exiled in mandalaya in 1908.
- ❖ **Lala Lajpath Rai** : **Title : Punjab Kesari** **BOOKS** : Unhappy India , Call to Young India **JOURNALS** : The people, Panjabi, Bandha Matharam **OTHERS** : 1. He become the president of INC in 1920. 2. He org anti Simon commission movement and died due to lathi charge in order to sandras.
- ❖ **Bipin Chandra Pal** : **TITLE**: Burk of Bengal. **BOOKS** : Soul of India , Swadesh -O- Swaraj. **OTHERS** : 1. He coined the term "passive resistance. 2. He drafted the resolution on swadashi movement. 3. His political guru was S N Banerjee
- ❖ **Aurobindo Ghosh** : **BOOKS**. Life Divine, New Lamps or Old , Doctrine of Passive Resistance. **JOURNALS**. Bandya Matharam, Karayagi, Induprakash. **OTHERS**. 1. He involve alipur bomb conspiracy. 2. He was settled in Pandichery in 1910. **COMMENTS**. 1. The moderates were political mendicant. 2. If love to my country is crime, I am a criminal. 3. Political freedom is the breath of nation.
- ❖ **Aswini Kumar Dutta** : **Title**: Crownless Monarch of Bengal. **Comments**. The session of INC is "Three Days Tamasha". **OTHERS**. 1. He organized swadesh Bandhab Samiti. 2. He org Swadishi movement at Barisal.
- ❖ **G K Gokhale** : 1. Political guru of Mk Gandhi. 2. He Estd Servent of India Society in 1905. 3. He adopted the resolution on swadesi movement.

- ❖ **S N Banerjee** : **TITLE** . Rastraguru. Father of Indian Nationalism. Crownless Monarch of Bengal. Surrender Not. **BOOK** A Nation of Making. Bengali. **COMMENTS**. "WE WILL MAKE THE SETTLEMENT FACT UNSETTLED"
- R C Dutta** : **TITLE**. Father of Economics Nationalism. **BOOK**- Economics History of India. Rajput Jiban Sandhya. **Maharastra Jiban Prabhat**.

- W C Banerjee** : 1. First president of INC. 2. He established London Indian Society. 3. **BOOK**. Introduction to the Indian Politics.

Bhakti movement

1. Shankaracharya : **Title** : Jagatguru. His philosophy was known as Adaitabad.
2. Ramanuj : His philosophy was known as Bisista Adaitabad.
3. Ramananda : He was the discipil of Ramanuj.
4. Kabir : 1. His Words known as Doha. 2. Medium of teaching Hindi. 3. He was the contemporary of Sikandar Lodi.

REMARKS: Ram Rahim ek hai ,Namdhara ha do.

5.Chaitanayadev :BIRTH :1486 A D. Religious teacher :Iswardpuri. Hindu and Muslim both are Disciple of him.

BC

2300–1750Indus Valley Civilization.From

1500Coming of the Aryans.

1200–800Expansion of the Aryans in the Ganga Valley.

600Age of the 16 Mahajanapadas of northern India.

563–483Buddha's Life-span.

540–468Mahavir's Life-span.

362–321Nanda dynasty.

327–326Alexander's invasion of India. It opened a land route between India and Europe.

322Accession of Chandragupta Maurya.

305Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.

273–232Ashoka's reign.

261Conquest of Kalinga.

145–101Reign of Elara, the Chola king of Sri Lanka.

58Beginning of Vikram era.

AD

78Beginning of Saka era.

78-101Kanishka's reign.

319–320Commencement of Gupta era.

380Accession of Chandragupta II 'Vikramaditya

'405–411Visit of Chinese traveller Fahien.

415Accession of Kumargupta I.

455Accession of Skandagupta.

606–647Harshavardhan's reign.

II. Medieval

712First invasion in Sindh by Arabs (Mohd. Bin Qasim).

836Accession of King Bhoja of Kannauj.

985Accession of Rajaraja, the Chola ruler.

998Accession of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni.

1001First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni who defeated Jaipal, ruler of Punjab.

1025Destruction of Somnath Temple by Mahmud Ghazni.

1191First battle of Tarain.

1192Second battle of Tarain.

1206Accession of Qutubuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi.

1210Death of Qutubuddin Aibak.

1221Chengiz Khan invaded India (Mongol invasion).

1236 Accession of Razia Sultana to the throne of Delhi.

1240 Death of Razia Sultana.

1296 Accession of Alauddin Khilji.

1316 Death of Alauddin Khilji.

1325 Accession of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

1327 Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in Deccan by the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

1336 Foundation of Vijaynagar empire in the South.

1351 Accession of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

1398 Timur's invasion of India.

1469 Birth of Guru Nanak.

1494 Accession of Babur in Farghana.

1497–98 First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)

1526 First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur.

1527 Battle of Khanwa-Babur defeated Rana Sanga.

1530 Death of Babur and accession of Humayun.

1539 Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and became India's emperor.

1555 Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi.

1556 Second Battle of Panipat (Bairam Khan defeated Hemu).

1556 Battle of Talikota (Rakshasa-Tangadi).

1576 Battle of Haldighati-Rana Pratap was defeated by Akbar.

1582 Din-i-Ilahi founded by Akbar.

1600 English East India Company established.

1605 Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.

1606 Execution of Guru Arjun Dev, the 5th Guru of Sikhs.

1611 Jahangir marries Nurjahan.

1615 Sir Thomas Roe visits Jahangir.

1627 Birth of Shivaji and death of Jahangir.

1628 Shahjahan becomes emperor of India.

1631 Death of Mumtazmahal.

1634 The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal).

1659 Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned.

1665 Shivaji imprisoned by Aurangzeb.

1666 Death of Shahjahan.

1675 Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs.

1680 Death of Shivaji.

1707 Death of Aurangzeb.

1708 Death of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs.

1739 Nadir Shah invades India.

1757 Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in India at the hands of Lord Clive.

1761 Third battle of Panipat.

III. Modern

1764 Battle of Buxar.

1765 Clive appointed Company's Governor in India.

1767–69 First Anglo-Mysore War.

1780 Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

1780-84 Second Anglo-Mysore War.

1784 Pitt's India Act.

1790-92 Third Anglo-Mysore War.

1793 The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

1799 Fourth Anglo-Mysore War; Death of Tipu Sultan.

1802 Treaty of Bassein.

1809 Treaty of Amritsar.

1829 Practice of Sati prohibited.

1830 Raja Rammohan Roy visits England.

1833 Death of Raja Rammohan Roy at Bristol, England.

1839 Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

1839–42 First Anglo-Afghan War.

1845–46 First Anglo-Sikh War.

1852 Second Anglo-Burmese War.

1853 First Railway line opened between Bombay and Thane and a Telegraph line in Calcutta.

1857 The Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence.

1861 Birth of Rabindranath Tagore.

1869 Birth of Mahatma Gandhi.

1885 Foundation of Indian National Congress.

1889 Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru.

1897 Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose.

1903 Tibet Expedition.

1905 Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.

1906 Foundation of Muslim League.

1911 Delhi Darbar, King George V and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the capital of India.

1914 World War I begins.

1916 Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress, Foundation of BHU, Home Rule League founded.

1918 World War I ends.

1919 Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced, Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar.

1920 Khilafat Movement launched, first meeting of All-India Trade Union Congress, Hunter Commission Report on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Published First Non-cooperation movement launched by Gandhi.

1922 Violent incidents at Chaura Chauri Gandhi calls of Non-cooperation movement.

- 1925 Communist Party of India organised at Kanpur.
- 1927 Boycott of Simon Commission, Broadcasting started in India.
- 1928 Death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Nehru Report.
- 1929 Resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' (complete independence) passed at Lahore Session of INC.
- 1930 Civil disobedience movement launched, Dandhi March by Mahatma Gandhi (April 6, 1930) First round table conference held in London.
- 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Civil Disobedience movement suspended Second round table conference held.
- 1932 MacDonald announces communal award (modified by Poona Pact, September 24).
- 1935 Government of India Act.
- 1937 Provincial Autonomy, Congress forms ministries.
- 1938 All India Kishan Sabha formed.
- 1939 World War II begins (September 3), Resignation of Congress Ministries in Provinces.
- 1941 Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India and death of Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1942 Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India movement launched (August 8).
- 1943–44 SC Bose forms Provisional Government of Free India and Indian National Army in Singapore; Bengal famine.
- 1945 Trial of Indian National Army at Red Fort, Shimla Conference; World War II ends.
- 1946 British Cabinet Mission visits India; Interim government formed at the Centre. The Muslim league decides on "Direct Action" for winning Pakistan.
- 1947 Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions.

IMPORTANT CURRENCIES

1. Aryan : Nishka
2. Mourya : Karshapan
3. Satavahana : Potin
4. Kushan : Wang
5. Gupta : dinar, Subarna
6. Pal : Narayani
7. Illuttmish : Taka (Silver), Jeetal (Copper)
8. Shersaha : Dam, Rupia, Asrafi
9. Bahulul Lodi : Bohululi

COURT POETS

1. Kabindra Paramaswar : Paragal Khan
2. Sandhikar Nandi : Ram Pal
3. Dhoye : Laxman Sen
4. Nagarzun, Aswaghosh : Kaniska
5. Rabikirti : Pulokeshi Second
6. Joydev : Laxman Sen

7. Amir khusru :Allauddin Khalji
8. Allburini :MD Gajni
9. Chand Bordoī :Pithbiraj Chauvan
10. Vabhavuti ,Barupati : Yashoverman
11. Bharvi : singha Vishnu
12. Akabar :Faizi

TRAVELLER WHO CAME TO INDIA

1. Chandragupta ii :Fa-Hi-an
2. Chandragupta Maurya :Metatheses
3. Jahanjir : William Hawkin,Thomas Roe(BOTH BRITAIN)
4. Auranjeb :Manucchi
5. MD Bin Tugloque : Iban Batuta,Hariar and Bukka
6. Harshabardhan : Tsu-en –Tsong
7. Sahajahan :Barnia, Tavarria(FRANCE)
8. Devray two Abdul Razaque
9. Devray I : Nikolo De Conti(ITALI)
10. Krishnadev Ray : Paes, Barbasa(BOTH PORTUGAL)
11. Akabar : Father Antony, Ralph Fitch(BRITAIN)
12. MD saha ii : NIKitin (RUSSIA)

TEMPLE & SCULPTOR

Khajuraha Temple	Chandel Dynasty	M P
Badrinath	Garawal raj	U K
Adina Masjid	Sikandar Shah	Pandua,Malda
Kailasnath Tempal	Narasingaverman ii	Kanchi
Chariot Tempel of Mahabalipuram	Narasinghaverman i	
Hajar Duari	Nabab Hamaunanja	Murshidabad
Brihatsawar Temple	Raja Raj i	Tanjor
Kailasnath Temple	Krishna i	Ellora
Jagannath Temple	Anantaverman	Bhubanaswar
Hussain Saha	Boro sona Masjid	Malda

IMPORTANT ACT BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

1. **1773** –Regulating Act - Governor General : Warren Hastings. Feature: Control over British Parliament.
2. **1784** – Pitts India Act Governor general : Warren Hastings.Feature: Estd of Board of control.
3. **1813** - Chater act i -Governor General :Minto i Feature:End of Monopoly Business.(One lakh rs Guaranteed

for education.

4. **1829** -Abolition of sati by Bentinck in 17 Regulation.
5. **1833** -Charter act :Bentinck :Feature: Governor General of Bengal become governor general of India.
6. **1858** -Govt of India act :Canning :Feature :Transformed the power to the British Crown.
7. **1861** -Indian council act :Canning :Introduction of Indians to the governor general council.
8. **1891** - Age of consent act :Lansdown: Feature ;Prohibition of child marriage.
9. **1909** -Morley –Minto reforms :Minto ii : Feature : SEPARATE Electorate;
10. **1919** -Montague –Chambers Reforms: Chambers: Feature:Dyarchy
11. **1935** -Indian council act :Wellington: Provincial Autonomy.
12. **1935** -Wavell plan :Wavell
13. **1946** -Cabinet Mission plan :Wavell: Feature : Formation of Indian Federation.
14. **1947** -Mountbatten plan :Mountbatten : Feature : Partition of India.

Important Inscription

1. **Hatigumpha** - Kalinga Raj Kharbal
2. **Nanaghat** - Nayanika
3. **Junagarh** -Sak Raj Rudrabarman
4. **Allahabad** -Harisen
5. **Udaygiri, Sanchi** –Kumargupta i
6. **Ihole Prasasti** -Ravikirti
7. **Nasik Prasasti** -Gautami Putra Satkarni
8. **Gawalior** - **Pathihar Raj Bhoj**
9. **Deopara** -Bijay Sen
10. **Vithary** -Skandagupta
11. **Maharolli iron pillar** -Chandragupta ii
12. **Naihati Copper inscription** -Ballal sen
13. **Sambat** - Kaniska
14. **Ganjan** -Sasanka
15. **Eran** -Narasingagupta
16. **Tanjor Inscription** -Rajaraj I and Rajendra Chol

CONTEMPORARY

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kabir | Sikandar Lodi |
| 2. Akabar | Tulsidas |
| 3. Chaitnyadev | Alauddin Hosen Shaho/ Nasarat Shaho |
| 4. Hiu-yan-sang | Harsabardhan |
| 5. Alexandre | Dhananando |
| 6. Nanak | Babar |
| 7. Dadu | Akabar |
| 8. Nijamudhin Aoliya | Alauddin Khalgi |
| 9. Tusidas | Akbar |

10. Kamban Chola

11. Pampa Chola (Father of Kannad Poetry)

“INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT”

19th Century was known as ‘Age of Association’ (Anil Seal)

- DIFFERENT PHASE
1885-1905: Age of Moderates
1905-1919: Age of Extremists of Indian Revolutionary
1919-1947: Age of Gandhi

GOVERNOR GENERALS

- **WARREN HASTINGS (1771-1785)**

Brought the Dual Govt. to an end by the Regulating Act, 1773.

The first Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82), which ended with the Treaty of Salbai (1782), and the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), ended with Treaty of Mangalore (1784)

He founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.

- **SIR JOHN MACPHERSON (1785-1786)**
- **LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)**

Permanent Settlement of Bengal (also called Zamindari System).

The civil service was brought into existence.

- **SIR JOHN SHORE (1793-1798)**
- **LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)**

The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

- **GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)**
- **LORD MINTO I (1807-1813)**

Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Charter Act (1813).

- **LORD HASTINGS (1813-1823)**

The Anglo-Nepal War (1814-1816), ended with the Treaty of Saugali (1816).

- **LORD AMHERST (1823-1828)**
- **LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)**

Prohibition of Sati (1829)

Charter Act 1833 was passed made him the first Governor General of India. (Before him, the designation was Governor General of Bengal)

- **SIR CHARLES METCALFE (1835-1842)**

Abolished all restrictions on vernacular press (called Liberator of the Press).

- **LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842)**

First Afghan War.

- **LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-1844)**
- **LORD HARDINGE I (1844-48)**
- **LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)**

First Indian Railway in 1853 (from Bombay to Thane).

Telephone Lines in 1853 (First was from Calcutta to Agra)

Doctrine of Lapse. Made Shimla the summer capital.

Engineering college at Roorkee. ‘Woods Dispatch’ was passed (1854). Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

VICEROYS OF INDIA (1858-Aug.14, 1947)

- **LORD CANNING (1856-1862)**

The last Governor General and first Viceroy.

Mutiny took place in his time.

Withdraw Doctrine of Lapse.

The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.

Indian Council Act (1861).

- **LORD ELGIN (1862-1863)**
- **LORD LAWRENCE (1864-1869)**

Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.

High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.

Created Indian Forest Department.

- **LORD MAYO (1869-1872)**

First Indian census in 1871.

Statistical Survey of India.

The only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

- **LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-1876)**
- **LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)**

Known as the Viceroy of reverse characters.

Organized the Grand 'Delhi Durbar' in 1877 to decorate Queen Victoria with the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind".

Arms Act (1878).

Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act (1878).

- **LORD RIPON (1880-1884)**

Vernacular Press Act (1882)

Local-self Government Act (1882).

The I Factory Act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour.

Ilbert Bill (1883)

- **LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)**

Indian National Congress formed (1885).

- **LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-1894)**

II Factory Act (1891).

Indian Council Act, 1892.

Appointment of Durand Commission.

- **LORD ELGIN II (1894-1899)**

Great famine of 1896-1897. Lylly Commission was formed.

- **LORD CURZON (1899-1905)**

Indian Universities Act (1904)

Partition of Bengal (Oct 16, 1905) into two provinces – Bengal (Proper) & East Bengal, Assam.

Ancient Monuments Protection Act (1904), Archeological Survey of India was established.

Indian Coinage & Paper Currency Act (1899)

- **LORD MINTO (1905-1910)**

The Indian Council Act, 1909 or the Morley-Minto Reforms was passed.

- **LORD HARDINGE (1910-1916)**

Partition of Bengal cancelled; capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).

Gandhiji came back from South Africa (1915).

Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.

- **LORD CHELMSFORD (1916-1921)**

August Declaration of 1917.

The Government of India Act, 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford).

Rowlatt Act, 1919; Jalliamwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)

Sir S.P. Sinha appointed the Governor of Bengal.

Women University in Poona (1916)

Saddler Commission (1917) to envisage new educational policy.

Non Cooperation Movement.

- **LORD READING (1921-1926)**

Foundation of Swaraj Party.

Viswabharati University (1922).

Foundation of Communist Party in 1921 by M.N. Roy.

Kakori Train Robbery on Aug 9, 1925.

- **LORD IRWIN (1926-1931)**

Simon Commission visited India (1928)

Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.

Dandi March (March 12, 1930)

First Round Table Conference in England (1930)

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Mar 5, 1931) was signed and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.

Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1939).

- **LORD WILLINGDON (1931-1936)**

Second Round Table Conference in London (1931)

Communal Awards (Aug 16, 1932)

Third Round Table Conference in 1932.

Poona Pact was signed.

Government of India Act, 1935.

- **LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)**

World War II (1939).

Cripps Mission in 1942.

Quit India Movement (Aug 8, 1942)

- **LORD WAVEL (1944-1947)**

Shimla Conference on June 1945 with INC and Muslim League.

Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946)

First meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on Dec 9, 1946.

- **LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MAR.1947-AUG.1947)**

Last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of free India.

Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.

Indian Independence Act (July 4, 1947)

Retired in June 1948 and was succeeded by **C.Rajagopalachari** (the first and the last Indian Governor General of free India.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Revolutionary movement started in Maharashtra. Father of Indian Revolutionary Movement – Basudeb Balwant Phadke.

Mother of Indian Revolutionary Movement - Madam Cama.

- **1906** 'Vandemataram' edited by Aurobindo Ghosh. He wrote 'Vavanimandir', 'Life Divine' and 'Savitri' and his essay was 'New Lamps for Old'. "*If love my country is a crime, I am a criminal*". (Alipur Bomb Case)
- Foundation of 'Yugantar Party' by Barindra Kr. Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta and they also edited the journal 'Yugantar Payrika'.
- Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki, Bagha Jatin were the members of Yugantar party.
- **1907** Lala Lapat Rai and Ajit Singh exiled to Mandalaya. Lajapat Rai bitterly known as 'Sher-i-Punjab'/'Punjab Keshri'. He wrote 'Call to Young India' and 'Unhappy India'. He also edited the journal 'The People'. He was the first President of A.I.T.U.C. which was established in 1920 by M.N. Joshi.
- Madam Cama and Sardar Singh Rana hosted a tri-colour flag at Stuttgart, Germany (Red, Green, Yellow). Ajit Singh edited the journal 'Bharatmata'
- **1908** Aurobindo Ghosh was the main accused of Alipur Bomb Case and C.R. Das was the defence lawyer of Alipur Bomb Case in favour of Aurobindo Ghosh.
- **1908** Muzaffarpur Bomb Case and main accused were Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. They wanted to throw a bomb on Kingsford, but they missed the target.
- 11 Aug, 1908 Khudiram Bose hanged till death in Muzaffarpur Jail.
- **1909** Curzon Whyllie killed by Madan Lal Dhingra in London. He was the first Indian martyr in London
- DM of Nasik Mr. Jackson killed by Ananta Laxman konhari, follower of Savarkar and started Nasik Conspiracy Case.
- **1912** Basanta Biswas, Rasbihari Bose and Sachindranath Sanyal throw bomb on Harding II in Chandi Chawk, Delhi. After this event Delhi Conspiracy Case started.
- **1913** Foundation of gadar Party in San Fransisco, USA by Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna. 'Gadar'

means 'Revolution' Journal of Gadar Party – 'Gadar-i-Ganj'.

- 1913-15 A revolutionary movement organized by Rasbihari Bose in Punjab with the help of Indian revolutionary and sipahi. After this event started 'Lahore Conspiracy Case' and Rasbihari Bose escaped from India in 1915 with the name P.N. Tagore.
- 1914 'Komagathamaru' or 'Bajbaj' incident under the leadership of Baba Gurubith Singh. *Komagathamaru was the name of the ship.
- **1915** Battle of Buribalam between Bagha Jatin and Charles Tegart.
- **1920** Foundation of Hindusthan Republican Association by Chandra Sekhar Azad which was renamed as Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association in 1928. He also established 'Nawjawan Bharat Sabha.'
- **1929** Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in Central Legislative assembly against of 'Public Safety Bill' & 'Industrial Policy' of British. After this event Bhagat Singh surrender with the slogan 'In Quilab Zindabad'. (written by Md. Iqbal. He also wrote 'Sa Re Ja Ha Se Achha'.
- 1925 Kakori Conspiracy Case, held in Northern Railway. Main accused Ram Prasad Bismil.
- **1929** Death of Jatin Das.
- **1930, April 18** Raid on Chittagong armory by the leadership of Surya Sen and Prilata Waddedar.
- **1930, Dec 8** Binay-Badal-Dinesh member of Bengal Volunteers attacked Writers Building and they killed Simbson, IG of the Jail. This event is known as 'Alindya Juddha' (Corridor War)
- **1931** Death of Azad at Alfred Park.

** 1897: First Political murder Pleague Commissioner Rand & Ayerst killed by Chapekar Brothers (Balakrishna & Damodar Chapekar)

IMPORTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

- Bangabhasa Prakashika Sabha: First political association in Bengal (1836).
- Landholders Society: First political association in India (1838). In 1851 Landholders Society and Bengal British India. Society were merged and establish British India Association and ots first presidents was Radhakanta Dev, established Dharmasbha in 1830.
- M.G. Ranade was the pioneer of Prarthana Samaj. Ranade was the political guru of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and A.O. Hume. He established 'Widow Re-marriage Association (1861).
- Sisir Kr. Ghosh was the editor of 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' (1868), initially it was the first Bengali journal.
- S.N. Bannerjee organized National Conference in Calcutta (1833) under the president-ship of Ramtanu Lahiri (Man of Young Bengal Group). He was also known as 'Crownless King of Bengal'.
- Youth Bengal Movement organized by Derozio. 'Parthenon' and 'Spectator' edited by Derozio or Young Bengal Group. In 1827 he established 'Academic Association'.
- **1905**
 - Servants of India Society – Gopal Krishna Gokhale in Mumbai.
 - Indian Home-rule Society –
 - India House – Shyamji Krishna Verma in London, he edited the journal 'Indian Sociologists'

SOCIO & RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION

1815: Atmiya Sabha – Ram Mohan Roy

1828: Brahma Sabha – "Do"

1830: Brahma Samaj (renamed)

Ram Mohan Roy: "Pioneer of India", "First modern man of India". He edited 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' (Persi Journal), 'Tuhfat-ul-Muwahidam', 'Sambad Koumadi'. In 1830 he went to Europe. In 1829 abolition of 'Sati system' by the influence of R M Roy with the help of William Bentinck.

Biographer of Ram Mohan Roy – Mary Carpenter. Ram Mohan's original surname – Bandopadhaya.

Mughal empire Akbar II gave the title of 'Raja' to Ram Mohan roy. He also established 'Vedanta College'. He died in 1833 at Bristol.

1839: Tatta Bodhini Sabha established by Debendranath Tagore. He edited the journal 'Tatta Bodhini' in 1833.

1866: Brahma Samaj of India established by Keshab Chandra Sen. He was the first non Brahmin acharya of Brahma Samaj. He was given the title 'Bramhananada' by Debendranath Tagore.

First secretary of Brahma Samaj was Tarachand Chakraborty. He edited the 'Indian Mirror' in 1872. He was the reason behind '3 Act Pass' or 'Civil Marriage Act' by the influence of K C Sen.

3 acts were – i) Abolition of Child Marriage, ii) Abolition of Polygamy, iii) Introduction of inter-cast of marriage.

1880: Nababidhan Brahma Samaj established by K C Sen

1866: Adi Brahma Samaj established by Debendarnath Tagore.

1878: Sadharan Bramho Samaj established by Sibnath Sashtry & Ananda Mohan Bose.

1867: 'Hindu Mela' and 'National Mela' established by Naba Gopal Mitra & Raj Narayan Bose.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATIONS FORMED OUTSIDE INDIA

ORGANISATION	YEAR	FOUNDER	PLACE
India House	1905	Shyamji Krishna Verma	London
Abhinav Bharat	1906	V.D. Savarkar	London
Indian Independence League	1907	Tarak Nath Das	USA
Gadar Party	1913	Lala Hardayal, Tarak Nath Das & Sohan Singh Bhakna	San Francisco, USA
Indian Independence League	1914	Lala Hardayal & Birendra	Berlin
Indian Independence League & Government, Kabul	1915	Raja Mahendra Pratap	
Indian Independence League, Tokyo,	1942	Ras Bihari Bose	

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATIONS IN INDIA

Milan Mela	1899	Savarkar Brothers	Poona
Anushilan Samiti	1902	Gyanendranath Bose	Midnapore
Abhinav Bharat	1904	V.D. Savarkar	Poona
Swadesh Bandhab	1905	Ashwini Kumar Dutt	Barisal
Anushilan Samiti	1907	Birendra Kr. Ghosh & Bhupendra Dutt	Dhaka
Bharat Mata Society	1907	Ajit Singh & Amba Prasad	Punjab
Hindushtan Republic Asso.	1924	Jogesh Ch. Chatterjee & S. Sanyal	Kanpur
Naujawan Sabha	1926	Bhagat Singh	Lahore
Hindushtan Socialist Republican Association. Delhi	1928	Chandrasekhar Azad	

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS

Bengal Gazette (1780 – India's first newspaper)	J.K. Hikki
Kesri	B.G. Tilak
Maharatta	B.G. Tilak
Sudhakar	G.K. Gokhale
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kr Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Native Opinion	V.N. Mandalik
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra
Rast Goftar (first newspaper in Gujrati)	Dadabhai Nouraji
New India (Weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal
Statesman	Robert Knight
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya & G.S. Iyer
Sandhya	B.B. Upadhaya
Vichar Lahiri	Krishnasastri Chiplunkar
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghosh (later Harish Chandra Mukherjee)
Som Prakash	Vidyasagar
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Dutta & Barindra Kr. Ghosh
Bombay Chronicle	Firoz Shah Mehta
Hindushtan	M.M. Malbiya
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Comrade	Md. Ali
Tahzib –ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Al-Hilal	Abul Kalam Azad

Al-Balagh
 Independent
 Punjabi
 New India (Daily)
 Commonweal
 Pratap
 Essays in Indian Economics
 Sambad Koumudi (Bengali)
 Mirat-ul-Akbar (first Persian newspaper)
 Indian Mirror
 Nav Jivan
 Young India
 Harizan
 Probudho Bharat
 Udbhabana
 Indian Socialist
 Talwar (in Berlin)
 Free Hindustan (in Vancouver)
 Hindustan Times
 Kranti

“Do”
 Motilal Nehru
 Lala Lazapat Rai
 Annie Besant
 Annie Besant
 Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi
 M.G. Ranade
 R.M Roy
 R.M.Roy
 Debendranath Tagore
 Mahatma Gandhi
 Mahatma Gandhi
 Mahatma Gandhi
 Swami Vivekananda
 Swami Vivekananda
 Shyamji Krishna Verma
 Birendranath Chattapadhaya
 Tarak Nath Das
 K.M. Pannikar
 Mirajkar, Joglekar, Ghate

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Causes of the Indian Mutiny
 Ghulam Giri
 To all fighters of freedom, Why Socialism?
 Pakhtoon
 Problems of the East
 My Indian Years
 Economic History of India
 Pather Panchali
 The Spirit of Islam
 Percepts of Jesus
 A Gift of Monotheists
 Satyarth Prakash
 Anand Math
 Devi Chaudhurani
 Sitaram
 The Indian Struggle
 Poverty & Un-British Rule in India
 A Nation in the Making
 Unhappy India
 The Indian War of Independence
 India Divided
 The Discovery of India
 Neel Darpan
 Hind Swaraj
 What Congress and Gandhi have-
 done to the untouchables

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 Jyotiba Phule
 J.P. Narayan
 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 Lord Curzon
 Lord Harding II
 R.C. Dutt
 Bibhutu Bhusan Bandopadhaya
 Syed Amir Ali
 Ram Mohan Roy
 Ram Mohan Roy
 Swami Dayanand
 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 S.C. Bose
 Dadabhai Naoroji
 S.N. Bannerjee
 Lala Lajpat Rai
 V.D. Savarkar
 Rajendra Prasad
 J.L. Nehru
 Dinabandhu Mitra
 Mahatma Gandhi
 B.R. Ambedkar

IMPORTANT SINGLE LINEAR IN INDIAN HISTORY

- **Itutmish abolished chalisha**
- Mihir Gul is known as Indian Atila
- First weekly paper published by INC –INDIA

- Pushyamitra Sunga was the first ancient king who org ASWAMEDHA SACRIFICE
- Prafulla Sarkar is the founder of Anandabazar Patrika
- Kuka movement was founded by Bhagabat Jawar Mahal
- Kuki movement was founded by Rana Guribelu in 1919
- Hymens of Atharva vede 711
- Kaniska introduced Mathura and Gandhar school of art
- Gandhar art is the mixture of –Greek,Roman,India
- In Rajtarangini we found the history of Lalitaditya Muktapir
- The English translator of Rajtarangini -Alexandre Cunningham
- Md Hadi is the real name of Murshidkuli Khan
- First secretary of anusilan samiti –Aurobindo Ghosh
- First secretary of Brahmasamaj –Tarachand Chakraborty
- First president of Brahmasamaj –Ramchandra Bidyabagis
- First president of INTUC -L L Roy
- GOVT in Satara at the time of quit India movement (Chitu Panday)
- GOVT in Tamruk –Ajay Mukherjee,Sushil Dhara,Satish Samanta
- Firoj shah tuglak is the Akbar of Sultani age called by Henry Eliot
- E-sink (China Travellar) wrote”Biography of an Ancient Monk)
- Who present in the Akbar ‘s Ibadatkhana –Father Antony(Christain),Dadu(Hindu) ,Harivijay Suri (Jain)
- Main aim of Ibadatkhana -Sul –I –kul
- Vabhabhuti wrote Uttar Ramcharit
- Vernacular press act also known as Gagging act
- Kaivarta mutiny was suppress by Rampal.it happned in the time of Mahipal first
- Bentink was inspired by Bentnam
- First Bengali daily News paper –Isswar Guptas Sambad Pravakar
- Abdul Rahim translate Baburnama in fersi
- Aurobindo ghosh said “Political life is the breath of nation”
- Radical democratic was founded by M N Roy in 1940
- R P Dutta said “ National congress is the production of duffrins brain”
- The battle of Buribalan -Bagha Jatin vs English Army in 1915
- In 1-8-1920 Gandhiji returns Kaizar –I –Hind
- Other name of Din I Ilahi -Tuhid _i Ilahi
- Pijan and Dove worshiped by the Harappan
- Raja Raj First sent expiation in Srilanka
- Dark age of Bengal -1487-93
- Dark age of Delli Sultana -1240-65
- Ayodha Kisan Sabha -J L Nehru.
- Youngest president of INC- Maulana Azad
- First independence Nabab in Bebgal -Murshidkuli khan
- First Sultan in Bengal -Samsuddin Ilias Saha
- First elected king -Gopal
- First sovereign king -Sasanka
- The horsh of Ranapratap -chetak
- The language used in sultani period –Fersi
- Odontopuri and Sompuri university -Dharmapal
- Kanchi university -Narasingaverman
- Employment exchange -Firoz Saha Tugloque
- Balban was highly educated
- Religion of Rastrakut –jain
- First Revolutionary org –Mitra mela
- Sati abolished 17 Regulations
- Aksala settlement –Warren Hestings in1777

- Amni commission was set up -1776
- Ratwatari settlement -1820 (Munroe)
- Malwari settlement-1822(Maccenje)
- Ten years settlement –Carnawalis in 1790
- Gurukul was estd by Swami Swadhananda
- 7 complete city in Harrappa.
- Leader of santhal mutiny –chand ,Bhairab,Sidhu,Kanu
- Leader of ulgulan –Sui Munda ,Birsa Munda
- Satvahan king Hala wrote Gatha Saptasathi
- Amir Khusru known as Hazarat Md of Delhi
- Amir Khusru creates Khail and Kawali.
- B M malbari known as vidyasagar of south India
- Mother of Jahangir – Mariam Begam
- Court poet of Bahadur Saha- Mirza Galib
- Omar khaim is the court poet of Sultan Mamud
- Who introduced DAL KHALSA-Kapur Sing
- C R Das edited Narayan newspaper
- Gulbadan Begam known as Nagfi
- Babri Masjid was founded - Mirza Baki in 1528.
- Treaty of salimar – Md saha and Nadir.
- Name the british general who defeated tipu in the battle of Malbari - Duke of Wellington
- Sir Sayeed Ahemed khan first criticizes the drain of wealth theory.
- In 1932 bina das attempt to kill Mr Stanlay Jackson in the Calcutta University.
- Name the viceroy who was jew birth –Lord Reading.
- “Aurobindo Ghosh is poet of patriotism and prophet of nationalism” - said by C R. Das
- Name the viceroy of India whose father is P M of Britain - Lord Canning.
- Pilgrim of pilgrims - Hiren Shaw.
- Founder of Bengal volunteers - Hamanta ghosh.
- Who was known as swami Niramananda - Jatindranath banerjee.
- Ahamed saha Afgali invade India 8 times.
- Khutba and siksha introduced Giyasuddin Balban.
- Hero of hundred battles – Samudragupta.
- “Quit India movement is a sabotage movement”- M N Roy.
- Edwin Arnold said Buddha is the light of Asia.

Important Foreign Travellers / Envoys

Megasthenes (302-298 BC) : An ambassador of Seleucus Nikator, who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya and wrote an interesting book 'Indica' in which he gave a vivid account of Chandragupta Maurya's reign.

Fa-Hien (405-411 AD) : He came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya. He was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India to collect Buddhist texts and relics

Hiuen-Tsang (630-645 AD) : He visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.

I-tsing (671-695 AD) : A Chinese traveller, he visited India in connection with Buddhism.

Al-Masudi (957 AD) : An Arab traveller, he has given an extensive account of India in his work 'Muruj-ul-Zehab'.

Al-beruni (1024-1030 AD) : He came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni during one of his Indian raids. He travelled all over India and wrote a book 'Tahqiq-i-Hind'.

Macro Polo (1292-1294 AD) : A Venetian traveller, visited South India in 1294 A.D. His work 'The Book of Sir Marco Polo' gives an account of the economic history of India.

Ibn Batuta (1333-1347 AD) : A Moroccan traveller, his book 'Rehla' (the Travelogue) throws a lot of light on the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq and the geographical, economic and social conditions of that time.

Shihabuddin al-Umari (1348 AD) : He came from Damascus and he gives a vivid account of India in his book, 'Masalik albsar fi-mamalik al-amsar'.

Nicolo Conti (1420-1421 AD) : A Venetian traveller, gives a comprehensive account of the Hindu kingdom of Vijaynagar.

Abdur Razzaq (1443-1444 AD) : He was a Persian traveller, came to India and stayed at the court of the Zamorin at Calicut. He has given a vivid account of the Vijaynagar empire.

Athanasius Nikitin (1470-1474 AD) : He was a Russian merchant, describes the condition of the Bahmani kingdom under Muhammad III (1463-82).

Durate Barbosa (1500-1516 AD) : He was a Portuguese traveller, has given a valuable narrative of the government and the people of the Vijaynagar empire.

Dominigo Paes (1520-1522 AD) : He was Portuguese traveller, visited the court of Krishnadeva Raya of the Vijaynagar Empire.

Fernao Nuniz (1535-1537 AD) : A Portuguese merchant, He wrote the history of the empire from its earliest times of the closing years of Achyutdeva Raya's reign.

John Hughen Von Linschotten (1583 AD) : He was a Dutch traveller, has given a valuable account of the social and economic life of South India.

William Hawkins (1608-1611 AD) : He was an English ambassador of British King James I to the court of Jahangir (1609).

Sir Thomas Roe (1615-1619 AD) : He was an ambassador of James I, King of England, at the court of Jahangir, (the Mughal Emperor).

Francisco Palsaert (1620-1627 AD) : He was a Dutch traveller, stayed at Agra and gave a vivid account of flourishing trade at Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach Cambay, Lahore, Multan, etc.

Peter Mundy (1630-34 AD) : He was an Italian traveller to the Mughal empire in the reign of Shahjahan, he gives valuable information about the living standard of the common people in the Mughal Empire.

John Albert de Mandesto (1638 AD) : He was German traveller, who reached Surat in 1638.

Jean Baptiste Tavernier (1638-1663 AD) : He was a French traveller, his account covers the reign of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

Nicolao Manucci (1653-1708 AD) : He was an Italian traveller, got service at the court of Dara Shikoh.

Francois Bernier (1656-1717 AD) : He was French physician and philosopher. Danishmand Khan, a noble of Aurangzeb, was his patron.

Jean de Thevenot (1666 AD) : He was French traveller, has given a good account of cities like Ahmedabad, Cambay, Aurangabad and Goloconda.

John Fryer (1672-1681 AD) : He was an English traveller, has given a vivid account of Surat and Bombay.

Gemelli Careri (1693 AD) : He was an Italian traveller, his remarks on the Mughal emperor's military organisation and administration are important.

The Gandhian Era (1917-47)

Birth : October 2, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. [Note: UNO declared October. 2 as 'International Non-violence Day' (Antarrashtriy Ahimsa Diswas)]

Father : Karamchand Gandhi,

Mother: Putali Bai,

Political Guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Private Secretary: Mahadev Desai.

Literary Influence on Gandhi: John Ruskin's Unto the Last, Emerson, Thoreau, Leo Tolstoy, the Bible and the Gita.

Literary Works : Hind Swaraj (1909), My Experiments with Truth (Autobiography, 1927)-reveals events of Gandhi's life upto 1922.

As an Editor : Indian Opinion: 1903-15 (in English & Gujarati, for a short period in Hindi & Tamil), Harijan: 1919-31 (in English, Gujarati and Hindi),

Young India: 1933-42 (in English Gujarati-named Navjeevan).

Other Names : Mahatma (Saint) - by Rabindranath Tagore, 1917; Malang Baba/Nanga Faqir (Naked Saint) - by Kabailis of Noth-West Frontier, 1930; Indian Faqir/Traitor Faqir-by Winston Churchill, 1931; Half-naked Saint by- Franq Mores, 1931; Rashtrapita (the Father of the Nation)- by Subhash Chandra Bose, 1944.

In South Africa (1893-1914)

1893 Departure of Gandhi to South Africa.

1894 Foundation of Natal Indian Congress.

1899 Foundation of Indian Ambulance Core during Boer Wars.

1904 Foundation of Indian Opinion (magazine) and Phoenix Farm, at Phoenix, near Durban.

1906 First Civil Disobedience Movement (Satyagraha) against Asiatic Ordinance in Transvaal.

1907 Satyagraha against Compulsory Registration and Passes for Asians (The Black Act) in Transvaal.

1908 Trial and imprisonment-Johannesburg Jail (First Jail Term).

1910 Foundation of Tolstoy Farm (Later-Gandhi Ashrama), near Johannesburg.

1913 Satyagraha against derecognition of non-Christian marriages in Cape Town.

1914 Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind for raising an Indian Ambulance Core during Boer wars

1915 Arrived in Bombay (India) on 9 January 1915; Foundation of Satyagraha Ashrama at Kochharab near Ahmedabad (20 May). In 1917, Ashrama shifted at the banks of Sabarmati;

1916 Abstain from active politics (though he attended Lucknow session of INC held in 26-30 December, 1916, where Raj Kumar Shukla, a cultivator from Bihar, requested him to come to Champaran.)

1917 Gandhi entered active politics with Champaran campaign to redress grievances of the cultivators oppressed by Indigo planter of Bihar (April 1917). Champaran Satyagraha was his first Civil Disobedience Movement in India.

1918 cooperation Movement. In February 1918, Gandhi launched the struggle in Ahmedabad which involved industrial workers. Hunger strike as a weapon was used for the first time by Gandhi during Ahmedabad struggle. In March 1918, Gandhi worked for peasants of Kheda in Gujarat who were facing difficulties in paying the rent owing to failure of crops. Kheda Satyagraha was his first Non

1919 Gandhi gave a call for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act on April 6, 1919 and took the command of the nationalist movement for the first time (First all-India Political Movement), Gandhi returns Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal as a protest against Jallianwala Bagh massacre-April 13, 1919; The All India Khilafat Conference elected Gandhi as its president (November 1919, Delhi).

1920-22 Gandhi leads the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement (August 1,

1920-February 1922), Gandhi calls off Movement (Feb. 12, 1922), after the violent incident at Chauri-Chaura on February 5, 1922. Non-Co-operation Movement was the First mass based politics under Gandhi.

1924 Belgaum (Karnataka) session of INC-for the first and the last time Gandhi was elected the president of the Congress.

1925-27 Gandhi retires from active politics for the first time and devotes himself to 'constructive

programme' of the Congress; Gandhi resumes active politics in 1927.

1930–34 Gandhi launches the Civil Disobedience Movement with his Dandi march/Salt Satyagraha (First Phase: March 12, 1930–March 5, 1931; Gandhi-Irwin Pact: March 5, 1931; Gandhi attends the Second Round Table Conference in London as sole representative of the Congress: September 7-December. 1, 1931; Second Phase: January 3, 1932-April 17, 1934).

1934–39 Sets up Sevagram (Vardha Ashram).

1940–41 Gandhi launches Individual Satyagraha Movement.

1942 Call to Quit India Movement for which Gandhi raised the slogan, 'Do or Die' (Either free India or die in the attempt), Gandhi and all Congress leaders arrested (August 9, 1942).

1942–44 Gandhi kept in detention at the Aga Khan Palace, near Pune (August 9, 1942-May, 1944).

Gandhi lost his wife Kasturba (February 22, 1944) and private secretary Mahadev Desai; this was Gandhi's last prison term.

1946 Deeply distressed by theory of communal violence, as a result Muslim League's Direct Action call, Gandhi travelled to Noakhali (East Bengal-now Bangladesh) and later on to Calcutta to restore communal peace.

1947 Gandhi, deeply distressed by the Mountbatten Plan/Partition Plan (June 3, 1947), while staying in Calcutta to restore communal violence, observes complete silence on the dawn of India's Independence (August, 15, 1947). Gandhi returns to Delhi (September 1947).

1948 Gandhi was shot dead by Nathu Ram Godse, a member of RSS, while on his way to the evening prayer meeting at Birla House, New Delhi (January 30, 1948).

1. The social system of the harappans was

- A. Fairly egalitarian
- B. Slave labour based
- C. Color varna based
- D. Caste based

2. The origin of Indian music

- A. Rigved
- B. Samveda
- C. Yajurved
- D. Atharvaved

3. The tax of vedic period was

- A. Bali
- B. Vidatha
- C. Varnan
- D. Kara

4. The first grammarian of sanskrit language

- A. Kalhan
- B. Bilhana
- C. Kalidas
- D. Panini

5. Manu smriti deals with

- A. Economis
 - B. Politics
 - C. Law**
 - D. Architecture
6. The first sage who aryanised South India
- A. Yagnavalkya
 - B. Vashishtha
 - C. Agastya**
 - D. Vishwamitra
7. The veda deals with the rituals is known as
- A. Rigveda
 - B. Yajurved**
 - C. Samaveda
 - D. Atharvaved
8. Which area of India was known as avantika
- A. Awadh
 - B. Ruhelkhand
 - C. Bundelkhand
 - D. Malwa**
9. Nalanda mahavira site is in
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Assam
 - C. Bihar**
 - D. Odisha
10. Where did lord Buddha breathe his last
- A. Kushinagar**
 - B. Awadh
 - C. Sarnath
 - D. Bodh gaya
11. Gandhara school of art came into existence in
- A. Hinyana sect
 - B. Mahayana sect**
 - C. Vaishnva sect
 - D. Shaiva sect
12. Which statement is correct about Harappan civilisation?
- A. horse sacrifice
 - B. Cow was sacred to them
 - C. Pashupati was venerated by them**

D. The culture was generally static

13. Which one of the following indicates the commercial and economic development?

- A. The pottery
- B. Seals**
- C. The boats
- D. The house

14. Name of the clan Buddha belongs to

- A. Ganthrika
- B. Maurya
- C. Shakya**
- D. Kuru

15. Who was the mother of Mahavira

- A. Yasoda
- B. Anojja
- C. Trishala**
- D. Devanandi

16. The painting of ajanata depicts the stories

- A. Ramayana
- B. Mahabharat
- C. Jatak**
- D. Panchatantra

17. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty

- A. Maurya**
- B. Gupta
- C. Kushan
- D. Kanva

18. The monk who influenced ashoka to embrace Buddhism

- A. Upaguata**
- B. Vishnu gupta
- C. Brahma gupta

19. Who according to Buddhism, is believed to be the next incarnation of Buddha

- A. Atryea
- B. Maitreya**
- C. Nagarjun
- D. Kalki

20. Bindusara sent ashoka to quell rebellion in

A swarnagiri

B. Taxila

C. Ujjain

D. Tosali

21. The earliest city discovered in India was

A. Harappa

B. Punjab

C. Mohenjodaro

D. Sindh

22. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?

A. Drains and well

B. Fort

C. Reservoir

D. Temple with shikhar

23. The great silk route to Indians was opened by

A. Ashoka

B. Kanishka

C. Harsha

D. Fa hien

24. Which dynasty succeed the Mauryas

A. Satavahans

B. Sungas

C. Yavansa

D. Pandya

25. Who were the first king to issue gold coins

A. Guptas

B. Indo-Greek

C. Maurya

D. Nandas

26. Harshavardhan organised his religious assembly at

A mathura

B. Prayag

C. Varanasi

D. Tamralipt

27. Which city has an artificial brick dockyard?

A. Lothal

B. Kalibangan

C. Ropar

D. Rangpur

28. Which of the following domestic animal was absent in the Teracottas of Indus valley civilisation?

- A. Buffalo
- B. Sheep
- C. **Cow**
- D. Pig

29. When did first Huna invasion took place

- A. 358 ad
- B. **458 ad**
- C. 558 ad
- D. 658 ad

30. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in

- A. **Lead**
- B. Gold
- C. Silver
- D. Copper

31. Who propounded the theory of zero

- A. charaka
- B. **Aryabhatta**
- C. Varahmihira
- D. Chankya

32. The first indian ruler who established the supremacy of Indian Navy

- A. **Rajraja 1**
- B. Rajendra 1
- C. Rajadhiraj 1
- D. Kulotunga 1

33. Who is hailed as the God of medicine

- A. Susruta
- B. Chyavana
- C. **Dhanawantari**
- D. Charak

34. Only Indus city without a citadel?

- A. Kalibangan
- B. Harappa
- C. Mohenjodaro
- D. **Chanhudaro**

35. Which dynasty succeeded chalukyas in Western India

- A. Cholas
- B. Kakatiyas
- C. Pallavas**
- D. Rashtrakut

36. How was verma known to ancient indians

- A. Malay
- B. Yavadip.
- C. Suvarnavumi**
- D. Suvarnadwip

37. Arabs were defeated in 738ad by

- A. Pratihars
- B. Rashtrakut
- C. Pallavas
- D. Chalukyas**

38. Which among the following kings was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler)?

- [A]Pulakesi II
- [B]Mahendravarman I
- [C]Narasimhavarman I**
- [D]None of the above

39. Veda which is partly in prose and partly in verses is ___ ?

- A)Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c)Yajurveda**
- d)Atharvaveda

40. Who established mahavalipuram

- A. Pallavas**
- B. Chola
- C. Pandya
- D. Chalukyas

41. The most distinguished ruler of chalukyas

- A. Pulakesin 2**
- B. Danti durg
- C. Palasthi
- D. Brihaspati

42. The famous rock cut temple is at

- A. Ellora**
- B. Ajanata
- C. Badami
- D. Mankhet

43. Harshavardhan was defeated by

- A. Pravakarvardhan
- B. Pulakesin 2**
- C. Narsimhavarma
- D. Sasanka

44. Most of the chola temples were dedicated to

- A. Shiva**
- B. Brahma
- C. Vishnu
- D. Durga

45. Who wrote famous book Kitab-ul-hind?

- a) Abul Fazl
- b)Amir Khusrau
- c)Al Biruni**
- d)Firdausi

46. Who has written famous book Padmavat?

- a)Nakhshabi
- b)Malik Muhammad Jayasi**
- c)Al Biruni
- d)Hasan Nizami

47. In the Rigvedic Dasrajan Yudha (Battle of Ten Kings) the Bharatas emerged fought near the bank of __?

- a) The Indus River
- b)The Saraswati River
- c)The Sutlej River
- d)The Ravi River**

48. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?

- a)Chalukyas
- b) Sunga
- c)Rashtrakutas**
- d) Pallavas

49. Amuktyamalyada is a work in which language

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Tamil
- C. Telegu**
- D. Bengali

50. The virupaksha temple was built by the

- A. Chalukyas

- B. **Cholas**
- C. Kakatiyas
- D. Hoysala

51. People of IVC used to built their houses of

- A. **Burnt bricks**
- B. Stone
- C. Wood
- D. All

52. The savior of delhi sultanate was

- A. Qutubuddin aibak
- B. Minas us siraj
- C. Iltutamish
- D. **Balban**

53. The first sultan to issue regular currency

- A. Iltutamish
- B. Balban
- C. **Aibak**
- D. Bahram shah

54. Before assuming the office of sultan Balban was the prime minister of

- A. Bahram shah
- B. Qutubuddin
- C. Aram shah
- D. **Nasir uddin**

55. The kirti stambh at chittor was built by

- A. Rana pratapgarh
- B. **Rana kumbha**
- C. Rana snga
- D. Raval

56. The khiljis were

- A. Mongols
- B. **Turks**
- C. Afghan
- D. Persian

57. The language from which the term India is derived

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Arabic
- D. **Persian**

58. The great bath of IVC is found at

- A. Harappa
- B. Mohenjodaro**
- C. Ropar
- D. Kalibangan

59. Where did Iban batuta come from

- A. Morocco**
- B. Egypt
- C. Spain
- D. Turkey

60. The market regulation system was introduced by

- A. Bin tughlaq
- B. Iltutamish
- C. Balban
- D. Allauddin khilji**

61. "Satyamev Jayte" is taken from which of these text ?

- a) Kathopnishad
- b) Mundkopnishad**
- c) Swetasvataronishada
- d) Sounak

62. What was the symbol of first Teerthankar Rishabhdeva ?

- a) Elephant
- b) Bull**
- c) Lion
- d) Blue lotus

63. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

- a) Kanchi
- b) Tanjore**
- c) Madurai
- d) Tiruchirappalli

64. The Gupta ruler who repaired Sudarshan Lake for second time?

- a) Skand Gupta**
- b) Rama Gupta
- c) Samudra Gupta
- d) Vishnu Gupta

65. The remains of vijayanagar empire can be found at

- A. Bijapur
- B. Golconda
- C. Hampi**
- D. Baroda

66. Chand Bibi belongs to which kingdom

- A. Bijapur
- B. Golconda
- C. Ahmednagar**
- D. Berar

67. Who was the last Ruler of Lodhi dynasty

- A. Bahlul Lodhi
- B. Ibrahim Lodhi**
- C. Mamud Lodhi
- D. Daulat Khan Lodhi

68. Battle of Talikota fought in

- A. 1565**
- B. 1566
- C. 1567
- D. 1568

69. Ibn Batuta visited during the reign of

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Md bin Tughlaq**
- C. Allauddin Khilji
- D. Balban

70. Charminar was built by

- A. Humayun
- B. Md. Quli Qutub Shah**
- C. Ashoka
- D. Narasimha

71. Who called Samudra Gupta as Indian Napoleon?

- a) Dayanand
- b) Marshal
- c) V.A. Smith**
- d) D.N. Acharya

72. Gol Gumbaz was built in which century

- A. 15th
- B. 16th
- C. 17th**
- D. 18th

73. The home of Gargi, Maitreyi and Kapila was at

- A. Vidisha
- B. Ujjain
- C. Patliputra
- D. **Mithila**

74. Where did babur die

- A. Kabul
- B. Delhi
- C. Samarquand
- D. **Agra**

75. What was the second capital of Akbar

- A. Agra
- B. Devagiri
- C. **Fatehpur sikri**
- D. Kabul

76. Who among the following was called 'Hazar Dinari' during the regime of Alauddin Khilji, ruler of the Delhi sultanate ?

- a)Khaleel Saiyeed
- b)Malik Mohammed
- c)Malik Kamil
- d) **Malik Kafur**