

Copper Age Chalcolithic age

Facts

- 1st metal discovered by human - Copper
- Rular Comminitty
- Practice URN Burial
- didn't know Horse & Burned bricks

Pottery

- Black & Red colored
- Ohre Colored

sites

Western Maharashtra Jorwe civilization

- Jorwe
- Nevasa
- Daimabad
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli

South-East Rajasthan

- Ahar
 - Gilund I
- Earliest

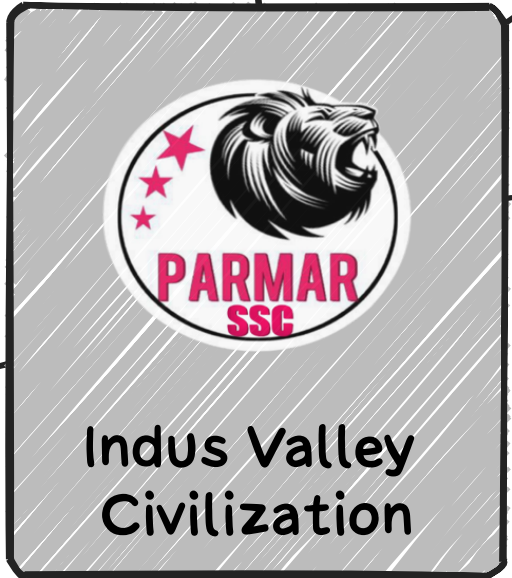
Banas Valley

West Madhya Pradesh

- Malwa
- kayatha
- eran I

Eastern India

- Chirand
 - Burdwan
 - Midnapore
- Bihar
- West Bengal



Indus Valley Civilization

Urban Civilization

- Near Indus / Sindhu river
- Named by - John Marshall Director of ASI
- Spread across
 - India - Panjab, Haryana, Rajasthan & Western UP
 - Pakistan - Panjab, Sindh & Baluchistan
- expansion
 - North - Manda (J&K)
 - East - Alamgirpur (UP)
 - West - Sutkagendor (Baluchistan)
 - South - Daimabad (Maharashtra)

Town planning

- Town in 2 part
 - Citadel / Acropolis
 - Lower town
- Grid System
- Drainage system
- Gabarband / Nala - to store water in Baluchistan
- 1st to produce Cotton / Sindon
- Pashupati Seal
 - Animals in it: Buffalo, Elephant, Tiger, Deer & Rino/Unicorn (One horned animal)

Technology & Craft

- Bronze tool found
- Unaware of Iron
- Occupation - Textile, Brick layering, Boat making, Bead / Jewellery making
- Jadeite stone - Daojali Hading (Assam)
- Gold Ornaments - brought from Karnataka
- Pottery & Potter wheel found

Trade

- Through evidences of Seals
- Made of - Steatite & Terracotta
- Trade with Mesopotamia (Iraq)
- evidence - Harrapan seals found there
- they called Harrapan Civilization - Meluha
- Weight measuring - found in 16 multiple
- Barter system used
- also trade Lapis Lazuli (blue stone)

Religious practices

- Phallus - Male genital organ
- Yoni - Female genital organ
- Pashupati, Trees, Animals & Mother Earth
- Believe in ghosts

Domestication of animals

- Buffalos, Goats, Sheep, Oxen, Pigs
- Asses & Camels - for carriers
- Unaware of Cow & Horse
- Aware of Elephants

Polity

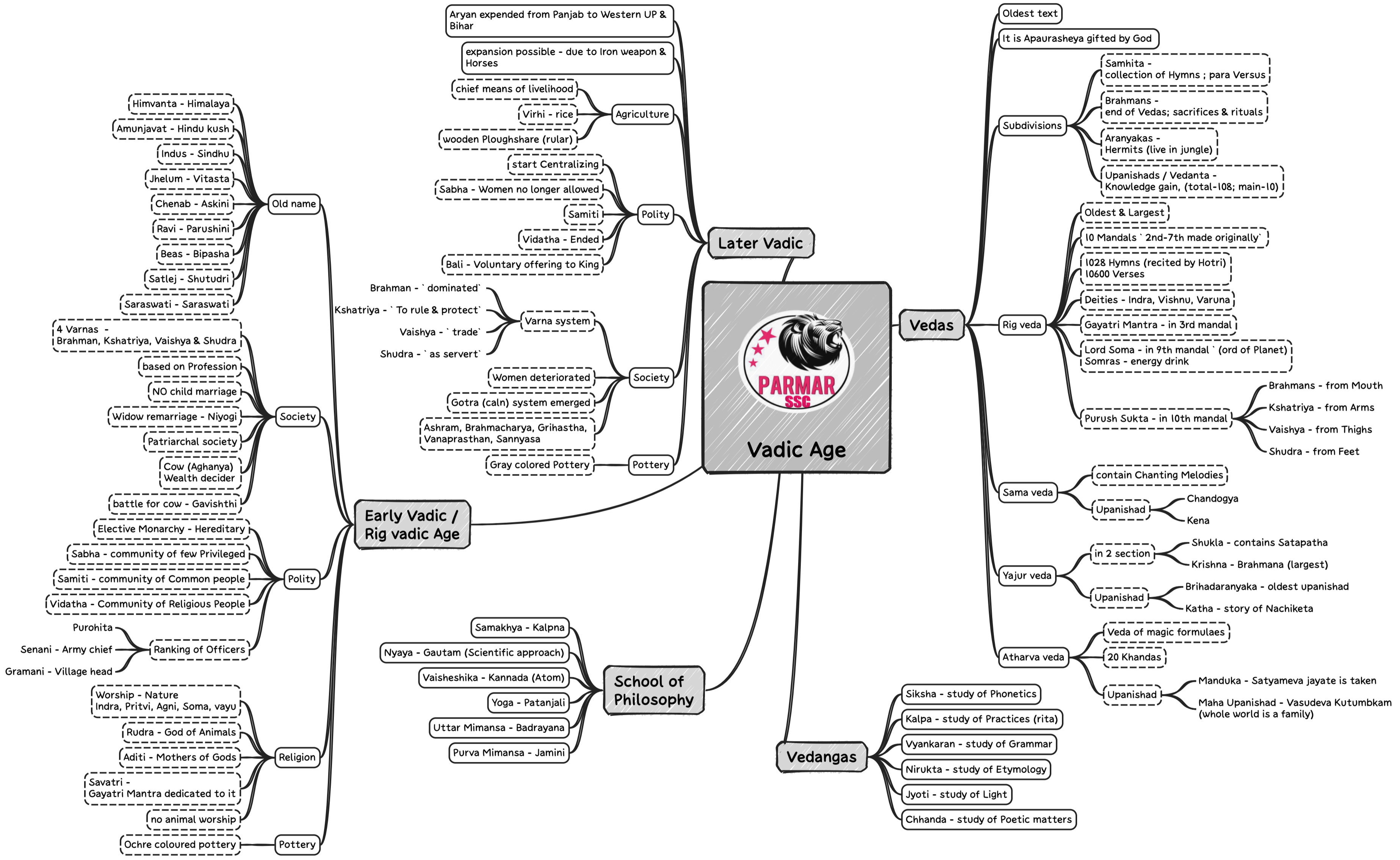
- No temple
- Trading community dominate
- may have been ruled by Merchant class

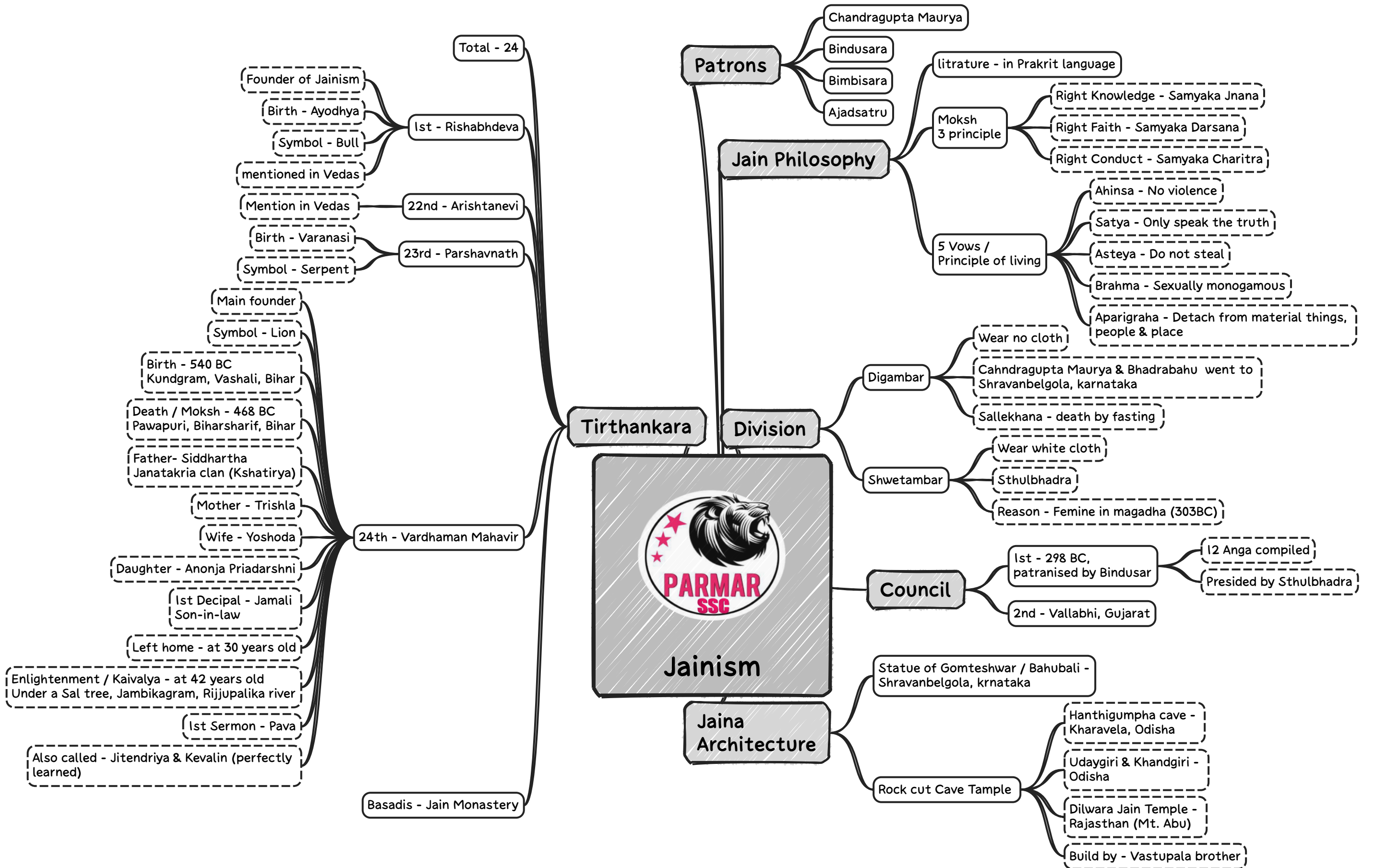
Script

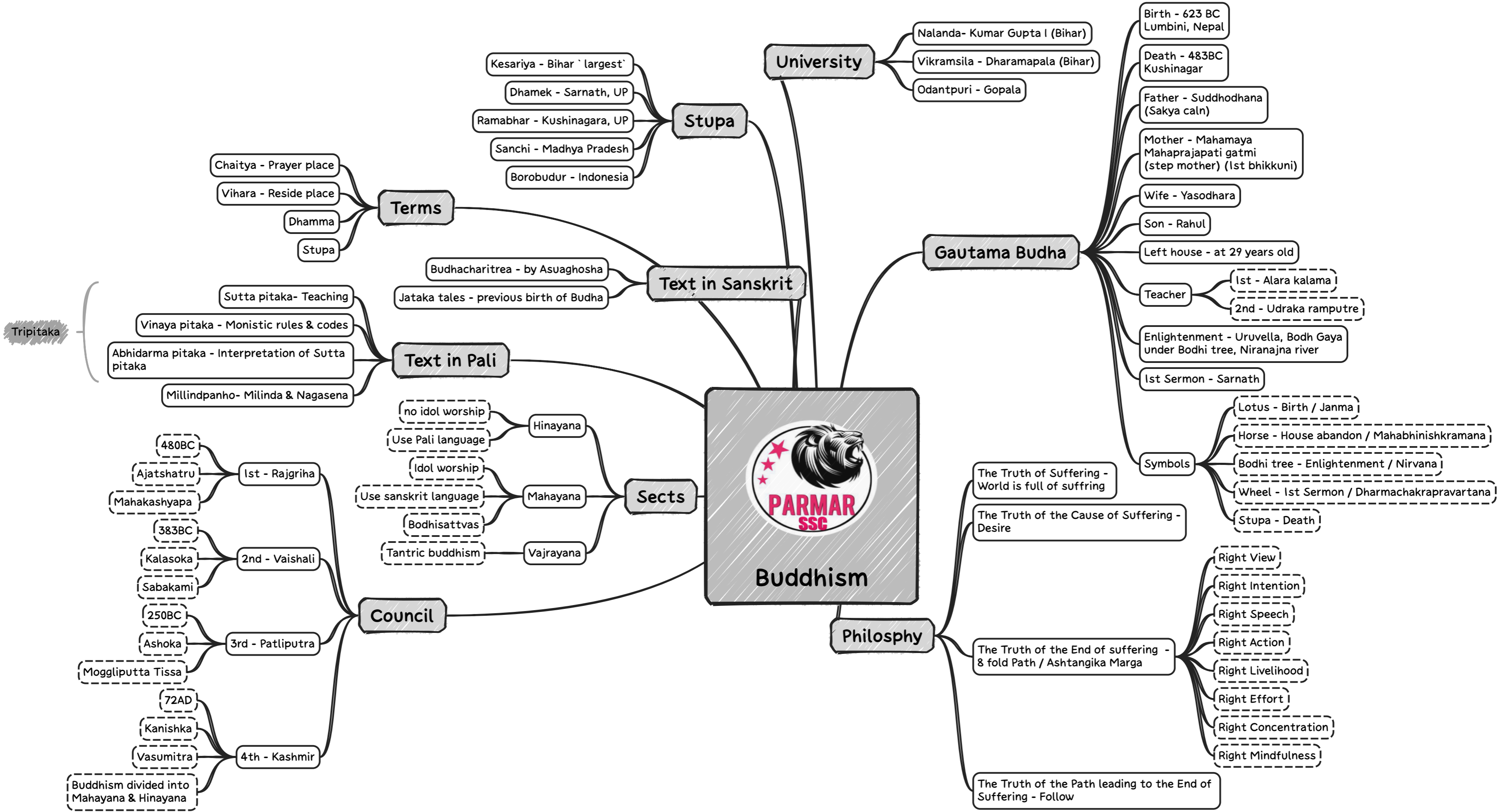
- Script was Pictographic (in drawing form)
- Baustrophedon script

Sites

- Harappa
 - 6 granaries in each row
 - 1921
 - Panjab
 - Coffin Burial
 - Dayaram Sahani
 - Ravi
 - Gopal Mahamdar
 - Sindh
- Chanhudaro
 - City without Citadel
 - Indus
- Mohenjodaro
 - Clay figure of Mother goddess
 - Bronze dancing girl
 - Tribhanga Mudra (dance form)
 - R.D. Banerjee
 - Sindh
 - Great bath & granary
 - Steatite bearded man
 - Largest city
 - Indus
- Lothal
 - Joint / Double burial
 - Terracotta ships
 - Ancient port
 - Gujarat
 - Fire altar
 - Dockyard
 - Bhogava
- Kalibanga
 - 7 fire alters
 - Ploughed field
 - Black bangles
 - Rajasthan
 - Each house has own well
 - Ploughshare
 - Ghaggar
 - Costal areas
- Surkagendor / Sirkotada
 - one single bone of horse
 - Giant water reservoirs
 - Gujarat
- Dholavira
 - Divided in 3 Parts
 - Largest site in India
 - Haryana
- Rakhigarhi
 - terracotta wheels & toys
 - Ghaggar
 - Haryana
- Bhirrana
 - Oldest IVC sites
 - R.S. Bisht
 - Haryana
- Banawali
 - Lack of grid Pattern
 - Ghaggar
 - Burial with dog
- Ropar
 - Oval burial pit
 - Uttar Pradesh
- Sanauli
 - Extended burial

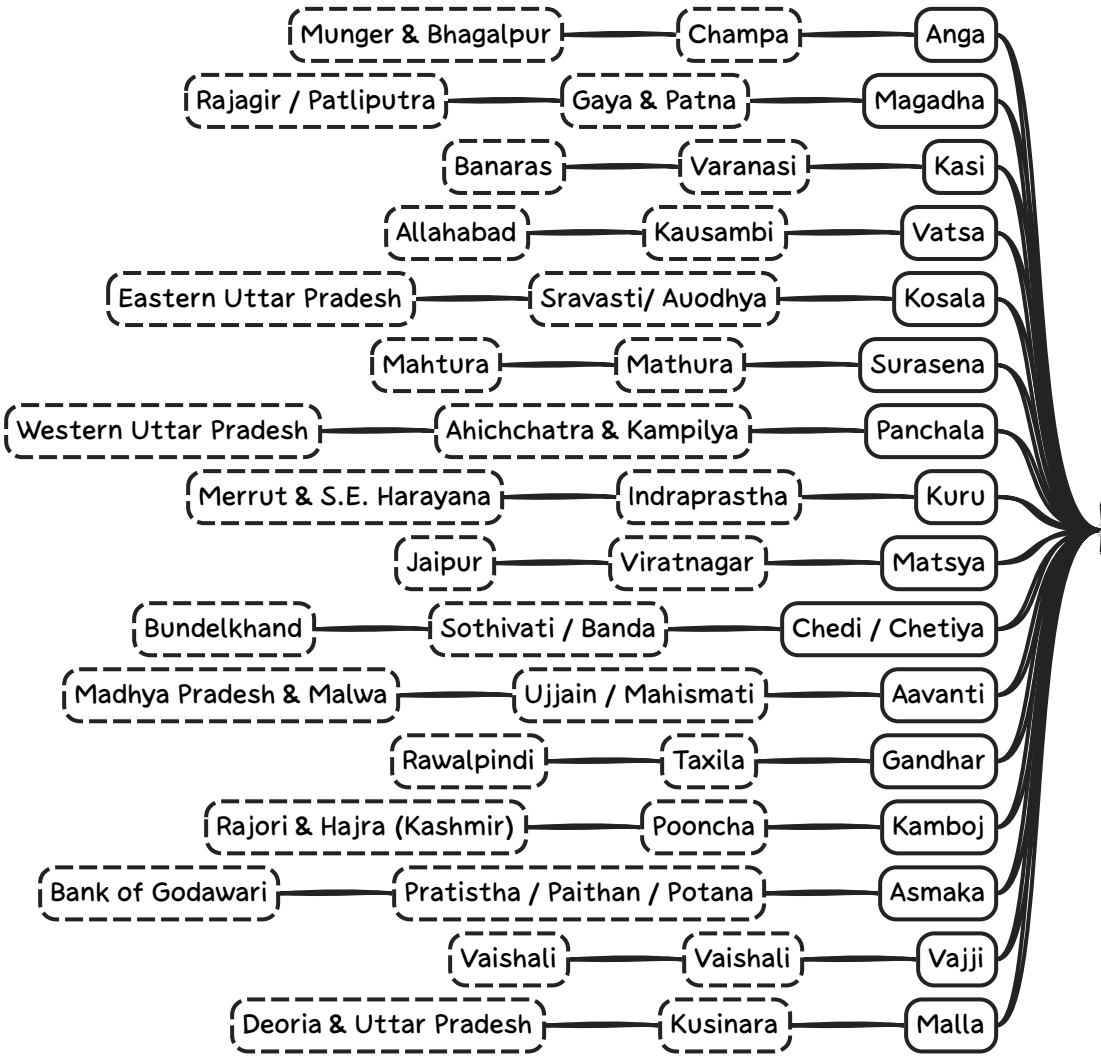








Mahajanpadas



Janpadh

Mention

Total - 16

- Either Monarchial or Republic (Muiltpal decision maker)
- Republic Janpadh - Kuru, Kambija, Vajji, Malla, Assaka

Ashtdhayayi - by Panini

- Sanskrit
- mention of 40 Janpadh

Buddhist literature

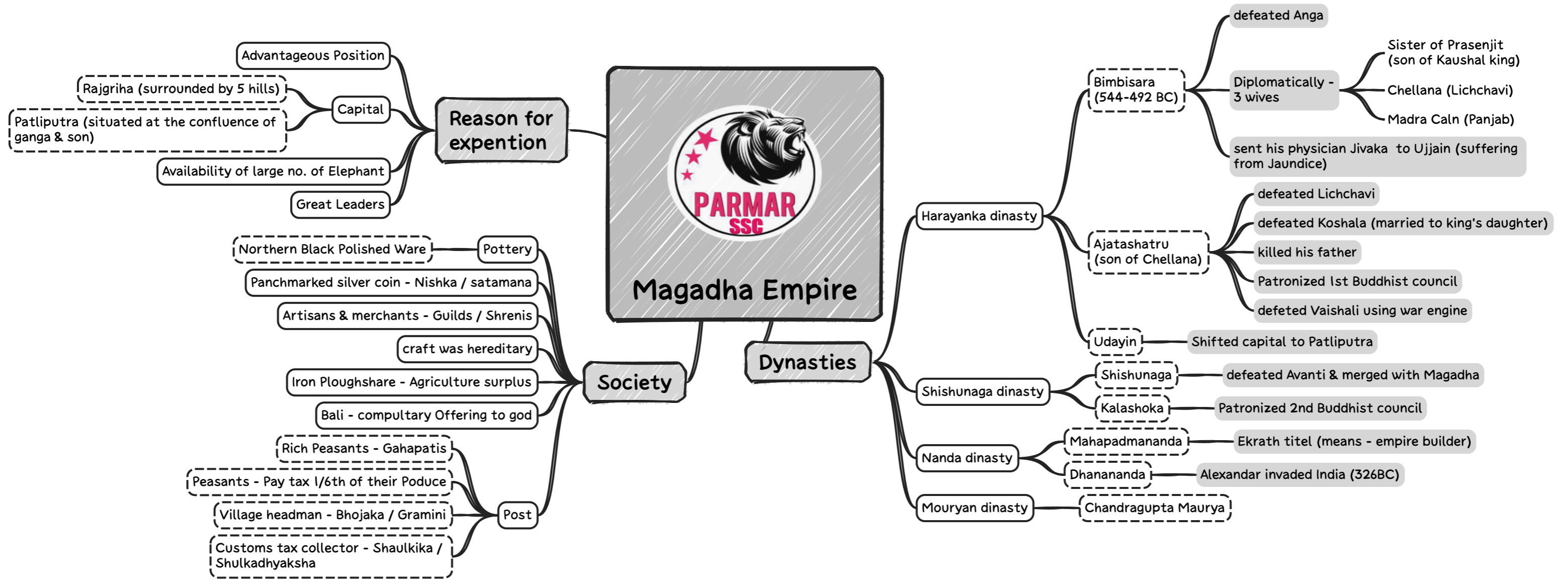
- Angutaranikaye (16 Mahajnpadas)
- Dighanikaya (12 Mahajnpadas)

Jain literature

Bhagawati Sutra

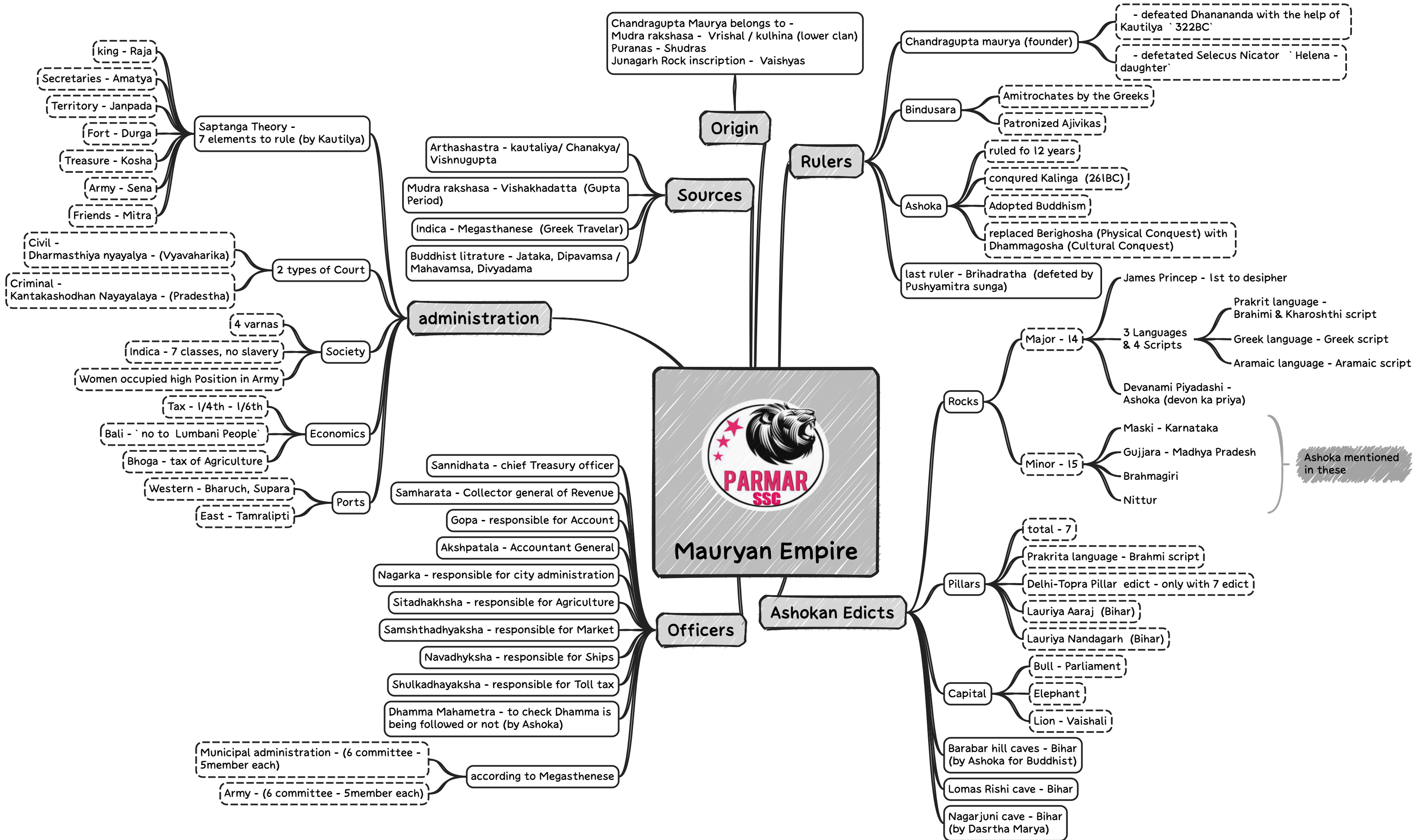
Facts

- Anga - Karna (Angaraja)
- Varanasi - Varuna + Assi (rivers)
- Ujjain - Kshipra river
- Vajji - combination of 8 Calns (e.g. - jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi)





Mauryan Empire





Post Mauryan Empires

Sunga Dynasty 185BC - 73BC

- Pushyamitra Sunga (founder)
- capital - Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)
- follow Hinduism
- patronized Buddhism - Barhut stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
- son - Agnimitra
- Malvikagnimitra - story of love of Agnimitra & Malvika (by Kalidas)
- Mahabhasya - (by Patanjali)
- Devbhuti (last ruler) - killed by - Vasudev

Kanva dynasty 73BC - 28BC

- Vasudeva (founder)
- capital - Patliputra

Satvahana dynasty 60BC - 225AD

- Present day - Maharashtra
- Capital - Paithan / Pratisthan
- Simuka Satvahana (founder)
- started - Lead coins
- GautmiPutra Satkarni (greatest ruler) - defeated Ksatrap Nahapina (ruler of Saka)
- embraced Brahmanism
- Patriarchial and Matrilineal
- started the Practice to donating the land (to bhramans & Buddhist monks)
- Many Chityas, Viharas were cut out from rock
- Ajanta & Ellora caves built
- Stupa - Amravati & Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Prakrit language

Invasions from Central India

- 1st to cross Hindu kush - Greeks
- Most famous ruler - Meader / Milinda - Milindapanho - question by Nagasena to buddhist monk
- 1st to introduced
 - gold coin
 - coins attributed to king
 - Hellinstic art - gandhara art (Norhten west)

Kushans 1st - 3rd century AD

- also called - Yuezhis / Tocharians
- capital - Peshavar then Mathura
- sons of gods, king of kings
- Kadphises - 1st dynasty
- most powerful ruler - kanishka (2nd Ashoka)
- Patronised 4th Buddhism council (Mahayana)
- Purest form of gold coins
- controlled Silk Route
- Impact in India society
 - Pottery - Red Ware
 - introduce - Horceman technique, Turban, Sherwani
- Polity
 - Kshatrapa system - Military Governership (strategus by greeks)
 - Worship Shiva & Buddha
- Literature
 - Buddhacharitra - Ashvaghosha
 - Mahavetre & Divyadana
 - Kamasutra - Vatsayana
- Science
 - Medicine - Chanaksamhita (by Charak)
 - Sushruta - father of Surgery

Parthiyan

after Saka

Kshatrapa

- Junagarh Rock Inscription known as Girnar (Gujrat)
- Repaired Sudarshan lake - constructed by Pushayagupta Vaisya (in Mauryan dynasty)

Rudradaman I

Sakas dynasty (Seythians)

- 5 Branches
 - one of the branches settled over western part of India that ruled (until 4th century AD)
- (In 57 BC) Vikramiditya Parmar defeated Saka
 - started Vikram Samvat (followed by Hindus)
 - Capital - Ujjain



Pandaya

- ruling in - Tamil Nadu
- capital - Madurai (bank of Vaigai)
- Emblem - Fish
- 1st mention - Megasthenese
- famous for Pearls
- treaded with Romans
- Ports - Korkai

Society

- Ruling class - Arasar
- Rich Peasant - Vellalar
- Lowest class - Kadaiyyar

Sangam

- total - 3 sangam
- Patronised by Pandyas
- held at - Muchangam (Tamil region)
- 1st - Madurai - (Agastasya)
- 2nd - Kapadapuram (Tolkappiyar)
- 3rd - Madurai - (Nakkirar)

Grammatical Tamil text - Tolkappiyam

Litrature

forms of litrature

- Narrative (story) - collectively called Melkannakku - 8 major work
- Didactic (poetic) - collectively called Kilkanakku - 18 minor work - about Akam (love) & Puram (war)

Silapathikam (by Ilango Adigal)

- Story of Kovalam, Kannagi (wife) & Madhavi (dasi & lover)
- Kannagi - goddess of Purity & Chastity in kerala

Manimegalai (by Sattonar)

about the daughter of Kavalam & Madhavi

Geography

Thinai - Geographical Area (Total - 5)

- each has chief - Muvendar
- Kurinci - hunting & gathering
- Palai - Cattal lifting & Plundering
- Mullai - Animal Husbandary
- Marutam - agriculture
- Naytal - Fishing & Salt manufacture

Bindusara - conqueror of land between 2 seas

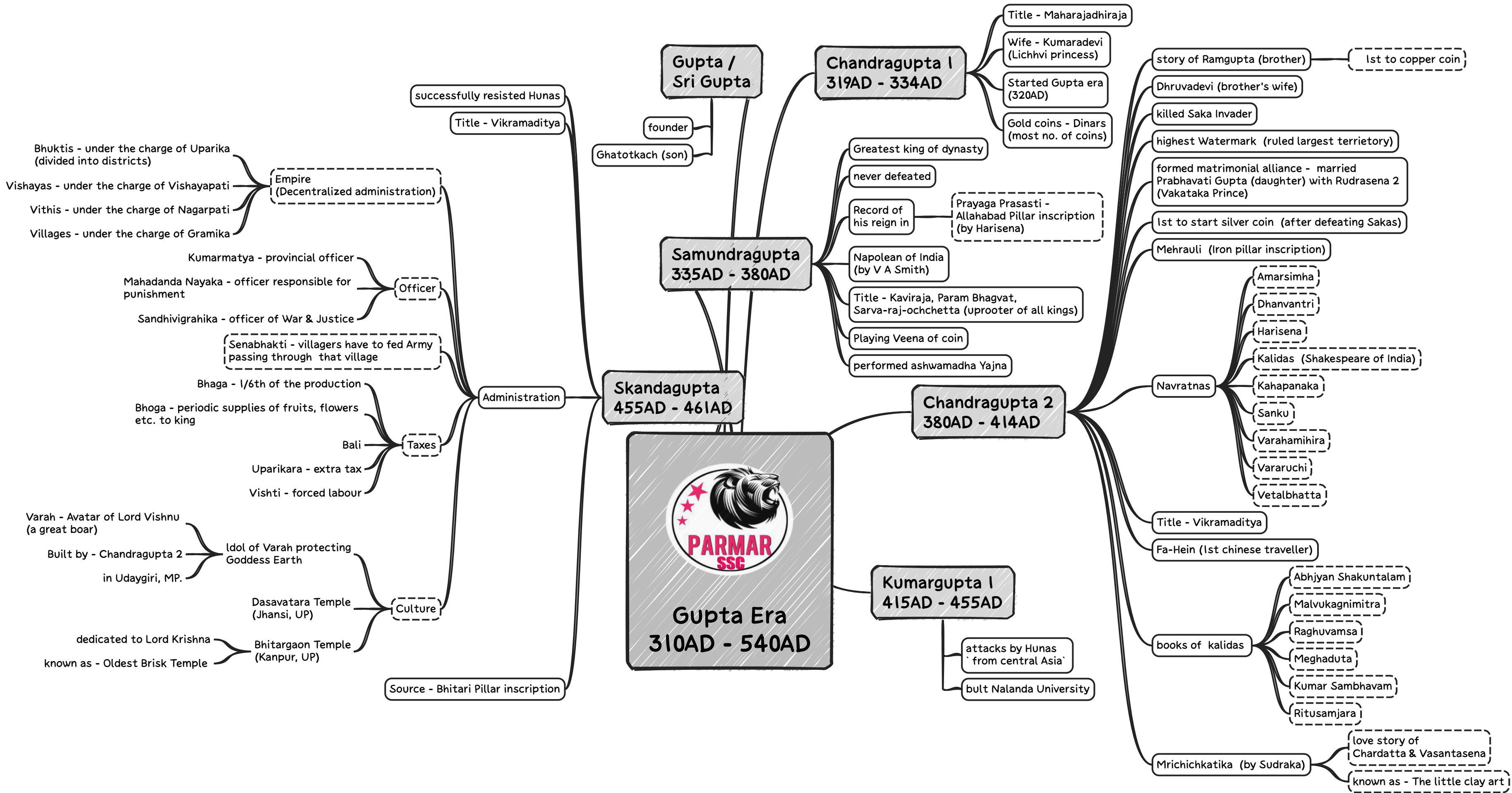
Ashoka inscription - KaralaPutras (Chera), Satyaputras, Chola, Pandya, Tamraparni (People of Sri lanka)

Chera

- ruling in - Kerala, Tamil nadu
- capital - vanjji / Vanchi
- Port - Muzris & Tondi
- Augustus temple - Muzris
- connection with Romans
- Emblem - Bow & Arrow
- Greatest chera - Senguttuvan (Red chera)
- Worship - Kannagi (goddess of Chastity)

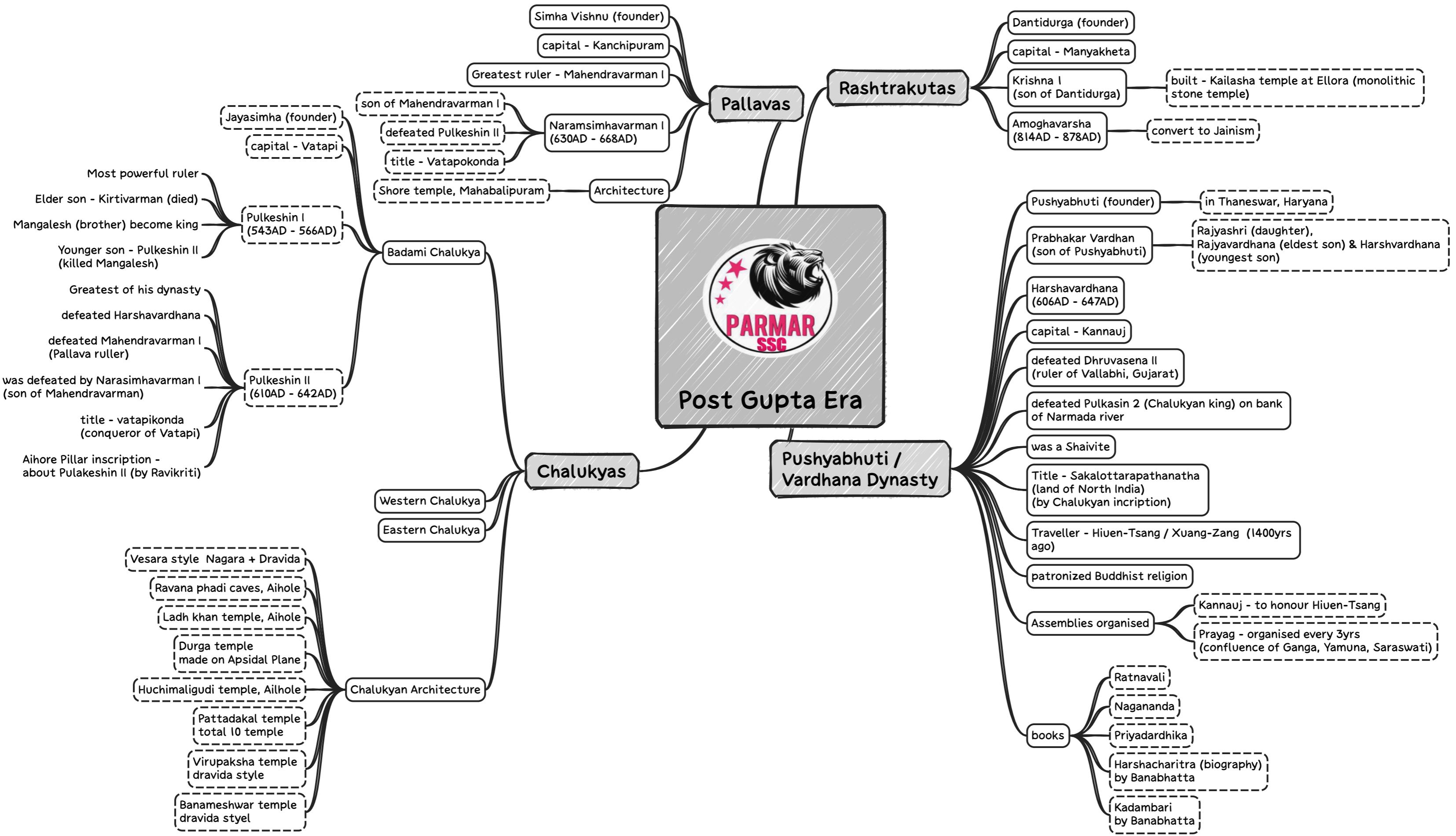
Chola

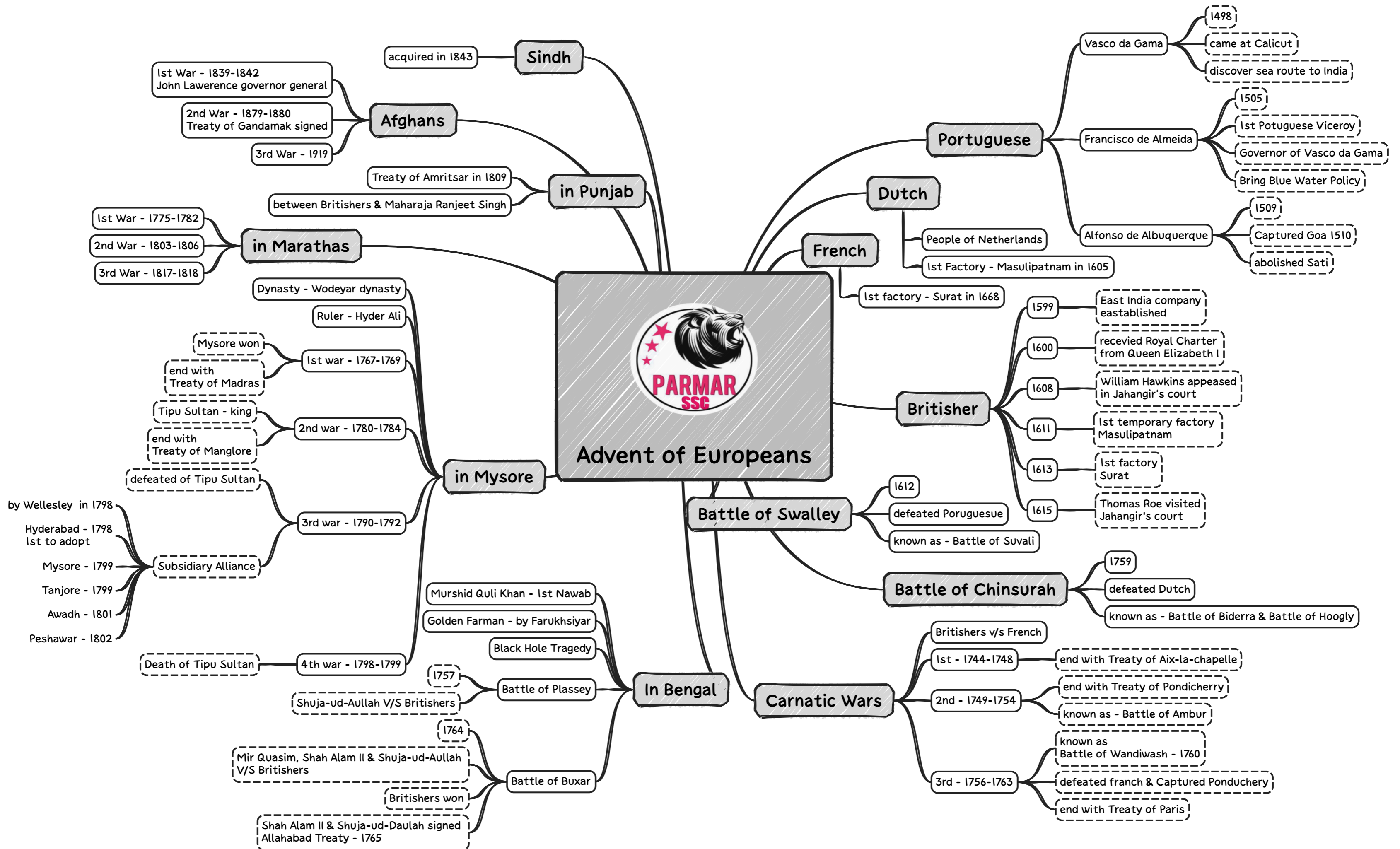
- known as Cholmandalam
- Between Pennar & Velar river
- NE to Pandayas
- Capital - Uraiyur & Puhar (known as Kaveripattanam) (Port city)
- Traded in Cotton colth
- Earliest ruler - Elara
- Greatest ruler - Karikala (Battle of Vanni)
- Emblem - Tiger





Post Gupta Era

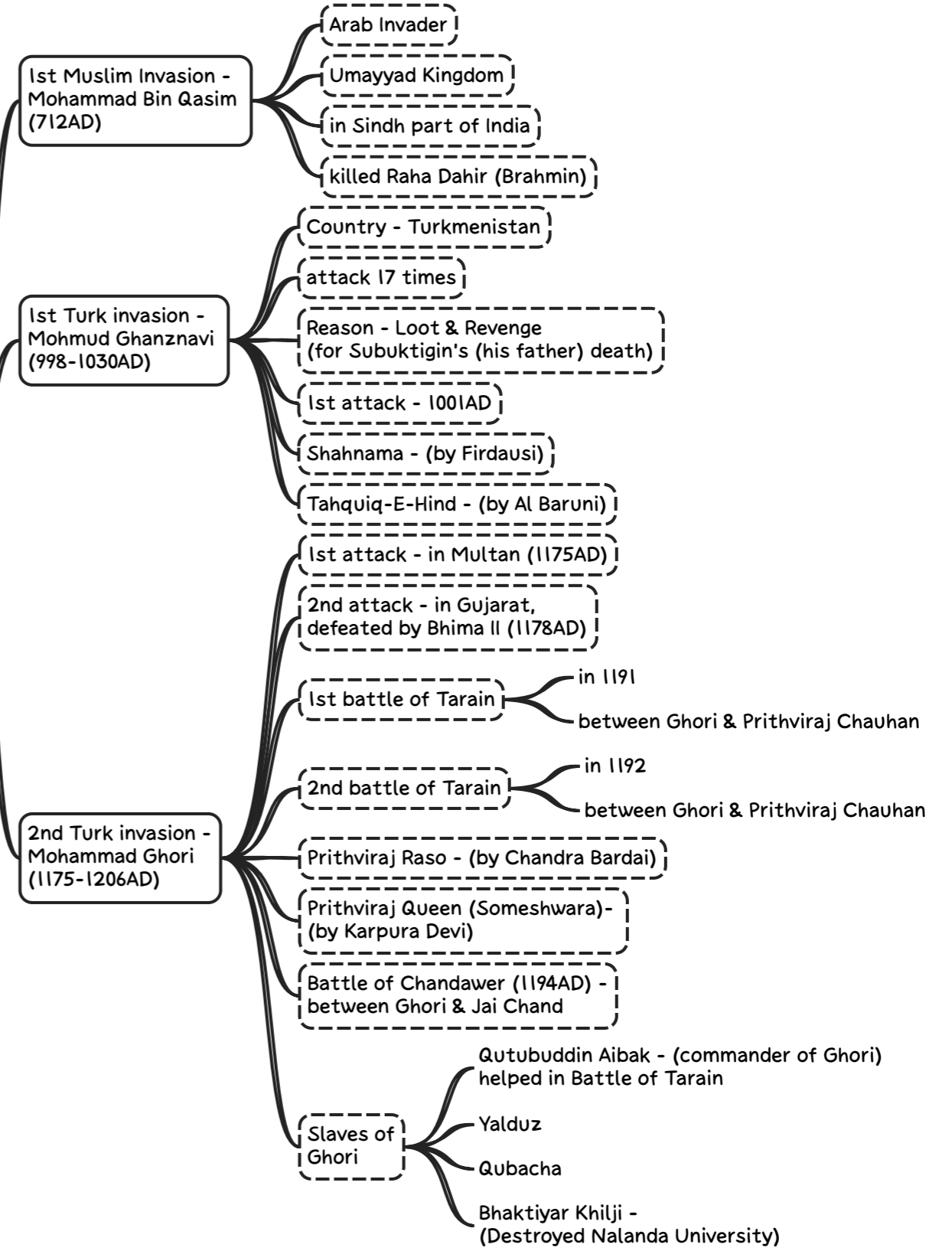
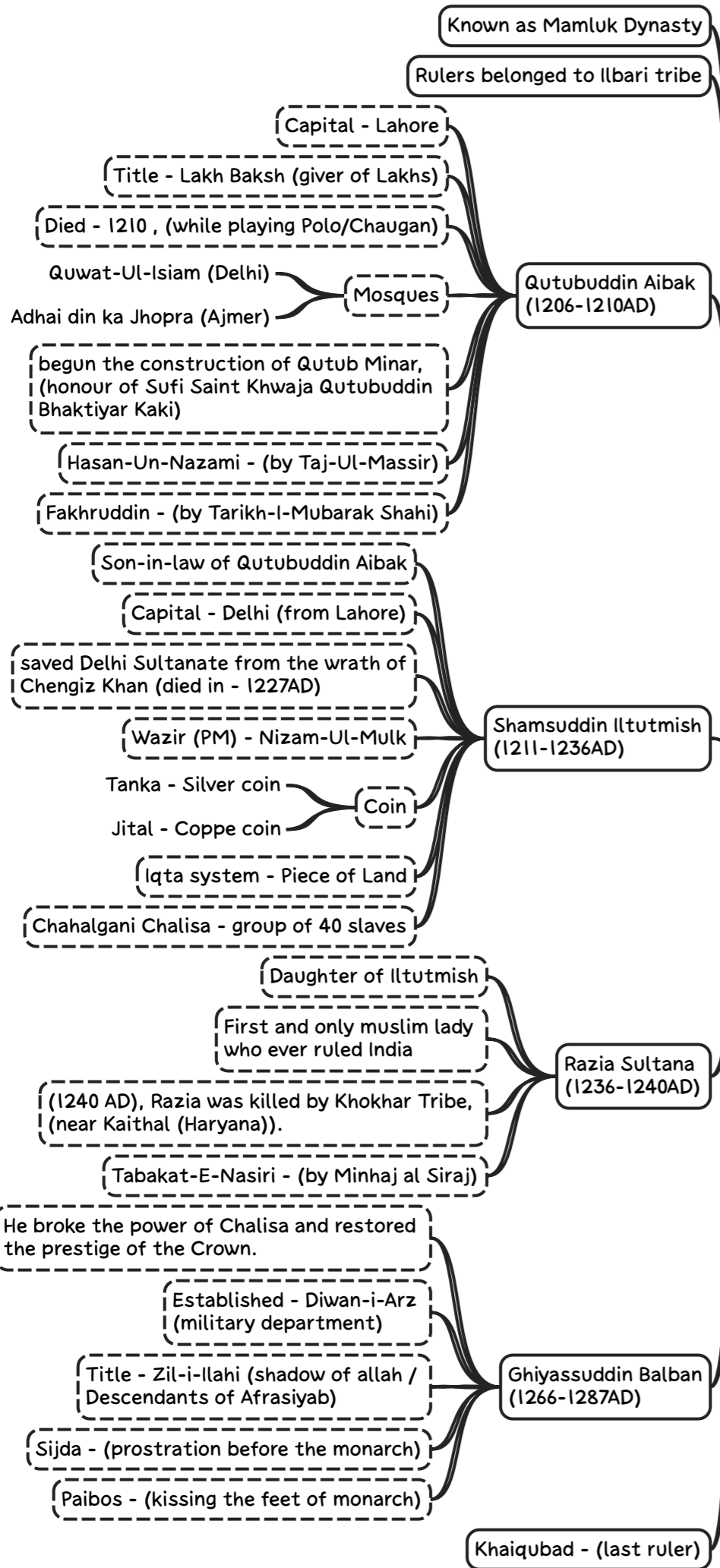


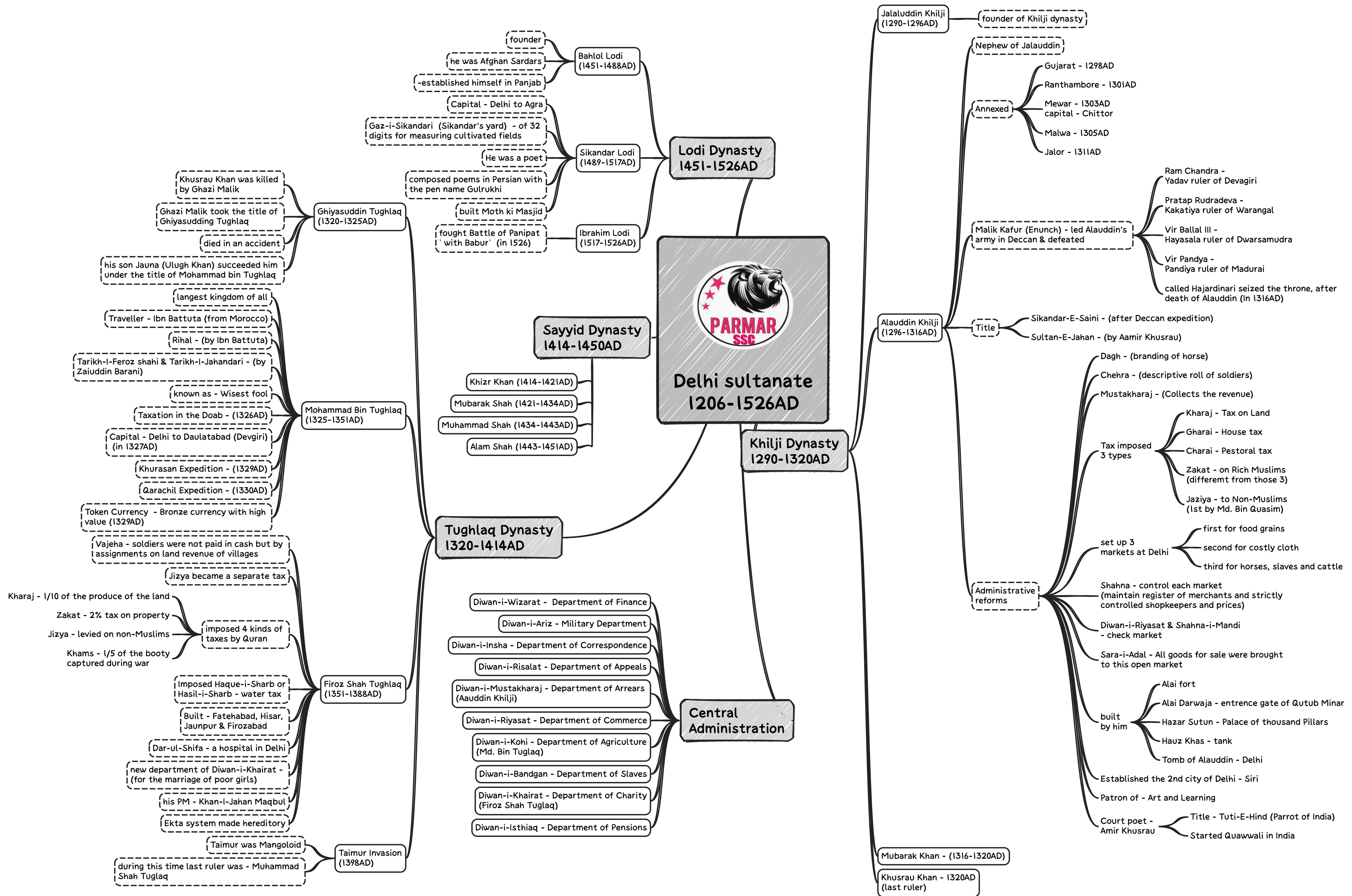


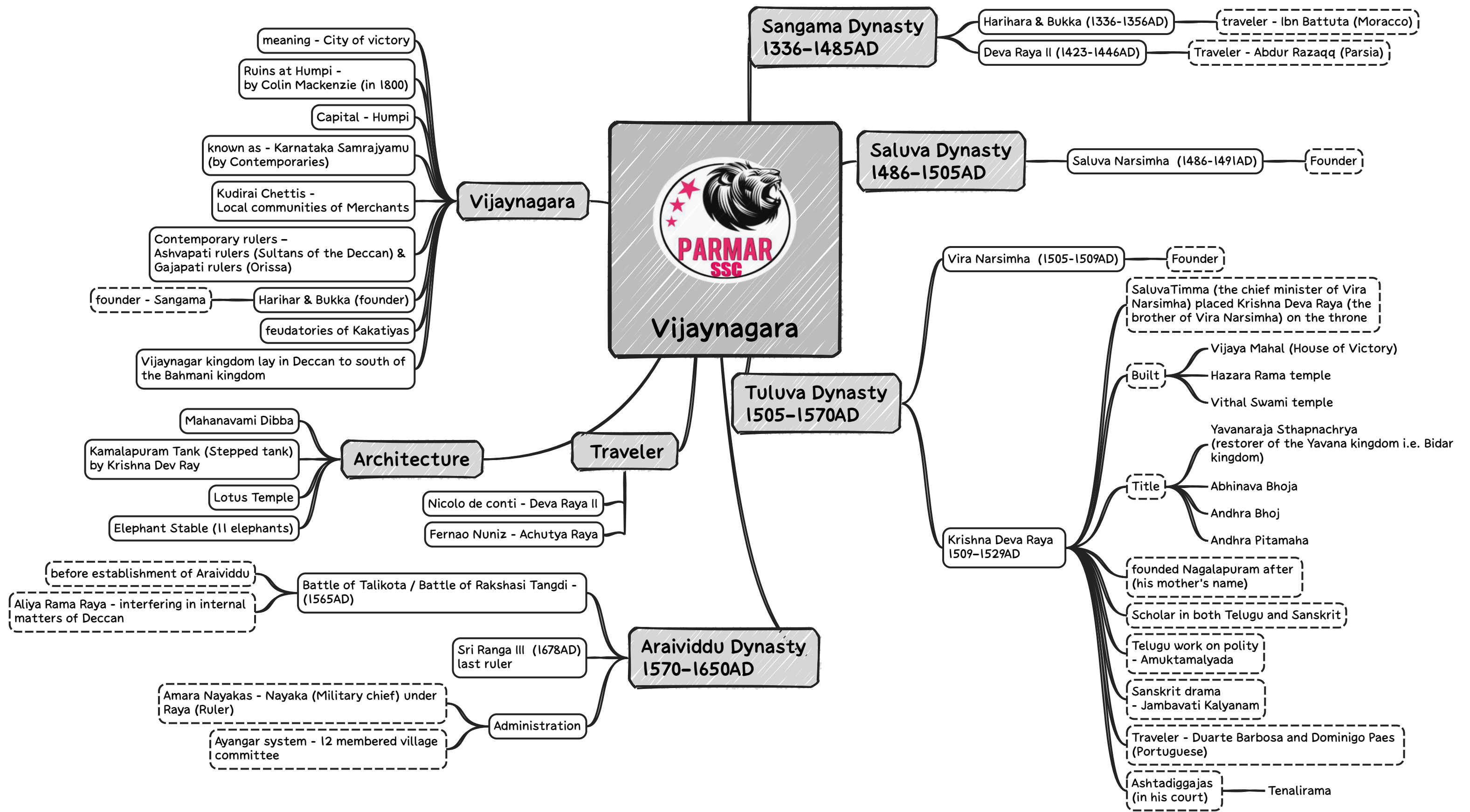


Slave Dynasty
1206-1290AD

Foreign
Invasions









Bahmanis Kingdom

**Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah
1347-1358AD**

- known as HasanGangu
- founded Bahmani kingdom
- capital - Galbarga (First capital)
- Defeated Kakatiyas (of Warangal)

**Tajuddin Firoz Shah
1397-1422AD**

- defeated Deva Raya I
- got defeated in Subsequent Battle

**Ahmad Shah Wali
1422-1435AD**

Capital from Gulbarga to Bidar

Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

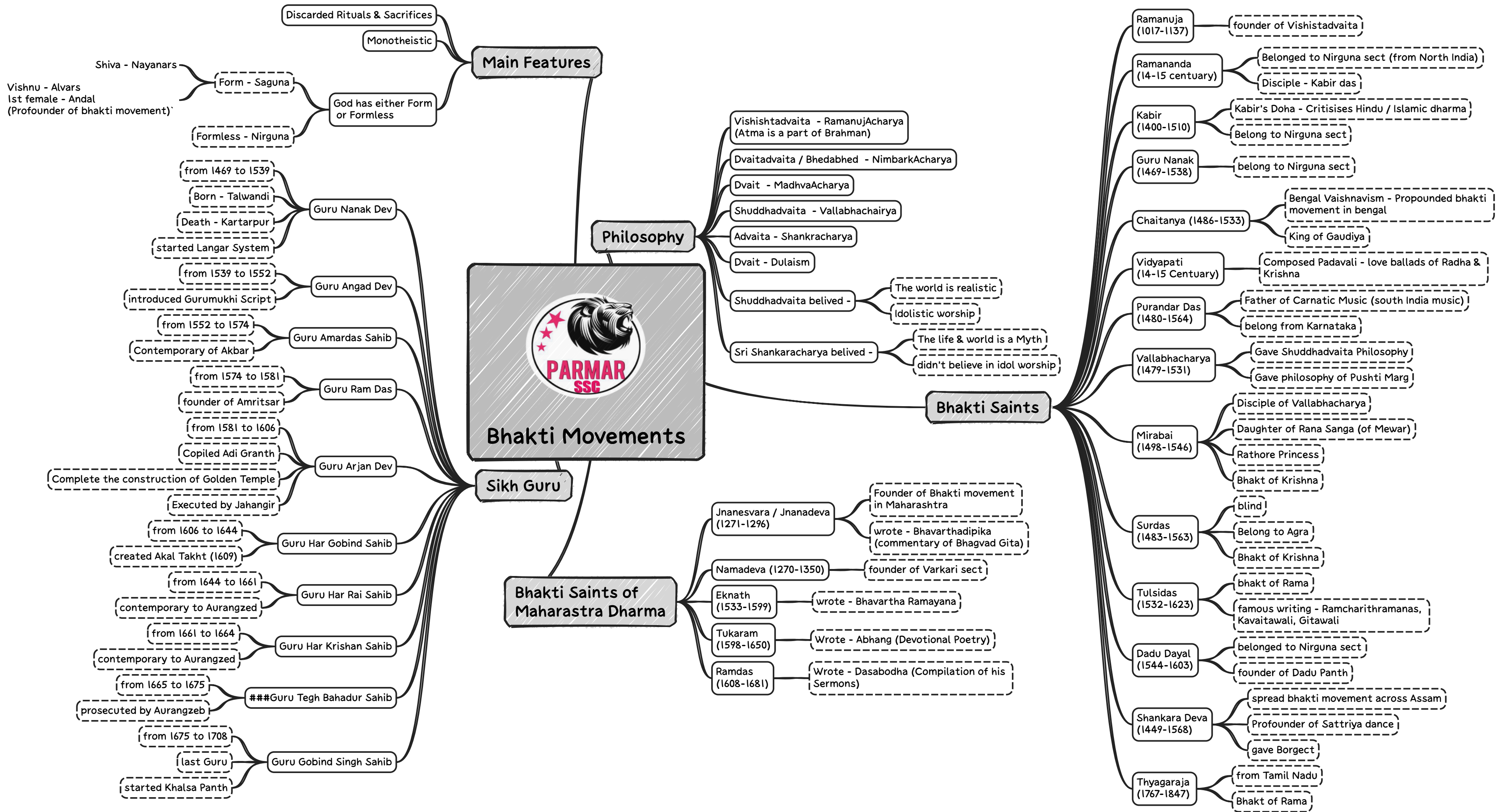
- built Golconda Fort
- built Charminar
- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty
- founded - Hyderabad

Ibrahim Adil Shah

- Dakhini as court language
- Gol Gumbaj - famous for Whispering Gallery

Break up of Bahmani Empire

- Berar - 1484AD
Fataullah Imad Shahi (Imad Shahi)
- Bijapur - 1489AD
Yusuf Adil Shah (Adil Shah)
- Ahmadnagar - 1490AD
Malik Ahmad (Niazam Shahi)
- Golconda - 1518AD
Quli Qutub Shah (Qutub Shahi)
- Bidar - 1526-27AD
Amir Ali Barid (Barid Shahi)





Origin

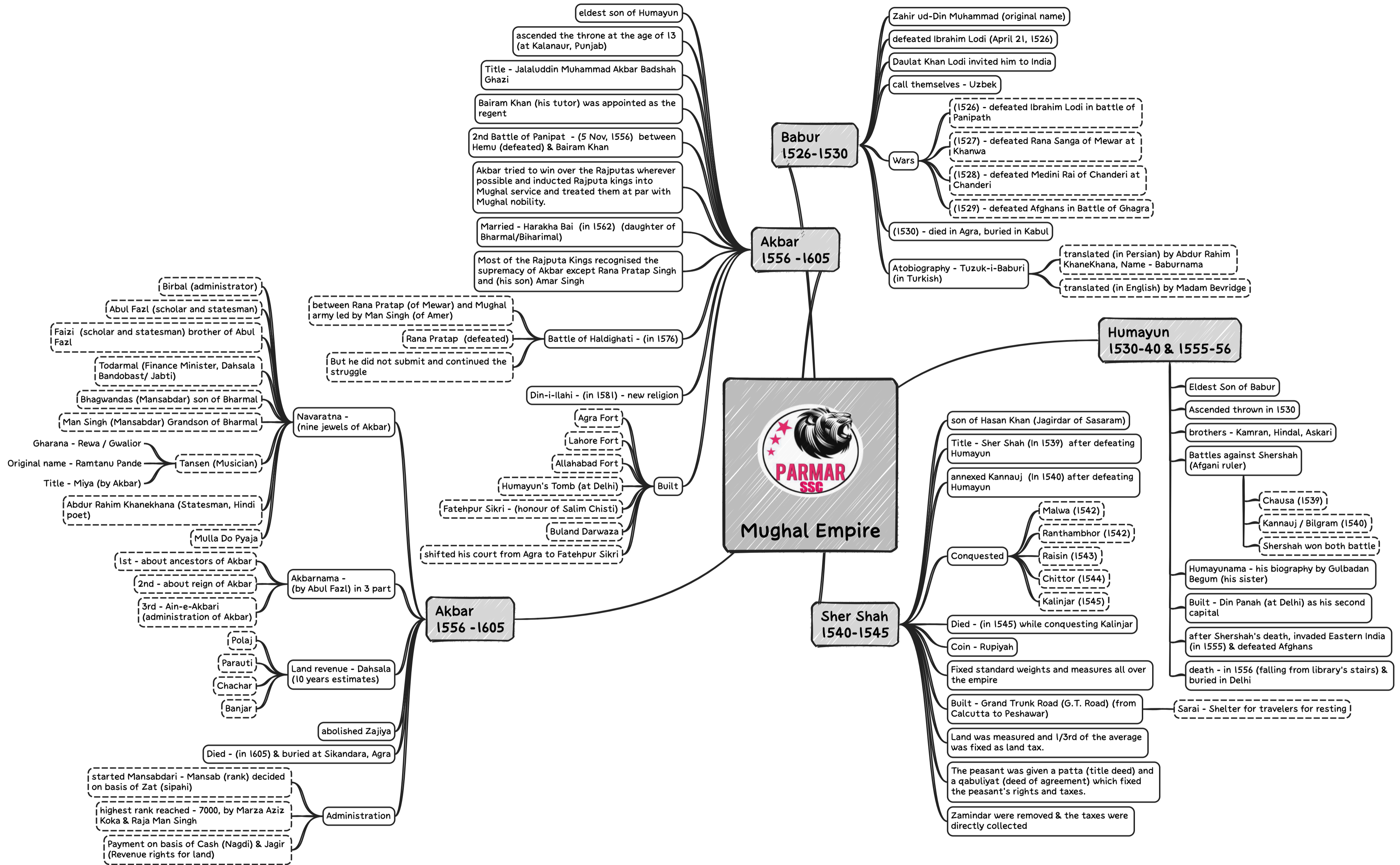
- land of Khafir (where only Hindu stayed) converted to Land of Islam (Dar-ul-Herb)
- Through Jihad (religious war)
- Mujahid (attains jannat on jihad)

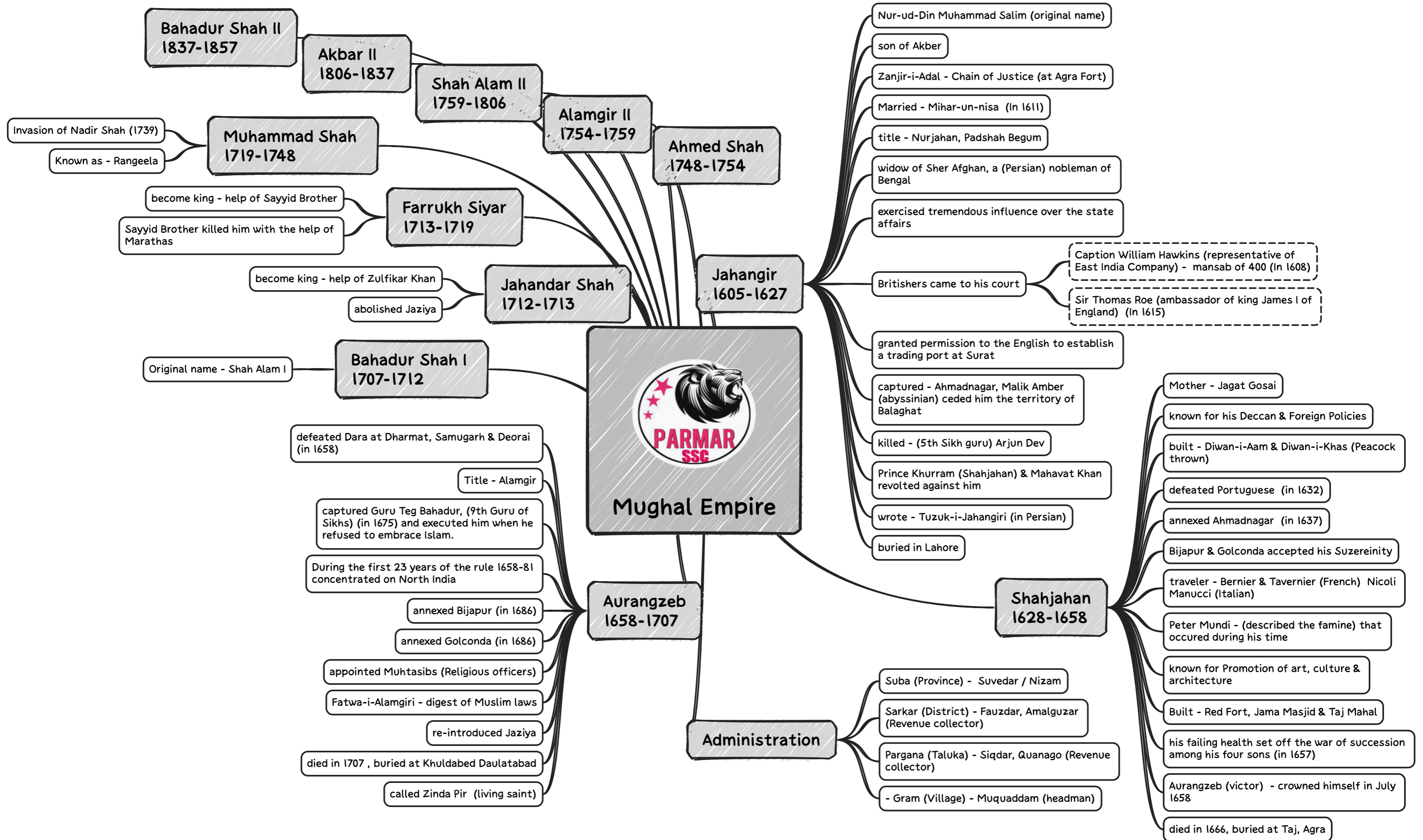
SUFI Words & their Meanings

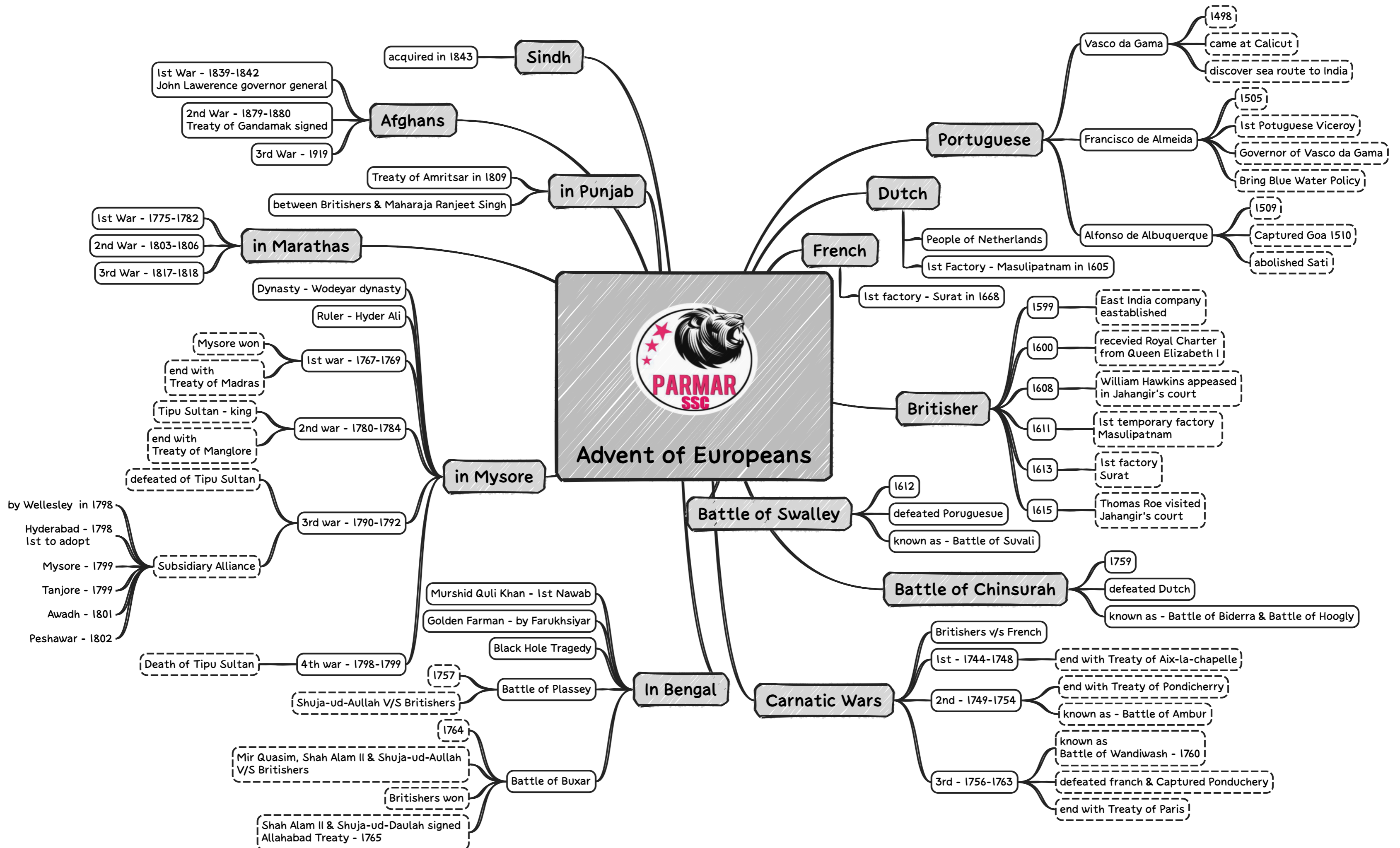
- Tasawwuf - Sufism
- Shaikh / Pir / Murshid - Spiritual teacher
- Murid - Disciple
- Khalifah - Successor
- Khanqah - The hospice
- Samma - Musical recital
- Raksa - Dance
- Fana - Self annihilation
- Ziyarat - Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints

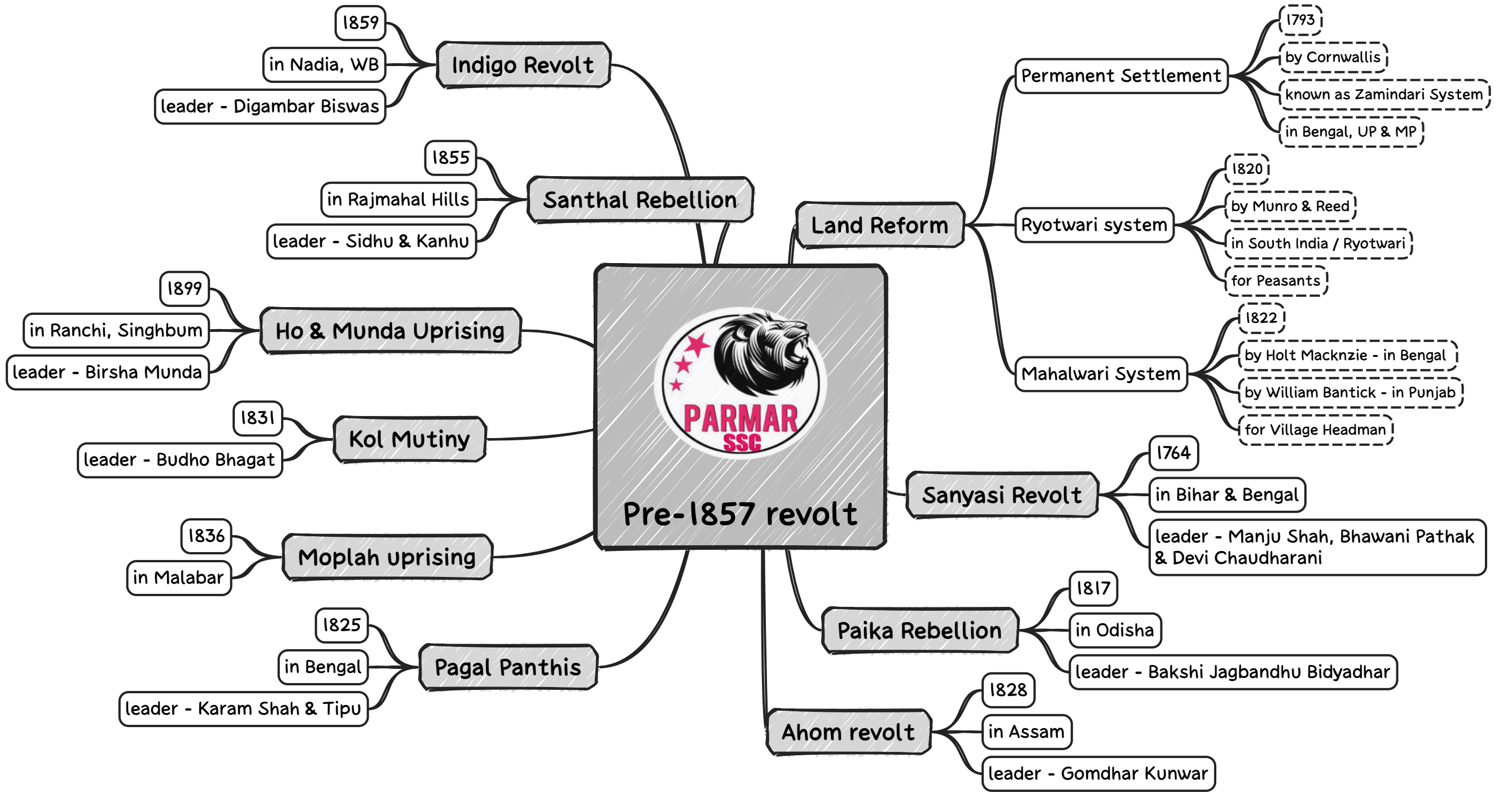
SUFI Saints

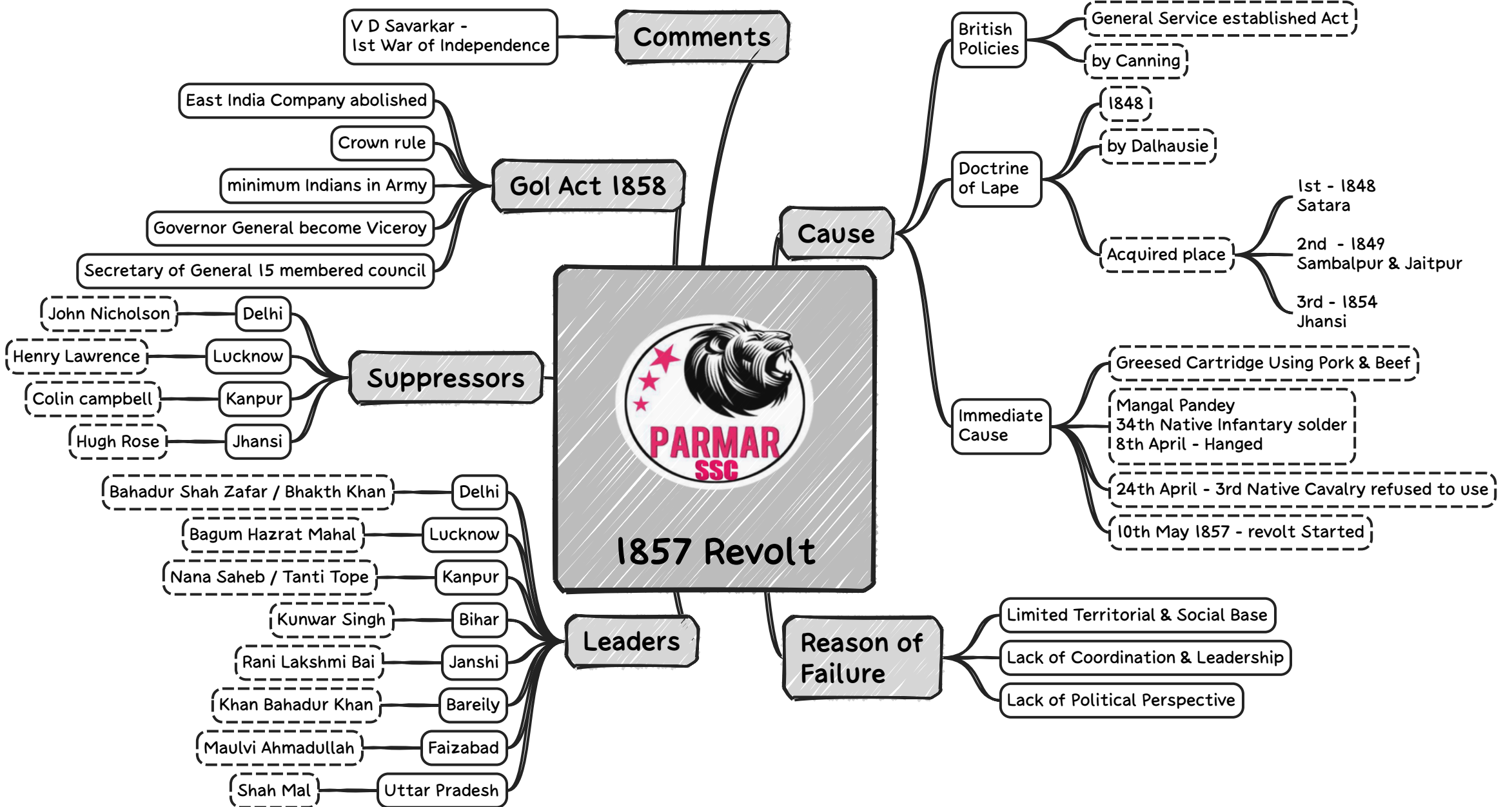
- Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th Century) — known as Data Ganj Baksh
- Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya (1182-1262) —
 - Founded the leading Khanqah in Indian (at Multan)
 - Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order
- Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti (1141-1236) — Founder of the Chisti Order
- Other Saints of Chisti Order
 - Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
 - Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki — Qutubuddin Aibak (Disciple) started Qutub Minar on his name (1206)
 - Baba Jariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar (1175-1265) — Popularly Known as BABA FARID
 - Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325) — Popularly Known as Mehboob-i-illahi
 - Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud — Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi
 - Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz — Popularly known as Bandanawaz
- Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century) — Founded Firdausi Orde











1857 Revolt

Reason of Failure

- Limited Territorial & Social Base
- Lack of Coordination & Leadership
- Lack of Political Perspective

Leaders

- Delhi: Bahadur Shah Zafar / Bhakth Khan
- Lucknow: Bagum Hazrat Mahal
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb / Tanti Tope
- Bihar: Kunwar Singh
- Janshi: Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Bareilly: Khan Bahadur Khan
- Faizabad: Maulvi Ahmadullah
- Uttar Pradesh: Shah Mal

Suppressors

- Delhi: John Nicholson
- Lucknow: Henry Lawrence
- Kanpur: Colin Campbell
- Jhansi: Hugh Rose

Gol Act 1858

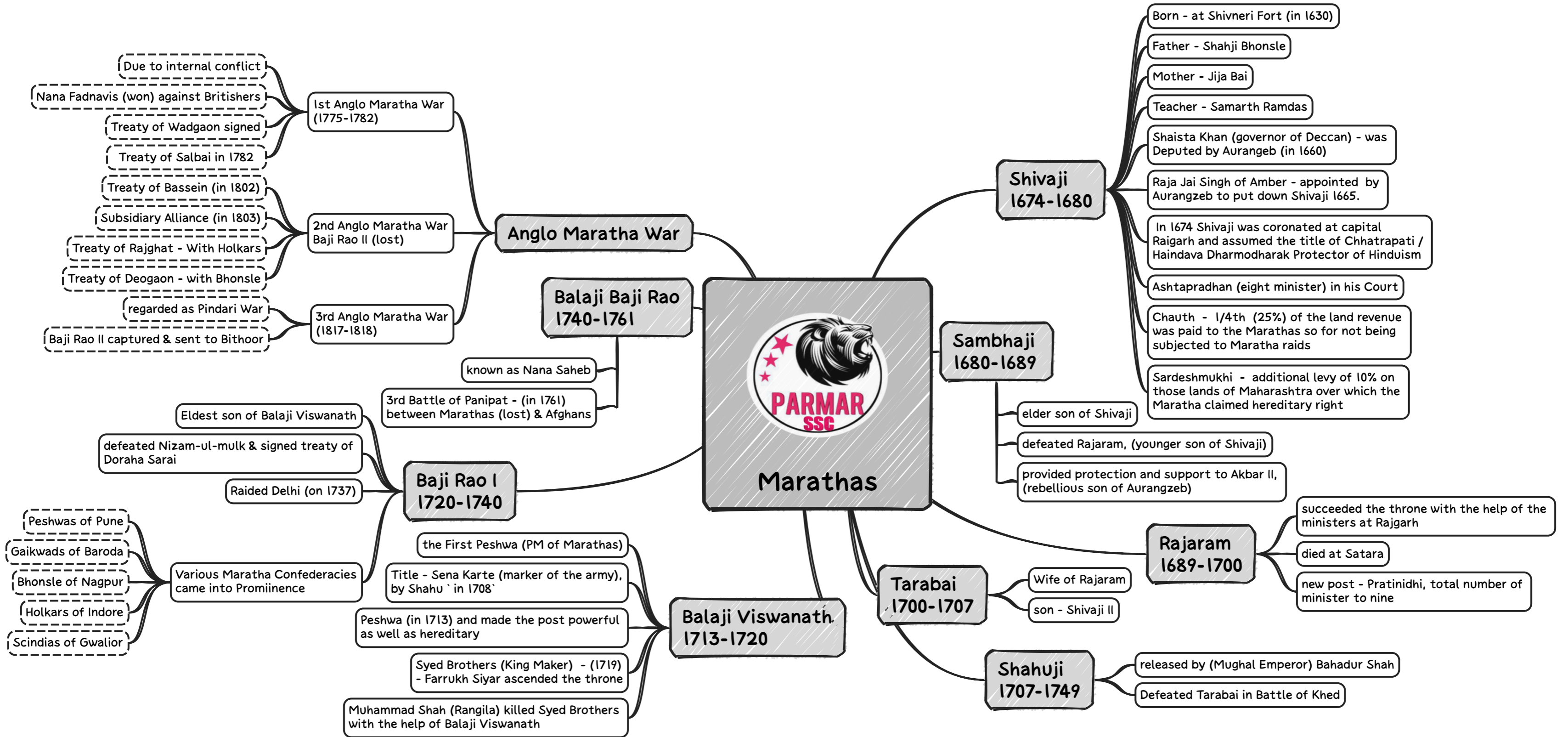
- East India Company abolished
- Crown rule
- minimum Indians in Army
- Governor General become Viceroy
- Secretary of General 15 membered council

Comments

V D Savarkar - 1st War of Independence

Cause

- British Policies
 - General Service established Act
 - by Canning
 - 1848
 - by Dalhousie
- Doctrine of Lapse
 - Acquired place
 - 1st - 1848 Satara
 - 2nd - 1849 Sambalpur & Jaitpur
 - 3rd - 1854 Jhansi
- Immediate Cause
 - Greased Cartridge Using Pork & Beef
 - Mangal Pandey 34th Native Infantry soldier 8th April - Hanged
 - 24th April - 3rd Native Cavalry refused to use
 - 10th May 1857 - revolt Started





Aligarh movement

- by Syed Ahmed Khan
- established Mohammeden Anglo Oriental College (in 1875)
- later known as - Aligarh Mushlim University (in 1920)

Theosophical Society

- 1875
- by H P Blavatsky & M S olcott
- New York, USA
- later in Adyas, Madras (shifted in 1882)

Indian National Social Conference

- 1887
- by M G Ranade & Roghunath Rao
- in Madras
- Pledge movement

Dev Samaj

- by S N Agnihotri
- in Lahore

Seva Sadan

- 1908
- by B M Malabari

Social Service League

- 1920
- by N M Joshi
- in Bombay

Servant of India Society

- 1905
- by G K Gokhale

Ramkrishna Mission

- 1897
- by Swami Vivekananda

Brahmo Samaj

- Atmiya Sabha - 1814
- 1828
- by Raja Rammohan Roy

Tattvabodhini Sabha

- 1839
- by Debendranath Tagore

Brahmo samaj division

- in 1866
- Brahmo Samaj of India
- Adi Brahmi Samah

Dhrama Sabha

- 1830
- Radhakant Deb

Paramhansa Mandali

- 1849
- by Dadaba Pandurang & Mehtaji Durgaram
- in Maharashtra

Prarthana Samaj

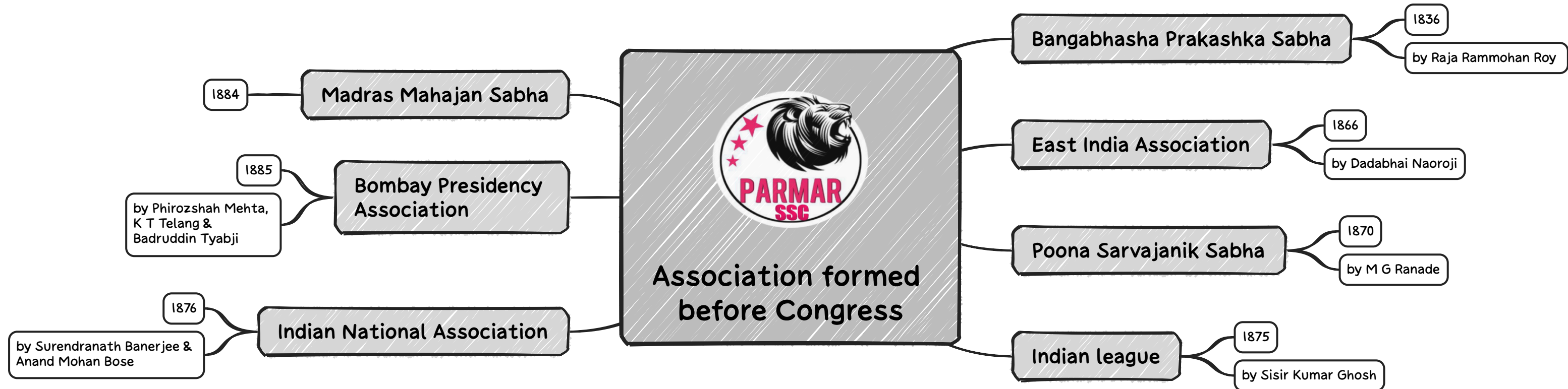
- 1867
- by Atmaram Pndurnag
- in Maharashtra

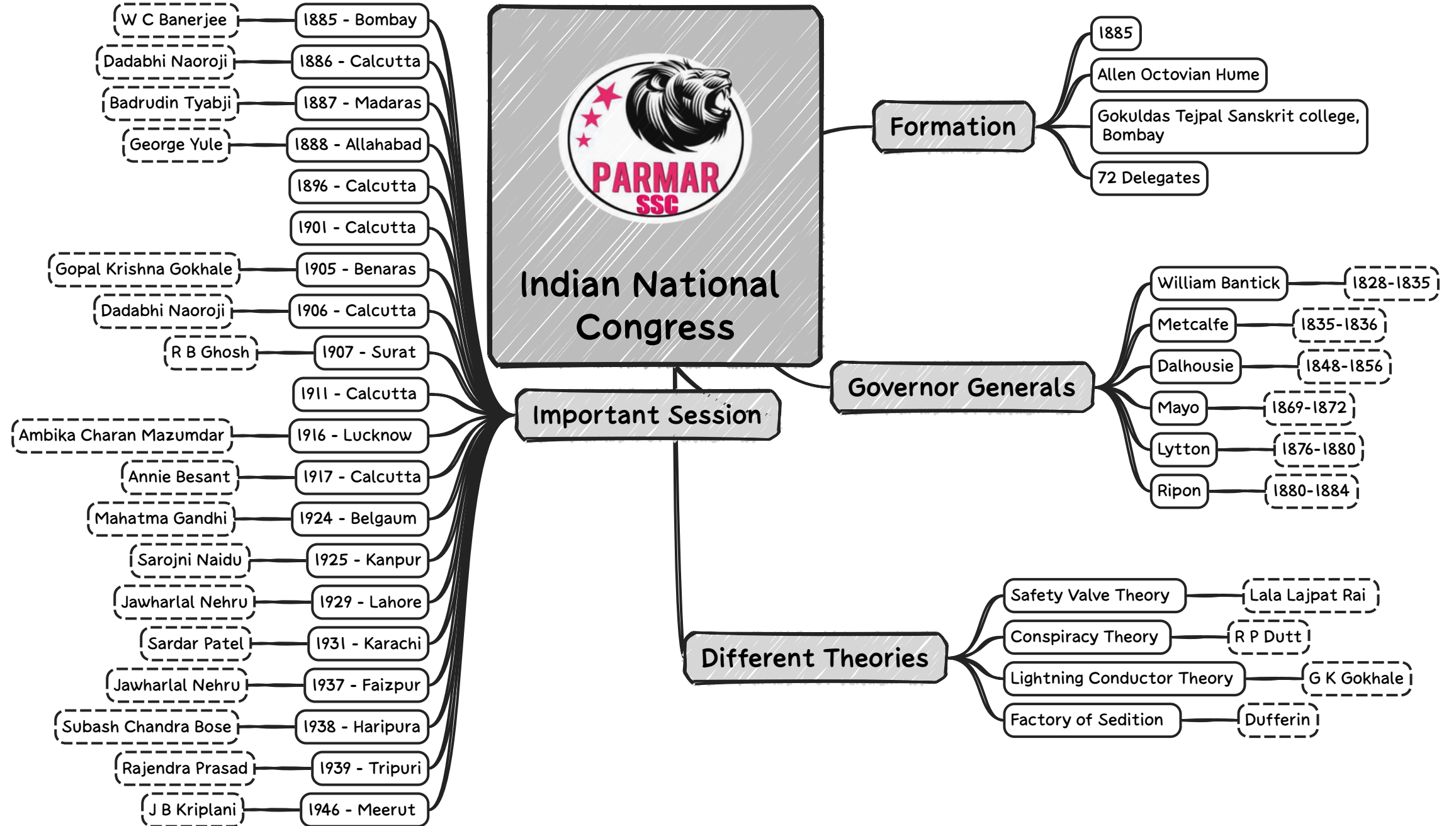
Satyosadhak Samaj

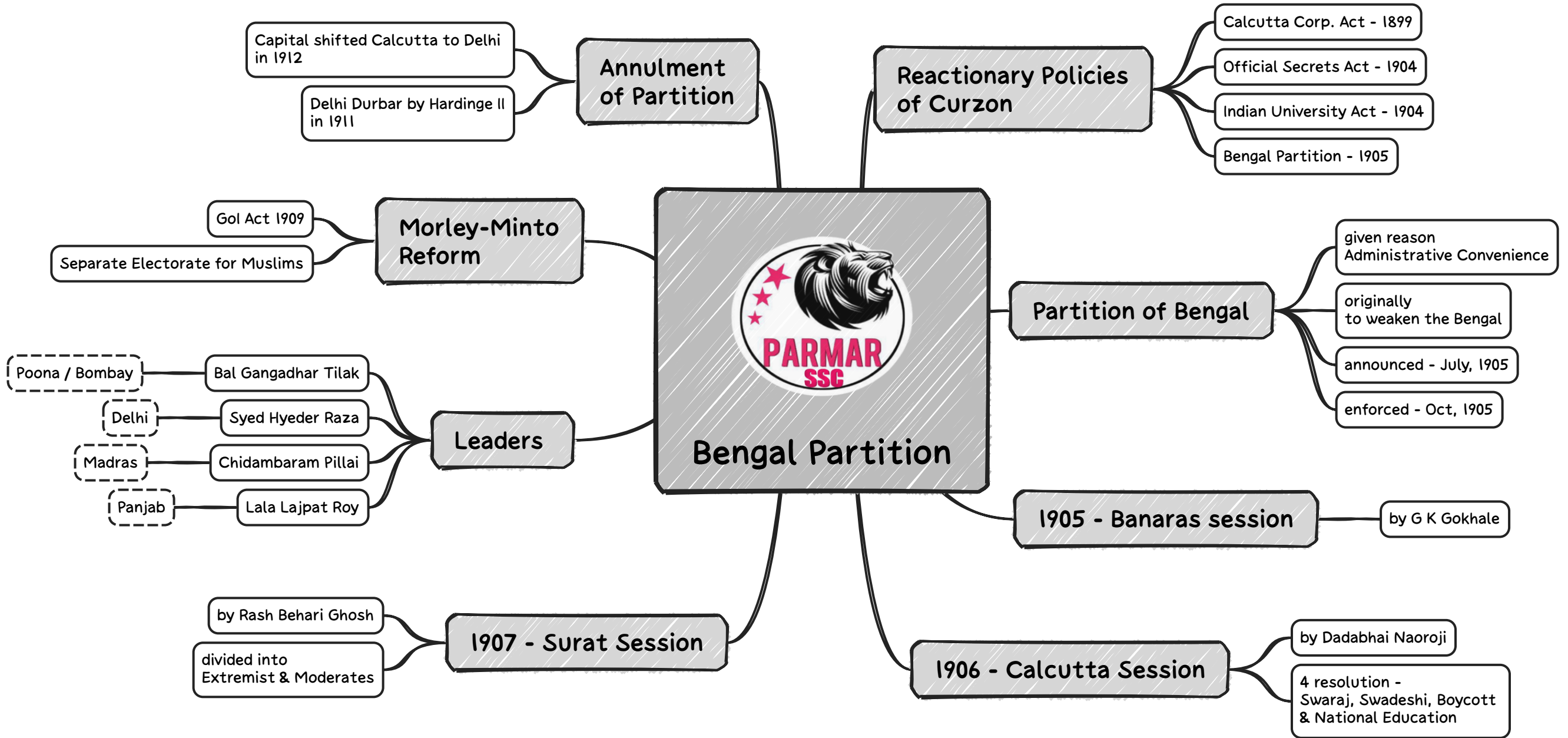
- 1873
- by Jyotirao Phule
- in Maharashtra

Arya Samaj

- 1875
- by Swamy Dayanand Saraswati
- 1st unit - Bombay
- later in Lahore







Annulment of Partition

Capital shifted Calcutta to Delhi in 1912

Delhi Durbar by Hardinge II in 1911

Reactionary Policies of Curzon

Calcutta Corp. Act - 1899

Official Secrets Act - 1904

Indian University Act - 1904

Bengal Partition - 1905

Morley-Minto Reform

Gol Act 1909

Separate Electorate for Muslims

Leaders

Poona / Bombay

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Delhi

Syed Hyeder Raza

Madras

Chidambaram Pillai

Panjab

Lala Lajpat Roy

Partition of Bengal

given reason Administrative Convenience

originally to weaken the Bengal

announced - July, 1905

enforced - Oct, 1905

1905 - Banaras session

by G K Gokhale

1906 - Calcutta Session

by Dadabhai Naoroji

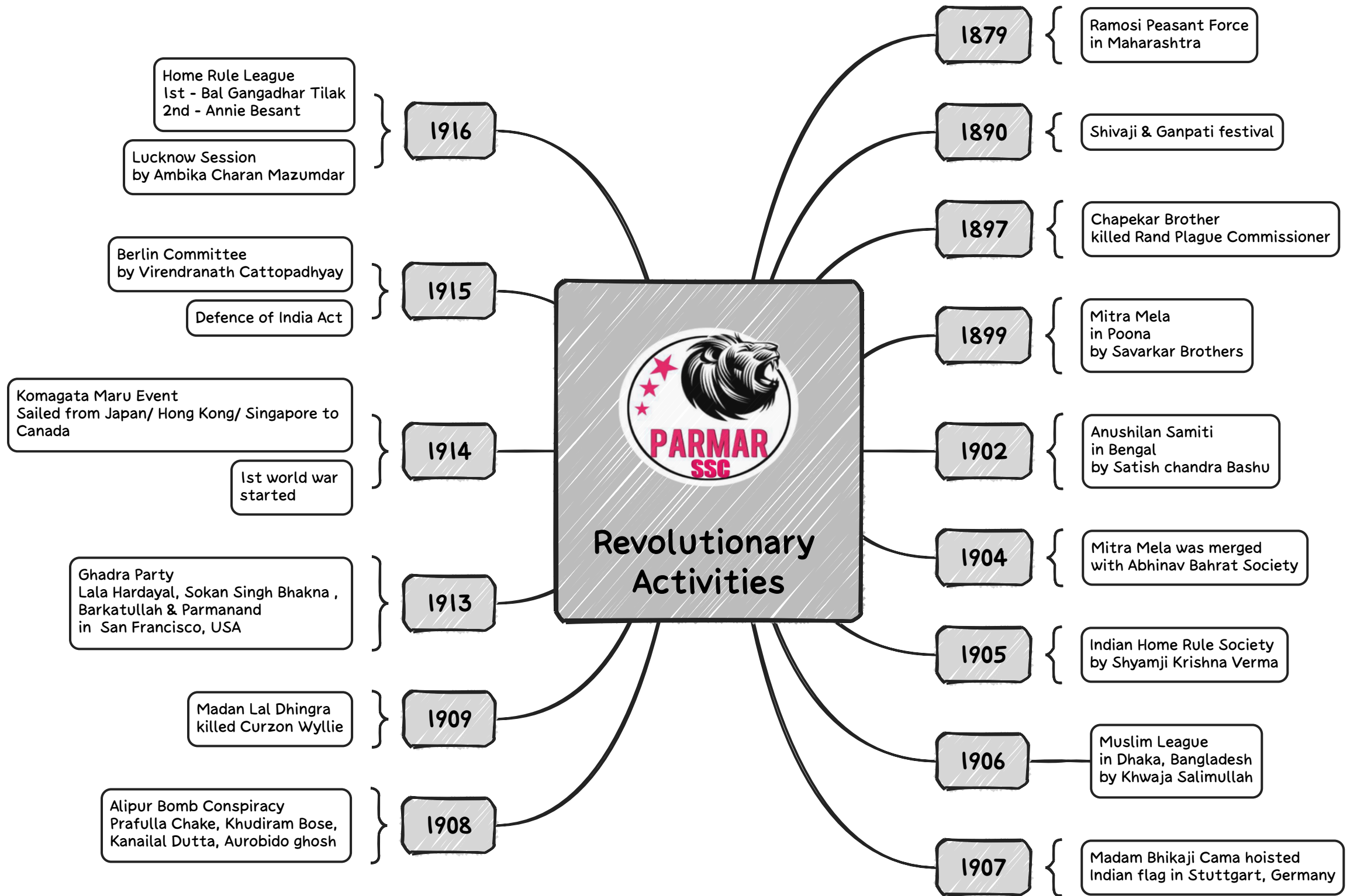
4 resolution - Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott & National Education

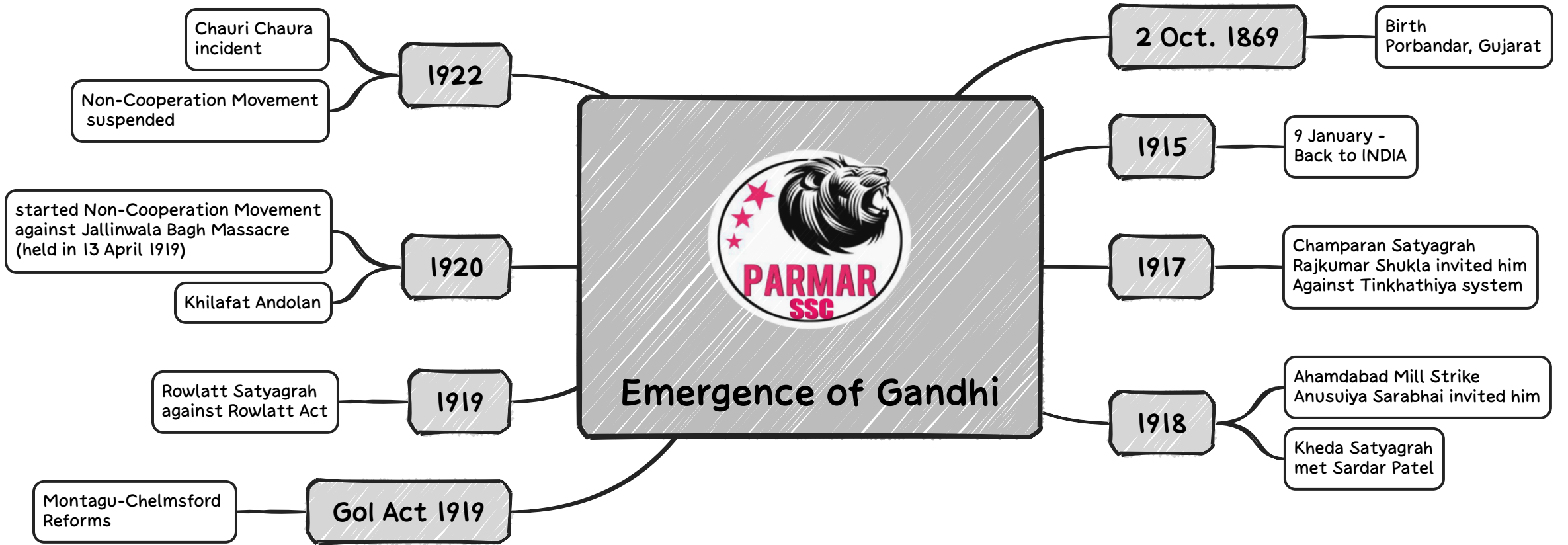
1907 - Surat Session

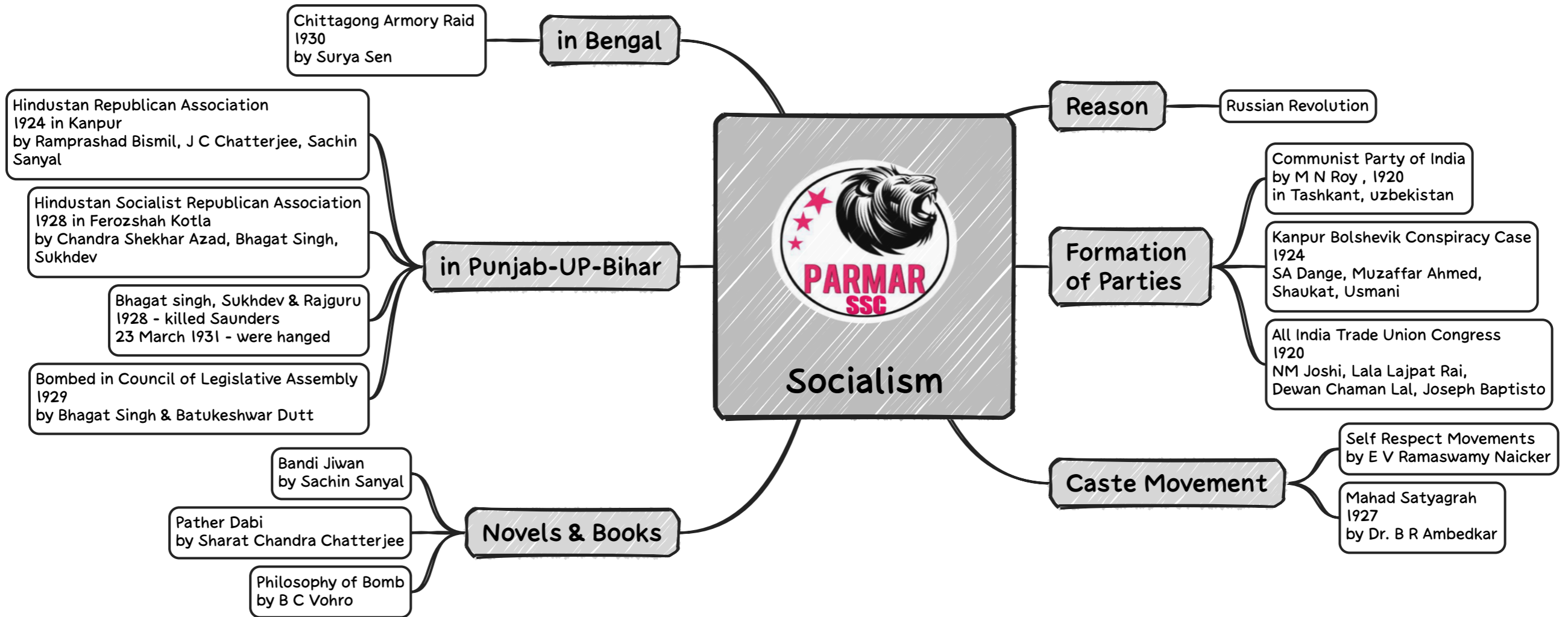
by Rash Behari Ghosh

divided into Extremist & Moderates

Bengal Partition







in Bengal

Chittagong Armory Raid
1930
by Surya Sen

in Punjab-UP-Bihar

Hindustan Republican Association
1924 in Kanpur
by Ramprashad Bismil, J C Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
1928 in Ferozshah Kotla
by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh,
Sukhdev

Bhagat singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru
1928 - killed Saunders
23 March 1931 - were hanged

Bombed in Council of Legislative Assembly
1929
by Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt

Novels & Books

Bandi Jiwan
by Sachin Sanyal

Pather Dabi
by Sharat Chandra Chatterjee

Philosophy of Bomb
by B C Vohro

Reason

Russian Revolution

Formation of Parties

Communist Party of India
by M N Roy , 1920
in Tashkant, uzbekistan

Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case
1924
SA Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed,
Shaukat, Usmani

All India Trade Union Congress
1920
NM Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai,
Dewan Chaman Lal, Joseph Baptisto

Caste Movement

Self Respect Movements
by E V Ramaswamy Naicker

Mahad Satyagrah
1927
by Dr. B R Ambedkar

Socialism



Simon Commission

- 1927 - by John Simon
- 1928 - arrived India
7 membered Commission
all white, no Indians

Response

- Nehru Report, 1928
under Motilal Nehru
- Delhi proposals
by Muslim League
- 14 points by Jinnah
- Delhi Manifesto
by congress

1929 Lahore Session

- by Jawaharlal Nehru
- Boycott 1st RTC
- Goal Purna Swaraj
- 26 Jan 1930 - 1st Independence day
- 31 Dec. 1930 - hosted flag on bank of Ravi
- Launched CDM

Dandi March

- start - 12 March 1930
end - 4 April 1930
- from Sabarmati to Dandi (240 miles)
- to break Salt law 78 delegate
- 4 May - Gandhiji in Jail
- Spread**
 - in Ryotwari
no payment of revenue
 - in Zamindari
no chaowkidar tax
 - in Central Province
defiance of forest laws

Round Table Conference

- in London
- 1st - 1930
- 2nd - 1931
Gandhiji Participated
- 3rd - 1932

B R Ambedkar participated in all

1931 Karachi Session

- by Sardar Patel
- Participate 2nd RTC
- Suspended CDM
- Purna Swaraj meaning explained
- 2 Resolution
 - Fundamental Rights
 - National Economic Policy

Gandhi Irwin Pact

- 14 Feb. 1931
- Irwin's demand
 - Suspend CDM
 - join 2nd RTC

Leaders

- Tamil Nadu
 - C Rajagopalachari
- Malabar
 - K Kelappan
- Orissa
 - Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar
 - Ambuka Kant Sinha
- Peshawar
 - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- Dharsana
 - Sarojani Naidu
- Manipur & Nagaland
 - Rani Gaidintliu



Quit India Movement

