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Entry of Europeans:-

A₃ - Civil

The portuguese	-	portugal	-	1498
The dutch	-	Holland	-	1605
The British	-	Britain	-	1608
The Danish	-	Denmark	-	1665
The French	-	France	-	1665

- Religions wars are called crusade wars
- Turkish ruler Mohammed - II has stopped the entry of other country people through Roadways
- portugal used waterways to come to India.
- portugal king "Henry" was established Naval college.
- portugal capital Lisben
- Barthalo Murdiaz has come to South African Tip
- "Land of storms" are called South African Tip, Land of storms named given by Barthalo Murdiaz
- John - II started to south African Tip, and he given the name Cape of Good Hope.
- Vascodagama get the help of Abdul Majid (Gujarat Mercha) in 1498. He reached Kerala (calicut) May 17th 1498.
- Vascodagama was the first person to reach India in May 17th 1498.
- Vascodagama started in portugal and reached to India in 1497 - 1498
- In 1500 A.D. Vascodagama came to India second time.

- Francisco de Almeida ^{was the first} appointed as a governor in India.
- Blue water policy was introduced Francisco de Almeida.
- In 1509 Alfonso de Albuquerque, he was the real founder of portugese in India.
- Goa become the main centre of portugese.
- printing press was invented by John guttemberg first used in Germany, and first printed book is Bible.
- coffee, tea, tobacco, chillies, cashew nuts was first introduced by portugese people.
- Shahjahan was vacate the portugese people in Hugly.
- Vijayanagara dynasty was established in 1336.
- Sri Krishna Devaraya was a greatest vijayanagara dynasty king. (1509-1529)
- Who visited the court of Sri Krishna Devaraya.
 - a. Nuniz
 - b. Barbosa
 - c. Domingopeas
 } portugese people.
- Ashta Deggaia was in Sri Krishna Devaraya dynasty.
- portugese come to India in 1498 but till he continued Goa in 1961, he did not vacate Goa till 1961. After 1961 they leave India.
- Indian citizenship act 1955

Finding the portuguese people in India.

②

- "Operation Vijay" 1961 was introduced P.M. J.L. Nehru.
- Last people to vacate India Portuguese.
- Operation Polo, 1948 ^{sep 13th - 17th} was introduced by sardar vallabhbhai patel in Hyderabad. General Jai chowdary

The Dutch:-

- Second people to visit the India.
- Dutch East India company was established on 1602. It was started in Holland.
- Dutch people came to Machilipatnam in 1605
- First people to come to Andhra in 1605.
- Machilipatnam was under the control of Golkonda Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutubshah. (1580-1612)
- Mohammad Quli Qutubshah established Bhagyanagar in 1591 and he built charminar in 1593.
- Hyder Mahal is constructed Quli Qutubshah for his wife Bhagyanathi.
- plague disease is completely removed in Bhagyanagar and that symbol charminar is built in Bhagyanagar.

The British:-

- The British enter Machilipatnam in 1611
- Dutch governor vansplet in the year 1622, created fear in the minds of British
- At Ambayana Island, 10 british people killed in the hands of Dutch people.

- The dutch people moved to Nagapatnam (Tamilnadu)
- The dutch established their trade in chinsura (W.B),
patna, Hugli (W.B)
- In the year 1759 Battle of Bedara, British vs Dutch people. In this war, dutch people completely defeated
- In 1759 the dutch people leave India. He was the first people to leave India.
- After leaving India the dutch people went to Indonesia
- After formation of U.N.O. the Indonesia got Independence 24th Oct 1945.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt given name United Nation Orga-
nisation (U.N.O)
- IN U.N.O. there are '6' organs
 1. General Assembly
 2. Security council
 3. E-S council
 4. Trustee ship council
 5. I.C.J.
 6. Secretariat
- IN U.N.O. there are 193 country citizenship.
- English East India company was established in 1600 AD Dec 31st
- Queen Elizabeth give permission to establish East India company
- "Globe" th was the first ship to enter Machilipatnam
- First British officer to enter Machilipatnam "Francis Day"

- Mohammad Quli Qutubshah gave permission to these people for Trading.
- In 1613, Sir Thomas Roe came to the court of Jahangir.
- Jahangir gave permission to Sir Thomas to established their factory in Surat (this is the first British factory) in 1615.
- These Britishers first went to Machilipatnam and next pulicat; From pulicat to Amurgam. From Amurgam to Madras.
- Damerla Venkatadri Naidu (vijayanagara ruler), he was the ruler of Madras pattanam.
- Damerla Venkatadri Naidu gave Madras to lease for British people to established trade and Business.
- St. George fort was in Madras.
- Bombay was under the control of portuguese.
- portuguese princess was "Catherin Mayo".
- This catherin Mayo was married to British prince charless - II.
- Bombay was given to English East India company.
- St. David Fort was established by ^(British) them in Bombay.
- West Bengal is - calcutta.
- They established a Kasim Bazar in calcutta.
- Sirajuddaulah, was the nawab of Bengal.
- In 1756, calcutta Black hole Tragedy. 146 British mercha was under the hands of Sirajuddaulah and kept those people in one black house. (dark house).
- Out of 146, all are died except 17 people alive.

- The British appointed "Robert Clive". "Robert Clive" thought that Sirajuddaulah capture those people.
- Battle of Plassey 1757 June 23rd was declared against Nawab of Bengal Sirajuddaulah.
- Mirjafar is a Sirajuddaulah's commander. He is the main commander in Sirajuddaulah dynasty.
- Amin Chand (Rich merchant in Bengal) gave help to British people against Sirajuddaulah.
- Jagath Seth famous Banker, he also given help to British people against Sirajuddaulah.
- These three people helped to British people.
- The British got victory in the Battle of Plassey.
- Mirjafar got a thrown of Nawab of Bengal.
- In the victory of Battle of Plassey, Mirjafar gifted 20 lakh rupee to Robert Clive.
- But Robert Clive said, if you want to Nawab of Bengal, you have to pay penalty of Battle of Plassey 1 crore 70 lakh rupee.
- Mirjafar agreed to pay that amount in installments.
- Mirkasim brother-in-law of Mirjafar appointed as a Nawab of Bengal upto 1762.
- In 1762 Mirkasim was removed and second time Mirjafar appointed again Nawab of Bengal.
- Mirkasim took help of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II and Ayodhya Nawab Shuja Uddaulah. They declared Battle of Baxar in 1764 Oct 22nd against British.

- Robert Clive was ended and new governor of the British Vansitart. ~~1764 Oct 22nd~~. Hector Munro a famous commander appointed Vansitart as a British governor.
- In the battle of Buxar the British got victory.
- In 1765, Treaty of Alhabad.
- In 1773, Regulating Act. Governor General of Bengal was appointed and 4 council members appointed.
- The 3rd people who left the India "British"
- British P.M. Clement Attlee (Labour party) in the time of India Independence.
- 54 common wealth countries in world under the constitution of British.
- Fort William that was established in Calcutta.
- 1858-1943, administrators are called viceroys

→

The Danish:-

- Danish is the fourth people to come to India.
- Danish people belongs to Denmark.
- Denmark capital Copen Hagen.
- Danish East India company was established in Copen Hagen (1664).
- Tanquebar located in Tamilnadu and Serampur (W.B)
- Danish people sold these two centres to British and moved back to Denmark (1845)
- Second people left to India, and fourth people to come to India.

The French:-

- French East India company was setup in France, Paris in 1664.
- French emperor was Louis - 14.
- P.M of Louis - 14 is colbert.
- colbert give permission to trade & business in India.
- They come to India in 1665, with the permission of Aurangzeb and established their first factory at surat. They come to south India.
- They purchased pondicherry from Bijapur ruler Sherkhan Lodi.
- pondicherry old name is valikondapuram.
- French governor Francois Martin was purchased pondicherry.
- pondicherry was the main centre to French people.
- After they come to Andhra. They established their trades in Machilipatnam, upnam, pulicat.
- They moved to karnataka and established trade & business after they move to w.B (Hugli).
- Anglo - French wars was called carnatic wars.
- The british ^{only} got victory and French people defeated. so they concentrate only trade & business, not concentrate administration.
- In 1955, they are the last people to come to India and fourth people to leave to India.

	Ruling period	Main centres
The portuguese	1498 - 1961	Goa
The Dutch	1605 - 1759	Nagapatnam
The British	1608 - 1947	calcutta
The Danish	1665 - 1845	Serampur
The French	1665 - 1955	pondicherry

Carnatic wars (Anglo French wars):-

1. I carnatic war 1745 - 1748 - Treaty of Aix la chappel.
2. II carnatic war 1749 - 1754 - Treaty of pondichery
3. III carnatic war 1756 - 1763 - Treaty of paris.

Cause for I-carnatic war:-

1. Austro - prussian - Europe.
2. This war started in between Austria and prussia.
3. British helped Austria and French helped prussia.
4. The british sent army to India under commander Bernet. These army reached south India and defeated 35 French ships. French did not expect this. French governr was Dupleix in pondichery.
5. French governor Dupleix ^{went & met} ~~taught~~ Arcot Nawab was Anwaruddin.
6. Nicolas Mores, he was the British governor in Madras.
7. Anwaruddin met Nicolas Mores and said you came to India for trade and business, why this wars in b/w French and British. British ~~to~~ ^{against} people stopped war ~~to~~ French people.

8. Dupleix invited French Army. Labardinai brought French Army to Madras.
9. British governor went and met to ~~A~~ Orkat Nawab Anwaruddin and said that french governor brought his army. They wanted to war with him.
10. Anwaruddin went and met to French governor and told stop all this. But French people did not listen Anwaruddin words.
11. Anwaruddin got angry and declared Battle of Santhome in 1746. against French people
12. French got victory and Anwaruddin defeated.
13. At this time Austria and prussia become friends.
14. They ended war with Treaty of Aixla chappel.

Cause for II - Carnatic war:-

- Hyd:-
1. II - Carnatic war is also called Anglo French war.
 2. II - Carnatic war period is 1749-1754.
 3. Hyderabad, Asafjahi Dynasty first ruler. (Asafjahi Nizam ulmuk, he is the first ruler to hyderabad).
 4. He ruled 1724-1748.
 5. Asafjahi original name is "Mirkhamruddin Khan"
 6. He is dead in the year 1748.
 7. Nasirjung ^{third} son of Asafjahi Nizam ulmuk, he ruled hyd (1748-1754) after the death of his father.
 8. Mujaferjung is the daughter son of Asafjahi Nizam Ulmuk.
 9. French supported Mujaferjung
 10. British supported Nasirjung

11. Nasirjung - British support
12. Mujaferjung - French support
13. Kurnool Nawab was Ruhimathkhan. French and Mujaferjung went and meet to kurnool nawab and ask him to kill Nasirjung and we pay you big amount.
14. Kurnool Nawab killed Nasirjung
15. Mujaferjung became Nawab of Hyderabad with the help of French. in 1751.
16. After some days Ruhimathkhan sent soldiers to hyd to bring back dealing amount but Mujaferjung told I didnot give amount. even Mujaferjung cheated to Ruhimathkhan. He thought to kill Mujaferjung
17. Salabath Jung was the 4th son of Nizam ulmulk, ix and became nawab of Hyd after the death of Mujaferjung
18. Salabath Jung gave 24 lakh to French army.
19. Northern circars :
 - a. srikakulam
 - b. vijayanagaram
 - c. vishaka
 - d. E-G W-G
 - e. krishna.
20. The French only dominated in Hyderabad

Arcot :-

1. some part of Tamilnadu, Thiruchinapally but maximum part is karnataka.
2. Arcot was administered by Dosth Ali. He is the independent ruler. Dosth Ali son was safar Ali. Dosth Ali son-in-law Chandasaheb.

3. In 1745, Dosth Ali fought against Marathas peeshwa.
4. Balaji Baji Rao is a ^{3rd} peesha. (1740-1761) when dosth ali attacked.
5. In shivaja court, Ministers are called Ashtaprachans.
6. Balaji Baji Rao was defeated to Dosth Ali. Dosth Ali is dead.
7. Safdar Ali wanted to come in ruler, but Vellore ruler Murthaja Ali killed to Safdar Ali.
8. At this situation Hyderabad Nizam Asafjeh Ulmul interfere in the matter and declared ~~Ork~~ Arcot Nawab of Anwaruddin.
9. Anwaruddin - British supported
Chanda saheb - French supported
10. In 1746, Battle of santhome
11. Chanda saheb and his friends declared Battle of Ambur in 1749 against Anwaruddin. Anwaruddin is dead.
12. Mohammad Ali was the son of Anwaruddin, even he did not get a dead body of his father and went to Thiruchinapally (in fear).
13. Robert clive ^(British army) was appointed to see the Arcot issue.
14. Robert clive (British army) moved and killed to Chanda saheb.
15. Mohammad Ali became a Nawab of Arcot.
16. The British got victory in Arcot. In Hyderabad French got victory.
17. French centre pondicherry. This carnatic war was ended in the Treaty of pondicherry.

18. British Governor Robert Clive, French Governor Goddard signed in the Treaty of Pondicherry.

Hyderabad Ruler - Asafjeh (1724-1748) Sep 17th

Molconda Ruler - Quli Qutubshah (1512-1687)

III - Carnatic War Cause (1756-1763):-

1. In European continent Battle of Seven Years that was fought place in British v/s French.
2. British established 13 colonies in America
3. From the side of British Robert Clive was the Governor was appointed as a Commander of British Sir Ircoot.
4. From the side of the French, "Caunt Delali" was Governor and "Bussie" was Commander.
5. Battle of Wandiwash (1760) held in b/w British and French.
6. In this Battle of Wandiwash, British Commander "Sir Ircoot" was captured both people "Caunt Delali" and "Bussie".
7. French come down to Carnatic and signed Treaty of Paris.
8. This Carnatic War ended in the "Treaty of Paris"

1746 - Battle of Santhome

1749 - Battle of Ambur

1757 - Battle of Plassey

1759 - Battle of Bedara

1760 - Battle of Wandiwash

1764 - Battle of Buxar.

Anglo - Mysore wars:-

1. 1766 - 1769 Treaty of Madras
2. 1780 - 1784 Treaty of Mangalore
3. 1790 - 1792 Treaty of Sri Rangapatnam (Mysore capital)
4. 1799 - 1799 NO Treaty

I-war Treaty of Madras:-

1. First ruler in this (Wadayar) Dynasty was "Chikka Krishna Raja".
2. Nandaraaj and Devraaj are Minister.
3. Hyder Ali as a soldier join in the service of Mysore.
4. Hyder Ali became close to Nandaraaj and Devraaj.
5. In 1755, Nandaraaj and Devraaj killed "Chikka Krishna Raja" and became Rulers.
6. Hyder Ali became a Head of Dindigal Region. as
Fawidar.
7. Hyder Ali established ^(Armed factories) Arcenary (~~was~~ weapons) company in Dindigal Region.
8. This issue went to Nandaraaj and Devraaj, both are coming to Dindigal Region and met A Hyder Ali.
9. Hyder Ali said this manufacturing company is for your safe and safe for your dynasty with the help of French. Nandaraaj and Devraaj both are accepted for manufacturing a Armed factories.
10. Hyder Ali taught that I want to become a ruler thats why Hyder Ali killed Nandaraaj and Devraaj and became ruler in 1761. Hyderali ruled (1761-1782).

Note:-

Golkonda Qutub shahis:- (1512 - 1687)

- 1. Sulthan Quli Qutub shah
- 2. Jam sheed Ruling period
- 3. Subhan
- 4. Ibrahim Lodi
- 5. Mohammad Quli Qutub shah
- 6. Mohammad Qutub shah
- 7. Abdullah Hussain Qutub shah
- 8. Tanisha

→ "Veraults" was the british governor general of I anglo Mysore "

- 11. Hyder Ali was defeated at Changama, Trincomalai in Britis (1766-67).
- 12. He moved back to Sriranga patnam
- 13. In 1769, Hyderali attack in Madras, but british does not have a sufficient army. But British people said Hyder Ali you are not our enemy, French people is our enemy. So come to treaty with British.
- 14. Treaty of Madras 1769 was ended.

II - war Treaty of Manglore:-

- 1. Lord warren Hasting is the governor general
- 2. Lord warren Hasting established civil and criminal courts.
- 3. civil court is called "sardar Diwani Adalath"
- 4. Criminal court is called "sardar Nizamath Adalath".
- 5. Supreme court was established in Culcatta.
- 6. First Supreme court justice is "Sir Eliga impe"

7. The French only given training to Mysore army.
8. Today Iran is purssia.
9. In 1780-81, Hyder Ali was defeated in the hands of British at portonava. Again he came back to Sri ranga patnam.
10. In 1782, Hyder Ali was died of cancer.
11. Hyder Ali son was Tippu Sultan. He come to Mysore.
12. Tippu Sultan given inspiring speeches to Mysore Army against British.
13. From Bombay Brigadier Mathews ^(British army) brought army to Sri Ranga patnam.
14. British army defeated with Tippu Sultan Army.
15. It was ended in the Treaty of Manglore.

III war Treaty of Sri Ranga patnam:-

1. Governor General "Lord Carn wallis".
2. Indian civil services (ICS) there were introduced in the period of "Lord Carn wallis".
3. First ICS exam was held in London.
4. Age limit for ICS exam is 21 years. Above 21 years is not eligible.
5. In 1793, permanent settlement, Land tax is fixed introduced by "Lord Carn wallis".
6. Mobile courts was introduced by "Lord Carn wallis".

7. Tippu sultan army is very big. French given training to this big army
8. French club is a Jacobian club. Tippu sultan ^{became} is a membership in Jacobian club. He became very important person in Jacobian club. (1789)
9. Tippu sultan maintain a good relation with Turkey & persia.
10. The British attack French people "Mahe".
11. Third anglo Mysore war was declared by Tippu sultan in the year 1790-92.
12. He attacked "Travencore" number of ships is defeated British people defeated.
13. The British captured "Tippu sultan". British said in II anglo Mysore war there was an agreement No one will interfere in other matters. But Tippu sultan attacked with British. so you have to pay a compensation 3 crore 60 lakh. Tippu sultan accepted.
14. so this war is ended with Treaty of Sri Ranga patnam.

IV - war No treaty :-

1. Tippu sultan feel very shame to pay compensation and he decided to take a Revenge with British.
2. He asked Hindu people to join his army
3. He given money to built "Sri Ranganatha swamy Temple" in Sri Ranga patnam.

4. In Sringeri, Sarada Devi temple was built by Tipu Sultan.

5. Thousands of Hindu people join in Tipu Sultan Army.

6. Tipu Sultan became a Tiger of Mysore.

7. British observed all these and declared fourth Anglo Mysore war. It started in 1799 and ended in 1799.

** 8. British Governor General Lord Wellesly.

9. "Lord Wellesly" established Subsidiary Alliance, 1798.
(or)
Military Alliance.

10. If any ruler want army to join subsidiary alliance, we given to you army, but salaries paid to you only.

** 11. Nizam Ali Khan, he was the first ruler to join in subsidiary Alliance.

12. Tipu Sultan was shot dead ^{in the hands of} with "Stewart".

13. Chikka Krishna Raja Wodeyar - III was existed.

14. So this war is ended with "No treaty" because no one existed to signed a Treaty.

Ceded districts ^{was} given to British by Nizam Ali Khan :-

1. Anantapuram

2. Kurnool

3. Kadapa

4. Bellary

In 1953, Bellary come under the control of Karnataka.

- This 1857 revolt is called First war of Indian Independence. by V.D. Savarkar
- It is called Great Rebellion by Ashok Mehetha.
- It started 10th May 1857 at Meerut (U.P).
- It is a Revolt between civilized and uncivilized.
- It is called Neither a Revolt or Revolution by R.C. Majumdar.

Causes for 1857 Revolt:-

1. Administrative causes:-

- Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- In 1848 Sathara that was the first state to occupy and came under the control of British.
- Sambhalpur, Jaithpur, Udayapur, Nagapur, Jhansi, Bhagalpur, come under the control of British. Because that state rulers does not have a son.
- Jhansi Lakshmi Bai Original name is Manikarnika.
- Husband's name is Chhangadhar Rao and adopted son is Damodar Rao.
- In 1853, First railway was introduced by Dalhousie Mumbai - Thane.
- In 1854, First postal and telegraph was introduced
- First postal stamp was printed in Karachi.

2. Social cause :-

→ In the society for Indians, No social status was there. Illiterate.

3. Economic causes :-

→ Industries was established.

→ Cottage Industries.

→ These zamindars and Landlords are appointed for each village to collect taxes.

→ In 1757-1857, 35 droughts occur.

→ Many people died for lack of food. This all cause for British.

4. Religious causes :-

→ Interfering in the religious affairs of Hindu community.

→ Sati prohibition act was passed by Lord William Bentick in 1829.

→ Child marriages was abolished.

→ Slavery was abolished

→ From Hindu religion to Christianity conversion.

→ In your Hinduism, untouchability is existing. In Christianity
No untouchability.

→ Hindu people taught if it continues conversion to other religion, Hinduism is ended. So Hindu people taught Britishers is only responsible for this.

5. Military causes:-

11

- In military there is British military and Indian military
- Only British military got promotions and earning high salaries
- Indian military did not get this benefits.
- So Indian people unhappy with British.
- General services Enrichment Act

6. Immediate cause:-

- The British introduced Enfield Rifles (bullets). They asked to use Greased cartridges.
- This Bullets are apply pig fat and cow fat.
- Indian people thought we are ready to leave jobs and not ready to punishment.
- First soldier to leave job Mangal pandey.
- Mangal pandey belongs to ^West ^Bengal. His batch no. is 1446.
- March 28, 1857 Argument took place in Mangal pandey and ~~at~~ Col. Bagh. We are not ready to use Greased cartridges.
- Col. Bagh was angry if you are not use, we quit your job.
- In 1857 Revolt first gun fired at Barakpur. Mangal pandey started (shoot) to Col. Bagh.
- 9th April Mangal pandey was Hanged by Col. Bagh.
- 10th May 1857, Out of 90 soldiers, 85 soldiers are against to use Greased cartridges.
- British officer Col. Bagh.
- "Fhirangi Maro" became a slogan of 1857, Col. Smith was started (died).

- British officers was shoted one is simon Frezer and col. Rislay.
- Last Mughal emperor Bahadur shah - II . He is the Indian ruler. Emperor of India.
- Sipoy's Mutiny
- In Ind Delhi, Bahadur shah - II and Bartakhan is leaders.
- In Jhansi, Jhansi Lakshmi Bai, original name Manikarnika.
- In Kanpur, Nana saheb and Tantiya Tope is leaders.
- In Baraeli, Khan Bhadhur Khan was leader.
- In Assam, Diwan Maniram Dutta
- In Haryana, Rao Tula Rao
- In Hyderabad, Chiddakhan
- Bhad Bahadur shah - II was he was arrested and sent to Mandali Jail. In the year 1862 he was died.
- Jhansi Lakshmi Bai was shot dead in the hands of Sir hurous.
- Jhansi Lakshmi Bai guruvu Tantiya Tope (Ramachandra pandu Ranga original name)
- Nana saheb Original name was Dundu pandit
- Tantiya Tope was hanged by British.

Causes for the failure of 1857 Revolt:-

1. There was no unity
2. There was no single relationship and no single plan.
3. Modern and sophisticated weapons are not there
4. Indian soldiers are not skilled.
5. Transportation was not there.
6. Sikhs did not support to Mughals.
7. Mughals was completely enemies to sikh.

8. 5th sikh Guru was Guru Arjun Singh.
9. He was hanged in the hands of Jahangir.
10. Jahangir 1st son was kusru. kusru mother was dead. Jahangir did not care to his wife - so kusru mother is dead.
11. Kusru start Revolt against father.
12. kusru was captured and kept on Agra court.
13. kusru was dead in the hands of shahajan. He give poission to kusru.
14. Guru Arjun Singh was blessed to kusru.
15. Jahangir taught Guru Arjun Singh is responsible to this kusru revolt.
16. Guru Arjun Singh told y to Jahangir, your son only came to my Ashramam and said give me your blessing I did it.
17. Mughal ruler killed Guru Arjun Singh (5th sikh Guru).
18. Maratha leader shivaji was completely against Aurangzeb.
19. ^(zamindars) Land Lords also did not support to Mughals.
20. British appointed Land lords to collect taxes.
21. Afjal uddaulah and salarjung in hyd. Both are not supported to Mughal. He support to British.
22. Nizam Ali Khan was the first to join in the Subsidian Alliances.
23. Queen Victoria made her proclomation in
24. Last Governor General in 1857 Revolt is Lord caning.
25. A "Lord caning" he was the first viceroy. (Governor General post was abolished and viceroy post is established).

Books by 1857 Revolt:-

- 1857 First war of Indian Independence written by U.D. Savarkar.
- 1857, written by S.N. Sen
- History of Sepoy war in India by Kaye.

Socio Religious Renaissance movement:-

- Raja Rama Mohan Roy he was the father of Socio Religious
- Renaissance means Rebirth.
- Raja Rama Mohan Roy was born in the year 1773 in Radha Nagar.
- Sati and child marriages, parda system, ^{untouchability} polygamy, Devadasi, all are social evil.
- In 1815, Raja Rama Mohan Roy established Atmiya Sabha.
- In the same year 1815, it became Brahma Sabha. In 1828 it became Brahma Samaj.
- "Sati prohibition" act was passed by "Lord William Bentinck" in 1829.
- Raja Rama Mohan Roy established two newspapers.
 1. Mirathual Akbar
 2. Samvadha Kaumudhi
- Raja Rama Mohan Roy written books
 1. The gift to Monothism
 2. Bengal Harkaru
 3. The precepts of Jesus.

→ "Raja" title given by Mughal emperor Akbar-II to ¹³ Rama Mohan Rai.

→ Akbar-II he was getting pension to the British.

→ Raja Rama Mohan Rai he went to

→ He was dead in the year ~~1832~~ 1833 at Bristol.

→ At Arnawal Burial ground only his dead body is buried.

→ Rama chandra vidhya vagish continued this Brahma samaj activities for 10 years.

→ In the year 1843, Devendranatha Tagore has joined.

→ In the year 1839, Tatvanatha Sabha, Tatvabodhini News paper was established Devendranatha Tagore.

→ In the year 1843, he merged Tatvabodhini Sabha and Newspaper to Brahma samaj.

→ Brahma Dharma book written by Devendranatha Tagore.

→ In the year 1857, Keshava chandra ^{Sen} ~~Stagh~~ join this Brahma samaj

** → Indian Mirror, Wambodhini, "The destiny of Hindu life (Bodhi)
newspaper Book.

written by Keshava chandra Sen.

** → In the year 1866, this samaj split into two.

1. Adhi Brahma samaj (Leader was Devendranath Tagore)

2. Bharath Brahma samaj (Leader was Keshava chandra Sen)

(or)

Brahma samaj of India.

3.

→ In the year 1878, Sadharan Brahma samaj was started

→ Keshava chandra Sen married her daughter married in the age of 12 1/2 year. This Bharath Brahma samaj is completely condemned.

1859 - Young Bengal Movement :-

- Young Bengal Movement was started by Henry Vivian Derozio.
- He is an Anglo Indian. He is a modern poet.
- His followers are called Derozians.
- He believed the principles of the French Revolution.
- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity by Henry Vivian Derozio.
- East Indian Newspaper was started by Henry Vivian Derozio.
- He was dead in the year 1831.

Parahamasa Mandali (or) Punarvivaha Mandali (1848) :-

1. started by Anpalahari Deshmukh called Lokahita Vadi
2. Superstitions were condemned in the society
3. It supported widow remarriages
4. Eswar Chandra Vidyasagar, he also supported widow remarriages
5. Newspaper - Somprakash
6. Book - Vithanthu Vivekam
7. In 1856, widow remarriages act is passed by Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)
8. In 1853 railways introduced in India.

1. U. Raja Gopala Charyulu and Subba Rayasetti started Veda samaj in Tamilnadu.
2. Both are started with the blessing of Kesava Chandrasen.
3. It condemned sati system, child marriages, Devadasi system, polygamy.
4. Veda samaj named changed to South Indian Brahma samaj in the year 1869 by "Chambeti Sridharulla Naidu."
5. In 1867 Prathana samaj was established. It was started by Athmaram Panduranga.
6. Athmaram Panduranga was guided by B.R.G. Bhandarkar and M.G. Ranade.
7. He started this girls schools and girls colleges.
8. Athmaram Panduranga was condemned Caste system, Untouchability, Upper Caste domination.
9. In the year 1873 Sathya Shodak samaj was established.
10. This samaj was established by Mahatma Jyothi Rao Phule.
11. He condemned Untouchability, Bonded labour, Intoxicating drinks.
- **12. "Gulam Giri" and "Life of Sivaji" books are written by Mahatma Jyothi Rao Phule.
13. In the year 1875 Theosophical society. It was started in Newyork (U.S.A). Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott both are started this Theosophical society.
14. Theosophy - Study and understanding the ^{philosophy of} God.
15. In 1882, Theosophical society shifted to India.
16. Adyar became a main centre in India for Theosophical society.

17. Revival of ancient religious Books.
18. They went through Hinduism and Buddhist books.
19. Tripitakas - Buddhism
 - a. Vinaya pitaka
 - b. Sutha pitaka
 - c. Abhidamma pitaka.
20. Universal brother hood.
21. They wanted to bring equality in the society.
22. English education there was supported.
23. Till 1907 Col. Olcott continued as a chairman. In 1907 he was dead. Anniebesant become leader for this society.
24. Anniebesant belongs to Ireland (capital Dublin).
25. In 1893 Anniebesant came to India and join in this society. In 1907 she became a chairman to this society.
26. Common wheel and New India Newspapers started by Anniebesant.
27. Mahatma Gandhi Newspapers is Harizon, Navajeevan, young India.
28. Teosophical society till continued presently also in Tamilnadu and kamataka.
29. In the year 1875, Arya samaj was established by Sri "swami Dayananda Saraswathi".
30. Arya → Nobel, Respected.
31. Mulchand or Mulashankar is a original name to swami Dayananda saraswathi.

- 32. Purnanda Saraswathi, he was the head of sringeri peetam.
- 33. purnanda Saraswathi changed named to Mulchand to swami Dayananda Saraswathi.
- 34. "S.D.S" he was the h-established sringeri peetam.
- 35. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi Guruvu Swamy Virajanand
- 36. It condemed caste system, Untouchability, supported and perform Intercaste marriages, Ideal worship, cows slau-ghter. [Arya samaj].
- 37. "S.D.S" started Suddhi movement.
- 38. "Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi" called "Indian Martin Luther".
- 39. "S.D.S" written books Sathyartha prakasika, Veda Bhashya, Veda Bhashya - Bhoomika.
- 40. "Bible of Arya samaj" is called "Sathyartha prakasika"
- 41. They supported Gurukula system, sanskrit education, patashala system.
- 42. Gurukula system that was ^(supported) proposed by pandit Guru-datta and swamy Sradtha nanda.
- 43. patashala system that was supported by Lala Lajapathi Roy, Lalahamsa Raj.
- 44. Till today Arya Samaj is existing.
- 45. In the year 1884, Deccan Education Society was established. by M.G. Ranade and G.G. Agarkar.
- 46. In the year, 1886 Muslim Education Society came into force. It was started by "Sir syed Ahmed Khan".

47. Aligarh Muslim university was started by "Muslim education society".
48. In 1897, Ramakrishna Mission.
49. It was started by swamy vivekananda. He was born in Jan-12th 1863 (calcutta). His b'day is also called National youth day.
50. His parents is Bhuvaneshwari Devi and Vishwanatha Dutta.
51. Swamy vivekananda Original name is Narendranatha Dutta.
52. Rama krishna paramahansa, was the guru of swami vivekananda.
53. Rama krishna paramahansa original name is Gadhadhar chatopadhyaya.
54. Rama krishna paramahansa Goddess - kalikadevi
55. Dakshineswar yogi was called Ramakrishna paramahansa.
56. Khetri Maharaj and Ajith singh changed named to Narendranatha dutta to swamy vivekananda.
57. In 1893 - world parliament of Religious conference.
58. Ramakrishna mission principle is serviced man is service to God.
59. Swamy vivekananda Newspapers is Udbadhana and probuddha Bharatha.
60. He written book Life is divine.
61. Swamy vivekananda is called Spirit of India.

1905 - Servants of India Society :-

1. This was started by Gopala Krishna Gokhale (Gandhi's guru).
2. G.K. Gokhale newspaper Sudhakar.
3. Association is Servants of Indian Society.

1925 - Self Respect Movement :-

1. E.V. Ramaswamy Nayakar started this movement.
2. He wanted to develop scheduled caste people in the society.
3. In Tamilnadu this movement is started.
4. He was called Periyar.
5. Newspaper is "Kudi Arasu"

1932 - Depressed Classes Association :-

1. It was started by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
2. Especially wanted to develop depressed people (Dalit community people)
3. Newspapers is Bahishkrath Bharath and Mookorlaik.
4. Books of Ambedkar
 - a. Caste in India
 - b. Who were Untouchables
 - c. What Gandhi and Congress have done to the Untouchables
5. In 1932, Anti Untouchability League started by "Gandhi".
6. Gandhi written book "Autobiography of Gandhi is My Experiments in Truth", Hindswaraj.

Indian National movement:- (6 to 7 Q)

1. 1885 - 1905 Moderate Era
- 1905 - 1920 Extremist Era
- 1920 - 1947 Gandhian Era

Moderate Era:-

1. G.K. Gokhale is the leader of Moderate Era.
2. M.G. Ranade, D.D. Bhai Nauroji, S.N. Banerjee, W.C. Banerjee, Pherojshah Mehta, Dinsha Wacha are Moderates.
3. They believed in peace and Non-violence to get an Independence.
4. Pray, protest, petitions. They are followed by these three methods.
5. A.O. Hume (Allan Octavian) he was the ^{father} (or) founder of I.N.C in 1885. He is a retired ^{C.} I.A.S. officer.
6. Congress name was given D.B. Nauroji
7. Grand Old man of India is D.B. Nauroji
8. He established a newspaper Rasth Gafthar
9. Book - poverty and Unbritish rule in India. (Drain of ^{wealth})
10. "poverty in India" book written by "Dandekar and Rath".
11. 2400 below calories are taken food one person, then he comes to village. Above 2400 calories, town or city.
12. "Wonder that was India" book written by A.L. Basham
13. "Discovery of India" book written by "Jawaharlal Nehru"
14. Glimpses of world History, Letters to Indira, Bunch of old letters, Wither India written by "Jawaharlal Nehru".

15. Viceroy in India was Lord Dufferin in the period of 1874-1884. In that period I.N.C. was started.
16. Secretary of state is Lord cross.
17. In 1885, first meeting of Indian National Congress (I.N.C.) was held at Anokuladas Tejapal Sanskrit college in Dec-28, 1885 Bombay.
18. W.C. Benerjee was chairman to that meeting.
19. "Lord Dufferin" commented "Microscopic Minority".
20. "A.O. Hueme" commented "Safety with value theory".
21. In that people meeting only 72 people came.
22. Who was the person attended in that meeting through Andhra, P. Anandacharyulu.
23. In 1886, second meeting of I.N.C. held at Calcutta and leader is D.B. Nauroji
24. In 1887, third meeting of I.N.C. held at Madras, at that time chairman is Badruddin Tyabji. He is the first muslim ruler to become a chairman to I.N.C.
25. In 1888, I.N.C. meeting held at Allahabad and chair person is George yule. He is the first british to become a chairman to I.N.C.
26. In 1889, Bombay → Wedder Burn chair person
27. In 1890, Calcutta → Phiroj Shah Mehta
28. In 1891, Nagpur → P. Anandacharyulu
29. In 1893, Bala Gangadhara Tilak started Ganesh festival in Maharashtra

30. Annie besant came to India in 1893.
31. Gandhi left to South Africa in 1893.
32. "World parliament of Religious conference" swamy vivekananda participated in that conference in 1893.
33. Newzeland given a vote to women in 1893.
34. Shivaji festival was started by Bala gangadhara Tilak in 1895.
35. Bala gangadhara Tilak was called "Lokamanya", "Man of Indian unrest" (valantine chirole called man of Indian unrest), "Uncrowned king of India".
36. Bala gangadhara Tilak started Newspapers Kesari (Kesari published in Maratha language) and Maratha (Maratha published in English language).
37. Books — Arctic Home of Aryans, Geetha Rahasya.
38. "Geetha Rahasya" that book written in Jail.
39. Ravindranatha Tagore called "Mahatma" to Gandhi.
40. Jawaharlal Nehru called "Bapuji".
41. In 1896, Vande matharam song, Calcutta (song sing in)
42. In 1911, Jana Gana Mana song, Calcutta (song sing in)
43. Vande matharam is written by Bankim chandra chaterjee.
44. Vandematharam is taken from Ananda math.
45. National song — Vandematharam (Bankim chandra chaterjee).
46. National Anthem — Jana Gana Mana (Rabindranath Tagore)
47. In 1902, Lord curzon appointed Frezer commission. It is for police reforms.

- 48. Lord Curzon, he was the viceroy in India (1899-1905).
- 49. In 1904, Indian Universities Act.
- 50. In 1857, Lord Canning established Madras University, Calcutta University, Madras University.
- 51. In 1919, Osmania University is established.
- 52. In 1904, Indian Monuments Act.
- 53. In 1904, Department of Archaeology. First director of this department is Alexander Cunningham.
- 54. In 1905, Lord Curzon introduced Divide and Rule policy.
- 55. Bengal Division — West Bengal (present Bengal)
 — East Bengal (Bangladesh)
- 56. In 1905, Vande Mataram (we are all one) movement was started against Bengal Division.

Extremist Era:-

- 57. Extremist leaders are B.G. Tilak, Lalaji Pathi Ray, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aravinda Ghosh (he is a professor)
- 58. Aravinda Ashram was established Aravinda Ghosh in Pondicherry. He is an extremist leader later he converted to saint and established Ashram.
- 59. Books written by Aravinda Ghosh are "Savitri", "New lamps of old", "Divine life".
- 60. This Vande Mataram movement starts only in Bengal not throughout India. But Extremist wants to become this Vande Mataram movement throughout India.

61. Swaraj, Swadeshi, Swabhimam, slogans of vande mataram movement.
- ** 62. Bipin chandra pal visited Andhra in 1907 invited by Muthuri Krishna Rao (^{he is} Krishna patrika editor).
63. Bipin chandra pal speeches, converted this speeches in Telugu by Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham.
64. In 1908, Tilak was arrested for vande mataram movement.
65. In 1911, Bengal Division was reformed and reunited Bengal. Lord Hardinge - II was viceroy.
66. In 1911, they shifted capital Calcutta to Delhi.
67. In 1905, INC meeting was held at Benaras headed by G.K. Gokhale.
68. In 1905, G.K. Gokhale started "Servants of India Society".
69. G.K. Gokhale newspaper started "Sudhakar".
70. Demands made by Moderate leaders to British.
- Reduce Military Expenditure
 - Reduce Land tax.
 - More jobs given to Indian people.
 - Indian Civil services (I.C.S) exam conduct in India also.
71. But British accepted only one demand (More jobs given to Indian people).

Extremist Era (1905 - 1920):-

19

1. Leaders are Bala Gangadhar Tilak,
2. In 1906, Muslim League party was started in Dhaka. It was started by Salimullah Khan and Agakhan.
3. Muslim League party main aim is "we should protect the rights of Muslim community". Literacy must be developed.
4. We should bring political awareness. Increase job opportunities. Poverty should be abolished.
5. In 1907, INC meeting held at Surat and headed by Raj Bihari Ghosh.
6. In this meeting INC split into Moderates and Extremists.
7. In 1908, Tilak was arrested and six year imprisonment was awarded and sent to Mandalay Jail ^(Burma) and written a book Geetha Rahasya and he released in 1914.
8. In 1909, Minto Morley Reforms. Separate electorates are given to Muslims.
9. In 1911, Bengal division was cancelled and reunited. In that time Lord Hardinge-II was viceroy.
10. In that time shifted capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
11. In the year 1911, singing of National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana.
12. In 1913, Gadar party was started in America (San Francisco). It was started by Lala Haradyal.
13. Darshi Chanchaiah, he was the person from Andhra who joined in Gadar party.
14. In 1913, Rabindranath Tagore, awarded Nobel prize for his book "Gitanjali".

15. In 1914, Tilak was released from Jail.
16. In 1914, first world war started till 1918.
17. In 1915, Jan-9 Mahatma Gandhi came to India from South Africa.
18. Jan-9 is celebrate ^{pravasa bharatiya divas (or)} Non Resident Indians day (NRI)
19. In 1915 G.K. Gokhale died. M.G. Ranade is the Guru of Gokhale.
- **20. In 1916 INC meeting held in Lucknow it was headed by A.C. Maudslar.
21. In 1916, Lucknow pact was conducted. Moderate and Extremist leaders join together and fight against British.
22. "Home Rule League" started by B.G. Tilak and Anniebesant.
23. Tilak started 1916 (Bombay and pune are centres).
24. In 1916 Anniebesant started in Madras.
25. Kesari and Maratha newspapers of Tilak.
26. Common wheel, New India newspapers of Anniebesant.
27. Home Rule league is self government.
28. In 1916, Gandhi started Sabarmathi Ashramam (Gujarat, Ahmedabad).
29. In 1916, Banaras Hindu University (BHU) started by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
30. Gandhi started first Satyagraha Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. Champaran district is located in Bihar.
31. The british introduced Thinkathia system. ^{in 1917} (Every person $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his land has to produced Indigo plants)

32. Gandhi was accompanied by Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.
33. Gandhi's first satyagraha was success and the caste system was abolished.
34. In 1917, INC meeting held in Calcutta it was headed by Annie Besant. First women headed the meeting.
35. Annie Besant was called Iron Lady.
36. In 1918, Ahmedabad Mill workers strike. Workers invited Gandhi. Gandhi started first hunger strike.
37. In 1918, Kheda Satyagraha, this is started by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against Land tax. Kheda is a place located in Gujarat.
38. First time Gandhi and Ambedkar met at Kheda.
39. In 1919, Apr-6th Rowlatt Act was passed. Rowlatt Act is also called Black Act.
40. According to this Rowlatt Act, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saipuddin Kitchlu were arrested.
41. To abolish this act, ^(Indians) they organised a meeting at Jalianwala Bagh 1919 April-13th.
42. This issue went to British Officer General O. Dyer.
43. General O. Dyer thought that Indians can do against British. He asked the police ^{to start} & fired it. Within 10 min 379 people died.
44. So this is called Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy (April-13, 1919)
45. Hunter Commission was established and said General O. Dyer was very angry with Indians because they did not take any permission for conducting a meeting, so they were fired against Indians.

46. A small boy Uddamsingh who was rescued in this tragedy and decided to kill General O. Dyer.
47. He went to London in 1940 and killed his brother Michel O. Dyer.
48. Gandhi rejected a Award Kaiseri hind
49. Tagore rejected knighthood award given by british.
50. In 1919, khilafath movement was started in Turkey
51. Britian declared so many conditions to Turkey.
52. Turkey, Muslim religious leaders Uana and khalifa.
53. Both people awards and titles are cancelled by british.
54. Indian Muslim people also supported to Turkey Muslim.
55. They started khilafath movement. In India this movement leader is Gandhi.
56. Syed Ali, Mohammad Ali, shaukath Ali played a main role to this movement
57. In 1919 December, Montague chelmsford reforms.
58. Dayarchy (Dual govt.) was introduced. Reserved subject and Transferred subject came into the force.
59. Reserved subject is in the control of central govt. and Transferred subject is in the control of state govt.
60. In 1920, Aug-1st Tilak was dead. Extremist Era was ended. //

Gandhian Era (1920-1947):-

1. In 1920 Aug-1st Gandhi started Non-cooperation movement. Gandhi got permission from Vijaya Raghava chariyar.
2. In 1920 INC meeting held in Nagapur headed by Vijaya Raghava chariyar.
3. Non-cooperation movement main motto is Not to support british people.
4. 30,000 people gather and Non co-operation movement held.
5. In 1922 Feb-5th at "Chauri chaura" located at Gorakhpur (Uttarpradesh).
6. In 1922 Feb-10th Gandhi suspended Non cooperation movement.
7. When the followers of this Non-cooperation movement said fired to the police station, 22 police died. so Gandhi suspended this movement.
8. In 1921, INC special meeting held in vijayawada and leader is shoukhat Ali. National leaders, Gandhi, Nehru, s.v. patel, Jhansi sarajini Naidu attended to this meeting.
9. National flag designed by Pingali Venkayya. That is accepted by Gandhi on behalf of INC.
10. In memory of Tilak, Gandhi started Tilak Swaraj fund.
11. It is utilised for freedom struggle.
12. Maganti Annapurnamma complete Golden Jewellery given to this Swaraj. One dancer Yamini purnathilakam donated entire property to this Tilak Swaraj.

13. Gandhi donated 1 lakh charkhas to Tilak swaraj.
14. In 1923, swaraj party was started by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. contesting elections and getting all the seats but british did not given law making authority.
15. In 1923, INC special meeting held in Delhi, headed by Moulana Abul kalam Azad.
16. Newspaper of Abul kalam Azad is "Alhika" and book is "India wins freedom"
17. In 1924, INC meeting held in Belgaum headed by Mahatma Gandhi.
18. In 1925, Communist party of India (CPI) came into force. It was started by M.N. Roy, and S.A. Dange.
19. This party demanded that land reforms should be brought. Industries must be nationalised.
20. In 1925, INC meeting held in Kanpur headed by Sarojini Naidu. she was the first Indian women to become chairperson of INC.
21. Sarojini Naidu is called Nightengale of India.
22. she written books
 - Broken wings
 - Golden threshold
 - Birds of time
 - Feather of the down
 - Awaki Mother.
23. she was born in 1879 at Hyderabad.
24. First women Governor of Independent India Sarojini Naidu.

25. Suchetha Kripalani, she was the first woman C.M in U.P.
26. Newspaper of S.A. Dange is The Sociologist.
27. In 1925, Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sang founder Hedgewa
28. In 1925, Kakori (U.P) conspiracy. When railway money was transported by Sachindra Sanyal and Ramprasad Bismil. They wanted to loot the railway money.
29. In 1927, Simon Commission was established. This is also called White Men Commission.
30. The main motto is to absorb 1919 reforms
31. Indians completely rejected this Simon's Commission because in that Commission every body is English men.
32. Simon Commission visited Bombay in 1928 and also visited Lahore. Hesitation against Simon's Commission held by L.L. Roy.
33. In Lahore British officer existed was Sanders. They surprised this hesitation and beaten Indian people. Lala Lajapathi Roy was dead.
34. Lala Lajapathi Roy book is Unhappy India
35. Bhagat Singh, Raja Guru, Sukhdev they killed "Sanders"
36. Simon Commission visited Madras, hesitation against this Commission was conducted by Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu.
37. A common man Partha Sarathi is dead in this hesitation even dead body is not given British to his parents.
38. Hence Simon Commission visited Madras. T.P. Pantulu show his courage and people gave title Andhra Kesari to T.P. Pantulu.

39. Punjab (Sindh state) and Orissa (Bihar, Bengal) they invited Simon Commission.
40. Simon Commission submitted his report to British and moved back to India.
41. In 1928, Bardoli Satyagraha was started by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
42. In 1928, Nehru report. British Secretary of India was Lord Birkenhead.
43. Lord Birkenhead challenge Indian have not capacity to draft Indian constitution.
44. Under the ^{guidance of} Motilal Nehru, Replica of Indian Constitution.
45. In 1929 INC meeting held by Lahore headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
46. Main motto ^{of INC} is Purna Swaraj (complete Independence).
47. In 1929, Bhagat Singh, Batukeshwar Dutt they ~~drawed~~ ^{throw} bombs ⁱⁿ ^{Delhi} ^{Indian} parliament and they gave slogan Viplavam Vardhita. &
48. All these are hanged in Lahore.
49. British asked Gandhi's opinion what can do, they were hanged or Imprisonment. But Gandhi says your wish. Gandhi did not interfere in this matter.
50. Bhagat Singh was hanged in 1929.
51. In 1929 Khudai Kidmatgars (Red shirts) it was started by Khan Abdul Gafar Khan. He was called Frontier Gandhi.

52. IN 1930 Salt Satyagraha (or) Dandi March [March-12 to April-6]. Dandi is a seashore village of Gujarat. It is also called Civil disobedience movement.
53. Subash Chandra Bose called this Salt Satyagraha is Nepolian March.
54. This was started at Sabarmathi Ashramam. It was started with 78 members. 240 miles to cover within 24 days.
55. A person represented out of 78 from Andhra was Erneni Subramanyam.
56. Lord Irwin, he was the viceroy. He said to police all Satyagraha people should be arrested.
57. Gandhi was arrested and sent to Erawada Jail (pure) and 90,000 people also arrested.
58. After the arrest of Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu was continue this Satyagraha.
59. D. Konda Venkatappaiah was appointed as a dictator of Salt Satyagraha ^{at Machilipatnam}. He is a Andhra Desha Baktha.
60. At last Salt Satyagraha was successful.
61. IN 1930 - I round table conference
 1931 - II round table conference
 1932 - III round table conference } held in London.
62. Chair person ^{and P.M} of this conferences are Ramsay Mac Donald.
63. But three round table conferences failed.
64. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended all this three round table conferences.

65. II - round table conference, Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Madan Mohan Malavia, all are attended.
66. In 1931 March 23rd, Gandhi - Irwin pact.
67. Irwin asked Gandhi to attend II - Round table conference.
68. In 1931, All India scheduled Caste meeting held in Lucknow. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is elected as a leader.
69. News papers of Ambedkar Baheshkratha Bharath.
70. In 1932, III - round table conference
71. In 1932, poona pact. Seperate constituency given to Scheduled people demanded Ambedkar to Gandhi. But Gandhi did not accepted.
72. Madan Mohan Malavia and Tej Bahadur Sapru, they conducted poona pact.
73. In 1932, Communal Award was declared by Ramsay Mac ^(He is PM) Donald. He said this award based on caste constituencies can be established. Ambedkar accepted but Gandhi Rejected.
74. In 1932, Depressed Classes Association was started by Ambedkar to develop Scheduled Caste people.
75. In 1935, Government of India Act. It is called Magna-carta of Indian constitution.
76. R.B.I is called Bankers Bank. It came into the force 1935. It was nationalised in 1949.
77. Burma was separated from India during this Govt. of India act.

78. In Independent India Federal court changed ²⁴ Supreme court in 1950.
79. In 1938, INC meeting held in Haripura (Maharashtra) headed by Subash chandra Bose.
80. For tripuri session also Subash chandra Bose chairperson.
81. Bhogaraju pattabi sitaramaiah was defeated in the hand of Subas chandra Bose.
82. Subash chandra Bose not like Gandhi and his followers so he left out with congress party.
83. In 1939, he established Forward block party.
84. Dr. Babu Rajendra prasad continued chairperson as INC without elections.
85. Books written by Rajendra prasad is "India divided".
86. Bhogaraju pattabi sitaramaiah book is "History of congress".
87. In 1939, Sep - 1st Second world war started. Hitler was the cause for this. It continued till 1945.
88. In 1940, "August offer" made by Lord Linlithgow.
89. "August offer" means if Indian army supported British army in the second world war, we are given Independence to India.
90. In 1940, Muslim league party, started by Mohammad Ali Jinnah. wanted separate Pakistan country.
91. Two nation theory - 1940.
92. In 1940, Uddamsingh killed ^{Michal} ~~General~~ O. Dyar.
93. In 1942, Cripps Mission came to India. Chair person of this mission is "Sir Stafford Cripps", "Lord Pethick Lawrence", "A.V. Alexander".

94. Cripps's mission is called "post dated cheque and given on an insolvent bank" commented by Mahatma Gandhi.
95. With this incident only Quit India movement started Gandhi in Bombay 1942 Aug-~~9th~~. Aug-8th Quit India Resolution.
96. Quit India means leave India.
97. "Do or Die" slogan given by Gandhi in this Quit India movement.
98. Mohammad Ali Jinnah gave a slogan "Divide and Quit".
99. Quit India movement continued without leaders in India.
- * 100. Arunasaif Ali hoisted National flag in Bombay for ^{Quit India movement}
- * 101. Usha Mehta broadcasted Quit India movement in Radio
102. In 1943, Indian National Army (INA) that was started by Mohan Singh and Niranjani Gill.
103. They handed this Army to Subash chandra Bose.
104. Subash chandra Bose called Indian Azad Hind Fauj to Indian National Army.
105. Army Regiments was established S.C. Bose:
- Gandhi Regiment
 - Nehru Regiment
 - S.V. Patel Regiment
 - S.C. Bose Regiment
 - J. Lakshmi Bai Regiment (It is women Regiment).
106. Captain Lakshmi Sehgal headed this Jhansi Lakshmi Bai Regiment.

107. IN 1943, S.C. Bose arrested, he was put in ²⁵ House Arrest in Calcutta.
108. He escaped and met "Hitler" (Germany).
109. IN 1945, Germany Chancellor Hitler.
110. IN 1945, 3 countries attack Germany. Hitler shoted herself and died.
111. IN 1945, second world war ended.
112. IN 1945, Indian leader S.C. Bose dead, ^{in aircrash} ~~and~~ declared it Japan Radio.
113. Mukharjee comission established because of if really S.C. Bose is dead or not.
114. IN 1945, Labour party came to power and Clement Attlee become prime Minister.
115. Leaders of INA, J. Nehru, Bahadur sastry, K.N. Katchu brought to Redfort.
116. IN 1945, S.C. Bose given slogans, Jai hind, Delhi chalo Give me blood and will give you freedom, Indian Struggle, Auto biography.
117. IN 1945 Aug-6th, Nuclear bomb drop by Little boy in Hiroshima.
118. IN 1945 Aug-9th, Nuclear bomb drop by Fatman in Nagasaki.
119. IN 1945, Oct-24 U.N.O was established.
120. F.D. Roosevelt given a name United Nation Organisation.
121. IN 1944, C. Raja Gopala chari proposed a plan that is C.R. Formula.

122. But C.R. Formula rejected Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Indian INC.
123. In 1945, Wavell plan, viceroy is Lord Wavell.
124. He mentioned that if independent is declared India religious clash occurred. So first divide and give independent.
125. In 1946, Cabinet Mission plan came to India.
126. Lord Pethick Lawrence was the chair person of this Cabinet Mission. A. A. Alexander, Sir Stafford Cripps both are members in that Mission.
127. Constituent Assembly was established by Cabinet Mission.
128. First meeting Dec-9th 1946. Chairperson is Sachidananda Sinha.
129. In Dec-11th 1946, Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad became a permanent chairperson of this Constituent Assembly.
130. Last viceroy was Lord Mount Batten was appointed.
131. British govt. asked Batten to prepare Independence Act.
132. This is called Mount Batten plan (or) India Independence Act. (or) June-3rd plan.
133. Radcliff was appointed for demarcated line in b/w India and Pakistan. This line is also called Radcliff line.
134. In 1947 June-3rd Mount Batten submitted his plan to British. It is called June-3rd plan (or) India Independence plan.
135. In 1947 July-17th this plan accepted by British government.

136. When India got independence Clement Attlee is ²⁶ British Prime Minister.
137. INC chairman was J.C. Kripalani in 1947.
138. India got independence in Aug-15th 1947
139. First governor general to independent India Lord Mountbatten. He was the ~~the~~ last viceroy.
140. ^{First} Indian ^{Gov. General} Independent India - C. Rajagopalachary.
141. Rajaharikissan Singh wrote a letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for J & K join in Indian Union.
142. "Operation polo" was introduced by S.V. Patel in Hyd Sep-17th, 1948
143. General J.N. Chowdhary was operated "Operation polo".
144. Till 1949-Dec Military Govt. continued in Hyderabad.
145. In 1950 Hyd, M.K. Vellodi is appointed as a temporary C.M.
146. In 1952, General elections conducted in India.
147. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao elected C.M. of Hyd state.
148. This operation polo was success.
149. In 1947, Aug-29 Drafting committee meeting was held under B.R. Ambedkar. He is a chairperson to this committee.
150. Drafting committee taken 2 years, 11 months 18 days and 64 lakh Rupee spend. So elephant is a symbol of constitution.
151. Constituent Assembly accepted this constitution Nov-26, 1949.
152. Last meeting of constituent Assembly took place 24th Jan 1950.

153. 26-Jan, 1950 India became Republic.
154. Republic means if head of the state is elected that is called a Republic.
155. 28-Jan, 1950 Supreme Court of India came into force.
156. 1+7 Judges total 8 Judges in Supreme court during that time.
157. Today S. Court 1+30 Judges.
158. ~~1st~~ First chief Justice of Supreme Court is H.J. Kania
present chief justice of Supreme Court is R.M. Lodha
159. In 1950, planning commission was established.
160. In 1951-1956, First five year plan
161. In 1952, General elections conducted in India. Jawaharlal Nehru elected as P.M and Babu Rajendra Prasad elected as President.
162. First speaker of Lok Sabha Ganesh Vasudevar ^{Mou} ~~le~~ tankar
163. To establish states in India, States Reorganisation Commission was established in 1953. Chairperson is Fazal Ali, H.N. Kunjru, K.M. Panikkar.
164. S.R.C. submitted its report in 1955.
165. In 1954, Panchasheel agreement took place in b/w China and India.
166. China P.M was Chau-en-lai (1954)
- ~~167.~~

Medival Indian History:-

1. Mohammad bin khasimj Attack India first.
2. Five dynasty administered diary
 - slave dynasty (1206 - 1290)
 - khiljee dynasty (1290 - 1320)
 - Tuglaq dynasty (1320 - 1414)
 - Sayyad dynasty (1414 - 1451)
 - Lodi dynasty (1451 - 1526)

Mohammad Bin khasimj:-

3. Afganistan, kabul attack by Alhajaj. He wanted to go against Srilanka.
4. But Srilanka people sent him gifts to Alhajaj
5. Sindh state is a Hindu state in pakistan. This was administered by Hindu ruler "Dahir".
6. Seaport which existed in Sindh state is "Debral seapor".
7. In Debral seaport Dahir loot all gifts which was sent Srilanka people.
8. "Alhajaj" asked compensation to "Dahir".
9. Dahir did not accepted
10. "Alhajaj" sent two commandors in 711 AD, Obayadulla, Badai. But Dahir defeated this people.
11. In 712 AD, Mohammad Bin khasimj vs Dahir. "Battle of Rewar" done. In this war Mohammad Bin khasimj got victory.
12. Dahir was dead and his son is Jayasimha came to fight. Jayasimha also died and his mother Rani Bai came. She also dead.

Complete Class Note
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13. Punjab, Multan, Sindh come under the control of Mohammad Bin Khasim.
14. Multan is also called "City of Gold".
15. Alhajaj sent soldiers for inviting Mohammad Bin Khasim.
16. Alhajaj want to kill Mohammad Bin Khasim. He dead.
17. Md. Gajani (1000 AD - 1027 AD). He fight 17 times.
18. Gajani is a state which was ruled by Mohammad. So his name Mohammad Gajani.
19. ~~He~~ He fought 17 times against India and his main aims are:
 - plunder the wealth
 - Destroys Hindu temples
 - Spread Islam religious
20. His court poet was Firdausi. He wrote the book Shahnama. Court Historian - Alberuni. He wrote Thariki hind, kithab-ul-hind.
21. Md. Gajani entered into India by "kyberpass". In 1000 he looted kyber surroundings.
22. In 1001, he defeated Jayapala. He ~~took~~^t took money from him and released.
23. 1002 - Bhatia looted.
24. In 1004, 1006 - Multan was looted.
25. In 1026 A.D he attacked Somnath temple (Gujarath). when he attacked, Bheema-I is a ruler. Capital was Anhilwada
26. Temple consisting of 5000 dancers, 1500 priests, 300 dancing rooms. He got 11.5 tonnes Gold coins by this looty. It is the richest looty
27. Chandela dynasty and Vidyadhara 1019, 1022. Vidyadhara is the only person who defeated the two times of Gajani. He died in the year 1030 A.D (Gajani).

Mohammad Ghori :-

1. Name of kingdom which was administered by Ghori.
2. He wanted to established Muslim Empire in India.
3. In 1175 A.D he attack solanki dynasty in Anhilwada (Rajastha region).
4. Mularaju - II was a king of solanki dynasty. He defeated Mohammad Ghori.
5. Jaya chandra was called second Traitor
6. Jaya chandra belongs to Ghahadwala dynasty. Kanauj is a capital which was located in U.P.
7. Rani samyuktha was the daughter of Jaya chandra.
8. Jaya chandra did not invite prithviraj chauhan for swayamva^{ra}
9. prithviraj chauhan felt shame and captured Rani samyuktha and married.
10. Jaya chandra felt shame and met Mohammad Ghori
11. Ambi was first Traitor.
12. 1191, prithviraj chauhan vs Mohammad Ghori. First battle of Tarain (or) First battle of sthaneswar.
13. Mohammad Ghori was defeated and prithviraj chauhan got victory.
14. In 1192, second battle of Tarain took place. It is called second battle of sthaneswar.
15. Mohammad Ghori got victory and prithviraj chauhan was defeated and later he dead.
16. In 1193, Jaya chandra vs Md. Ghori. Md. Ghori got victory It is called Battle of Chandawar.
17. Md. Ghori's slave was Qutubuddin Aibak. He helped Md. Ghori in three wars.

18. Qutubuddin Aibak was appointed as a Representative.
19. He decided to establish muslim empire in India (1206).
20. In Afganistan, Ghori fought with tribal people. Tribal people is called kokkar's. ^{Ghori}kokkar's dead in the hands of kokkar's.
21. Qutubuddin Aibak started slave dynasty.

*
** Delhi Sultans:- (4 Q)

1. Delhi was administered by five dynasty's.

1. Slave dynasty - (1206 - 1290) - Qutubuddin Aibak
2. Khilji dynasty - (1290 - 1320) - Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji
3. Tughlaq dynasty - (1320 - 1414) - Ghiyathuddin Tughlaq
4. Sayyad dynasty - (1414 - 1451) - Khujir Khan Sayyad
5. Lodi dynasty - (1451 - 1526) - Bahadur Lodi.

1. Slave dynasty :-

1. This dynasty is also called Mamluk dynasty.
2. Qutubuddin Aibak was the first ruler in this dynasty.
3. Qutubuddin Aibak ruled (1206 - 1210).
4. Qutubuddin Aibak capital is Lahore. Lak Baksh is a title of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- *5. He was the person established first muslim monument. "Quwathul Islam" is a masjid. First Masjid established in Delhi (India).
- *6. "Adaidinka Thompra" is a masjid established in Ameer (Rajasthan).

7. The spiritual Guru was Qutubuddin Aibak is Qutubuddin Bhakthiyar Kaki.
- *8. Qutub Minar, started by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish.
9. Non muslims should pay Jizia tax.
10. polo game (or) chaugam game was played Qutubuddin Aibak. In 1210, Qutubuddin Aibak playing polo game, at that time horse ran fast and fell down, and he was dead.
11. Qutub minar was completed by Iltutmish
- *12. Iltutmish changed capital Lahore to Delhi. He was called real founder of Delhi Sultanate.
13. His title is Sulthan - i - Azam
- *14. chibalgani was called "Group of 40 Turkish Noble sardars"
15. Iltutmish, he was against for Hindus and destroyed Mahankali temple at Ujjaini.
16. Systematically he wanted to collect taxes.
17. silver coin is called "Tanka", copper coin is called "zital" established by Iltutmish.
18. Department of Revenue (or) Diwani Musthak Rai was started by Iltutmish.
19. Razia Sulthana (1236 - 1240) :-
20. Iltutmish daughter "Razia Sulthana"
21. chibalgani told women is not fit for ruling.
- *22. She was the first women to administered assign to thrown of Delhi.

23. In 1240, she wars against Bhatinda (punjab region).
24. Bhatinda ruler was Althunia.
25. Althunia got victory and Razia Sulthana was defeated.
26. After she married Althunia only.
27. All are went to Delhi.
28. Miyos is called Robberers.
29. IN 1240, night time near delhi (khaithal), this Miyos attack "Althunia and Razia Sulthana", Both were killed in the hands of Miyos.
30. Daud shah and Masud shah brothers of Althunia. They ruled (1240 - 1246)
- * 31. Nasiruddin Mohammad (1246-1266). He lived very simply.
32. By selling Quran Books, that money only use to live life. He did not use public money
33. Minhaj us siraj was a poet of Nasiruddin Mohammad
34. He wrote a book Thabakath-i-Nasiri.
35. Balban (1266-1286): -
36. He was the great ruler. He joined in the period of Iltutnuish.
37. His work is to carry water to the royal palace.
38. ~~Itt~~ He believed that "king is representative of God"
39. Jarokhadarshan means "people can meet king" and
40. Sijda means prostration before king (Namaskar) ^{Srastanga}
41. poibose means kissing the ^{kings} feet or throne

} introduced by Balban

- *42. Nauroj festival was started by Balban
- 43. Nauroj means New year Festival.
- 44. New year festival official is persian (presently Iran)
- *45. Department of spys is called Diwan-i-Barid.
- 46. people visited Jarokadarshan and said Miyos problem is very high. king concentrate about Miyos problem.
- 47. "Chihalgani" started problems to Balban.
- 48. "Chihalgani" was abolished by Balban
- 49. Crime rate has come down in the period of Balban.
- 50. In 1275, Bengal ruler Tugril khan declared war against Balban. Tugril khan defeated.
- 51. Bugra khan was the son of Balban and appointed as a king of Bengal.
- 52. In 1286, Mangols Inuasions, Mohammad (son of Balban) is dead.
- 53. In 1286, Balban was dead with the sorrow of son's ^{dead}
- 54. Kaikubad (1290).
- 55. Kaikubad was killed in the hands of Jalaluddin Firoz khilji.
- 56. With this slave dynasty was ended.

2. Khilji dynasty (1290-1320) :-

1. Jalaluddin Firoz khilji was the founder of this. He ruled (1290-1296). His original name is Malik Firoz.
2. Siddimoula is a muslim religious head in Delhi. He did not accept Jalaluddin Firoz khilji to rule.
3. Jalaluddin Firoz khilji angry and captured Siddimoula and ~~dead~~ killed.
4. Allauddin khilji was son-in-law of Firoz khilji. Allauddin khilji appointed as a kara state (U.P).
5. Allauddin khilji wanted to become Delhi ruler. He plotted to death of Jalaluddin Firoz khilji. Firoz khilji dead.
6. Allauddin khilji original name was "Aligurshap". His main ambition is ^{the great} he wanted to conquer the world like Alexander, he wanted to established New Religion.
7. His period started (1296-1316)
8. Commanders of Allauddin khilji was Ulghukhan, Nasrath Khan, Jafarkhan, Alap Khan.
9. Malik Kafur was appointed for standing Army
10. Department of Army is called "Diwan-i-Arz".
11. Standing Army means "Always army is ready for war or without a war"
12. Allauddin khilji abolished "jagir system".
13. He paid salaries to army. Highest salary is 234 Tankas per year. Lowest salary is 58 Tankas.
14. "chahara" means attendance register to soldiers introduced Allauddin khilji.

15. Market reforms was introduced by Allauddin khilji.
16. He established two departments to look market reforms
 - a. shahanai Mandi
 - b. Diwan-i- Riyasath.
17. "Sarai Adil" is the biggest market in Delhi established by Allauddin khilji.
18. "Dasthak" is a register to enroll his name, and that people only can do trade and commerce.
19. "Dagh system" was introduced by Allauddin khilji.
20. "Dagh system" means Branding of Horses. It stamped on horse ears.
21. "Alaidarwaja" was established in Delhi. It is a entrance gate to Qutub Minar.
22. poet of Allauddin khilji is "Amir khusru".
- *23. "Amir khusru" was called "parrot of India".
- *24. "Amir khusru" written a book "Tharik-i- Alai".
25. "Amir khusru" introduced a musical instruments Thabala, sithar in India.
26. Allauddin khilji started attack against Gujrat* (1297-98)
27. Gujrat ruler Vaghela karnadeva was defeated in the hands of Allauddin khilji and Allauddin khilji married Vaghela karnadeva wife. (karnadevi).
28. Vaghela karnadeva fled away to Devagiri took shelter
29. Devagiri was the kingdom of Yadavas.
30. Allauddin khilji attack Hamveeradeva (ruler of Ranathombore in (1298-1299) ←

31. Hamveeradeva accepted to pay tax to Allauddin khilji later dead.
32. Khilji attack chittod: ⁽¹³⁰⁰⁻¹³⁰¹⁾ Rani padmini was the wife of Raja Rathan Singh. Khilji wanted to captured his wife.
33. Khilji captured Raja Rathan Singh and message sent to his wife.
34. Rani padmini was very intelligent and went along 300 body guards.
35. Khilji killed Raja Rathan Singh, Rani padmini entered into fire and suicide. This is called Jauhar.
36. In 1306, he attack Devagiri. Md. Bin Tughlaq, named Daulathabad to Devagiri.
37. Devagiri ruler "Yadava Ramachandra Deva".
38. Vaghelakarna deva and Devala devi daughter took shelter here.
39. Yadava Rama chandra Deva accepted to pay tax to Allauddin khilji.
40. Again Vaghelakarna Deva ran away, and his daughter ^{stay in} kept Devagiri only.
41. Allauddin khilji captured Devala Devi and ^{given} married to his son for married. (son of Allauddin khilji married)
42. In 1308, Allauddin khilji attack warangal. Kakathiyas last ruler Prathapa Rudra - II.
43. Prathapa Rudra - II was the grandson of Rudrama ^{devi}

44: Prathapa Rudra - II wanted to accepted the Allauddin khilji authority and ^{paying tax} pay 2 1/2 lakh rupee.

45. In 1311, khilji attack Madurai. Veera pandya, and Sundara pandya was the rulers. They were defeated completely in the hands of Allauddin khilji and accepted to pay taxes.

46. In 1311, khilji attack Dwara samudra. Hojasala Dynasty ruled this Dwara samudra. Veera Bhallala - III was the ruler of Dwara samudra and accepted to pay taxes.

47. In 1316, Allauddin khilji was poisoned by Malik kafar (Malik kafar gave poison to khilji secretly).

48. Allauddin khilji is called Second Alexander.

Nasiruddin khusru :-

49. In 1320 Nasiruddin khusru came to power, originally he was Hindu later he converted to Muslims.

50. He did not forgot Hindu religion and told to put Hindu gods in Masids.

51. Ghaji Malik (or) Ghiyajuiddin Tughlaq ^{killed} ~~defeated~~ Nasiruddin

52. khilji dynasty was ended //

General Information:-

→ B.C - Before christ

→ A.D - Anna Domini

→ C14 carbon dating 14 can identified the age of item

EX:- Bone, rock.

Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414):-

1. Ghiyathuddin Tughlaq was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
2. Later his name changed to Ghazi Malik.
3. He ruled (1320 - 1325)
4. He established Tughlaqabad near Delhi.
5. He sent his son Junakhan for south Indian expeditions.
6. Junakhan name changed to Md. Bin Tughlaq
7. Md. Bin Tughlaq attack Warangal in 1323.
8. He changed named Warangal to Sultanpur.
9. Prathapa Rudra-II defeated in the hands of Junakhan.
10. Hari Hara Rayalu and Bukka Rayalu brothers of Prathapa Rudra-II. Both are fled to Kampili (Karnataka)
11. Prathapa Rudra-II he was the last ruler in Kakatiyas. He felt insult and died in Narmada River.
12. Md. Bin Tughlaq plotted a death of Ghazi Malik (or) Ghiyathuddin Tughlaq. Ghazi Malik dead.
13. Md. Bin Tughlaq ruled (1325 - 1351). He changed capital Tughlaqabad to Delhi.
14. In 1327, again he changed capital Delhi to Devagiri.
15. Devagiri named changed to Daulatabad.
16. Today Daulatabad is Aurangabad. Aurangabad is famous for Deccan Taj Mahal.
17. Barauni, he was a historian that time, he wrote ^{a book} many old people dead during the change of capital (700 miles)
18. Many problems faced people for 8 years. So Md. Bin Tughlaq changed his capital.
19. ~~IA 1327~~, He changed capital Devagiri to Delhi.

20. Md. Bin Tughlaq captured Hari Hara Rayalu and Bukka Rayalu in Kampili (Daulatabad) 1328. He wanted to convert their religion from Hindu to Islam.
21. In 1329, Md. Bin Tughlaq issued copper coins as token currency.
22. Ganga, Yamuna, and Ancharvedi, he hiked the tax in this region.
23. Because of drought, people were not paying taxes.
24. In 1331, Hari Hara Rayalu, Bukka Rayalu got blessings from Vidyanagya Swamy and converted from Islam to Hindu.
25. In 1336, both were established as Vijayanagar Empire near Tungabhadra at Hampi.
26. U.A. Smith and Lane pool called Pichhi Tughlaq to Md. Bin Tughlaq.
27. Md. Bin Tughlaq participated in Hindu festival, Holi. He is the first ruler to participate in Hindu festival.
28. Dept. of Agriculture is Diwan-i-Kohi.
29. "Thakkavi loans" given to farmers for agricultural purposes. Md. Bin Tughlaq given loans to farmers is called "Thakkavi loans".
30. "Mass Marriages" were conducted by Md. Bin Tughlaq.
31. First in India, he was the first Muslim ruler to abolish "Sati".
32. Vijayanagar's original name is Vidyanagar. Hari Hara Rayalu and Bukka Rayalu started this region (1336-1344).
33. Thagi, he was a slave. He started a revolt against Md. Bin Tughlaq.

34. Thagi lived at Gujaraath Region.
35. Md. Bin Tughlaq moved to Gujaraat Region in 1351. Thagi fled away to Pakistan.
36. Md. Bin Tughlaq was dead at Thatta (Gujarat) in 1351.
37. Mumma damma (1st), Rudramma (2), Ruyamma daughters of Rudramma Devi.
38. Mummadama son is Prathapa Rudra - II.
39. Md. Bin Tughlaq brothers son Firoz Shah Tughlaq came into power.
40. Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351 - 1388) :-
41. His parents is Razab, Bibinyla (she is a Hindu).
42. Firoz Shah is a great ruler.
43. He established 1200 Gardens.
44. He was called "prince of Gardeners"
45. Firoz Shah Tughlaq period, Maximum slaves existed.
46. Biggest canal Yamuna - Firozbad (150 miles) established.
He established almost 150 canals.
47. He established Firozbad.
48. He collected three taxes. Zakath Tax, Jizia tax, Khalms Tax, kara' tax. Khalms tax - if any body got victory in war pay 1/5th of money.
Zakath tax - Muslim community paid this.
Jizia tax - Non muslims paid this.
kara' tax - paying agricultural people.
49. Dept. of slaves is Diwan-i - Bandagan
50. Dept. of charity is Diwan - i - Khairath
51. Free hospital established by him Delhi. Name is "Darul safa"

- 52. Employment Bureau established Firoz shah Tughlaq.
- 53. Firoz shah Tughlaq dead in year 1388.
- 54. Ghiyajuddin - II (1388 - 1389) :-
- 55. Abubakar - (1389 - 1390)
- 56. Ghiyajuddin Mohammad - (1390 - 1394)
- 57. Last Ruler in this dynasty Nasiruddin Mohammad.
- 58. Nasiruddin Mohammad - 1398.
- 59. Taimur attack to Delhi in 1398. Nasiruddin have no power so in Delhi 1 lakh people dead, 1 month looted Delhi.
- 60. Taimur attack only Tughlaq dynasty ended.

4. Sayyad Dynasty (1414 - 1451) :-

- 1. Khijir khan Sayyad was the founder of this dynasty
- 2. Last ruler in this dynasty was Allauddin shah.

5. Lodi Dynasty (1451 - 1526) :-

- 1. Bahalal Lodi is the founder of this dynasty
- 2. "Bahaldi" is a silver coin established.
- 3. Bahalal Lodi ruled (1451 - 1489)
- 4. Sikinder Lodi (1489 - 1517)
- 5. Kabir said Hindu, Muslim is same but parts are different. Sikinder Lodi not accepted this. Lodi hanged to kabir.
- 6. Last ruler is Ibrahim Lodi.
- 7. Ibrahim Lodi Vs Babar. Battle of panipat in 1526. Ibrahim Lodi defeated in the hands of Babar. Vikramajith help Ibrahim Lodi.

Mughal Empire:-

1. Mughal Empire that was started by Jahiruddin Mohammad Babar. (1526 - 1530)
2. He lived in Kabul (1504) (Afghanistan)
3. Daulath Khan Lodi invited Babar to India.
4. Four battles continuously fought Babar
 - 1526 - I battle of panipat → Ibrahim Lodi Vs Babar (V)
 - 1527 - II battle of kanwa → Rana sangrama Vs Babar } Babar win.
 - 1528 - Battle of chanderi → Medini Roy Vs Babar
 - 1529 - Battle of Gogra → Md. Lodi Vs Babar.
5. Third traitor is Daulath Khan Lodi.
6. Shaik Umar mirza is a father of Babar. Mother kutulag Nigher Khan.
7. Babar was good at Turkish Language.
8. Babar nama (or) Tuzuki Bahari is the autobiography of Babar.
9. Babar means Tiger (Turkish language)
10. In 1530, Babar dead. His body buried at Agra Region.
11. Arambagh that was established by ~~ke~~ Babar. (Afghanistan near Kabul). Later Babar tomb shifted Agra to this Aram bagh (Kabul (Afghanistan)). Bagh means garden.
12. Humayun (1530 - 1540, 1555 - 1556):
 - 13. 1532 - Battle of chunar
 - 1539 - Battle of chowsa
 - 1540 - Battle of kanauji (or) Battle of Bilgramn } Humayun Vs Shersha Sur
14. In the first battle, Humayun authority was accepted by Shersha sur. But remaining two battles, Humayun defeated Shersha sur got victory.

15. Humayun took shelter under "Shah Thamspa" (persian ruler).
16. Humayan stay there 15 years (1540-1555).
17. In Delhi Shersha sur came to power for 15 years.
18. For 15 years sur Dynasty administered Delhi (1540-1555).
19. Sikindar sur was the last ruler of sur Dynasty. And he was incapable ruler.
20. In the year 1555, Humayun Vs sikindar sur. Battle of Sirhind. It is also called Battle of Machiwara. ₹
21. Humayun got victory in this Battle.
22. Once again in Delhi, Humayun came to power. He was a good literate.
23. 2500 books were gathered Humayun in different languages.
24. He built a big library in Delhi. Name "Sher Mandal".
25. In 1556, Feb he went to library and suddenly he slip from steps and dead.
26. Gulbadan Begum is a sister of Humayun. she wrote a book Humayun Nama.
27. Humayun tomb held in Delhi.
28. In 1542, 14 year boy Akbar is the son of Humayun. Akbar born at Amar kota.
29. Shersha sur (1540-1545):
30. Shersha sur original name is Farid. He belongs to Afganistan.
31. Hasan sur (father), Ibrahim sur (Grand father) of shersha sur.
32. Both are coming to India for the sake of employment.

33. Bihar ruler was Baharkhan Lohani.
34. Farid join in the service of Baharkhan Lohani for teaching a education Baharkhan son Jalal Khan.
35. "Sherkhan", title given Baharkhan Lohani to "Farid"
36. Farid became governor.
37. "chunar" ruler Thaj Khan. It is a small kingdom.
38. Sherkhan married Thaj Khan fifth five Ladmalika. Sherkhan declared he is the ruler of chunar.
39. Humayun attack Sherkhan. Sherkhan got victory in two battles - Battle of Kanauj and chousa.
40. Sher sha sur administered Delhi (1540-1545).
41. Sher sha sur, called States is called circars (47)
42. Shiqdar - i - shiqdarin → Law and orders
 Munsif - i - Munsifan } Both are circars
 ↓
 Revenue affairs
43. Districts are called paraganas. This paraganas headed by two people:
 1. shiqdar (Law and order)
 2. Munsif (Revenue affairs)
44. village is called Grama.
 1. patwari
 2. Mukaddam
 3. Kanvugo.
45. Six departments. Shersha established.
 - Diwan - i - waiirath — Dept. of P.M
 - Diwan - i - Insha — Dept. of Internal affairs.

- Diwan-i-Rasalath — Dept. of External affairs.
- Diwan-i-Araz — Dept. of Army
- Diwan-i-Barid — Dept. of Spys
- Diwan-i-Quazi — Dept. of Judiciary

46. Based on fertility land, taxes will be applicable.

High fertile — 1/3rd of income will pay tax

Medium fertile

Low fertile

47. "Kabuliyath" is a letter taken from farmers.

48. "Shersha sur" established "Grand trunk Road" (Bangladesh) (Sonargaon to Sindh (pak)).

49. Silver coin - "Dam" introduced Sher sha sur. It continued in India till 1835. After that it change to Rupee.

50. "postal system" introduced shersha sur.

51. Shersha wanted to attack "kalinjar fort" at 1545.

52. "kalinjar fort" ruler kirath singh.

53. Shersha told to his soldiers, blast that fort.

54. In 1545, he blast the fort. In blasting time stone hit the shersha sur head and also he died.

55. Shersha sur dead in 1545. His tomb located at sasaram (Bihar region).

Akbar :

56. He was born in 1542 at Amar kota

57. Humayun and Hameeda Banu Begum was the parents of Akbar.

58. Full name Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar.
59. Akbar guardian was Biramkhan.
60. Akbar spiritual guru Abdul Atif, shaik salem chisti
61. Akbar was illeterate.
62. Akbar came to power 1556 and continued 1605.
63. Akbar lived in puniab state, Gurudaspur district at Kalanaur. (At the time of father's death, he lived there).
64. He came to Delhi. At that time Delhi was administered by Hemu / Hemachandra (Hindu ruler) occupied.
65. 1556, II-Battle of panipat. Akbar Vs Hemachandra.
66. Hema chandra was a Hindu ruler, he administered Delhi only few days.
67. Akbar got victory in II - Battle of panipat
68. Akbar came to power in 1556. At that time his age is 14 years. Akbar was "Dejore".
69. so thats why Biramkhan acted as "De facto ruler"
70. Biramkhan continued (1556 - 1560). In the year 1560 Akbar removed Biramkhan.
71. Biramkhan felt jealousy in his mind and started Revolt against Akbar. But people not supported to Biramkhan. Biramkhan revolt was suppressed.
72. In his ruling period Biramkhan troubled Afgans people. One of the Afgan people "Mubarak" killed Biramkhan at the time Biramkhan went to Macca yatra.

- 73. Akbar directly administered Delhi in 1562.
- 74. In 1562, forcible conversion of slavery can be abolished.
- 75. In 1563, pilgrim tax was abolished by Akbar.
- 76. In 1564, Jizia tax was abolished.
- 77. In 1575, "Ibadath khana" prayer hall was established.
- 78. Devi and purushotham (Hindu) are invited to Ibadath khana for discussing the religious matters.

- 79. Islam - Abul Fazi
 - 80. christianity - Mau saret and Aqua viva
 - 81. Jainism - Harivijaya Suri
 - 82. Zoroastrianism - Meherji Rana
- } invited to Ibadath khana.

83. In 1579, he passed Royal order. Iam the Emperor and Iam the religious head.

84. "Fatipur sikri" was established for the memory of Mata Guru "shahk salim chisti".

85. He change capital to "Fatipur sikri" in 1571.

* 86. In 1582, started new Religion "Din-i-Ilahi". (Akbar starts

87. Universal peace is a main aim of sule-i-kul.

88. Only 18 people join this Din-i-Ilahi.

89. Birbal Original name was Maheshdas (He is a Hindu). The only Hindu join this Din-i-Ilahi.

90. Muslim - Abul Fazi join in Din-i-Ilahi

91. Abul Fazi wrote "Akbar Namah" (or) "Ain-i-Akbari".

92. Lands are categorised under four

polaj

parauti

chauchar

Banjar - waste lands, barren lands

93. Land tax system of Akbar is called Bandobasth system

94. Land tax system designed by Raja thodarmal.

95. Military system of Akbar is called Mansab dari system.

96. Mansab dari system maintain 10 soldiers - 10,000 soldiers

10 - 500 soldiers - Mansabdar

500 - 2500 Soldiers - Amir

2500 - 10000 soldiers - Amir-us-samad

97. For the construction of Golden temple at Amritsar. Akbar granted land to this temple.

98. (Musician of Akbar dynasty - Thansen. His original name is Ram thanu pande.

99. Guwarath (Fatipur sikri), Buland Darwaja was constructed by Akbar.

100. pancha mahal, Diwan-i-khas, Diwan-i-Am^{Jhoda bai palace} constructed in Fatipur sikri by Akbar.

101. In 1562, Akbar attack Malwa. Malwa ruler Baj Bahadur.

102. In 1564, Akbar attack Gondwana. Rani Durga vathi was ruler.

103. In 1567, Akbar attack Guwarath. Mujafarshah - III was a ruler.

104. Akbar attack Ahmad Nagar. Chand Bibi was a ruler.

105. Akbar dead in 1605. His tomb located at sikindra

106. Rolf Fitch, first britisher came to the Akbar's court.

Jahangir (1605 - 1627):

38

107. Jahangir original name was salim.
108. After coming to power he passed 12 Royal orders for the welfare of people and welfare of country.
109. He was established Justice Bell at Agra fort.
110. "Quazis" is a Judge. He given a speedy Judgements within 10 min (or) 30 min.
111. Jahangir loves Meharunisa. But Akbar did not accept his son's (Jahangir) love.
112. This Meharunisa married Alikulikhan. Ladli Begum is a daughter of Meharunisa.
113. In 1608, captain William Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir. But Jahangir did not gave permission.
114. In 1613, sir Thomas Roe came to the Jahangir court.
115. In 1615, First factory of British was established at Surat in the period of Jahangir.
116. In 1611, Jahangir killed Alikulikhan. Jahangir married Meharunisa. He given a title to Meharunisa is Nurjahan, M Nurmahal.
117. She established one group Nurjahan Junta.
118. In this group, Nurjahan, → father (Ahiyas Baig), mother (Asmath Begum), Brother (Asaf Khan), Jahangir second wife son (Kurram (or) Shahjahan).
119. Mahabath Khan ruled 100 days. Mahabath Khan was a commander of Jahangir.

120. Sikhs holy book - Adigranth (or) Gurugrantha saheb. Written by Guru Arjun Singh.

121. Moghal painting reached to climax during the period of Jahangir. During that time painters are lived in court of Jahangir is Govardhan, Bishandas, Kesavadas, Manohar.

122. Plague disease early happened are started in Jahangir's period.

123. Meharunisa daughter "Ladli Begum" married Jahangir's son Shahariyar.

124. Asaf Khan (brother of Meharunisa) daughter Mumtaz Begum married Kurram.

125. Shahjahan (1628-1657):

126. Shahjahan period called Golden age for Arts and Architect

127. He ruled in (1628-1657). His wife dead with sick. So his memory, he built Taj Mahal. It constructed in the period of (1631-1653) 22 years.

128. Originally Taj Mahal built in the place of "Tejo Mahal shiva temple". It is constructed beside the Yamuna river in Agra. During that time Ustad-i-sa is a Architect of Taj Mahal.

129. Diwan-i-khas (Heaven in the earth), Diwan-i-Am, was ^{Panchmahal} constructed in Red fort by Shahjahan.

130. Jama Masjid is a largest Masjid in India at Delhi. Built by Shahjahan. At a time 60,000 can pray.

131. Mothi Masjid also constructed by Shahjahan.

132. Kohinoor diamond (75 carats). Originally its origin is Guntur (Kollur mines). It comes to Golkonda sultan. Then this diamond finally comes to Shahjahan.

133. French travellers Tavernier and Bernier come to the court of Shahjahan. But they also not to estimated the value of Kohinoor diamond.

134. peacock throne was constructed by Shahjahan. The cost of the peacock throne at that time was 19 crores.

135. Jaganatha pandita is a Telugu poet existed in the court of Shahjahan. He wrote a book "Rasagangadaram", "Changalahari".

136. Shahjahan has 4 sons and 2 daughters

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Darashikou | 1. Roshanara |
| 2. Shashua | 2. Jaharara |
| 3. Aurangzeb | |
| 4. Murad | |

137. Aurangzeb killed his brothers "Darashikou and Shashua" for a throne of king. Murad fled away.

138. Shahjahan died in the year of 1657. Aurangzeb captured his father Shahjahan and kept in jail for 9 years. In Jail only Shahjahan dead.

Aurangzeb (1561-1707) :-

139. Aurangzeb is a son of Shahjahan

140. Titles of Aurangzeb are i) Alangir ii) Zindapir

141. He wanted to convert Darul harb into Durul Islam

142. Darul harb means Ideal Hindu

143. He did not give religious freedom to Hindu. He was not secular.

144. Aurangzeb once again introduced Jizia tax in 1679.

145. Shaista Khan is commandor of Aurangzeb. He went to supress Shivaji.

146. Shivaji defeated Shaista.
147. Shivaji looted Surath in 1664.
148. In 1665 Aurangzeb's son was Mansubdar.
149. "Raja Jaya Singh" attacked on Shivaji. But Shivaji committed a treaty known as Treaty of Purandhar in 1665.
150. Shivaji handed over 23 forts to Aurangzeb.
151. Shivaji's son was Shambhaji.
152. Shambhaji was appointed under Mansabdar with 5000 army by Shivaji.
153. In 1666 Shivaji and Shambhaji visited Agra to consult Aurangzeb.
154. But Aurangzeb did not give permission to meet for 2 days. Then Shivaji feels very angry.
155. Shivaji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb in Agra fort.
156. Shivaji left Agra fort and reached Rayghat.
157. Then Shivaji established Swarajyam at Rayghat.
158. Aurangzeb gave title to Shivaji as "Raja".
159. Shambhaji was hanged in 1689 by Aurangzeb.
160. Raja ^{ram} ~~raja~~ came into the force - 1689 to 1700.
161. He was also hanged in the hands of Aurangzeb.
162. Aurangzeb hanged IX Sikh guru "Guru Tej Bahadur".
163. Aurangzeb attacked on Golkonda in 1687.
164. Golkonda last ruler was Abul Hasan Thanisha.
165. Abul Hasan Thanisha was defeated.
166. Abul Hasan Thanisha taken to Aurangabad (Daulatabad) 13 years imprisonment then he died.
167. Aurangzeb wife was Dilras Banu Begum.

168. In the memory of Banu Begum, he constructed ⁴⁰ Bibieka Maqbara. It is called as Mini Taj Mahal / Deccan Taj Mahal / Poor Taj Mahal.
169. Its designer was Ustad-i-sa.
170. But his hands were cut down by Aurangzeb.
171. Hindu temples like Somnatha Temple, Mathura Kesava Temple, poori Jagannatha Temple were destroyed by Aurangzeb.
172. In 1707 he died.
173. His tomb located in Irangabad.
174. He abolished kalima symbol and Muslim precepts on coins.
175. He also abolished Intoxicated drinks.
176. After Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah - I, Jahandar Shah, Farukshiyar, Mohammad, then Mohammad Shah came to power.
177. Mohammad Shah known as Rangeela.
178. During his period 1739 Persia (Iran) King Nadirsha attacked on Mohammad Shah.
179. Nadirsha taken away the peacock throne and Kohinoor diamond.
180. The Ahmad Shah came in to power. He also inefficient.
181. Last ruler of Mughals was Bahadur Shah - II in 1857.
182. He sent to Mandalin jail in 1858.
183. In 1862 he was died.

Shivaji peeswas:- (1680)

1. Shivaji born at sivaner (pune) in 1627.
2. His parents were shaji Bhauslay and Jizia Bai
3. His guardian was Dhadaji kondadev.
4. His spiritual guru was samartha Ramadas. Book was Dashabodha.
5. Shivaji learned kshariyaas and started attacked on 1646.
6. Shivaji looted places of Thorma, Chakau, Kondana.
7. Shivaji established kingdom of Swarajya at Raighad.
8. Afjal Khan who is commandor of Bijapur to supress Shivaji
9. Afjal Khan sent one mediator of Kaloji Bhaskar to Shivaji's court.
10. Kaloji Bhaskar speaked Shivaji.
11. Shivaji offered gold coins to Kaloji Bhasker then Kaloji Bhasker revealed the suspenche behind it.
12. Shivaji started war at Guerilla between Afjal Khan and Shivaji.
13. Afjal Khan was died in the hands of Shivaji
14. Shivaji attacked on Shaisthakan at night.
15. Shaisthakan lost his son.
16. Shivaji looted surath.
17. In 1665 Raja Jaya Singh wanted to attack but Shivaji comitted Treaty of purandhar.
18. Shivaji asscended from 1674 - 1680.
19. Titles of Shivaji
 - i) Chatrapathi
 - ii) Hyndhava dharmoddarakha
 - iii) Raja.
20. Shivaji coronation ceremony was conducted by Vagabatta
21. Oxandan attended to coronation of ceremony of Shivaji who british person.

22. Shivaji's first wife was Sai Bai and son was ⁴Shambuji
23. Shivaji's second wife was Saurya Bai and son was Raja Rany
24. Shivaji's court has 8 ministers known as Asta pradhav
25. a. Minister was peeshwa : P.M.
 b. Amatya : Finance Minister
 c. Sachiva : Information
 d. Senani : Commander
 e. Sumantha : External Affairs
 f. Manthri : Internal Affairs
 g. panditha Rao : Religious affairs and charity
 h. Nyayadesh : Administration of Justice.

25. Two taxes (i) $\frac{1}{4}$ th chauth } Outside kingdom only at Bera
 (ii) $\frac{1}{10}$ th Sardeshmukhi } Bidar, Bijapur, Cholkonda,
 Ahmad Nagar.
26. He divided places as Rastra, pranta, prangana, Arama
27. Shivaji was secular person.

Peeswas :-

1. Shambuji (1680 - 1689)
2. Raja Ram (1689 - 1700)
3. Raja Ram's wife Thara Bai (1700 - 1713)
4. Shambuji son Sahu attacked on Thara bai. Battle of Khed took place.
5. Sahu took help of peeswas. Sahu came into the power.
6. Then peeswas came into the power.
7. First peeswa was Balaji Vishwanath (1713 - 1720)
8. Collected taxes, chauth and Sardesh mukhi
9. Balaji viswanath tried to get Marata unity.
10. Then his son Baii Rao came into force (1720 - 1740).

11. He was called as a second shivaji
12. Guerilla warfare again introduced by Baji Rao.
13. His main aim was Hindu pad pad shahi
14. Then Balaji Baji Rao came into power (1740-1761)
15. But in 1761 "III Battle of panipat" that taken place.
16. Ahmad Afdali vs peeswas / Maratas.
17. peeswas army was completely defeated
18. 28000 Army were died.
19. Balaji Baji Rao's son visweshwar Rao and one of commander Ibrahim gardi were died.
20. peeswas ruling has completely fall down with III - Battle of panipattu.
21. Madhava Rao - I, II and last peeshwa was Baji Rao - II were inefficient.
22. In 1818 peeshwas post was abolished by "Lord hasting"
23. I - Anglo Marata war : "Treaty of salbai"
24. II - Anglo Marata war : "Treaty of Raighat"
25. III - Anglo Marata war : "NO Treaty", peeshwa post abolished

1. Indus valley civilization
2. Vedic civilization / Aryan
3. Jainism and Buddhism
4. Magadha Empire.
5. Mauryan Empire.
6. post Mauryans
 - Sunga Dynasty
 - sakas / sithians dynasty
 - kushan Dynasty.

7. Gupta Empire
8. Harsha vardhana
9. Badami chalukyaas
10. pallavas
11. Rashtra kutas
12. cholas
13. Raiputs
14. Bhakti Movement.

Indus Valley civilization (2300 BC - 1750 BC) :-

1. Harappa civilization
2. Bronze Age civilization
3. Ancient Indian civilization
4. In 1921 we all know about Indus civilization
5. In 1921 sir John Marshall : Excavation have been started.

Contemporary civilization along with Indus civilization :-

1. Mesopotomia civilization : yufrats and Tigris rivers.
2. Egypt civilization : Nile river
3. china civilization : Ho yangho (yellow river and chinas Sorrow)

4. In 1827 Charles Mason visited the site of Indus civilization.
5. In 1856 John and Burton Railways were conducted from Karachi to Lahore.
6. Indus valley civilization is urban civilization.
7. Wide roads laid in N-S and small roads laid in E-W
8. They constructed two or three storied building using burnt bricks with doors back side.
9. Kalibangan and Lothal places were constructed buildings has front side doors.
10. They established lamp posts beside roads and garbage bins, under ground drainage system.
11. Grid system followed by that people.
12. Mohenjodaro : Great bath (11.88 m (L) : 7.01 m (W) : 2.43 m (H))
13. Many pillard meeting halls : Mohenjodaro.
14. They have new scripts writing from L to R & R to L. known as pictographic script / Boustrophedon.
15. 406 Alphabets are available
 - L to R : Brahma script
 - R to L : Kharosti script
16. They established \ beautiful ship yard : Dock yard \ at Lothal
17. This was artificial (223 M (L) : 35 M (W) : 8 M (H))
18. ship building industry was located at Lothal.

Towns are found Head Rivers

1. Harappa - 1921 - Dayaram Sahani - Ravi
2. Mohenjodaro - 1922 - R.D. Banerji - Indus
3. Chanhudaro - 1931-33 - Brown & Maunthor - Sutlej

- 4. Kalibangam - (1953-1961) - A. Ghosh & B.B. Lal - Gaggar (Rajasthan)
- 5. Lothal - 1957 - S.R. Rao - Bhogava (Gujarath)
- 6. Banwali - 1973 - R.S. Bisth - Saraswathi (Haryana)
- 7. Dholavira - 1991 - R.S. Bisth - Narmada, Tapathi (Gujarath)

Harappa:-

- 1. Rock statue of a dancing girl.
- 2. Bronze mirror
- 3. Two lines of Granaries - 6
- 4. Seals : steatite (soft rock burnt)
- 5. Symbol above on seals : humped bulls
- 6. H-shaped tombs.

} Appeared

Mohenjodaro:-

It means Mound of dead

- 1. Hundreds of skeletons
- 2. A single big granery
- 3. Great bath
- 4. Many pillard meeting halls
- 5. Cotton cloth
- 6. Bronze statue of dancing girl
- 7. Bronze statue of Buffaloe
- 8. Dolls made of Terrokotta (burned soil)

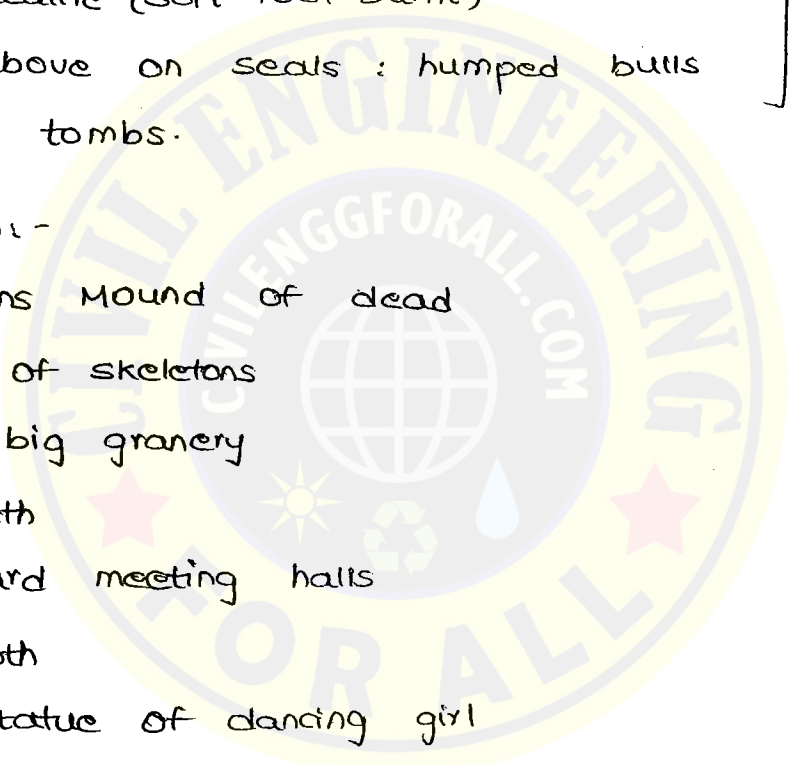
Chanhudaro:-

- 1. peacock doll
- 2. Ink bottle
- 3. Women beauty kit : Lipstick, comb

} Appearing

Kali bungan:-

It means black bangles.



1. Bangles and Bangle Industry
2. Beads and Beads making Industry (pusalu)
3. First time agriculture.
4. House door at road side
5. Fire Altars
6. ploughed Land.

Lothal:-

It means mound of dead

1. Sea port
2. Ship building Industry
3. Ship dolls made with Terrakotta
4. scales.
5. Elephant Tusks

Banwali:-

1. Wheat and Barley
2. Agriculture implements were found

Dholavira:-

1. Barrages

Surkatoda Excavation:-

1. It conducted at 1965 by Jaggapathi Jeshi
2. Horse skeletons

Rangapore:-

1. conducted in 1931 by M.S. Vats
2. Rice husk.

Matriarchal society:-

The rich class existed and the poor class existed.

Defensive - To protect themselves not known

Offensive - To protect themselves known

"Lion" not known to Indus valley civilization, Horse skeleton existed.

Economic conditions:-

- First important priority Trade and commerce
- Second importance to agriculture like wheat, Barley,
- They introduce cotton, but Tobacco not known
- All fruits are known them.
- They trade with Mesopotamia (Iraq), Egypt, china.
- Lothal seaport existed in Indus civilization.
- seals are used by them.
- seals made are steatite. On the seal humped bull symbol
- Indus valley people did not know Iron.
- Gold was imported by south India.
- silver imported by Afganishtan.
- copper imported by Beluchistan.
- Scale founded Lothal means mount of the dead.
- pasupathi Mahadeva worshipped "Lord shiva"

Robert Rikes:-

- Natural calamities (because of floods and earthquakes)

Martimer wheeler:-

- Aryans Invasion (1500 BC - 1750 BC)

Vedic (or) Aryans civilization:- (1500 BC - 600 BC)

→ It is a rural civilization

→ veda means knowledge (or) to know

→ Arya means Noble (or) Respected.

Max Muller:-

→ According to say central Asia.

Sapta sindhu:-

Indus - Indus

Jhelum - vitthusha

Cheerab - Asikini

Ravi - parushini

Beas - vipas

Sutlej - satudri

saraswathi - sarusthi

→ B.G. Tilak belongs to Arctic

→ S.D. Saraswathi belongs to Tibet

→ Mac. Donald - Giles

→ Hungary - Austria

→ prof. penka - Germany

→ prof. Morgan - syberia

Sources:-

Vedas can be divided into four types

- 1) Rigveda
- 2) Yajurveda
- 3) Samaveda
- 4) Atharwana veda.

Rigveda:-

1. It contains 1017 slokas and 1028 hymns (Devasthuti)
2. Oldest book in world.
3. It divided into 8 Astakas, 10 mandalas
4. 10th mandal "purusha suktha" said about varna system.
5. Gayathri Mantra in Rigveda only.

Indra - 250

Agni - 200

pithru - 235

Maathru - 234

6. Brahmana Book - Moksham

Yajurveda:-

1. It appeared prose and poetry.
2. Yajurveda can be divided into two types.
 - Krishna yajurveda
 - Sukla yajurveda
3. It said about later vedic conditions
4. There are 1549 slokas
5. First sung by Adwanya, he was saint.

Samaveda:-

1. This veda said about Music and Magic
2. There are 1810 slokas.

Atharwana veda :-

1. This veda said about Ayurvedic Medical system.
2. There are 711 to 732 slokas

3. It consists of Gopatha Brahmana studied by Brahmana.

He is a saint.

4. Kula (or) Gethra are appeared.

Upa vedas are four types:-

1. Ayurveda - Medical system
2. Dhanurveda - Archery system
3. Ghandarveda - Magic and Music
4. Silpaveda - Art and Architect.

Vedangs are six :-

1. Siksha
2. Kalpa
3. Nirektha
4. Jyothista
5. vyakavana
6. Chandas

} Astrology

Ithihas:-

1. Ramayana and Mahabharatha are Ithihas

2. Ramayana written by Valmiki in 7 kandas

3. Ramayana written by in Sanskrit language.

4. Molla - Molla Ramayana

5. Khuliki bhaskara - Bhaskara Ramayana

6. Gona budda Reddy - Ranganatha Ramayana

7. Tikkana - Nirvachanothara Ramayana

} translated into
telugu.

8. vedavyasa written Maha Bharatha. (1 lakh slokas)

9. Apanishath means '108'.

10. Sathya Meva Jayathe from Mandakopanishath.

Kappa Suthras :-

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They are four types

1. Shraut Suthras - It explains pooja
2. Gruha Suthras - What pooja perform in relations in member.
3. Dharma Suthras - What is good, ethical and unethical.
4. Sulva Suthra - said about vastu.

Shad Darshanas :-

There are six philosophies:

1. Nyaya philosophy - Gautama
2. Sankhya philosophy - Kapila
3. Yoga philosophy - Patanjali
4. Vaisheshika philosophy - Kanada
5. Purva Mimamsa - Jaimini
6. Uttara Mimamsa - Badarayana

Patriarchal Society :-

1. Father is the head of the family.
2. Father is called Gruhapathi (or) Dampati (or) Kulapa.
3. Family is the basic unit in the society.

Family	Village	Grama	Tanapada
Gruhapathi (or) Dampathi	saided by Gramani	Vishayapathi	King is called Rajan

Bali - service tax

Bhaga - Agriculture tax

→ Bhagaduga was a tax collected

→ Bhandagarika is a Treasurer.

→ Four village assemblies

1) Sabha - brahmins of member

2) Samitha - All villages in member

^{disappeared} 3) Vidhatu - womens

4) Gana - Traders

→ 12 ministers existed in that called "Dwadasa Ratnins".

1) priest

2) senani - commander

3) prime

4) cheif queen

5) Bhagaduga - tax collected

6) Bhandagarika - Treasurer

7) sandhi vighraha - war/peace

8) Lekhaka - writing letters

9) Akshapatalaka - record maintainance

10) Dutha - Informer

11) Sathapathi - head of hundred villages

12) Sthoupathi - Remote villages.

Social conditions:-

1. Early vedic (1500 BC - 1000 BC)

2. Latter vedic (1000 BC - 600 BC)

Rigveda (or) Early vedic society - No social evils.

3. Varna system existed

patriarchal society:-

- 1. cow is considered as animal
cow - Aganya

Gravisti means war of cows

- 2. They worshipped Indra, Varuna, Agni, Vayu, Kubera.
- 3. No social evils
- 4. Respect to women

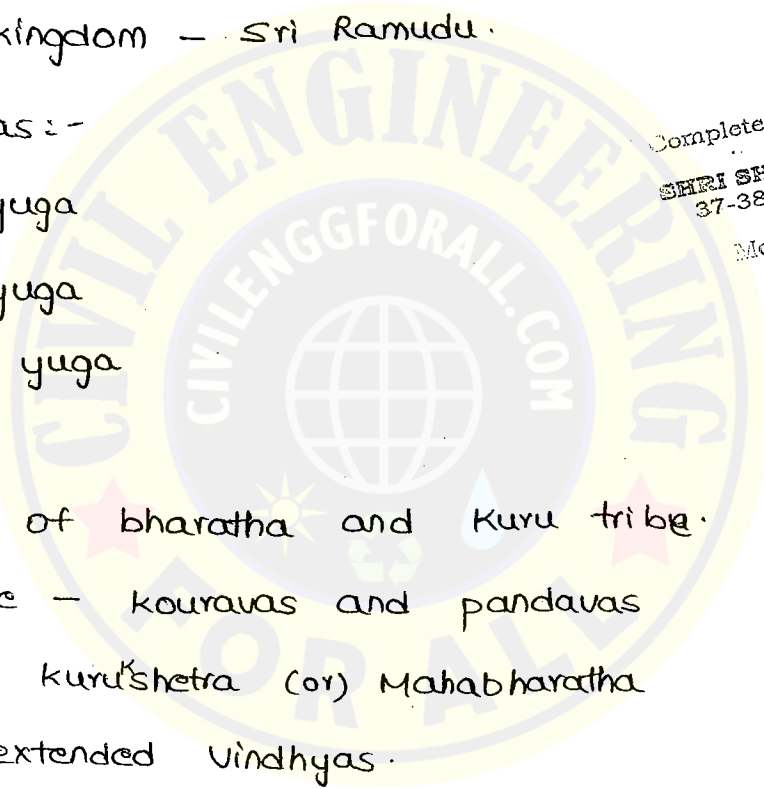
Latter Vedic :- (1000 BC - 600 BC)

Kosula kingdom - Sri Ramudu.

Four yugas:-

- 1. Krutha yuga
- 2. Thretha yuga
- 3. Dwapara yuga
- 4. Kaliyuga

Complete Class Note Solutions
JAIN'S / MAXCON
SHRI SHANTI ENTERPRISES
37-38, Suryalok Complex
Abids, Hyd.
Mobile. 9700291147



- combine of Bharatha and Kuru tribe.
- Kuru tribe - Kouravas and Pandavas
- Battle of Kuru'shetra (or) Mahabharatha
- Aryans extended Vindhya.
- In this Sudras, caste system entered
- Many category people came to force
- Upper class girl - Prathiloma
- Lower class girl - Anuloma

8 types of marriages entered society:-

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Duiva | 5. Asura |
| 2. Brahma | 6. Paisacha |
| 3. praiapathya | 7. Rakshasa |
| 4. Arsa | 8. Gandarva - Love marriage |

} this four not accepted

- They worship only Brahma, Vishnu, Maheshwara
- 16 Mahajanapadhas (or) Shodasha Mahajanapadhas came into force.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Anga | 7. Kuru | 13. Suvasena |
| 2. Kasi | 8. Panchala | 14. Matsya |
| 3. Kosala | 9. Asmaka | 15. Gandhara |
| 4. Magadha | 10. Avanti | 16. Kambhoja |
| 5. Chedi | 11. Vajji | } Republic countries. |
| 6. Vatsa | 12. Malla | |

Magadha:-

- Yara - Animal sacrifices
- Rituals
- Karma kanda - Religious
- Drinks - sama (take it on festivals)
sura (everyday)

Jainism:-

1. Jain Guru called Thirthankaras (24 existed)
2. Thirthankaras means Guide (or) path shower
3. First thirthankara was Rishabinatha (or) Adinatha
4. Rishabinatha has two sons.
 - i) Bharatha
 - ii) Bahubali
5. Bahubali - Telangana Region, he went upto Karnataka region.
6. Sravana balagola (Karnataka) ← Statue of bahubali (or) Gomateswara Statue.

Height - 56 feet

7. 23rd Thirthankara was parsvanatha. symbol is snake 48
8. Historically he was the founder of Jainism
9. Four principles said by parsvanatha:
 - Ahimsa (or) Non violence
 - Not to steal
 - Not to tell lies
 - Not to possess property beyond needs.
10. 24th Guru was Vardamana Mahavira. He was born in 540 BC at kunda grama.
11. Symbol is Lion.
12. Vardamana Mahavira belongs to Kshatriya sector.
13. He is called Real founder of Jainism.
14. His parents Siddharta, Thrisaladevi. wife yashoda, daughter priya darshini
15. Makkali Gosala - Guru of vardamana Mahavira.
16. Makkali Gosala introduced Ajevaka sect. (Absence of God, life, is continued).
17. Jain principles are called "panchavratas".
18. Vardamana Mahaveera was called Jina, Mahavira, kevala (full knowledge), Nigrantha.
19. He introduced three Ratnas in Jainism.
 - Right knowledge
 - Right to faith
 - Right conduct
20. Holy books are called Dwadashangas
21. He introduce Syadvada philosophy.

22. Sallekhana vratha principle - past and death

23. Two Rules observed Sallekhana vratha

1) chandra Gupta Mouryas

2) Indra-IV - Rashtrakutas.

24. Trade and commerce (They concentrated on)

25. Jain population in Rajasthan and Gujaraath.

26. Mahavira died in 468 BC at paripari.

Two Jain parishaths:-

1. 300 BC at pataliputra (patna). It was headed by sthulabahu.

2. 12 A.D at Vallabhi (Gujaraath).

3. It was headed by Davardik shama sranana.

4. Famous temples existed - Dilwara temple (Rajasthan Mt. Abu)

5. Bheema - I is constructed. He belongs to Solanki Dynasty.

Buddhism:-

1. Founder was Gautama Buddha. Original name is Siddhartha.

2. He was born in 563 B.C. at Lambini Vana (Nepal).

3. He belongs to Sakya kshatriyas.

4. He was called Sakyamuni

5. parents - Sudhodhana, Mayadevi (Mahamaya).

6. His mother died when Buddha was 7 years old.

7. Mahaprajapathi Gauthami take care of Buddha. So Buddha name changed to Gauthama Buddha.

8. Siddhartha became a saint.

9. At age of 19, he married Yashodara, son was Rahula.

10. At age 35 years, he reached gaya called Buddha ⁴⁹ Gaya.
11. Buddha horse name - kanthaka
12. Buddha has two gurus, i) Alarakalama ii) Rudraka Ram putta.
13. Bimbisara was the contemporary of Buddha.
14. "49 days" he went to Meditations at Buddha gaya beside River "Niranjana". pipal tree (or) bodhi tree.
15. Sujatha provided food to Buddha.
16. Buddha first speech at saranath (U.P) - Deer park (5 disciples)
17. This is called Dharma chakra parivartana (or) Turning wheel of law.
18. Buddha said about four Noble truths called "Arya Sathyas".
19. World full of sorrows and suffering
20. Desire is cause of sorrows and suffering
21. One can conquest desires
22. One should follow Astanga Marga nothing but eight fold path.
23. i) Right speech
ii) Right knowledge
iii) Right meditation.
iv) Right thoughts
v) Right Deeds
vi) Right way of living hood
vii) Right to faith
viii) Right to conduct.

- Veluvana garden given to Bimbisara (contemporary of Buddha)
- Bimbisara is a contemporary to Buddha.
- Chaitya is a worship place, vihara is a resting place. Ghatika is a schooling place. All these are called Baudharama (or) sangharama.
- Tri Ratnas in Buddhism:
 1. Budha
 2. Dharma
 3. Sangha
- Budha condemned Untouchability, upper caste domination, yagnas, vedas.
- He gave importance to Non-violence.
- Buddhist saints are called Bikshus.
- Upasakas are followers of Buddhism.
- In 483 B.C. this Gauthama Buddha invited one of his student "chunda".
- In the house of "chunda" they cook "pig meat" and Buddha eat that and died in kusinagara (U.P) (483 B.C)
- Five incidents which took place in Buddha life is called "pancha kalyanas".
 1. Birth - (Lotus, bull is a symbol)
 2. Great Renunciation - horse symbol
 3. Enlightenment - Bodhi Tree symbol
 4. Turning the wheel of law - wheel (8 spokes) symbol
 5. Mahaparinirvana (Death) - sthupa symbol (dome shaped)
- Birth, Enlightenment, Death these took place in vaishaka pournima. So vaishaka pournima is called Buddha pournima.

→ Holy Books Tripitakas

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1. Vinaya Pitaka — compiled by Upali
2. Sutta Pitaka — compiled by Ananda
3. Abhidamma Pitaka — compiled by Rahul Bhadra.

→ After the death four Buddhist councils took place.

- | year | place | meeting chair person |
|------------|---|--|
| 1. 483 B.C | Rajagruha (place) | Maha Kashyapa |
| 2. 383 B.C | Vaishali (place) | Sabakami |
| 3. 250 B.C | pataliputra (place) | Moggali putta Tissa |
| 4. 78 A.D | Jalandhar (or) Kundalavana (or) Kashmir | vasu Mitra (C.P)
— Ashwagosh (Deputy C.P) |

→ Ashwagosh is also called "Indian Milton"

→ Books written by Ashwagosh

1. Buddha Charitra
2. Saundara Nandan
3. Sari puthra prakarana.

(Haryanka
dynasty
Kings ↑)

- First council that was organised by Ajatha Sathru
- second council that was organised by Kalashoka (Sisunaga dynasty)
- third council that was organised by Ashoka (Mouryan dynasty)
- Fourth council that was organised by Kanishka (Kushan dynasty)
- In the second Buddhist council, this can be split into two types
1. Sthavira Vadins
 2. Maha sanghikas
- In third council "Ashoka" brought unity to these Buddhism.

→ But in fourth council this Buddhism again split into two types.

1. Heenayana — people believe Buddha is a Guru

2. Mahayana — people believe Buddha is a God.

→ The first ideal worship in India is "Buddha Idol"

→ Vajrayana worship "Buddhas Idols".

→ In the battle of Kalinga 1 lakh soldiers dead, 1½ lakh people injured in Dhauli (Bhuvaneshwar).

→ With this incident, with the influence of Upagupta Ashoka converted into Buddhism.

→ Ashoka sent his son, daughter (Mahendra, Sanghamitra) to Sri Lanka for ^(publicity) propagated to Buddhism.

→ Buddhist Maha Mathras are the propagators.

→ Ashoka ~~Buddha~~ sent Sona, Uthara to Burma.

→ Ashoka ~~Buddha~~ sent Mahadeva to Mysore.

→ Maha Dharma Rakshita was sent to Maharashtra by this Ashoka

→ Veera Purusha Dutta, is a ruler in Ikshwaku Dynasty.

→ Veera Purusha Dutta period is called "Golden Age for Buddhism".

→ Later in India Buddhism was declined. Cause for this Adishankara Charya.

→ Adishankara Charya told "Siva" is only God.

→ In South India, Eastern Chalukyan Ruler "Vijayaditya-II" He is also called "Narendra Prugaraju"

→ He fought 108 battles and many soldiers were killed. 5

→ He transferred chaityas to "Siva temples"

→ Buddhism existed in Tibet (China), Java, Malaya, Sumatra, Japan, Sri Lanka.

Magadha Empire :-

1. Brihadrada dynasty was administered by Magadha Empire.
2. Brihadrada is was the founder of this dynasty
3. Jarasaudha is a greatest ruler in this dynasty
4. Last ruler "Ripunjaya" in this dynasty.

** Haryanka Dynasty :-

1. It was started by Bimbisara. He was the contemporary of Buddha.
 2. He married many princesses.
 3. Kosala princess, Kosala devi. He married Kosala devi and dowry is "Kasi"
 4. Videha princess Vasavi
 5. Vaishali princess Chhalana
 6. Madra princess Khema
- } All are married to Bimbisara
7. Ajatha Sathru was the son of Kosala devi. He was appointed to Anga province. But Ajatha Sathru did not satisfied and killed to his father and came to power.
 8. Ajatha Sathru was a greatest ruler in this dynasty. He is also called "Kumika". He was the founder of the town "Pataliputra (Patna)".

9. "Ajatha sathru" was the ruler organised Buddhist council.

10. He introduced a Rock throwing machine (Maha Silakantaka) in battle field.

11. Amrapali is a dancing girl in his court.

12. Udayana is a son of Ajatha sathru. He killed his father and come to power. He shift capital Rajagriha to pataliputra.

13. Udayana killed in the hands of his son "Anirudha".

14. "Nagadasaka" is the last ruler in this dynasty.

Sisunaga Dynasty:-

1. Sisunaga was the founder of this dynasty.

2. pataliputra was the capital of this dynasty.

3. Kala shouka was the greatest ruler in this dynasty.

4. second Buddhist council held in the kala shouka period.

5. "kala varnin" is the last ruler in this dynasty.

Nanda Dynasty:-

1. This was started by Maha padma Nanda.

2. First time sudras came to power.

3. Maha padma Nanda is called Maha kshathriyananda (or) Ekrot.

4. 375000 army established by Maha padma Nanda.

5. Nava Nandas came to power, they are called Nine rulers.

6. Last ruler is Dhana Nanda.

7. In the court of Dhana Nanda, Kautilya is lived there.
8. Kautilya is also called Chanakya, Vishnu Gupta, India Machidavalli.
9. "Artha Shashtra" book written by Kautilya.
10. Kautilya belongs to Brahmins, Dhana Nanda belongs to Sudras.
11. Kautilya sent out to the palace by Dhana Nanda.
12. Kautilya saw a game "Kings Game" in forest.
13. Chandra Gupta Maurya act as a King.
14. "Mura" was the mother of "Chandra Gupta Maurya".
15. Kautilya take permission to "Mura" for the help of Chandra Gupta Maurya.
16. They established a Army and Dhana Nanda is defeated in the hands of Chandra Gupta Maurya.
17. Artha Shashtra consists of 150 chapters.
18. Chandra Gupta Maurya came to power.
19. Alexander belongs to Greek country at Macedonia (356 B.C. Born)
20. Philip-II was father, Olympia was mother.
21. Philip-II was dead in 336 B.C. Then Alexander came into the power.
22. Plato, Aristotle, Socrates are Greek people.
23. Alexander ambition was, wanted to conquer the world.
24. He wanted to spread Greek culture.
25. He wanted to blunder the wealth.
26. He started attacks in the year 336 B.C.
27. Takshasila ruler "Ambi" invited to Alexander, for again Punjab ruler "Purushotham" (or) "Porus".

28. Alexander came to India at 327 B.C.
29. He attacked at 326 B.C. Battle of Jhelum (or) Hydaspes.
30. In this battle Alexander got victory and Purushotham was defeated.
31. While going back to Macedonia. Alexander died in 323 B.C. at Babelonia (Susa town).
32. Babelonia was also called Hanging Gardens.
33. Hanging Gardens established by Nebukat Nezer.
34. Aristotle wrote the book "Politics"
35. Plato wrote the book "Republic", "The laws"

Mauryan Empire:- (1-2Q)

Books:-

1. Kautilya wrote the book "Artha Shastra".
2. This Artha Shastra book translated to English by Shymashastrri
3. Megasthenis wrote the book "Indica", this was translated to English by Crendil.
4. Vishakadatta wrote the books "Mudra Rakshasa".
5. Hemachandra wrote a book "Parisista paruem".
6. Study of coins is called "Numismatics"
7. Study of inscriptions is called "Epigraphy".
8. Ashoka

14 Rock Edicts	}	Inscriptions done by Ashoka.
7 pillar Edicts		
3 cave Edicts		
9. Animal sacrifices were condemned by Ashoka
10. Ashoka said about welfare programs
11. Ashoka said about charity.
12. Fourth one said about "members of family".
13. Fifth one - Master and slaves

14. Sixth - Administration of Ashoka.
15. seventh - security
16. 8th, 9th - Ashoka Dharma (Moral court (or) ethical court)
17. Tenth - Expensive festivals were abolished by Ashoka
18. 11th, 12th - security and Dharma.
19. 13th - Kalinga war.
20. 14th - spread of Buddhism.
21. Official symbol was taken from sarnath pillar edict "Lion symbol".
22. "Dharma chakra" was taken from sarnath pillar edict. "24 spokes".
23. Ashoka embraced Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga.
24. Ashoka came into Buddhism said by "Babru edict"
25. Titles of Ashoka, "Devanam priya" and "Priyadarshi Raja"
26. Titles are appeared in "Maski Inscription" found in Karnataka.
27. Ashoka Inscriptions, first studied by James princep in 1837.
28. First ruler in this dynasty, was "Chandra Gupta Maurya".
29. He came to power in 321 B.C - 298 B.C.
30. Chandra Gupta Maurya was called First National Emperor.
31. Greeks called him "sandro kottas" (or) "Androkottas" (Great ruler) (Great ruler).
32. North is extend upto Kashmir
33. South is extend upto Tamilnadu.
34. West is extend upto Beluchistan, East - Bihar.

35. His prime Minister was Kautilya.
36. Chandra Gupta Maurya constructed Sudharshana Tank at Gujarat, for the purpose of agriculture.
37. During his time one of the commanders was Alexander commander, Seleucus Nicator attack Chandra Gupta. Gupta got victory in 305 B.C.
38. Megasthenes was appointed as an Ambassador in the court of Chandra Gupta.
39. Pataliputra town was described by Megasthenes.
40. Pataliputra town got 64 entries described by Megasthenes in his "Indica" book.
41. Helina (daughter of Seleucus Nicator) gave marriage to Chandra Gupta Maurya.
42. Chandra Gupta Maurya embraced Jainism with the influence of "Bhadra Babu".
43. He gave to his kingdom to his son Bindusara.
44. Gupta came to South India (Sravanabelgola).
45. He observed "Sallekhanavrata" (fasting death)
46. He died in 298 B.C.
47. Pataliputra town constructed by Ajattha Shatru.

Bindusara (298 BC - 273 BC)

48. Titles of Bindusara are "Amithra Latha" and "Amithra Ghatha" → (No enemies)
49. He followed "Ajeevaka sect"
50. "Ajeevaka sect" said "God may exist may not be exist but life was follows".

51. Bindusara maintain good relations 54
52. Syria ruler was Antiochus Sathar-I
53. Bindusara asked Syria ruler to sent Figs (sweet fruits), Grape wine.
54. Bindusara contemporary ruler was Ptolemy Philadelphus ^{↑ Egypt ruler}
55. "Pingali Vatsa, Astrologer" lived in the court of Bindusara
56. Ashoka was the son of Bindusara
57. Ashoka's mother was Subhadrangi.
58. Bindusara got many brothers and many cousins (100)
59. Ashoka killed "99 cousins". Hence he was called "Chanda Shoka".
60. Ashoka came to power in 273 B.C - 232 B.C.
61. He wanted to occupy Kalinga (Odisha). So he declared Battle of Kalinga.
62. Kalinga ruler was "Kalinga Malla".
63. Battle of Kalinga took place in Dhauli near Bhuvaneshwar.
64. In this battle 1 lakh soldier killed, 1 1/2 lakh people injured.
65. In this incident, he embraced Buddhism with the influence of Upagupta.
66. Ashoka visited Birth place of Buddha, Lumbini and Buddha Gaya. It is called Sambhodi Yatra.
67. Ashoka is also called Dharma Shoka, Devanam Priya, Priyadarshi Raja.

68. chief queen of Ashoka is "Asandimithra".
69. spys was established by Ashoka. spys is called sathrins.
70. Civil and criminal court was established by Ashoka
71. Civil court is called Dharmastheya
72. criminal court is called Kantakashodhana
73. Judges is called pradvivakas
74. For every 10 villages - Sangraha court
 400 villages - Dronamukha court
 800 villages - sthaniya court
75. He collected $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ tax was collected.
76. Taxes are Bali = service tax
 Bhagha
 pindakara = village tax
 visti = forced tax
77. "Suvarna" is a gold coin
78. "pana", "karshapana" are silver coins
79. Town administration that was carried on by "Nagarika".
80. six committes held N helped this Nagarika in exercising his powers.
81. Grandson's of Ashoka was samprathi. He followed Jainism. He was called Jain Ashoka.
82. Last ruler in this dynasty was Brihadrada.
83. In 187 B.C his commandor was pushyamithra sunga.
84. pushyamithra sunga killed Brihadrada and came to power.
85. Mauryan empire was ended.

Sunga Dynasty:-

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1. It was started by pushyamitra sunga
2. pushyamitra sunga belongs to Bharadwaja Gotra Brahmin community.
3. panini wrote Astadhyayi. It tells sunga belongs to Brahmin community.
4. kalidas wrote Malavikagni. It also tells he belongs to Brahmin.
5. kalidas is called Indian Shakespeare.
6. Brihadra was killed and sunga came to power.
7. capital is vidisha (M.P).
8. After coming to power, sunga performed Ashwamedha yaga.
9. Menander stopped the horse of pushyamitra sunga.
10. Menander was the first foreigner after coming to India he embassied Buddhism.
11. Menander was defeated and pushyamitra sunga got victory.
12. kalinga ruler was kharavela. He attack vidisha and pushyamitra sunga defeated and kharavela got victory.
13. Hatighumpa Inscription is given by kharavela.
14. kharavela took Jain idols in vidisha and placed it in Udayagiri (odisha) hills.
15. Vidharba ruler was yagnasena. He went against pushyamitra sunga.
16. pushyamitra sunga sent his son Agnimitra. He suppressed the revolt of yagnasena and married yagnasena daughter Malavika. This is the story written by kalidas Malavikagniyagnam.

17. After Agnimitra, ^{son} Vasumitra came to power.
18. Vasumitra was killed in the hands of Muladeva.
19. Kosala king Muladeva.
20. ~~Last~~ ^{Greatest} ruler Bhagabadra in this dynasty.
21. Greek ambassador "Heliyodorus" came to the court of Bhagabadra.
22. Heliyodorus established Vishnu temple "Dwaja sthambam" at Besnagar (vidisha).
23. Last ruler in this dynasty was Deva buddi.
24. Deva buddi was killed in the hands of Kanwa dynasty ruler Vasudeva Kanwa.

Kanwa dynasty :-

25. It was started by Vasudeva Kanwa.
26. After this Bhumimitra, Narayana, Susharma administered.
27. Last ruler Susharma.
28. Susharma was defeated in the hands of Pulamavi-I.
29. Pulamavi-I is a Shatavahana - XV ruler.

Sakas / Sathians :-

1. Sakas came to India into two groups.
 - o First group came under control of Maous
 - o Second group came under control of Vononese
2. After coming to India these people established States (Satrapi).
3. Head of state is Mahakshtrapa.
4. These people belongs to central Asia.
5. Mahakshtrapas are two types
 - i) Maharashtra Mahakshtrapas
 - ii) Malwa Mahakshtrapas.

^{rashtra}
Maha Mahakshtrapas:-

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1. It was started by Bhumaka.
2. Capital is Broach (or) Barukaccha.
3. Maharashtra Mahakshtrapas belongs to Kardamaka dynasty.
4. Greatest ruler in this dynasty is Nahapana.
5. Nahapana defeated in the hands of Gauthami putra Sathakarni.
6. Gauthami putra sathakarni took all gold coins and reprinted his name to that coins.
7. At Jogal thambi (Maharashtra), this reprint coins are found there.
8. Shatavahana's was the first ruler to administered Andhra pradesh.
9. Gauthami putra sathakarni is a greatest ruler.

Malwa Mahakshtrapas:-

1. It belongs to Kardamaka dynasty.
2. Ujjaini became the capital.
3. Greatest ruler Rudradama.
4. Sanskrit Inscription (Junaghad Inscription) given by Rudra ^{dam}.
5. This is the first Sanskrit Inscription.
6. Rudradama attack Shatavahana. Ruler of Shatavahana is Sivasri ^{sathakarni}. Rudradama got victory and Sivasri defeated.
7. Rudradama captured Sivasri and ordered to pay the tax but Sivasri not accepted.
8. Rudradama gave his daughter Rudradamanika to Sivasri Sathakarni for married.
9. Last ruler Basara Rudrasimha.

10. Basana went against Gupta. Rama Gupta was the ruler when Basana attack.
11. Rama Gupta's brother was Chandra Gupta - II.
12. Rama Gupta and Chandra Gupta - II, were the sons of Samudra Gupta.
13. Druva Devi was the wife of Rama Gupta.
14. Basana asked Rama Gupta to give me your wife and I did not attack to your dynasty.
15. Ramagupta accepted the Basana order. For the sake of people he accepted.
16. Chandra Gupta - II sent a information to Basana without knowing his brother Ramagupta.
17. Chandra Gupta - II went secretly and wearing a saree killed to Basana. Later he killed his brother Ramagupta and married to Druva Devi.

Indo Bacterians:-

1. This Indo Bacterians lived at Afganistan region.

Oxus river region	} Afganishtan.
Hindukush river region	
Herat region	

2. Demitrias was the greatest ruler.
3. Hindu books called this Demitrias as Puthamitra.
4. Siyalkota is the capital.
5. Menandor came to power. But he defeated in the hands of Pushpamitra Sunga.
6. Later Menander embraced buddhism with the influence of Buddhist Monk "Nagasena".

* * * 7. Nagasena wrote a book "Milinda panha". 57

8. Gandhara art was started in this period.
9. Gandhara art is also called Indo Greek Art.
10. Last ruler is Hermaaj.

Indo - parthians: -

1. Gondophares was the great ruler.
2. St. Thomas came to ^(49 A.D) India to propagate Christianity. He was the first Christianity Missionary.
3. He died in Madras. His dead body buried at Adayar.
4. Adayar became a holy place to Christians.

Kushan Dynasty: -

1. Capital was Peshawar (or) Purushapura.
2. Kanishka was the greatest ruler. His period 78 AD - 102 AD.
3. Titles of Kanishka
 - i) Devaputra
 - ii) Cezer
 - iii) 2nd Ashoka
4. He attacked China (Kashgar, Yarkhand, Khotan).
5. Like Ashoka he propagated Buddhism.
6. Fourth Buddhist Council that was held at 78 A.D. Vasumitra was chair person. Ashwagosh was deputy chair person.
7. With the fourth council this Buddhism split into two types.
 - i) Hinayana
 - ii) Mahayana → Kanishka followed this.

8. Charaka is a doctor, he lived in the court of Kanishka. Books are "Charaka Samhitha".
9. Buddhist Monk "Acharya Nagarjuna" lived in the court of Kanishka.
 - ↓ called (Indian Einstein)
10. He wrote many books
 - i) Sushrutekha
 - ii) Pragna Pramitha Sashtra.
11. He went to the court of Yagnasri Sathakarni. He was the 27th Sathavahana ruler.
12. Sakhayara was started by Kanishka
13. Kanishka died in 102 A.D.

Gupta Empire :-

1. Gupta period is called Golden Age.
2. In the Greek period "Pericleus" period is called Golden Age.
3. In the Roman period Augustus period is called Golden Age.
4. Chandra Gupta - II period is called Golden Age.
5. In all fields they achieve development then it is called Golden Age. Golden Age told by K.M. Munshi.
6. Vishaka Dutta wrote the book Devi Chandra Gupta.
- ** 7. Sudraka wrote the book "Mruchakatika".
8. Vairaka wrote the book "Kaumudi Mahasavam".
9. Basudu wrote the book "Swapna Vasavadatha".
10. Bharavi wrote the book "Kivatharjuneyam".
11. Kalidas wrote the book "Malavikagni Mitram", "Abhignana Shakuntalam", "Megha Sandesham", "Vikra Mourvasiyam", "Raghu Vamsham", "Ruthu Samharam", "Kumara Sambavam".

- 12. Samudra Gupta gave "Allahabad prashasthe" Inscription. It said about all the victories of Gupta.
- 13. Eran Inscription, Nalanda Inscription, Gaia Inscription gave by Samudra Gupta.
- 14. Chandra Gupta gave Mathura Inscription, Sanchi Inscription, Udayagiri. Inscription, *Meharouli Inscription.
- 15. Chandra Gupta daughter Prabavathi Gupta gave Poona copper plate Inscription.
- 16. In this inscription said that Gupta belongs to Vyshya Dharma Gothra.
- 17. Skanda Gupta gave Bitari Inscription and Indoor copper plate Inscription.
- 18. Sri Gupta was the founder of this dynasty. He was also called Chilikuto, he lived in Himalayan region.
- 19. After Sri Gupta, his son Ghatotkacha Gupta came to power.
- 20. After Chandra Gupta -I came to power (320 AD - 335 AD)
- 21. Independent Empire established by Chandra Gupta -I.
- 22. Chandra Gupta -I started "Gupta Era" at 320 AD.
- 23. Capital was "Pataliputra".
- 24. During this time he married Lichavi dynasty princess "Kumara Devi".
- 25. The Chandra Gupta -I gave one side of portrait of Kumara Devi and other side Chandra Gupta -I name was published on coins.
- 26. Kamandaka was a poet lived in Chandra Gupta -I court and wrote Neethi Sashtra.

**** Samudra Gupta (335 AD - 380 AD).**

27. SON of Chandra Gupta - I
28. samudra Gupta called Indian Napoleon said by U.A. Smith.
29. Titles of samudra Gupta
 - i) Kacha
 - ii) Kavi raj
 - iii) Ashwamedha yogi.
30. In North India, Nava Nagas were defeated and '9' Kingdoms came under his control.
31. In central India he attacked 18 Kingdoms
32. In south India he attacked 12 Kingdoms
33. He went against Srilanka. Meghavarna was the ruler to Srilanka, Meghavarna defeated and accepted the authority of samudra Gupta and paying taxes.
34. Musical Instrument 'veena' symbol coins are published more.
35. "Allahabad prasasthi" is a victory
36. "Harisena" was a poet lived in his court.
37. Rama Gupta and Chandra Gupta - II was the sons of Samudra Gupta.
38. Chandra Gupta - II came to power in 380 AD - 415 AD.

**** Chandra Gupta - II (380 AD - 415 AD) :-**

39. Titles of Chandra Gupta - II
 - i) Sakari
 - ii) Vikramaditya
 - iii) Saha Sanka
 - iv) Devaraju
 - v) Devarshi.

40. He married "Naga dynasty" ruler "Kubera Naga"^{cg}
41. He married "Druva devi" also.
42. All round development that took place in his period
43. First capital Pataliputra
Second capital Ujjaini.
44. At Ujjaini (M.P) "Mahankali temple" was established by him.
45. Chinese Traveller came to the court was "Fahien",
Fahien wrote a book "Shokuvoki".
46. Navarathnas are the poet lived in his court.
47. 1st poet - Kalidasa
2nd poet - Shanku
3rd poet - Bhethala pattu
- Ghatakarpura
- Kshapanaka
- Shanwanthari
- Amarasimha
- Vararuchi
- Varaha Mihira.
48. Dhanwanthari wrote a book "Dhanwanthariyam".
49. Amarasimha wrote a book "Amarakoshana".
50. Varaha Mihira wrote a book "Brihath samhitha".
51. Varaha Mihira wrote a book "Brihath Jathaka".
52. Astronomy and Astrologers are well developed.
53. Aryabhata lived in the court of Chandra Gupta II
54. Aryabhata wrote a book "Aryabhattiyam" and
"Surya Siddhanta".

55. Arya bhatta said how solar eclipse and Lunar eclipse are occur and also said about decimal system.
56. Indian first satellite name is "Arya Bhatta"
57. Brahma Gupta is called "Indian Newton" wrote a book "Brahmasputa siddhanta".
58. Brahma Gupta said about Gravitational force.
59. Varaha Mihira wrote Brihath samhitha, said about astronomy.
60. Varaha Mihra book Brihath jathaka said about Astrology.
61. Sushrutha wrote a book Sushrutha samhita (eye operations book).
62. ~~Ke~~ palakapya wrote a book "Hasthayurveda"
It tells about Medical sciences.
63. Kshetra — Agricultural Land
Khila — Barren
Aprahatha — Forest
Grapathasara — Green land
Vasthi — Houses
64. Trade and commerce that was well developed in chandra Gupta -II period.
65. $\frac{1}{6}$ th tax was collected
- i) Bali tax
 - ii) Bhaga tax
 - iii) Bhoga tax
 - iv) Udiyanga tax
 - v) Khara tax

66. paintings were well developed.
67. Ajantha painting well developed in his period.
68. cave - 16, 17, 18, 19 paintings belongs to Gupta.
69. This paintings is called "Miniature paintings".
70. chandra Gupta - II maintain good relations with central Asian countries.
71. sati system, child marriages are continued in his period.

Kumara Gupta:- (415 AD - 455 AD)

72. Chandra Gupta - II son was Kumara Gupta.
73. Titles of Kumara Gupta
- i) Mahendraditya
 - ii) Ashwamegha Mahendra
74. He was the devotee of the Kumara swamy.
75. "peacock symbol" coins are released
- * 76. He established Nalanda University (Bihar), and 10,000 students existed, 1500 Masters existed.
77. ❌ Sanskrit language was well developed.

Skanda Gupta: ₹

78. Tribal people "Hans" attacked Skanda Gupta (Patali-putra region) and hence Skanda Gupta suppressed the tribal people.
79. Budha Gupta, Puru Gupta, Narasimha Gupta all are inefficient rulers.
80. Last ruler in this dynasty was "Vishnu Gupta".
81. With this "Gupta empire" was ended.
82. Barukacha seaport existed at western side (Gujarath)
83. Tamralipthi seaport existed at Eastern side.

- 84. Nachana kutara (parvathi temple) established
 - 85. Bhumra (siva temple) was established.
 - 86. Devgadh (Dashavatara temple) was established
- } Gupta dynasty.

Harshavardana (606 AD - 647 AD):-

1. He was the last greatest Hindu ruler.
2. He belongs to vardana dynasty. It was also called pushyabuthi dynasty.
3. Forefather of this dynasty was pushyabhuthi.
4. After pushyabhuthi, son Aditya vardana came to power
5. After Aditya vardana, son prabakara vardana came to power.
6. prabakara Vardana son's was
 - i) Rajya vardana
 - ii) Harsha vardana

Daughter - Rajyasri.
7. Rajyasri married Kanauj ruler "Gruhavarma".
8. prabakara vardana wife yashodhana devi. He was dead & in 605 AD. yashodhana devi absorbed sati and she was also dead.
9. Rajya vardana came to power.
10. But Malwa ruler "Deva Gupta" and Gouda ruler "shashanka". They wanted to occupy this prabakara kingdom "sthanishwar".
11. Gauda ruler was against Buddhism, Bodhi tree was destroyed at Buddha Gaya
12. Malwa and Gouda rulers attack sthanishwar, Rajya vardana killed in the hands of both rulers.

13. Both rulers killed "Arjuna Varma" also. 6/
14. By this incident "Rajyasri" went to suicide to Vindhya mountains.
15. Harsha vardana protected Rajyasri. At this critical situation he came to power. (606 AD - 647 AD)

Harsha vardana (606 AD - 647 AD):-

16. Kanauj came under the control of Harsha vardana.
17. During his father time he maintained good relations with "Kamarupa" (Assam).
18. "Bhaskara Varma" was the ruler of "Kamarupa".
19. Harsha vardana asked to sent army to Bhaskara Varma.
20. Harsha vardana attack Malwa and Gouda rulers and got victory.
21. With this incident he got a title "Sakala Uttarpradesh^{sha} (or) Seeladitya".
22. He wrote a book "Naganandan" and "Ratnavali", "Priyadarshika".
23. Inscriptions given by Harsha vardana
- i) Madhu Ban
 - ii) Bansikhera
 - iii) Sonapat.
24. "Bansikhera" Inscription was written in his own hand writing
25. The court poet was "Bana Bhatta".
26. Bana Bhatta wrote "Harsha Charitra" and "Kadambari".

27. Chinese traveller "Huen Tsang" came to the court of Harsha vardana. He wrote a book "Siyuki"
28. "Siyuki" that was translated to English by "Watters".
29. Every 5 years Mahamoksha parishath was established at prayaga.
30. Mahamoksha parishath distributing the surplus (or) balancing amount (collected from taxes) to poor people.
31. First day they used to worship Lord Buddha
Second day they used to worship Sun God
Third day they used to worship Lord Shiva
Fourth day they distribute the money at prayaga.
32. Six times they established Mahamoksha parishath.
33. In 619 A.D Harsha vardana defeated in the hands of Badami Chalukyas ruler "Pulakesi-II", this was done at Narmada river.
34. So south Indian region came under the control of Pulakesi-II.
35. For Nalanda University, Harsha vardana donated 100 villages (revenue of 100 villages).
36. North Indian region came under the control of Harsha vardana.
37. After the death of Harsha vardana the North Indian region split into number of regions.
38. Hiranya (~~ox~~), a new gold coin that was established by Harsha vardana.

Badami chalukyas:-

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1. In Karnataka, capital was Badami
- ** 2. Bilhana wrote the book "Vikramanka devacharithra"
3. Kalthana's book was "Raja tarangani".
4. According to V.A. Smith, Badami Chalukya belongs to central Asia.
5. According to Louis Rice, Badami Chalukya belongs to selucid Race.
6. According to D.C. Sarkar, Badami was capital they are the inhabitants of Karnataka.
7. Badami Chalukya founder was Jayasimha.
8. After Jayasimha, Rana Raga came to power.
9. After Pulakesi - I came to power. He got the titles Chalukya Vallabha, Sri Pruthvi Vallabha.
10. Badami was developed in Pulakesi - I period.
11. Pulakesi - I son Keerthi Varma - I came to power, but he is insufficient.
12. Keerthi Varma - I son was Pulakesi - II but he is a small boy that time. So Keerthi Varma - I gave kingdom to his brother Mangalesha.
13. Mangalesha got the title Parama Bhagavatha. He extended empire upto Goa (Ruwathi Dweepa old name).
14. Pulakesi - II was grown up and asked kingdom to give back to his kingdom. But Mangalesha rejected.
15. Pulakesi - II got angry and killed Mangalesha.
16. Pulakesi - II came to power.

pulakesi - II :- (609 AD - 642 AD):-

17. The inscription was given "Aihole Inscription". It was written by "Ravi Keerthi".
18. Ravi Keerthi was lived in the court of pulakesi - II.
19. pulakesi - II went against Harsha vardana beside Narmada. pulakesi - II got victory and Harsha vardana defeated.
20. Narmada river became the frontier b/w these pulakesi - II and Harsha vardana.
21. In south India the big empire was established by pulakesi - II.
22. Chinese traveller Huen Tsang came to the court of ^{pulakesi - II} (but originally Harsha vardana) and wrote a book si-yu-ki.
23. He went against "Vengi". Vengi Ruler Duriyaya. Duriyaya was defeated.
24. Vengi kingdom was handed over to his brother Kubja Vishnu Vardana.
- ** 25. Kubja Vishnu Vardana established Vengi Chalukyan empire (or) Eastern Chalukyan Empire.
26. In 630 A.D pulakesi - II went against Pallavas.
27. Pallavas ruler was Mahendra Varma - I.
28. In 630 A.D, Battle of Pullaluru took place. In this battle pulakesi - II got victory and Mahendra Varma - I was defeated. Later he was dead.
29. Mahendra Varma - I son Narasimha Varma - I came to power. He established big army want to take revenge against pulakesi - II.

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30. This information went against pulakesi-II.
 31. In 642 A.D pulakesi-II Vs Narasimha Varma-I. Battle of Marimangala that took place in Kanchi region.
 32. pulakesi-II was killed in the hands of Narasimha Varma-I at Badami (Vatapi).
 33. Narasimha Varma-I got the title Vatapi Konda.
 34. Badami Inscription that is also given by Narasimha Varma-I.
 35. Kanada and Sanskrit languages developed in pulakesi-II period.
 36. Centralised Administration was established by pulakesi-II.
 37. pulakesi-II son Vikramaditya, they did not attack against Pallavas till Narasimha Varma-I was alive.
 38. After Narasimha Varma-I was dead, his son Mahendra Varma-II.
 39. Vikramaditya attack Mahendra Varma-II. Vikramaditya got victory and Kanchi was occupied in 670 A.D.
 40. Mahendra Varma-II son Parameswara Varma asked to his father to step down the ruling.
 41. Parameswara Varma came to power and got a victory against Vikramaditya, and Vikramaditya moved back to Badami.
 42. Vikramaditya son's i) Vinayaditya ii) Vijayaditya.
 43. These two administered the kingdom peacefully.
 44. After this Keerthi Varma-II came to power but he was inefficient.
 45. With this Rashtrakuta ruler Dantidurga attack Keerthi Varma-II. Rashtrakuta ruler got victory.

/ Rashtrakutas:-

46. Dhanthi Durga was the founder of Rashtrakutas.
47. Dhanthi Durga capital was Elichpur (or) Elura (or) Ellora.
48. Badami Chalukyas last ruler ~~Badami~~^{Keerthi} Varma - II.
49. Dhanthi Durga went against Pallavas. Pallavas ruler Nandi Varma - II defeated and Dhanthi Durga gave his daughter Rewadevi to Nandi Varma - II for marriage.
50. Dhanthi Durga has no sons. So his powers given to his uncle Krishna - I.
51. Kailasha Temple (Ellora) established by Krishna - I.
52. After Krishna - II went against Cholas and defeated in the hands of Paranthaka Chola.
53. After Krishna - III got victory against Paranthaka Chola.
54. The greatest ruler in this dynasty was Amoghavarsha.
55. He established Manyaketa~~ta~~^{heta} in Karnataka.
56. He wrote the book "Kavi Raja Margha".
57. Amoghavarsha shifted capital from Ellora to Manyakheta.
58. After many rulers came to power.
59. Later Indra - IV observed Sallekhana vratha and dead.
(fasting and death)
60. Karka - II the last ruler in Rashtrakutas.
61. Kannda and Sanskrit languages are developed in this dynasty.

Pallavas:-

1. Pallavas capital was Kanchi. It is called temple town.
2. Language is Sanskrit. Symbol is Bull.
3. Pallava empire started by Simha Vishnu.
4. Simha Vishnu period is (575-600 AD)
5. He was also called Avanisimha (Lion on the earth).
6. His son Mahendra Varma-I came to power (600-630 AD)
7. He was called Vichitra Chitta, Chitrakarpuhi, Gunabhara, Sathrumalla, Sankernajathi.
8. Mahendra Varma-I followed Jainism firstly. But later this Appar - Saivitu saint with the influence this Appar, he followed "Saivism".
9. The book written by Mahendra Varma-I is Mattavila-Sapraha Sanam.
10. Badami Chalukyas ruler Pulakesi-II attack in 630 AD against Mahendra Varma-I. Battle of Pullalur.
11. In this battle Badami Chalukya ruler got victory.
12. After Narasimha-I came to power (630 AD - 668 AD)
13. He was the greatest ruler among all the rulers in Pallavas.
14. He constructed Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram).
15. He got the titles Mahamalla, Vathapikonda.
16. He constructed Panchapanda Rathas (or) Monolithic Rathas (or) 7 pagodas. These are located in Mahabalipuram.
17. He also established "Nangavatharanam" (the idol exhibits Arjuna penance).
18. All the village assemblies (ur, Sabha, Nagaram) are developed in his period.

19. Ur - Land Lords
sabha - Brahmins
Nagaram - Traders } headers
20. Chinese traveller "Huan Tsang" wrote a book Siyuki and it was translated in English by "Watters"
21. Pulakesi - II attack against him. Battle of Manimangala in 642 A.D.
22. Badami Inscription that was given by Narasimha Varma - I.
23. After Narasimha Varma - I his son Mahendra Varma - II came to power. But he was defeated in the hands of Vikramaditya (Pulakesi - II son).
24. After Parameshwara Varma came to power and defeated Vikramaditya and once again Kanchi came to his power.
25. After Narasimha Varma - II came to power. He was called Shankara Bhaktha, Raja Simha.
26. He constructed a temple "Kailasanatha temple" at Kanchi. And also "Vaikunta Perumal" at Kanchi.
27. At Mahabalipuram "Shore temple" was constructed by Narasimha Varma - II.
28. After Parameshwara Varma - II came to power. Without son he was dead.
29. One of his relatives Nandi Varma - II came to power.
30. Danthidurga attack Nandi Varma - II and Danthidurga got victory.
31. Danthidurga gave his daughter Rewadevi to Nandi Varma - II for marriage.

32. Nandi varma - II constructed Muktheswara and Mathangeswara temple. 65
33. Last ruler Aparajitha varma. Aditya chola helped pandya
34. After some years Aditya chola attack Aparajitha, kanchi came to the control of Cholas.
35. saivite saints are called Nayanaras. Their literature are called Thevaram.
36. Vaishnavite saints are called Alwars. Their literature are called Nalaira prabandan.
37. Educational centres were called Ghatikas.
38. Ghatikas are 3 types
1. one type of Ghatika maintained by King
 2. second type of Ghatika maintained by villages
 3. Third type of Ghatika maintained by Temples.
39. Taxes - Astadasha parihara (18 type of taxes are existed in pallavas period).
40. Decentralization of Administration that was carried out. They divide mandalams → Nadu → Grama.
41. Rock Art architecture was famous for pallavas period.

Cholas:-

1. capital was Tanjaur (or) Thanjore.
2. They are the contemporaries of "Cheras" ^{capital} and vanji (or) (Karur was capital) (Kerala)
3. They are famous for local self governments.
4. Father of local self gouv. In India "Lord Rippon".
5. villages achieved self sufficient.
6. symbol was Tiger. Language is Tamil

Modern chola:-

1. It was started by Vijayalaya chola. In 850 AD established.
2. Pandayas feudatory Muttarayar defeated in the hands of Vijayalaya chola. Vijayalaya chola occupied Thanjavur.
3. He established "Vishwasudini temple" was established.
4. Vijayalaya chola was the first modern chola ruler.
5. After his son Aditya chola came to power.
6. Aditya chola helped Pallavas last ruler "Aparajitha varma" when Aparajitha varma went against Pandyas, that time Aditya chola.
7. After Aditya chola attack Aparajitha chola and got victory.
8. After Aditya chola, Paranthaka chola - I came to power.
9. Paranthaka chola - I gave inscription "Uttaramerur". It said about Local self govt. of Cholas.
10. Cholas divided the kingdom into Mandalams.

Mandalams → Valanadu → Nadu (Korram (or) Kuttam) →

Grama → Wards (Kudumbu)

11. Cholas conducted elections in Kudumbu at Lottery systems. But they introduced qualifications (Age 35-70 years, At least one own house, person belongs to his own village, at least 1 1/2 acre land has property).
12. In 916 A.D. Battle of Vallala took place. Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna - II vs Paranthaka chola. Paranthaka chola got victory.
13. After so many years Krishna - III attack Paranthaka chola in 949 A.D. Battle of Thakkolam took place. In this battle Paranthaka chola defeated.

14. After paranthaka chola - II came to power. He was also called sundara chola. But he was inefficient. 66
15. paranthaka^{-II} son was Raja Raja chola came to power
16. He was the greatest ruler. He continued (985 - 1018 AD)
17. Raja Raja chola got many titles.
 - a. Jayamgonda
 - b. chokamarthanda.
 - c. Mummadi chola
 - d. keralanthaka
 - e. siva pada sekhar.
18. During his time only village assemblies developed.
19. Ur - Land Lord are the members
sabha - Vitta Brahmins
Nagaram - Traders are members.
20. pandyas ruler Amara buianga was defeated and Madure came under the control of Raja Raja chola.
21. srilanka was administered by Mahendra - V. Raja Raja chola got victory and occupied Northern srilanka. He established "polannaruva" and became a capital of Northern srilanka.
22. He constructed siva temple at polannaruva. He also constructed Brihadeshwara temple (or) Raja Rajeshwara temple
23. The height of the temple is 216 feet and siva lingam height is 33 feet.
24. Trade and commerce are well developed in his period.
25. Agriculture, Nagapatnam sea port was developed in his period.

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26. To the court of Raja Raja Chola, Eastern Chalukyan Rulers are called Vengi Chalukyas are took shelter.
27. Shakti Varma and Vimaladitya (Eastern rulers) are came to the court of Raja Raja Chola.
28. Jatachoda Bheema got victory in the hands of Eastern rulers.
29. Raja Raja Chola gave army to Shakti Varma.
30. Kundava was the daughter of Raja Raja Chola and given in marriage to Vimaladitya.

31. Vimaladitya son was Raja Raja Narendra.

32. In the court of Raja Raja Narendra, Nannaya lived.

33. Shakti Varma got victory against Jatachoda Bheema

34. ~~an~~ "Mummadi Chola Matidalam" was constructed by Raja Raja Chola.

35. Raja Raja Chola son was Rajendra Chola.

Rajendra Chola:-

36. Rajendra Chola period (1018 AD - 1044 AD)

37. He started attacking Ganges - Bengal. He got the title Gangaikonda.

38. Pala dynasty ruler "Mahipala" was defeated in the hands of Rajendra Chola.

39. He constructed "Gangaikonda Chola Puram" (Tamilnadu)

40. He moved toward Java, Malaya, Sumatra (Indonesian Islands). It was called "Srivijaya Kingdom"

41. Capital of "Srivijaya Kingdom" was "Kadaram".

42. Ruler of Kadaram is "Sri Mara Vijayothunga Varma". He was defeated in the hands of Rajendra Chola.

43. Rajendra chola got the title "kadaram konda".
44. Srilanka ruler Mahendra - V was defeated in the hands of Rajendra chola and complete Srilanka came under the control of Rajendra chola.
45. Rajendra chola daughter was "Ammangadevi". Given marriage to Raja Raja Chola Narendra.
46. In chola dynasty last ruler "Adhi Rajendra". He was dead without legal successors.
47. Raja Raja Narendra son was Rajendra - II. He went with the name "Kulottunga chola" and administered in 1070 AD.
48. Ramanujacharya propagated "Visistadwaita philosophy."
49. But cholas not accept, they believed "Shiva".
50. Kulottunga chola banish Ramanujacharya in chola dynasty.
51. "Nataraja siva" statue belongs to chola dynasty.
52. Heavy tax was collected ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd tax).
53. Salt tax was called Uppayam
Market tax was called Angadi sunkam
weavers tax was called Tharai - Irai
Gold smith tax was called Thattar pattam
police tax was called padikaval kuli
House tax was called Illadira.
54. Big army was maintained. Army regiment was called "kadagam".
55. Kings personal army was called "kaiknolar".
56. Ramayan was translated in Tamil by "kamban".
57. "Jayam Gunda" wrote the book kalingattu parani.
a poet in chola

58. "Sekkular" wrote the book "periyapuram".

Rajputs :-

1. Regarding Rajputs, two important books tell about Rajputs.
 - i) Col. Thad wrote the book Rajasthan Kathavali.
 - ii) Chand Bardai wrote the book Prithviraj Raso.
2. Rajputs are very courageous.
3. In Rajputs first dynasty was Pratihara Dynasty.
4. Harish Chandra was the founder of this dynasty.
5. Naga Bhata-I was established Empire.
6. Mihira Bhoja was the greatest ruler in this dynasty.
7. Mihira Bhoja titles "Adivaraha". Varaha symbol coins was established.
8. Arab travellers, "Suleman", "Almasudi" visited the court of Mihira Bhoja.
9. After Mihira Bhoja, his son Mahendra Pala came to power.
10. Raja Sekhara (poet) lived in his court.
11. Raja Sekhara wrote the book "Karpura Manjari", "Kavya Mimamsa".
12. This empire was collapsed completely in the attacks of Md. Gajani.
13. Capital of Pratihara dynasty was "Binmal (or) Jhodpur".
14. Second dynasty in Rajputs was Chauhan dynasty.
15. Chauhan dynasty capital is Delhi.
16. First founder in this dynasty was Simha Raja Chauhan.

17. Vigraha Raja - II was the founder of ^{this} Empire. 68
18. After Ajaya Raja - II came to power. He constructed Ajmeer city.
19. After Vigraha Raja - III (or) Vishala deva, came to power. He attacked Delhi, and Delhi came under the control. Delhi became the capital
20. Greatest ruler in this dynasty was pruthvi Raj Chauhan
21. After pruthvi Raj Chauhan, Jayachandra invited Md. Ghori
22. Rani Samyukta was the daughter of Jayachandra.
23. In 1191, Battle of Terrain at Sthanewar } Jayachandra
24. In 1192, Battle of Sthanewar } Vs
pruthvi Raj
Chauhan
25. pruthvi Raj Chauhan's court poet was "chand Bardai".
He wrote the book "pruthvi Raj Raso".
26. In Rajput, third dynasty was Solanki Dynasty.
27. Capital was "Anhilwada".
28. Mularaju - I was the founder of this dynasty.
29. After, Bheema - I came to power.
30. In 1026 AD, Md. Ghajani attack Anhilwada. But Bheema went to pilgrimage.
31. In 1026 AD, Md. Ghajani attack Somanatha Temple (Gujarat)
32. Ghajani took away 11.5 tonnes of Gold coins.
33. After this attack Bheema - I came to dynasty and established "Dilwara temple" (Rajasthan,) at Aravalli (Mt. Abu).

34. Greatest ruler in solanki dynasty was Meo Mularaju - II.
35. IN 1175 AD, Md. Ghori attack solanki dynasty. Mularaju - II got victory.
36. Vaghela dynasty ruler occupied solanki dynasty.
37. Vaghela dynasty ruler Vaghela karna deva. Khilji attacked vaghela dynasty and captured his wife kamaladevi and married.
38. IN Raiput dynasty, fourth dynasty was paramara dynasty.
39. "Upendra" was the founder of this dynasty.
40. After Munjaraju came and Munjasagaram tanks was established.
41. Capital was Dhara Nagar.
42. poet Dhanunjaya wrote the book "Dhanika Helayudha".
43. After, Bhoja raju came to power. He was also a poet wrote a book "champuramayana", "Saraswathi", "Kantabharana".
44. He established Bhoja puri and constructed a Saraswathi temple.
45. Fifth Raiput dynasty was Gihadwala Dynasty.
46. Kanauj become the capital of this dynasty.
47. "chandra deva" established this dynasty.
48. He imposed the tax "Turaka Dandu". But people against this tax.
49. After, Jaya chandra came to power. His daughter samyukta going to be married so he invited every king except pruthviraj chauhan.

50. Md. Ahori vs Pruthviraj Chauhan. Battle of Terrain or Battle of Sthaneshwari. Chauhan got victory. 69
51. Jaya Chandra vs Md. Ahori. Battle of Chandawar in 1193. Jaya Chandra defeated.
52. After Chandela dynasty came to power.
53. Khajuraho (M.P) became a capital.
54. Khajuraho temple was established by this dynasty.
55. Jaya Sakthi was the founder and Empire of this dynasty.
56. Chaturbuj Vishnu temples were established by "Yashovarman"
57. After, Danga Raju came to power and established Jana Natha, Dhina Natha, Vishwanatha temples.
58. After, Vidya Dhara was the greatest ruler in Chandela dynasty.
59. Vidya Dhara defeated Md. Rajani in two times. (1019, 1022)
60. Thomara dynasty :-
61. Delhi was the capital
62. Thomara dynasty people was the founder of Delhi
63. Chauhan dynasty ruler attack this Delhi
64. Anangapala Thomar was the greatest ruler in this dynasty.
65. Ugraha Raja - III (or) Vishaladeva attack Delhi and got Delhi under his control (Chauhan ruler Vishaladeva)

66. pala dynasty :-
67. pataliputra was the capital of this dynasty.
68. Gopala was the founder of this dynasty and Empire.
- **69. Dharmapala was the greatest ruler, he established vikramasila university, started.
70. Mahipala one of the ruler and defeated in the hands of Rajendra chola.
71. pala dynasty declined.
72. Sena dynasty :-
73. Nadia was the capital.
74. vijaya sena was the founder of this dynasty & Empire.
75. Lakshmana sena was the greatest ruler. pancharatra was the poets lived in his court.
76. Among them Jaya Deva was a famous poet. He wrote a book "Geetha Govindam".

Bhakti movement

1. Devotion towards God (or) Goddess are called Bhakti.
 2. Monotheism (simple way of worship) said by this.
 3. Adi Shankara charya introduced Adwaitha philosophy. It said "without god nothing continues".
 4. He was born at Kerala (kaladi).
 5. In North India Badrinath
 In East India poori peetam
 In western India dwaraka peetam (Gujarat)
 In South India Kanchi peetam, Sringeri peetam
- established by Adi Shankara-charya

- 6. Ramanujacharya introduced "visistadwaita philosophy".
- 7. He said that vishnu is the only god. He born in perambur (Tamilnadu).
- 8. But cholas was not accepted. cholas followed Saiwa matham.
- 9. "kulothunga chola" banish "Ramanuja chary" in his regio.
- 10. Ramanujacharya went to karnataka and propogate there.
- 11. Madwacharya introduced "Dwaita philosophy". He belong to Udipi (karnataka).
- 12. He said God "may exist (or) May not exist" but life continues.
- 13. Nimbarka introduced "Dwaita - Adwaita" philosophy.
- 14. Vallabacharya introduced "Suddha Dwaita". It is a branch of Adwaita philosophy. It also says siva is only god.
- 15. Guru Nanak founder of sikh religion. He said God is One whatever the name you call.
- 16. Idol worship was condemned.
- 17. He compared "Glass is one but wines are different"
- 18. "Adi Granth" that was written by Guru Arjun Singh. It is a 5th sikh Guru. It is called "Guru Grantha saheb".
- 19. Jahangir hanged Guru Arjun Singh.
- 20. 9th sikh Guru, Gurutej Bahadur was hanged in the hands of Aurangazeb.
- 21. Ramananda one of the Bhakti saint, He propogated Rama Bhakti. He got 12 disciples. All belongs to different caste.

22. One of the disciple is Kabir. Kabir wanted a unity between Hindus and Muslims.
23. He condemned Idol worship.
24. Sikandar Lodi not accepted "Hindu-Muslim unity". so he was hanged Kabir.
25. Kabir wrote "Dyohas".
26. Meerabai was Rajput women Rajasthan.
27. She propagated Krishna Bhakti.
28. Chaitanya Maha prabu in Bengal, he also propagated Krishna Bhakti.
29. Then in Islam religion, sufism. They propagated Monothesis.
30. Idol worship was propagated. They gave importance to prayers.
31. They gave some orders
- Khadri order
 - Sufi order
 - Subravardi order
 - Naksabandi order
 - Silsila order.
- ~~32.~~ - Chisti' order
32. In Hinduism only polytheism existed (Many gods).
33. In christianity only Monothesis existed.

Sathavahana's dynasty:-

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1. Sathavahana was first administered in Andhra.
2. Rigveda Aithereya Brahmana said Andhra is nothing but race.
3. Three capitals existed in Sathavahana.
 1. Pytan / Prathi Stanapura. (Maharashtra)
 2. Srikakulam (Krishna district).
 3. Danyakata (or) Dharanikota
4. They continued their administration from 271 BC - 174 BC and 235 BC - 225 BC.
5. First ruler in this dynasty was Srimukha Sathavahana.
6. He was called Sindhuka (or) Simukha (or) Sipruka.
7. His coins appeared at Kotilingala (Karimnagar) and Medak (Kondapur).
8. Sathakarni - I came to power. Nagamika given an inscription "Nanaghat".
9. Sathakarni - I was called Mallakarni and Dakshinapathapati.
10. Aswamedha, Rayasuya, Agmeya, Angiru samaya, Agnisthoma - these all are yagnas done by Sathakarni - I.
11. Kharavela got victory against Sathakarni - I.
12. Kharavela given inscription "Hathigumpha".
13. Skanda sthambhi and Purnotsunga were inefficient rulers.
14. After Sathakarni - II also called Dakshinapathapati. He extended empire upto Kalinga.
15. He administered the country for 56 years.
16. In the period of this Kumthala Sathakarni, Sanskrit language developed. Desi language - Telugu.
17. Pulomavi - I defeated Kanva dynasty ruler "Susharma". Susharma was the last ruler in Kanva dynasty.

18. 17th ruler of sathavahana is Hala sathavahana. He wrote a book Gatha saptha Sathi.
19. Hala title was kavi vatsala.
20. Srilankan princess Leelavathi married "Hala" without knowing he was illeterate. Atlast she went out to srilanka.
21. "Leelavathi parinayam" book written by kuthuhala.
22. poets lived in Hala court
1. Gunadya (book Brihat katha)
 2. Sharwavarma (book kathanthya Vyakarana).
23. 23th ruler Gauthami putra Sathakarni was the greatest ruler in this dynasty.
24. He was called Eka brahmana, Agamanitaya, Kshtriya darpa mana mardana, Ekashura, Ekadhanurdana.
- * 25. He was also called Thri samudra thoya peetha vahana.
- * 26. Kshaharatavamsha Niravasheshakara title to Gauthami putra sathakarni.
27. He defeated Mahapara, the coins found at Jogal-thambi. Reminted coins was found there.
28. Sivasri sathakarni was defeated in the hands of Rudradama.
29. Rudradamanika was given in marriage to sivasri sathakarni ↙ daughter
30. Yagna sri sathakari was the 27th ruler in this dynasty.
31. In the court of yagnasri sathakarni, Acharya Nagarjuna lived. Acharya nagarijuna was Mahayana Budd-ist.

32. pulomavi - III was the last ruler in this dynasty.

33. "Guild" is called sreni. Srasti was the head.

- 34. Agriculturians — Halikas
 - Goldsmith — swarnakara
 - pots — ^kpularikas
 - Gadhikas — spice.
 - Internal Trade — sedi
 - Sardavaha — External Trade
 - Kamaras — Black Smith
 - Kohilikas — viewers
- } Guilds.

35. profession tax is called karukara.

36. Barukacha, sopara, kalyani are the ports located at western sides.

37. kodura, Mysolia, Albsigni, Grantasala, Machilipatnam port are located in Eastern side.

38. In Andhra, oldest temple is Gudimallam siva temple located at chitor dist.

39. Ajanta caves 9, 10 belongs to sathavahana.

40. sathavahanas administered Andhra for 400 years.

Ikshwaku dynasty:-

1. It is a small dynasty. According to puranas 7 rule are there, but inscription says only 5 rulers.
2. First ruler was Vasistiputra sri santhamula.
3. vijayapuri was capital.
4. Nagarjuna konda was called sri parvatham.
5. Ishwakus also called "sri parvathiyas".

6. Vasistiputra got a title "Satha sahasra Halaka".
7. Second ruler is Veera purusha datta (son of Vasistiputra)
8. He was the greatest ruler in this dynasty. He propagated Buddhism and saivism was completely suppressed.
9. His period is called Golden Age for Buddhism.
10. He was called South Indian Aseel Ashoka.
11. After Rudrapurusha datta was the fourth ruler.
12. Ehuvala santha mula was the third ruler.
13. According to vastu, Ehuvala constructed temples.
14. In his period only Temple Architecture developed.
15. Ashtabua Narayana swamy temple and pushpa Bhada-swamy temple, Hareethi temple, Navagraha temples was established by Ehuvala santha mula.
16. After Rudra purusha datta came to power. Exports and Imports were developed in his period.
17. Santha mula - II was the last ruler in this dynasty.
18. clock and calender was established in Ikshvaku dynasty.

19.

Kakatiyas of Warangal :-

1. They worship Goddess "kakathi (or) kakatamma". Hence they are called kakatiyas.
2. They administered from kakatipuram.
3. They worked under kalyani chalukyas.
4. Inscriptions :-
5. Danarnava given Magallu Inscription
6. Durgaraju given Kazipeta Inscription.

7. Mylamba given Bayyaram Tank Inscription.
8. Rudradeva given Hanuma Konda Inscription.
9. Ganapathi deva given Motupalli Abhaya Inscription.
10. Vidyanaatha wrote the book "prathapa Rudra yashobushanam"
11. Vinukonda Vallabha Raya wrote a book "kreedabhi Ramam".
12. Rudradeva wrote Neethi Sashtira.
13. Baddena wrote Neethi sashtira Mukthavali.
14. Madiki singana wrote Sakalaneethi Sammatham.
15. Sivadevaiah wrote purushartha Saram.
16. Kakathya Gundyana started this dynasty.
17. After Betha Raju - I came to power.
18. But Betha Raju - I was a small boy. so Kakarthya Gundyana sister kamasani taking care to dynasty.
19. kakathi puradinatha and kakathi puravallabha are titles of Betha Raju - I.
20. After prolaraju - I came to power.
21. Arigaiakesari are the title of prolaraju - I.
22. After Betharaju - II came to power and shifted a capital to Hanumakonda.
23. After Durga Raju came to power, but he was inefficient.
24. After Rudra deva (or) prathapa Rudra - I came to power.
25. He established a big dyn empire.
26. 1000 pillars temple was established by prathapa Rudra. Idols are Lord shiva, vishnu, Sun God.

27. Prathapa Rudra - I went against Yadavakas (Devagiri)
28. Yadavas ruler was Jaithrapala (or) Jaithugi.
29. Prathapa Rudra - I killed in the hands of Jaithrapala
30. His brother Mahadeva came to power (1195-1199)
31. He is also went against Yadavas and dead.
32. After Ganapathi Deva came to power. He was the greatest ruler in this dynasty. (1199-1262)
33. He shifted capital Hanmakonda to Warangal in 1254.
34. Warangal is called Andhranagari and Ekasilanagaram.
35. He was called Kakatiya Dhareya.
36. He went against Yadavas and got victory. During his time Ramappa and Swayambhu temple established at Warangal.
37. Ramappa tank, Lakka Varam tank was also constructed by Ganapathi Deva.
38. During his time only paintings developed. Paintings available at Pallam Peta, Ghanapur, Pillalamarri.
39. One of the poet Khikkana came to the court of Ganapathi Deva.
40. One of the commander was Jayaprasenani. He wrote a book Nruttha Ratnavali, Geetha Ratnavali, Vaidya Ratnavali.
41. In 1262 he fell sick and ask his daughter to come to power.
42. Rudrama Devi (daughter) came to power.
43. Rudradeva Maharaja, Rayagaja Kesari are titles to Rudrama Devi.

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44. Nidadavolu Veera bhadra is the husband of Rudramadevi.
 45. Rudramadevi have 3 daughters. No sons.
 1. Mummadamma.
 2. Rudramma
 3. Ruyyamma.
 46. She went against Kayastha Ambadeva in 1289. She was dead in the hands of Kayastha Ambadeva.
 47. Chandu patla Inscription said that the Rudramadevi was killed in the hands of Kayastha Ambadeva.
 48. Through Motupalli seaport, Venice (Italy) traveller came to the court of Rudramadevi is Marcopetty polo.
 49. Prathapa Rudra-II (grandson of Rudramadevi) came to power (1289-1323).
 50. He was a good administrator.
 51. Nayankara system was developed in his period.
 52. 77 Nayankaras existed to maintain army.
 53. Allauddin Khilji's army under Malik Kafur attack Prathapa Rudra-II. He accepted to pay tax to Khilji.
 54. After the death of Khilji, Prathapa Rudra-II didn't pay any tax to Delhi sultans.
 55. In 1323, Md. Bin Tughlaq attack Prathapa Rudra-II. But Prathapa Rudra-II not accepted to pay the tax. He captured Prathapa Rudra-II, and Warangal name changed to Sultanpur.
 56. While moving to Delhi, Prathapa Rudra-II felt insult and died ^{into the} at Narmada river and committed suicide.

57. Hari Hara Rayalu and Bukkarayalu are existed in prathapa Rudra-II court.
58. Both are went to Karnataka and get blessing Vidya Ranya swamy.
59. They started Vijayanagara empire at 1336.

Vijaya Nagara Empire:-

1. Four dynasties ruled Vijaya Nagara Empire.
 - Sangama dynasty (1336-1485)
 - Saluva dynasty (1485-1505)
 - Thuluva dynasty (1505-1570)
 - Araveeti dynasty (1570-1680)
2. First dynasty was started by Hari Hara Rayalu and Bukka Rayalu.
3. They were the sons of sangama, so his dynasty name is sangama dynasty.
4. They laid foundations in 1336 and finished 1344 for vidyanagar.
5. Hampi was capital located in Bellary (Karnataka).
6. The greatest ruler in sangama dynasty was Devaraya-II.
7. He came to power (1422-1446).
8. His title Elephant hunter, Rajabetakara.
9. He was a greatest poet and also hunter.
10. He wrote a book "Mahanataka sudhanidi".
11. The court poet in his his period was "Goudadindima Bhattu".
12. Goudadindima Bhattu was defeated in the hands of Srinatha. Devaraya-II offered gold coins to Srinatha.

13. At Hampi, he constructed a temple Hazara Ramaswami temple. On the walls of temple Ramayana, Maha Bharat stories are constructed.

14. He was very secular and given importance to all religions.

15. Arab traveller "Abdul Razak" came to the court of Devaraya - II.

16. Royal court is called Mutyalasala.

Saluva dynasty:-

17. Saluva Narasanayaka, Saluva Thimma Rayalu, Immadi Narasimha Rayalu. came to power.

Tuluva dynasty:-

18. Greatest ruler is k "Sri Krishna Devarayalu" (1509 - 1529).

19. His court was called "Bhuvana vijayam".

20. Titles are "Andhra Bhoja". He was called "yavana Rajy sthapanacharya".

21. He was called "Sangeeta Sahitya Samarangana Sarvabhauam".

22. He wrote a book in Telugu "Amukthamalyada".

23. In Sanskrit he wrote "Madalasa Charithra", "Jambavath parinayam", "Usha parinayam", "Sathya uddhu parinayam".

24. "Amukthamalyada" also called "Vishnu Chitteeyam".

25. He constructed "Krishna swamy temple". at Hampi.

26. He constructed "Rama swamy" and Vitala swamy temple were established at Hampi.

27. Tirupathi, Tirumala, Sri Kalahasti, Srisailam, Ahobeelam all these Holy towers (Gopurams) were established by Sri Krishna Deva Raya.

28. In memory of his mother "Nagamba" Nagalatwara was constructed.
29. Portuguese traveller "Domingo Paes", Nuniz, Barbosa are visited in the court of Sri Krishna Devaraya.
30. In the court of Sri Krishna Devaraya "Ashta diggajas" were lived. &
31. Ashta diggajas first poet is Allasani Peddana. He wrote Manucharitra.
32. Nandi Thimmana — parijathapaharanam.
33. Madaya gari Mallana — Raja Sekhara Charitra.
34. Durjati — Sri Kalahasthiswara Mahatmyam, Sri Kalahasthiswara Sattakam.
35. Ayyalaraju Ramabhadra — Ramabhyudayam.
36. Tenali Ramakrishna (Vikatakavi) — Pandu Ranga Mahatmyam, Udbhataradhya Charithra.
37. Bhattu Murthi — Vasucharithra.
38. Pingali Soorana — Raghava Pandaveeyam.
39. Krishna Deva Raya sung "Desha Bashalandu Telugu lessa".
40. His period is called Golden age for Art and Architecture and music.
41. During his period "Pan Supari Bazar" famous for diamonds.
42. His prime minister was Thimmarusu.
43. Krishna Deva Raya son was Thirumala Rayalu. But he was dead.
44. Sri Krishna Deva Raya was dead in 1529.

45. Sati system was existed in his period.
46. Ganachari tax that was paid by Beggars.
47. Dhanadh Bhava - criminal court
48. Himshod Bhava - civil court.
49. Judges are called pradvivakas.
50. Neerambaram tax - tax collected from Irrigated land
51. Kadambaram tax
52. IN 1565, Battle of Rakshasi Thangadi (or) Battle of Thallikota (or) Battle of panni hatti.
53. Bahamani rulers Vs Vijayanagara Rulers. Battle of Thangadi. This battle held for Rayachur Deab.
54. Bahamani kingdoms are
 - Berar - Imad shahi dynasty
 - Bidar - Barid shahi dynasty
 - Bijapur - Adil
 - Golkonda - Qutub
 - Ahmad Nagar - Nizam.
55. Berar was not participated in Battle of Rakshasi Thangadi
56. Vijayanagara Empire "Sada Siva Rayalu". But Aliya Rama Rayalu ruled and kept king under his control.
57. "Hussain Nizam shah" was the ruler of Ahmad Nagar
58. He killed "Aliya Rama Rayalu" in the battle field.
59. Then vijayanagara rulers defeated in the hands of "Hussain Nizam shah".
60. He shifted capital to Hampi to penukonda.

Araveeti Dynasty:-

1. Araveeti Thirumala Rayalu was the founder of this dynasty.
2. Shivaji collected taxes from Bahamani kingdom.
3. Taxes are chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
4. Varaha is a gold coin existed in Vijayanagara Empire.
5. Rupika is a silver coin.
6. Vijayanagara rulers traded with central countries.
7. Vijayanagara Empire was ended in 1680.
8. Shivaji was dead in 1680.

Golkonda Sultans:-

1. Golkonda sultans belongs to kutubshahi dynasty.
2. Bahamani empire was divided into five kingdoms. In that kutub shahi Golkonda is one.
3. First ruler in this dynasty "sultan kulikutubshah" (1512-1543). Golkonda empire was established by him. Jama Masjid was established by him near Golkonda.
4. Later his son Jamshid killed his son and his son came to power. By seeing this incident his brother Ibrahim Quli kutub shah fled away to vijayanagara. He took shelter under Aliya Ramarayulu.
5. Jamshid came to power in the year (1543-1550). He felt sick and died in the year 1550. His son came to power (subhan). ^{If} he went to the notice of Ibrahim Quli.
6. subhan removed by Ibrahim Quli Qutubshah (1550-1580). people used to call him (on Hindu name) "Malkibarama". He was good at telugu language. He was the person who established "Hussain sagar" and public gardens were established. On the river Moosi established "puranapol bridge". He married Hindu women "Bhagirathi Devi".
7. In his court Telugu poet are existing. "Adhanki Gangadhar kavi" is a poet. He wrote the book "Thapathi samvarano pakhyanam".
8. Kandukuri Rudrakavi wrote the book "Nirankusho pakhyanam" and "Sugreeva vijayam". Poneganti Thebaganarya wrote "Yayathi charitra".
9. After him Mohammad Quli Qutub shah came to power (1580-1612) during

14. He married Hindu women Bhagirathi Devi.
15. Golkonda was also called Bhagiratha Nagaram.
16. In the court of ^{Ibrahim} Quli Qutub Shah, Telugu poets are exist "Addanki Gangadhara kavi"
- **17. Addanki Gangadhara kavi wrote a book "Thapathi Samvanopakhyanam".
- **18. Kandukuri Rudra kavi wrote a book "Nirankushopakhya" and "Sugreeva vijayam".
- **19. Ponneganti Thelaganarya wrote a book "Yayathi charithra"
- **Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah:- (1580-1612)
20. During his time the dutch people came to Andhra in 1605 and British (1611) came for trade and commerce
21. He married Bhagyamathi. In the memory of his wife he constructed Bhagyanagar. He established a "Hyder Mahal".
22. The palace is located in Hyder Bagh (garden). Later Hyder Bagh pe become Hyderabad. (1591)
23. 1593 - Charminar established for plague disease.
24. Chandan Mahal, Dakh Mahal, Qudadh Mahal all are constructed by Quli Qutub Shah.
25. After Mohammad Qutub Shah came to power but he was inefficient.
26. After Abdullah Hussain Qutub Shah came to power.
27. In his period only Kohinoor diamond (75 carat) found.
28. He sent this diamond to Shahjahan as a gift.

29. Last ruler is Abul Hasan Thanisha.
30. Akkanna and Madanna lived in his court.
31. Kancherla Gopanna is a son-in-law of Akkanna and Madanna.
32. Kancherla Gopanna also called "Bhakta Ramdas".
33. Bhakta Ramdas built Srirama temple in Badrachalam.
34. Two villages Shankaragiri and Palwancha given to Badrachalam temple by Abul Hassan Thanisha.
35. Aurangzeb attack Golkonda in 1687.
36. Abdul Razak Lahari is a commandor of Thanisha. He helped Thanisha.
37. Abdulla shahi is another commandor of Thanisha. But he cheat Thanisha and revealed all fort secrets to Aurangzeb.
38. Aurangzeb captured Thanisha and went to Daulata^{bad.}
39. Thanisha was died in Jail only. He imprisoned for 13 years punishment.
40. Monnu - Gold coin
Rupai - Silver coin.

Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad:-

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1. First ruler was Asaf Jah Nizam Ulmulik (1724-1748)
2. Asaf Jah and Nizam Ulmulik are titles.
3. Original name was Mirkamruddin Khan.
4. Aurangabad was a capital.

Nasirjung (1748-1751):-

5. Nasirjung was killed in the hands of Ruhimath Khan (Kurnool - Kadapa Nawab).
6. Mujafarjung was also killed in the hands of Ruhimath Khan.
7. After Salabath Jung (1751-1761) came to power with the influence of Bussee (French commander).
8. Salabath Jung gave 24 lakhs to French. He also give Northern Circars (Vijayanagaram, Vishakapatnam, E. Godavari, Krishna).
9. In 1757 Battle of Bobbili took place. Vijayanagar Zamindar "Vijaya Rama Raju" and Bobbili zamindar "peda Ranga ^{Rao} ~~Raju~~" both were killed.
10. "Vijaya Rama Raju" first killed "peda Ranga ^{Rao} ~~Raju~~" and peda Ranga ~~Raju~~ Rao's brother-in-law "Thandra paparayud" killed "Vijaya Rama Raju".
11. French commandor occupied "Bobbili fort".
12. "Vijaya Rama Raju" son "Ananda Gajapathi Raju" came to power.
13. French people commandor (Bruce) forced to pay tax to "Ananda Gajapathi Raju".

14. Ananda Gajapathi Raju invited British. so "Battle of Chandurthi 1758" held in b/w French & British.
15. French were defeated and British got victory.
16. In 1761 this Salabath Jung went to Machilipatnam to give all Northern circars to British people.
17. Then Nizam Ali Khan captured power in Hyderabad when Salabath Jung went to Machilipatnam.
18. From Nizam Ali Khan's period only they were called Nizams. His period (1761 - 1803).
19. He shifted capital to Aurangabad to Hyderabad.
20. First ruler in India to join in Subsidiary Alliance is "Nizam Ali Khan".
21. Ceded districts are given to British by Nizam Ali Khan - Anantapur, Kurnool, Kadapa, Bellary.
22. First collector who speaks Telugu fluently is Thomas Munro (1800 AD - 1807 AD).
23. Pategars are roudies, suppressed by Thomas Munro.
24. Ryothwari system was introduced Thomas Munro.
25. Nizam Ali Khan introduced Armed Factory in Gun foundry.
26. After his son Sikinderjah (1803 - 1829) came to power.
27. In his period only William Pamer and company, it is a bank, established in Hyderabad.
28. After Nasiruddaulah (1829 - 1857) came to power.
29. Muslim started a movement "Wahabi".
30. First English medium school in Hyderabad is St. George school (1834).

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31. English education introduced by Lord William Bentinck.
 32. He continued (1828 - 1835). He abolished sati system in 1829.
 33. After Afjaluddaulah (1857-1869) came to power.
 34. Sepoy's Revolt was started in his period. (1857)
 35. His prime minister was Salajung-I → His original name was Thurab Alikhan.
 36. Salajung - I and Afjaluddaulah supports British not supports to sepoy's.
 37. British gave a title to Afjaluddaulah is "Star of India".
 38. "Halisikka" is a coin introduced by Salajung-I.
 39. "Mint" (printing money machine) was introduced by Salajung-I in Hyderabad.
 40. Dept. of administration is called Majlis-i-Malgujari introduced by Salajung-I.
 41. Supreme court is called Majlis-i-Murafa established in Hyderabad by Salajung-I.
 42. Judges was also called "Nazim (or) Quazis".
 43. Afjaluddaulah felt sick and died. At that time his son "Mir Mahaboob Alikhan" (1869-1911) has only 3 years old. But his "Mir Mahaboob Alikhan" only administered.
 44. Guardians of Mir Mahaboob Alikhan is Salajung-I and Shamshul Umra.
 45. Nizam college was established in 1887 by Mir Mahaboob Alikhan's period.

46. Last ruler was "Mirosmam Ali Khan" (1911-1948) sep 17th
47. During his time Osman Sagar Tank, Nizam Sagar Tank, Himayath Sagar Tank was established.
48. In 1919 Osmania University was established.
49. During his time Bodhan (sugar factory) established
50. Paper Mill (sirpur) established in Adilabad.
51. Boda Warangal cotton mill was established.
52. In 1927 "Ittehad ul Mushimeen" party established. It was started by "Nawab sardar Ali Jung".
53. He joined with "Thablighul Islam". So many Hindu poor people converted into Muslim.
54. Razakars party established in 1940. It was started by Sayyad Mohammad Hasan Jung.
55. Nizam declared Independence to Hyderabad (13th Aug 1947)
56. But Mohammad Ali Jinnah was not accepted.
- ** 57. In 1948 sep-13-17 Operation Polo was introduced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, General was J.N. Choudhary
58. Operation Polo, operation for suppressed Nizam's and merge Hyderabad to Indian Union. Operation Polo is successful.
59. First temporary C.M of Hyderabad was M.K. Vellodi.
60. General elections is conducted in 1952. J. Nehru was a P.M, Rajendra Prasad was a president.
61. First speaker of Lok Sabha "Ganesh Vasudeva Mavalankar".
62. In 1952 elections, first Hyd CM was "Burgula Rama Krishna Rao". (1952-1956 Oct 31st)

63. Gentleman Agreement that took place in Delhi at Hyderabad Guest house (1956 Feb-20). 80

64. Gentleman Agreement members:

Telangana :-

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
2. Marri Chenna Reddy
3. Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy
4. Nara Singa Rao

Andhra :-

1. Bejawada Gopala Reddy
2. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
3. Gauthu lachchanna
4. Alluri Sathya Narayana

65. Nizam's Despotism

Razakars

Bonded Labour

Nagu money lending system

Land Lordism

Telangana people armed struggle.

Telangana people Armed struggle :-

66. In 1946 palakurthi village, "Visunuri Ramachandra Reddy" is a land lord, he sent members to captured a crop from Ailamma.

67. "Sangam" is a Organisation established. sangam leader Vs "Visunuri Ramachandra Reddy Gundas" fight held at Kadivendi. Doddi Kemuriah was dead. with this incident Telangana people armed struggle started.

68. Three forces established

1. Village security force
2. Destroying force
3. Guerilla force.

69. Communist leaders are Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao, Puchala palli Sundaralah, Ravi Narayana Reddy all are guided to Telangana people.

70. Krovvidilinga Raju wrote a book "Amma"

71. Avastsa Soma Sunder wrote a book "Vairayudham".

72. Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao wrote "Telangana people armed struggle" and "Vishalandhra Vachindi".

73. Dasharathi Krishnamacharya wrote a book "Telangana Kotivatanala Veena" "Na Telangana".

74. "Mir Osman Ali Khan" was declared as Raja Pramukh.

75. The military govt. in Hyd till continued on 1949-Dec.

76. 1956 ~~Oct 31st~~ Nov - 1st Andhra Pradesh established.

77. A.P. first C.M. "Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy".

78. First deputy C.M was "Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy".

79. Governor was "C.M. Trivedi" (First A.P. Governor).

80. Speaker - Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao.

81. First Chief Justice of High Court in A.P is "Koka Subba Rao".

82. In 1907, Bipin Chandrapal visited Andhra with the connection of Vande Mataran. Speeches was translated into Telugu by "Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham".

83. In 1907 Rajamundry college incident. "Gadicharla⁸⁷ harisarvottama⁸ Rao" was the leader. He was called Andhra Tilak.
84. In 1907 Kakinada false case.
85. "Capital Kemp" is a medical officer when he was going to hospital by horse cart. Students chase this horse cart. Started a slogan "vandemataram - - -"
86. Giving vandemataram slogan is "No wrong" but beating a minor boy so capital Kemp pay fine.
87. In 1909 Kotappa Konda Incident. One person "Chinnapa Reddy" went there with family.
88. "Chinnapa Reddy" shot dead with this incident
89. In 1909 "Tenali Bomb case" at Kancherla palem (Tenali)
90. Chukkapalli Ramaiah was a bomb maker and Lakkaraju Basavaiah, Katam Raju Venkatrayudu are assistants
91. 10 years imprisonment was awarded to Chukkapalli Ramaiah, 3 years imprisonment to both people.
92. Bengal was reunited in 1911.
93. Lord Hardinge - II was viceroy during that time.
94. Andhra Mahasabhas:
1. 1913 - Bapatla - B.N. Sharma leader
 2. 1914 - Vijayawada - Nyapathi Subbarao
 3. 1915 - Vishakapatnam - Panuganti Raja Ramaraja Kingo
 4. 1916 - Kakinada - Mocherla Rama Chandra Rao
 5. 1917 - Nellore - Desha Baktha Kondavenkatappaiah.

95. Andhra, Rayalaseema under the control of Madras province.
96. IN (1920-21) "cherala perala no tax campaign" leader was Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah. His title was "Andhra Ratna".
97. IN 1931 "pahnadu pullari satyagraha" leader was "kanneganti Hanumantu". Guntur collector was "shield" invited all people for this issue. No you must pay this tax.
98. All people are angry and fought with this incident "kanneganti Hanumantu" was shot dead.
99. IN 1922 "pedanandi padu" no tax campaign leader was parvathaneni veeraiah chowdary. He was called Andhra shivaji.
100. IN (1922-24) "Rampa Rebillion" leader was "Alluri Sitarama Raju". His associates were Gam Malludora, Gam Gantandora, Gam Aggiraju.
- * 101. Alluri Sitarama Raju looted first police station at Chintapalli in 1922 Aug 22nd.
102. After Adda theegala, Annavaram, Krishnadevi peta police stations looted.
103. "Mirapatapa war fare" introduced by Alluri sitarama Raju.
104. Dane, scot Hovart, Hyter all police officers are killed in the hands of Alluri Sitarama Raju.

105. British govt. appointed some police officers 82 ✓
 1. Rutherford
 2. Major Gudal
 3. Jamedhar Kanchumenon.
106. Alluri Sitarama Raju was shot dead in the hands of "Major Gudal" in Koyyuru (May 7th 1924).
107. IN 1930 April-6th salt satyagraha started in Machilipatnam.
108. Desha Bhakta Kondavenkatappaiah was appointed for salt satyagraha.
109. IN 1937 "Sri Bagh pact" in Madras (b/w Andhra and Rayalaseema leaders)
110. "Sri Bagh" means "Kasinathuni Nageswara Rao pantulu house"
111. IN 1948 "Dhar commission" was established for separat Andhra. S.K. Dhar was a chairperson.
112. IN 1948 "J.V.P. committee".
113. IN 1951 Aug-15 - Sep 20th (35 days) Hunger's strike & headed by "Gollapudi seetha Rama sastri".
114. IN 1952 Oct 19th - Dec 15th (58 days) "Potti Sree Ramulu" started Hunger's strike. He started Hunger's strike on the house of "Bulusu Samba murthi".
115. Bulusu Samba murthi was a Madras speaker.
116. IN 1953 Feb-7th J.L. Nehru appointed "Justice Kailasanatha wanchu commission" for the separation of Andhra. ✎
117. First Oct 1953 "Andhra" was formed

Quit India movement (Leave India):-

1. In 1942 Quit India movement has started. Aug-8th Quit India Resolution has passed.
2. Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted National flag in Bombay
3. Usha mehta conducted relay in Radio.
4. Osmania University - 1919
Andhra University - 1926
Sri venkateswara University - 1954
5. Venkata Subba Rao formed "Kurnool circular". 7 people was shot dead in Quit India movement.
6. Quit India slogan given by Mahatma Gandhi "Do or Die"
7. Md. Ali Jinnah gave a slogan "Divide and Quit".
8. 1947 June 3rd - India's Independence Act
9. "Lord Mount Batten" was first governor general to India
- ** 10. "Clement Attlee" - Labour party
11. In 1948, Dhar commission was appointed under S.K. Dhar for Madras to Andhra Pradesh separation.
12. Pannalal, Jagath Narayanlal was the members of this commission.
13. In 1948, J.V.P. committee was established (J.L. Nehru, Vallababhai Patel, Pattabi Seetaramaiah).
14. J.V.P. Committee visited Madras and Andhra Pradesh.
15. In 1950, Jan 26 India became Republic (Head of the state can be elected that it is called Republic).
16. In Indian constitution also came into force at 26 Jan 1950.
395 - Articles, 22 - parts, 8 - Schedules.
17. In 1951 Aug - 15th to Sep - 20th (35 days), "Gollapudi Seetha Rama Sastry" went on Hungers strike.
18. Vinobha Bhave is called "Father of Budhan movement".
19. Vinobha Bhave went and meet to "Gollapudi Seetha Rama Sastry" and stopped hunger's strike. Sep - 20th hunger's strike has stopped.

20. In 1952 Oct - 19th Dec - 15th (58 days) "potti sree ramulu" started Hunger's strike.
21. In 1953 Andhra pradesh formed.

Andhra saraswatha parishath:-

1. Nizam Rashtra Andhra Saraswatha parishath was established in 1943 to develop Telugu language.
2. In 1949 it formed Andhra saraswatha parishath.
3. To qualify three exams "prathamika", "pravesika", "visharada" and became a telugu pandits.
4. Burgula Rama krishna Rao, Lokaranandi Narayana, pulli-jala venkata Ranga are the members.
5. Till today it is existing in Hyderabad (Abids Tilak Road) Head office.

Ittehad ul muslimen party :-

1. It was started in 1927, started by Nawab sadar Ali Jung.
2. protecting the rights of muslims (Aim)
3. It was joined in "Thablighul Islam" and started converting "Hindu people to Islam" people.
4. But Hindu community was objected.
5. In 1940 it joins in Razakars party. Razakars party was established.
6. Razakar party was started by Syed Mohammad Hasan Jung with 30 members.
7. Head of 30 people is called Salar.
8. Taluk head was called Salar-i-sagir
District head was called Salar-i-kabir
State head was called Anapur-i-Ala
9. In 1946 50,000 people joined in this party. Leader was Kasim Razvi.

10. Khasim Razvi detracked "Mirosmar Alikhan" (Nizam) not to merged Hyderabad in Indian Union.
11. Operation polo was introduced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and leader in Hyderabad is General J.N. Chowdary in 1948 sep 13th - sep 17th.
12. In 1938 "Hyderabad State Congress" was started. Swarn Ramananda Thirtha was established this party.
13. This party belongs to Hindu. This is a Religious party 50000 Hindus are there in party. Nizam Banned this party.
14. Vandemataram movement in Hyderabad was started in 1938 in 'B' hostel (Osmania University).
15. Original vandemataram movement was started in 1905
16. In 1937 Osmania University function is held and chief guest Md. Ali zinna.
17. 350 O.U. students was suspended for singing a vandemataram song in B-hostel.
18. P.V. Narasimha Rao, K.V.R. Reddy, Arutta Ramachandra are the students of 350 people.
19. P.V. Narasimha Rao speaks 14 languages

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