

History

VEDIC AGE

(ऋषि युग) - 1500 - 600 BC.

vedic → knowledge  
→ 1. Ritual. (अभ्युपनिषद्)  
→ Medicine  
→ 2. way of Action (अभ्युपनिषद्)  
→ Sacrifice.

⇒ divided into two parts

Pre-Vedic Age (ऋषि युग)  
→ 1500 - 1000 BC  
→ Rigved - (oldest veda)

Post-Vedic Age (ऋषि युग)  
→ 1000 BC - 600 BC  
→ Yajurveda, Samveda, Atharved.

- North India people → Aryan
- South India people → Dravid
- Tamil is only language which is not equal Sanskrit.

④ Sources of veda

1. veda - 4 Book
  2. Upanishad - 106 Books. (way of Action)
  3. Brahman - 8 Books → Ritual
  4. Aranyak - 12 Books → way of Action
  5. Vedanga → 6 Book → Ritual
  6. Puranas - 18 Books → way of Action
- 2nd → oldest Puran → MAATSYA PURAN

# RYSA

(2)

## 1. Rigveda (ऋग्वेद) or Ayurveda (आयुर्वेद)

- Knowledge of medicine
- oldest veda
- It consist of 1008 hymns (मंत्र)
- hymns means Shukta (शुक्ल)
- It consist of 10 Mandal (मंडल)
- Veda-Vyas Collected all Mandal. (वेद व्यास)
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 → written b/w 1500-600 BC
- 1, 8, 9, 10 → written b/w 1000-600 BC.
- GAYATRI-MANTRA written in "3 Mandal"
  - written by Vishwamitra
  - for Surya god.

- 9<sup>th</sup> Mandal → also called "Som Mandal"
  - Himadhimalaya Mountain
  - ↳ Muzawat गुजरात (place)
  - ↳ Sontree → SOMRAS

- 10<sup>th</sup> Mandal → SURUSHUKTA (सुरशुक्ल)
  - 4 Varnas (वर्ग)
  - 1. Brahman → Mouth → Knowledge
  - 2. Ksatriya → Arms → warriors
  - 3. Vaishya → Thigh → Traders
  - 4. Sudra → feet → workers

## 2. YAJURVEDA

- also called "Dhanurveda"
- warfare (युद्धवेद)
- Prose + hymns
  - गद्य पद्य
  - (कविता) (कविसंग्रह)

- 1. warfare - (युद्धक्षेत्र)
- 2. Medical rituals - (चिकित्सा)
- 3. Sacrifice - (अभिषेक)
- 4. Iron - weapons

3. Samveda.

- 1. also called "Grandharveda"
- 2. Ancient source of "Music"

4. Atharvaveda. (अथर्ववेद)

- 1. "Brahmveda" (ब्रह्मवेद)
- 2. Knowledge of Magic and Evils (शरणापहारीय)
- 3. Shilpveda (शिल्पवेद)
  - > Architecture (निर्माणशास्त्र)

(#)

UPNISHAD.

-> Total 108

-> way of Action

1. Mundoko-upnishad.

-> Satyam - Jayate (सत्यमेव जयते)

2. Jabloom-upnishad.

-> 4 Ashram (आश्रम)

Life Stages of Aryans

- 1. BRAMCHARYA - till 25 yr
- 2. Grihsta Ashram - till 25 - 50 yr
- 3. Vanprastha - 50 - 75 yr (समाप्तिकाल)
- 4. Sanyas - 75 to 100 yr (संन्यास)

(4)

(#) Advent of Aryans in India.

1. Max-muller (सप्त सैन्धवा)  
(Indus) Middle Asia → Iran → Afghanistan → Sapt-Saindhava  
(Land of Seven Rivers)
2. D. Sarswati  
→ Tibet (Land of Seven)
3. Bal gangadhar Tilak  
→ Arctic - Circle
4. Shagwan Das Sidwani → India

present name of river

Vedic Name

1. Indus - सिन्धु	Sindhu - सिन्धु
2. Jhelum - जेलम	Vitasta - वितास्ता
3. Chenab - चिनाब	Askini → अस्किनी
4. Beas - व्यास	Vipasa - विपासा
5. Ravi - रावी	Parushini - परुष्णी
6. Satlyj - सतलुज	Satudri → सतुद्री
7. Saraswati - सरस्वती (Holy River)	Sursati - सुरसती

(#) BUDHISM (बौद्ध धर्म)

1. Born → 563 BC → Lumbini (लुम्बिनी)  
(near Kapilvaste, Nepal)
2. childhood name → 'Siddharth'
3. Born symbol → white lotus, Bull
4. Father - Suddhadhan
5. Mother → Maharaya

- 6. Step Mother → Prajapati - Gautami
- 7. wife → Yashodhara
- 8. Son → Rahul
- 9. Horse → Kanchak
- 10. Horseman → Charana
- 11. clan (वंश) → Shakya
- ✓ 12. 1<sup>st</sup> teacher → Alara, Kalama
- 13. 2<sup>nd</sup> teacher → Rudhrakar, Mampuka
- 14. favourite or disciple → Anand (सिख शिष्य)
- 15. Death → 483 B.C → Kushinagar (U.P.)

अप

16. Dawn, knowledge, death → Poush - Purnima (पौशाख - पूर्णिमा) (18<sup>th</sup> May)

17. light house of Asia

18. Birth place of Buddhism - Lumbini

अ

19. महाशिवराज कर्मण - सुहृत्पात्र

अप

20. शास्य उपदेश - शिकार

अप

21. निवर्णन → ज्ञान की छाया (पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे)

✓

22. साक्षात्कार - वाली भाषा में (इ. संभाषी)

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Cow Name in Vedic yug → Gopa

Chief of cow → Gopati

War of cow → Gavaishati

Indra god → herander

Tridev (तीर्थ) → 1. Prajapati → ब्रह्मा

2. Vishnu → विश्वेश्वर

3. Ishana → शिव (god of Animal)

Vedic yug.

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→ at the Age 29 Siddharth left his home to attend Enlightenment (उत्पत्ति) - This incident is known as "Mahabhinish karman". (महाभिनिस कर्म)  
Symbol - (House) → symbol

→ At the age of 35yr Siddharth Attend enlightenment at Bodhgaya (विकार), (निर्वास स्थान) के एक पेड़ के नीचे।  
This incident is known as Nirvan (निर्वास)  
Symbol - peaple Tree

→ Gautam buddh deliver his first Sermon (उपदेश) in Sarnath. This incident is known as "धर्मचक्र परिवर्तन" (धर्म चक्रावर्तन)।  
Symbol - "wheel."

→ language → "Pali"

→ Max Sermon → Sravasthi (श्रावस्ती) U.P.

→ At the Age of 80 gautam buddh died.  
This incident is known as "Mahaparinirvan"  
Symbol → Stupa, elephant.

\* Terms -

1. Vihara - विहार (living place)

2. Stupa - स्तूप (एक ही स्थान पर एक ही - स्तूप)

3. Chaitya - चैत्य (worship place)

(बौद्ध मठ सम्मेलन)

Q.2

### Buddhist Council Meeting chart

<u>Yr.</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>President</u> (अध्यक्ष)
1. 487 B.C	Kajriha (काशी)	Ajat-Satru	Mahakashyap महाकश्यप
2. 387 B.C	Vaishali	Kalashok	Subhakarani (सुभारानी)
3. 251-250 B.C	Pataliputra	Ashok	Mogliputra-Tiss (मौलिपुत्र-तीस)
4. 78 A.D	Kumdevan	Kanishka (came from China)	Vasumitra

### Result

↓  
Anand  
↓

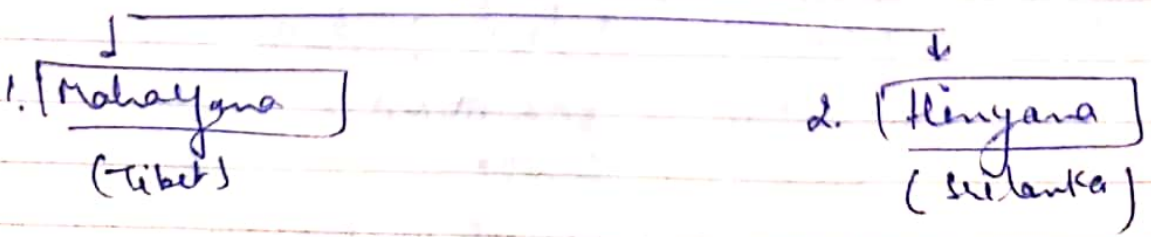
Tripitaka (Pali language)

↓ 3 Books

1. Abhidhammapitaka (अभिधम्म पिटक)
2. Suttapitaka (सुत्त पिटक)
3. Vinaypitaka (विनय पिटक)

#

Buddhism divided into two part (at Kaniska time)



8

## Mahayana

1. Idol-worship  
मूर्ति पूजा
2. Violence - हिंसावाद
3. Non-Veg (मांसाहार)
4. PADAM SAMALAY अथवा  
किरा

## Hinyana

1. Jataka - Stories  
(जन्म-कथा)
2. Non-violence (हिंसावाद)
3. Veg.
4. Ashoka - son - Mahendra  
- daughter - Sanghmitra

## 3 Jewels of Buddhism (तीन वस्तु)

1. Budha (बुद्ध)
2. Dharma (धर्म)
3. Sangha (संघ)

#

## JAINISM

(तीन वस्तु)

1. → Dilwara Jain Temple  
→ Mount Abu - Rajasthan  
→ Build by 'Tejpal'
2. Total 24 - Tirthankar (अवतार) (566)
3. Foundation → <sup>Rishabhdev</sup> Parshvath (Realname - Adinath)  
(पारश्वनाथ) (पंचम अवतार)
4. Symbol → Bull.
5. He was incarnation of lord 'Vishnu'  
(विष्णु का अवतार)
6. 23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankar → PARSHVATH  
Symbol → Snake.  
Born - 1850 BC in Banaras.



7. 4 principle.

- 1. Truth
- 2. Non-Stealing (चिन्ता)
- 3. Non-Violence (अहंकार से)
- 4. Non-possession

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5<sup>th</sup> principle - Brahmchara (ब्रह्मचर्य)

It was added by "Mahavir Swami"

9. Mahavir Swami.

- Born - 540 B.C → <sup>कुशीनर</sup> Kundiagram, near Vashali, Bihar
- Childhood name - Vardhman
- father - Siddhark
- Mother - Trishala
- wife - Yashoda
- daughter → Priyadarshini (Anuja)
- Son-in-law - Jamali (1<sup>st</sup> disciple of M.C) (पहला शिष्य)
- Enlightenment → <sup>जिम्भिकगिरि</sup> Jimbhikagram, Near of Rijupalika River → 365 साल के
- 1<sup>st</sup> Sermon → Viprechal Mountain  
विपुचल at Rajgriha Bihar
- Death - 468 B.C Pawapuri, Bihar  
(सनिशाना के त आरा, Salekhu midhi)

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Sects (सम्प्रदाय)

1. Svetamberg

2. Digamberg

→ President → Shulbahu (शुलबाहु)

→ Bhadrabahu

↳ Book → Kalpasutra (कल्पसूत्र)

Book - अज्ञानी हकी in Prakrit language (प्रकृत)

10

1. white dress
2. Dress essential
3. Female possible

1. Yellow dress
2. Nude
3. Female. Not possible

→ Jainism Book → PURVA (पूर्वा)

### 3 jewels of Jainism

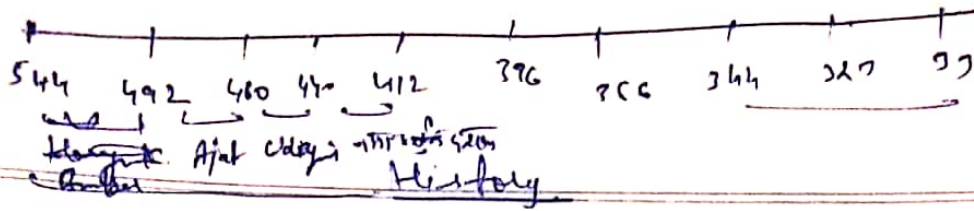
1. Right Knowledge (ज्ञान)
2. Right character
3. Right faith (विश्वास)

### Mahajanpadas (महाजानपद)

→ 16 States

- Book
1. Bhagwati - Sutras
  2. Angustan - Nikay

→ Magadh - Empire → Bihar  
(मगध - साम्राज्य)



①

# Magadh empire ( मगध साम्राज्य )

- placed in Bihar,
- 1. → Haryanka Dynasty ( हरिषंक वंश ) (First)
- Founder - Bimbisara ( बिम्बिसार )
- 544 - 492 BC

Capital - Rajgir ( राजगीर ) (Now)

- he accepted both Buddhism & Jainism
- Bimbisara, Gautam Buddha was Contemporary ruler of Gautam Buddha & Mahawir Swami
- He maintains Matrimonial Relation with Vajjisava ( वज्जिसव )

- 2. → Son → Ajatashatru → 492 - 460 BC
- ( राजत शत्रु )
- killed his Kunika ( Cruel ) ( क्रूर )

Ajatashatru assumed the title of Pitrakanta ( पिता की हत्या की )

- First Buddhist Council was held ( अजात शत्रु के शासन काल में पहली बुद्ध महासभा हुई )
- ⇒ during Ajatashatru period, Gautam Buddha & Mahawir Swami died.

2)

3 Son of Ajat Sattu →

UDAYIN → 460 BC - 440 BC  
→ he founded Pataliputra (पाटलीपुत्रा शहर) city.

4 Son of Udayin → Nagadhasaka (नागदहासका)

→ 440 B.C - 412 B.C  
→ he was killed by Shishu Nag (शिशुनाग)  
→ Shishu Nag was governor of banaras.

5 Shisunag Dynasty (शिशुनाग)

Founder - Shisunag  
→ 412 B.C - 396 B.C

Capital - Vaishali (वैशाली)

अंत → प्राचीन भारत का पहला शासक जिसे जनता ने चुना था शासन बनाया

6 Son of Shisunag → Kalashoka  
→ 396 B.C - 361 B.C

→ Kalashoka also known as Kakavarna  
(ककवर्ण)

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> buddism council held 383 B.C

7 Son of Kalashoka → Nandivardhan

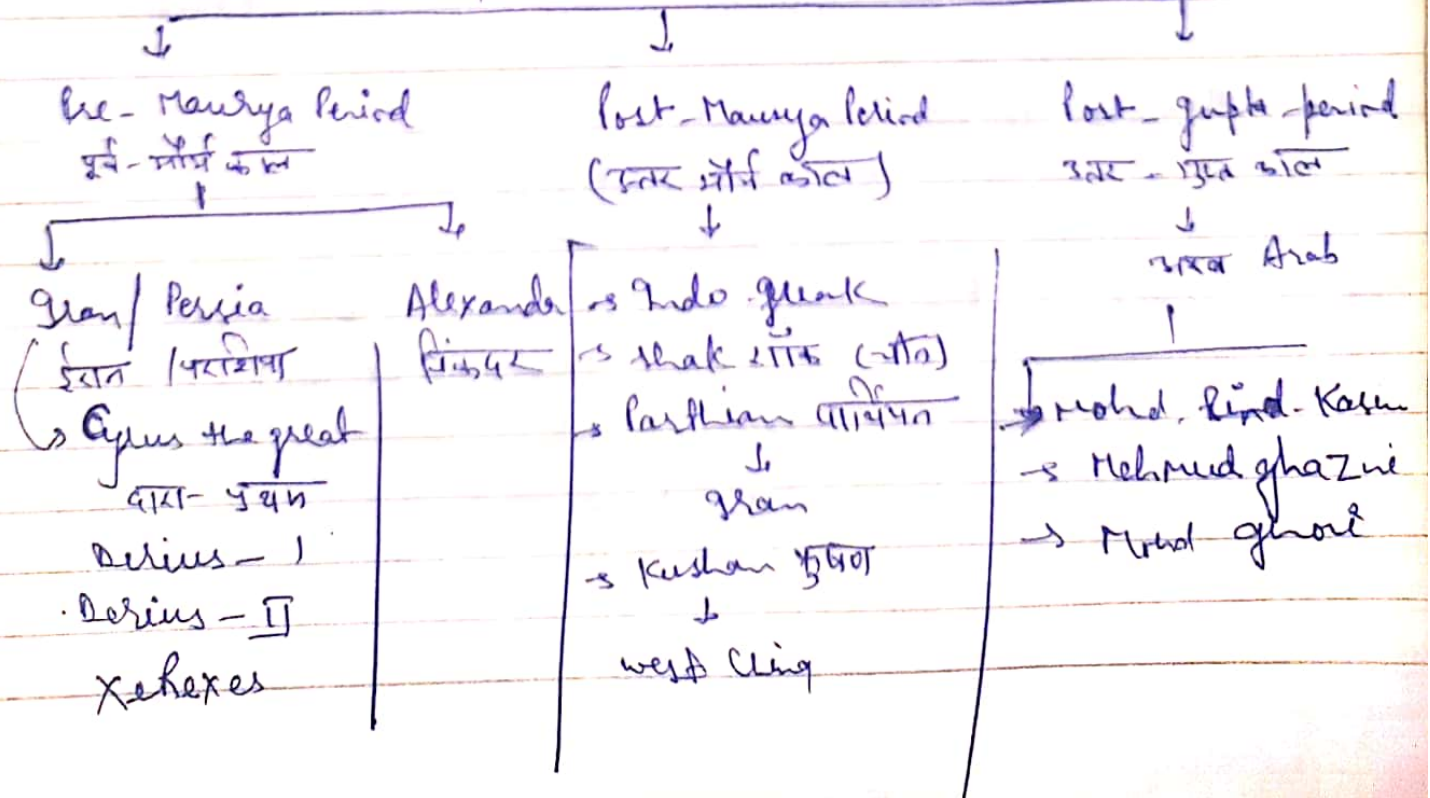
→ 366 B.C - 344 B.C

He was killed by Mahapadma Nand (महापद्मनाभ)

3. Nanda - Dynasty (14 वंश)

- founder - Mahapadma - 344 - 327 B.C
- title - SARVASAT RANTAK (सर्वसत्तक) (Killer of emics)
- > he founded Takshila university (Lahore, Pak.)
- > he Annexed Kalinga (अंधार)
- > He was incarnation of Vishnu (भुवनेश्वर)
- > Son of Mahapadma -> Chanakya (कान्यक)
- > 327 B.C - 323 B.C
- > during his period Alexandra attack in India (अशोक के शासनकाल के अंत में)

# Foreign Invasion विदेशी (भारत पर)



Q

## Alexandra (अलेक्जेंडर)

Born - 356 B.C. → Macedonia (मकडूनिया), Greek Queen

Father - Philip II

Mother - Olympias

Wife - Bucephalus (बुकेफालस)

Teacher → Aristotle (अरिस्टॉटल)

↳ father of Bio & Pol. Science

Aristotle → Plato → Socrates (सोकराट)

→ Alexander came in India - 327 - 326 (19 Months)

327 B.C. → Battle of Hydaspes  
(हाइडस्पेस की लड़ाई)

Alexander v/s Porus (पोरस)

(King of Punjab)

at at जेलम नदी के पास (जेलम - सिवासत)

→ Alexander founded two Cities

1. Bucephalus (बुकेफालस का नाम पर)

2. Nanea

→ Death of Alexander → 323 B.C. (Babylon)

(Malaria से मर गया)

Tomb → CAIRO, Egypt

(जेलम नदी के पास)

इस (संस्कृत - अंग्रेजी)

Indo-greek

→ founder - Demetrius → 185 B.C

→ Capital - Sakal, Punjab, Pakistan.  
(पंजाब)

→ currency (प्राचीन मुद्रा) → Indian Cinema to use it

→ son → Mirander → 160 BC - 120 B.C  
(मिन्दाण्ड)

→ 8 Nagas (Buddhist Monk) visited with in  
→ Mirander

& he wrote a book - Milindpantho (Conversational  
book)  
(मिन्दाण्ड और नागाओं के बीच संवाद)

- First time gold coin → Indo-greek
- Silver gold coin → Kushan
- Mostly gold coin → Gupta

# Parthian / Pahlav  
(पार्थियन / पदलव)

→ Iran

→ founder - Mithradates (मिथ्राटस)

son → Gondophares (गण्डोफरीस)  
(20 AD - 40 AD)

→ ST. Thomas (Preist in Jerusalem),  
gondophares के पास भारत आया

→ ST. Thomas is first Christian (पदलव शासक)

①

#

## Kushan Dynasty (कुषाण वंश)

- Come from west China (पश्चिम-चीन)
- Yuchi / Tokharian - कश्गरी (युचि टोखारियन)
- Founder → Kaudabhisus → 15 AD - 40 AD  
कौडभिसुस → (कूदभिसुस)  
↓ Son

Vim - Kadphises 40 AD - 78 AD

→ he issued gold coins on based of Roman pattern

### Son of Vim - Kadphises →

→ Kaniska (कनिष्क) → 78 AD - 102 AD

Capital →

→ Kushanpur	कुशापुर (पेशावर)
→ Mathura	(Bethelium of Hinduism)
(मथुरा)	(पेशावर का वैशाल्य)

→ Kaniska called as Ashoka - II because after Ashoka he spread Buddhism.

→ 4th Great King of Saka

→ SAKA - SAMVAT (National Calendar) 78 AD  
(साक - संवत्)

Note

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22 March 1957 ~~संवत्~~ Samvat Accepted  
 & 1 April 1957 implement (संवत् लागू)  
 → Government of India accept SAKA - SAMVAT as 22 March 1957 and implement on 1 April 1957



=> SAMVA -> Christian SAMVAT

↓  
1582 -> Pope - Gregory  
(Gregorian Calendar)

Tan -> De.

=> Islamic - SAMVA -> 622 AD -> Mohd. prophet  
(Hijri - SAMVAT)

=> Gupta SAMVAT -> 319 AD (Chandragupta - I)

=> during Kaniska time silk trade b/w China & India came thru Natilla pass (Siklam).  
- 1962 - Indo China war  
- 2006 - reopen.

# Court - Scholar दरबारी (विद्वान) of Kaniska

1. VASUMITRA (वासुमित्र) -> President
2. Ashwagosh -> Deedcharitram (शुद्धचरित्रम्)  
(Book in Sanskrit)
3. Charak -> god of Medicine  
(चरक) (चरकस्य देवता)  
-> Book -> Charak - Samhita (चरकसंहिता)
4. Sushruta -> god of Surgery. (शुक्रसंहिता)  
(शुश्रुत) -> Book -> Sushruta - Samhita
5. Nagarjuna -> Buddhist Monk  
(नागार्जुन) -> Indian - Einstein

(शुक्रसंहिता नागार्जुन बौद्ध भिक्षु गणार्थ)

3

# Gandhara - School - Sculpture  
(गण्डार - मूर्तिकला - शिल्प)

- 1. Headquarter - Taxila
- 2. Black stone
- 3. Mixed - Art style
- 4. Indo - Greek - Art
- 4. Realistic Art  
(वास्तविक कला)
- eg. Bamiyan Buddha  
(अफगानिस्तान)

Murba - School - Sculpture  
(मुहुरा - मूर्तिकला - शिल्प)

- 1. Headquarter - Mathura
- 2. Red Stone
- 3. Indian art style
- 4. Realistic Art  
(वास्तविक कला)
- eg. Sanchi Stupa (Vidisa)  
&  
Aharbut - Stupa (मथुरा)

# Morya Dynashy. (मौर्य वंश)

Founder - Chandragupta Maurya (चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य)  
→ 323 BC - 298 BC.

- India का पहला शासक
- First National King of India
- Royal preist → Chanakya / Kautilya /  
Real name - Vishnu Gupta  
(विष्णु गुप्त)

Book → Arthashastra (political science)  
(महाशास्त्र) (राजनीति शास्त्र)

This book divide in 16 parts

305 B.C. → War of Indus (सिंधु युद्ध 305 B.C.)  
 → Chandragupta Maurya v/s Seleucus Nicator  
 (win) → (सिंधु युद्ध में विजय)  
 (King of Syria)

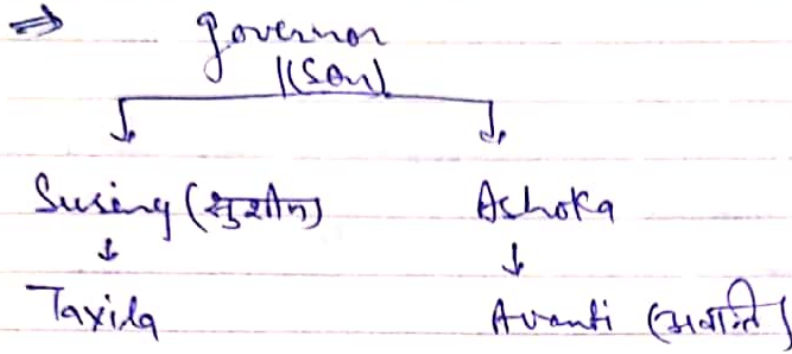
Seleucus Nicator of Chandragupta Maurya as 4 provinces  
 1. Baluchistan  
 2. Herat  
 3. Kandhar  
 4. Kabul

- Chandragupta married with Helena daughter of Seleucus Nicator
- Seleucus of ~~his~~ sends his ambassador Megasthenes (मेगास्थिनिस) at Seleucus & Chandragupta Maurya at ~~court~~ (दरबार में)
- Megasthenes wrote book → Indica (सिंधु)
- death of Chandragupta Maurya accepted Jainism by Bhadra Bahuk
- death → SRAVAN Belgola (Karnataka)  
 → (सर्वज्ञ सिद्ध)

# Son of Chandragupta → Bindusara  
 → 273 - 272 B.C.  
 Title of Bindusara → Amritto Cahus (Amritra jhat  
 - Trip. Amritra chat  
 (killer of enemies)

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→ he accepted Ajivak - Religion which was founded by Makkhali - Goshal (मकाली - गोशाल)



→ Max Council Minister in <sup>court</sup> ~~part~~ of Bindusar - 500  
मंत्रि परिषद - 500

→ Ashoka is 99 ~~brother~~ step brother

→ Ashok also known as "Hitler of India"

### # Ashok (Smara)

→ 269 - 232 B.C

↳ Devnana - priya darshi Raja (देवनाम - प्रियदर्शी)  
↳ Hitler of India

→ Ashoka fought Civil war (घरेलू युद्ध)

↳ who killed his 99 step brother

sp = but he can't killed his real brother Viggadh Ashok

→ 261 B.C → Kalinga war

# King of Kalinga → Kharved (खारवेद)  
↳ Chedi - Dynasty  
Capital → Uttal

# Kalinga war (अशोक 36)

Ashoka v/s Kuruwaki (prince of Kalinga)

- Kaliga → Udisa (उड़ीसा)
- After Kaling war, Ashok ~~was~~ accepted Buddhism by Alpagupta (अपगुप्त)
- Ashoka appointed "Dharam Maha Moka" to spread Buddhism in all over India.

## A

### Inscription (लिखित शब्द)

(4500-4800 शब्द)

#### Major - Rock - Edict (बौद्धिक लेख)

- 14 Rocks
- 1<sup>st</sup> M.R.E. → Dan of Animal Slaughter (बन्धन वादी 48 शब्द)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> M.R.E. → Dharm - policy
- 13<sup>th</sup> M.R.E. → Kaling - war

#### Minor - Rock Edict (अल्पिक लेख)

- 15 - Rock
- 1) Maski - edict (Queen edict) → Ashoka - Kiyadarhi wife → Kuruwaki son → Kunal
- 2) Udegolan - edict (Karnataka)
- 3) Nettek - edict (K.K)
- 4) Aurjunga (M.P) (अजिंठा लेख)

#### Pillar - Inscription

- 8 - Pillar
- 1. Sarnath pillar → 4 lions (अशोक मूर्ति of 26 Jan 1910 at 1.15 PM at 1.15 PM) → Humped Bull (अशोक शिवालय) → Rampur Bull bika
- 1 Horse - victory
- 1 elephant - Sankisa elephant (Bihar)

②

→ Lauriya - Nandangarh → 1 lion pillar  
(लौरिया - नानदांगार) (पिलर)

Q. Note

First time who discovered Ashoka inscription.

→ 1750 → Pedro-Tell-kuthellor (पेद्रो-तेल-कुथेलोर)

→ Ashoka script → 1. Brahmi script → Prakrit  
(अशोक लिपि) (प्रकृत)

Most used →

2. Kharosthi → Tamil  
(खरोष्ठी लिपि)

3. Armaik लिपि - Afghan

4. Greek → Greek लिपि

Q. Note

Ashok

First time who deciphered (पहिली ही अशोक लिपि) the Ashoka Inscriptions Script.

⇒ 1537 - James princep

⇒ Ashok founded (built some cities) Shrinagar (J&K)  
2. Lalitpattan &  
Devpatan (Nepal)

2nd  
→ According to Rajtarangini book Kalhan (काल्हान) was first Maurya ruler of Kashmir

→ Kalhan Writter

→ History of Kashmir written in Sanskrit language

→ Kalhan write the Rajtarangini.

→ Ashok had two sons

1. Samprathi → rule at North India

2. Kunal → South India,

→ Samprathi's son → Dashrath (दशरथ)  
 → ↳ BARA-BARA Caves (Bihar)

→ Dashrath's son → Brihadrath (ब्रिहद्रथ)

→ 185 B.C

→ He was last ruler.

→ He was killed by Pushymitra - Shunga.

end of Mourya Dynasty. Start Shunga Dynasty

# Shunga Dynasty.

founder → Pushymitra - Shunga

→ 185 B.C → 198 B.C

→ he transfer his capital from

↳ Patliputra to Vidisha. (विदिशा) M.P

Royal Priest - 1<sup>st</sup> Panini → Ashtadhyaya (Book)  
 (अष्ट-अध्याय)

↓  
 1<sup>st</sup> SKT grammar Book

↳ Patanjali → Mahabhasya (Sanskrit grammar)  
 महाभाष्य

(14)

[भारत वंश]

→ Pushyabhata Shung constructed "Shashul Ship"  
in Amravati & he re-constructed Sanchi Ship  
(सानी स्तूप)

→ Son → Agnimitra

→ 148 B.C - 140 B.C

⇒ Malvikagnimitra (मालविकाग्निमित्र किताब)  
By Kalidas

9<sup>th</sup> Ruler - Shagbhada (शागभद्र)

→ during his period, Taxila <sup>Ruler</sup> Antiyalkides  
sent his ambassador Heliodorus in the  
Court of Shagbhada.

→ Heliodorus constructed CARUD FLAG  
(कारुद स्तूप)  
in the honour of Lord Vishnu.

Last ruler of Shung dynasty → Devabhuti (देवभूति)

(#) Kanva Dynasty (कण्व वंश)

Founder - Vashudev Kanva (वासुदेव कण्व)

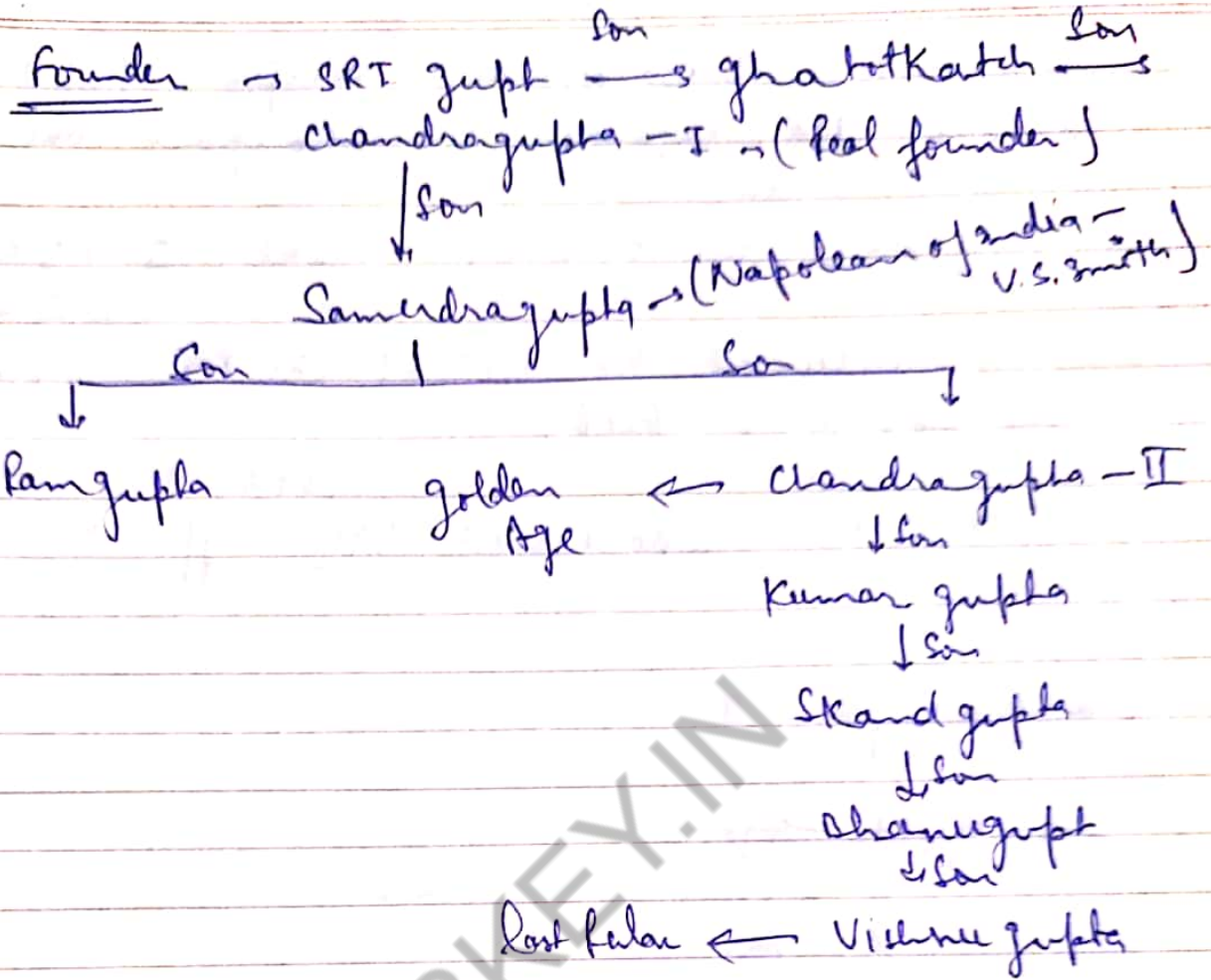
Last ruler - Lisharma (लुशर्मा)

(#) Gupta Dynasty (गुप्त वंश)

→ also known as "Golden Age"

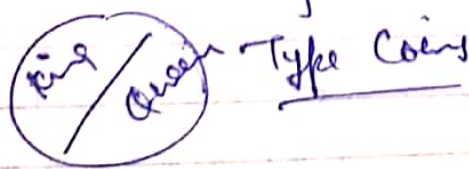
→ State emblem → CARUD - Dawaj  
(कारुद स्तूप)





Chandra gupt - I

- > he assumed the title of "Maharaj dhraj" (महाराजधराज)
- > he married to Kumardevi, princess of Licchavi Dynasty (लिच्छवी)
- > first ruler of India who issued "Join Name coin"



Samudra gupta

- > Napoleon of India

Veena - Musical Instrument

Sandragupta → विक्रमादित्य (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम)

→ V.A Smith (Vaid Arthur) Neoplan of India because he organized war campaign all over India

→ Hari-Sen wrote 'Prayag Tashih' (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह) (प्रयाग तशह)

→ He assumed the title of 'Kaviraj'' because he was good poet.

→ First ruler who issued Veena type coins. (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम)

## Chandragupta - II

→ Golden Age

1. Science & Technology

2. Art

3. Sanskrit language.

→ he assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम)

→ First Gupta ruler to issued Silver coins.

→ he build 'Iron pillar inscription' near (Kutub-Minor Mehroli (Delhi). (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम) (विक्रम)

↳ No Rusting till now

~~2/2~~ → First Chinese traveller → Fa-hien (फाहियन)

(399 A.D - 413 A.D)

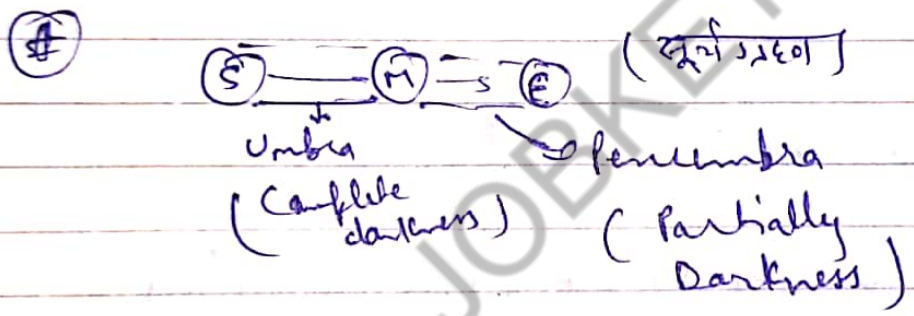
↓ Book

'Fo-Kwo-Ki'

→ Nine gems / Jewels in court of Chandragupta (नौ खजुर)

- ✓ 1. Kalidas <sup>Book</sup> → Meghdootam
  - 1. Abhigyan Sakuntalam
  - 2. Kumar Sambhar
  - 3. Ritu Sambhar.
  - 4. Malvi Kaqumitikan

- ✓ 2. Aryabhata → famous Mathematician
  - 0,  $\pi$ , Decimal, Algebra.
  - Book → Surya Siddhanti.



- ✓ 3. Varahmihir — famous Astronomer (वराहमिहिर) → Panch Siddhanti (Book)

- 4. Vetal Gupta → Magician
- 5. Dhanvantari → father of Medicine
- 6. Amar Singh → Amarakosh (Book)

→ Chandragupta II assumed the title "Param Bhagwat"

→ Ajanta Caves build during tri-feroid (Aurangabad, M.H.)

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→ Ajant Caves → Valakata - Kedar, Rudhrasen - II  
(अजिंता 21145)

→ 28 Caves  
→ Rock Cut painting

→ Ajant Caves is related to Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism  
- World Heritage list

→ Ellora & Elephanta (अजिंता नित् एलिफंटा)

↓  
Aurangabad

↓  
Mumbai

→ Rashtrakutas → Krishna - I कृष्ण - I (Name King)  
(राष्ट्रकूट) (वर्ष)

# Kumar Gupta

→ Nalanda University (official) Buddhism (W.C)  
(413 AD)  
↳ Oxford University of Mahayan Buddhism

→ 1202-03 → Bakhtiyar-Khilji destroyed the Nalanda & Vikramshila University

⇒ Nalanda University → Dharampal, King of Pala Dynasty re-constructed Nalanda University

# Bhanugupta

→ 510 AD → ERAN - inscription (MP)  
(एरान - अभिलेख)

It was first inscripitional evidence which gives information about SATI System

Maha Akharat → or → Taysahita (1st Book of Sahi Nayaka)  
(महाअक्षर)

Dan on Sahi System

1. Muslim → Mohd - Bin - Tughlag  
↓  
Humayun  
↓  
AKbar  
↓  
Aurangzeb

2. European → Portugali governor II  
↓  
Alfonso - de - Albuquerque (Goa #)  
अल्फोंसो - डी - (गोवा #)

3. legally Dan → 1829-10 ~~AD~~ Lord William Bentinck  
with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

⊕ Kuslyshuki Dynasty (कुशुशुकी वंश)

- Harsh Vardan - 606 - 647 A.D.
- Capital → Kanauj (काँनौज)
- Before death he accepted 'Buddhism' (Perjume City)
- last Budder ruler (अंतिम बुद्ध शासक)

→ Book

- 1. Priyadarshika
  - 2. Patnawali
  - 3. Naganda
- } Sanskrit

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→ Court Scholar → Banabhat (वटवहट्ट) (एक-वर्षीय) / कादम्बरी } Sanskrit  
Book - 1. Harsh Charita  
2. Kadambari

→ Chinese Traveller → Hiuen-Tsang, (-629 AD)  
Hiuen Tsang came in India to study Buddhism during 15 yrs. he wrote a Book - "Si-yu-ki" Sanskrit language

→ Harshvardan was defeated (हारा) by Pulkesin-II, Chaulukya King on the bank of Narmada River. (पालुव्य शक्ति)

→ Aihole - Inscription is related to Pulkesin-II.

### Medival History

evidence of History of Sindh (सिन्धु प्रांत के इतिहास का साक्ष्य)

Book → Chachanama (चच्छनामा)

↳ Arabic language

wrote by → Ali-Mohd-Ben-Abu-Bakr-Kufi

→ he is first Kalifa.

→ First Muslim Attack in India - "Mohd-bin-Kasim" attacked in Sindh & called Sindh as Swarna-Nagari (सुवर्ण नगरी).

→ First Muslim in India who imposed Jajie (जजिया) Tax on Non-Muslims.

Tajia Tax → Pilgrimage Tax (पूजा कर)

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> muslim Attack in India → Mahmud - Ghazni (महमूद - गजनवी)

→ 998 AD - 1030 AD

→ came from Afghanistan

2<sup>nd</sup> → founder of Ghazni dynasty → Alpatgin (अल्पात्गिन)

→ 1008 AD - he looted / plundered, Twala Devi Temple (तुवाल देवी), which situated Nagarkot H.P.

→ 1025 AD → Mahmud gave plunder & times Couracters (कराक्टर्स), Chalukya rulers (चालुक्य राजा)

1. Traveler = Al-beruni (अल-बिरुनी) 1024 AD

→ Uzbekistan

→ he was historian (इतिहासकार)

Book → Kitab-ul-Hind or

Tahqueek-i-Hind

} Sanskrit  
farsi language

2. Al-Birdoshi → Book

(अल-बिरुनी)  
(historian)

Shahnama or

Afra-Siyab

→ इतिहासकार

} संस्कृत

→ Mahmud was 1st Sultan of India Ghazni

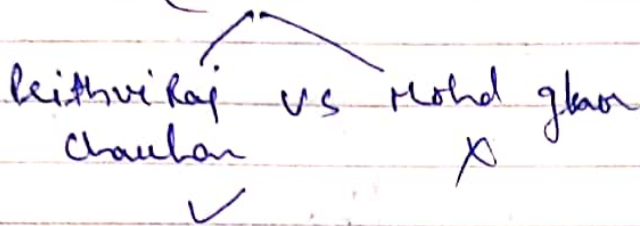
→ Mohd Ghazni → Jolan Pass (जोलमट दर्रा) 1<sup>st</sup> भारत (भारत)

22

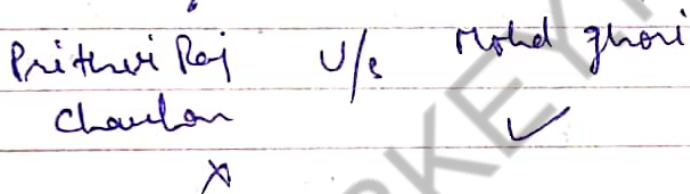
3rd Muslim Attack

→ Mohd. Ghori (मोहम्मद ग़ोरी) → 1175-1206

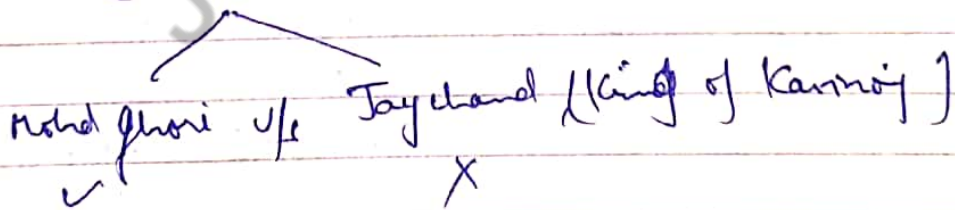
① → 1191 → Battle of Taraori-I (Haryana)  
(तराओरी का युद्ध)



② → 1192 → Battle of Taraori-II



③ → 1194 → Battle of Chandawar (चण्डावर का युद्ध)  
(चण्डावर का युद्ध)



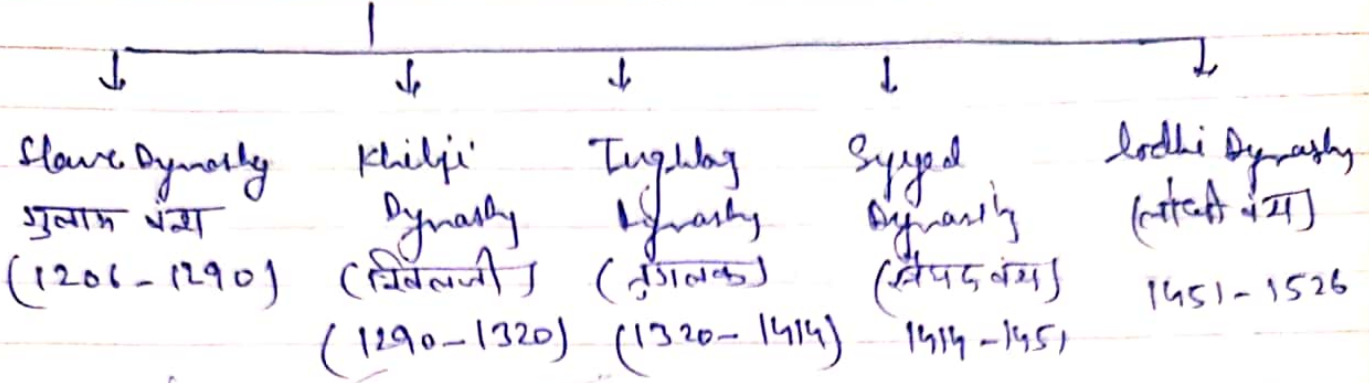
→ Chandavardai (is friend of Prithviraj Chauhan)  
↳ Prithviraj Raso  
Book

→ 1260 Mohd. Ghori died in Sindh killed by Khukar - Jalt (खुकर जाल्ट)

→ Mohd. Ghori came from Khber - pass (खैबर पार)



# Delhi - Sultanate ( दिल्ली सल्तनत )  
(1206 - 1526)



Slave Dynasty to Slave → Tude

# Slave Dynasty ( गुलाम वंश )

- also known as ilbari, Mumalik ( इल्तुमी / ममलुक )
- Founder - [ Qutub-ud-din-Aibak ] ( कुतुब - उद् दीन - ऐबक )
- 1206 - 1210
- Capital - Lahore
- Tomb → Lahore ( दिल्ली सल्तनत )
- he assumed the title of Lipak-Salar / Commander-in-chief ( सेनापति )
- called as Lakh-Baksh ( लाख - बख्त ) because he was great donator.
- called as HATIM - II

- Structure ( मकान निर्माण )
- Qutub - Minar
  1. Foundation - Aibak - 1206
  2. Complete - Iltutmish (4th floor) 1227
  3. Alauddin - Khilji & Alai - Darwaj

(4)

5. Firuz Shah Tughlaq → 5<sup>th</sup> floor
6. Sikander Lodhi → Repair Complete - 1227.

- Aibek build Qutub Minar with the Honour of Qutub-ud-din-Bakhtiyar-Khalji (General).
- Motive - Azaan.
- height of Qutub Minar - 72 Meter.

⇒ Mosque مسجد

1. Qutub ul-Islam - Mosque (Meherole, Delhi)  
(First Mosque of India)
2. Adhai-Din-ka-Shopra (अधै दिन का शोपुरा)  
(Ajmer)

→ Death - 1241 Aibek died in Lahore during playing polo.  
(खो-खो)

History.

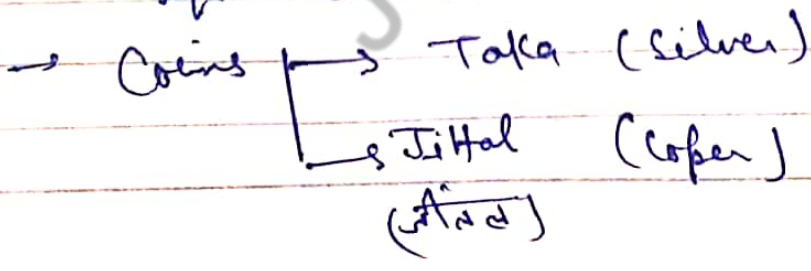
Iltutmish (इल्तुतमिश)

- 1211 - 1236
- Real founder of Delhi Sultanat & first Sultan
- Turkish - i - chhalgami (चौहानों की सेना)

⇒ He organised Turkish - i - chhalgami / Dal-chalisa (A group of 40 slave horse men).

→ He introduced "Iqta" (इकत) system. (मिना अर 2/3 अर)

Iqtadar - मिना अर अर अर



26

(1240-1260)

(1240-1260)

→ He Strucked Kahna on Coins

→ 1221 - Changiz Khan (12th Century)

→ First Mongolian (Mongolian) attacked in India

→ Real name - "Temuchin"

→ 1236 - He conquered the vast region (Central Asia)

(Central Asia - Persia)

Kutubuddin - Firuz - 1236

# Razia - Sultan 1236-40

→ daughter of Iltutmish

→ First & last Women Ruler of Delhi Sultanat

→ He abolished Veil-system (Sati system) (Sati system)

1240 → Razia Married with Altunia (1240)

He is Governor of Bhatinda

→ and died in Kaithal (Haryana) Killed by "Bahram Shah"

→ Tomb of Razia → Raji-ka-Makbara

note

#

(Tomb also in Kaithal (Tomb))

#

Balban

1266-86

Real name - Ulugh Khan (13th Century)

→ He was Most Strict Ruler of Delhi Sultanat

→ He started 1. Sijda - ritual

2. Pabos - festival

3. Naraj → Chakri ritual (New year festival)

He started

→ Divine - Theory  
 (Divine Theory) (Divine Theory)  
 → Zill-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God)  
 (Divine Theory)  
 → Miyyat-i-Khudai (Messenger of God)

→ He introduced Persian Costume in Court (Court Dress)  
 → Balban period was known as PATIKOT regime.

→ He started: diwan-i-Arz (Military Dept.)  
 & diwan-i-Bandgan (Slave Dept.)

→ He introduced "Blood & Iron Policy" to  
 furnish the criminals  
 → word Iron Man - Bismark (Unification of Germany)  
 → India Iron Man → Vallabhbhai Patel (Unification of India)

# AMIR-KHUSROU  
 (Amir Khusrau)

→ Born 1253-1325, Etah (U.P) 1253 U.P.

→ Saw Sultan Rise & Fall

→ Teacher → Miramuddin - Aulka  
 (Miramuddin - Aulka)

→ Sufi-Saint → (Mehabub of Aulka)  
 → Saw 7 Saltank.

→ Amir. Khusrav called as is first India poet  
 who used Hindi word in Persian poem.

Tutiya - i - Hind. (Tutiya - i - Hind.)

→ He was inventor of Tabla, Sitar & Kabali

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Book 1. Laila Majnu

2. Arshika

3. Khazan-ul-Futuh (Tarikh-i-Alai

↳ It gives information about war Campaign of Aluddin Khilji (अलउद्दीन खिलजी)

4. Tughlaqnama → (Ghiyassuddin Tughlaq &  
ग़ियासुद्दीन तुग़लक़) (अलउद्दीन खिलजी)

# LAST Sultan → Kaimur (कैमूर)

→ 1290

(#) Khilji - Dynasty (1290 - 1320)

Founder - Jalaluddin Khilji (जलालुद्दीन खिलजी)

↳ 1290 - 96

→ Aluddin Khilji (अलउद्दीन खिलजी)

→ Alauddin Khilji → 1296 - 1316

Real name - Ali - Gur - Shah

शही - अल - गुर - शाह

Called as - Likandar - i - Shani / Alexander - II

लिकान्दर - ए - शही / अलिक्सन्डर - II

→ because he organized war Campaign in all over India.

→ Aluddin Khilji attacked in Devgiri (Maharashtra)

It was first Muslim attack in South India

↳ 4 अरब 75 हजार सेना

↳ largest empire

(29)

## # MALIK-KAFUR (मलिक काफूर)

- He was Commander-in-chief of Aladdin Khilji.
- famous Name - HAZAR-DINARI (एक हजार)
- He was Transgender (अनुपम)
- He attacked in devgiri & got Kunda (gorkunda & Kohinur कोहिनूर कांचा पत्ता था).

⇒ 1302-03. Aladdin defeated Rana-Ratan-Singh King of Chittodgarh (चिहोदगढ़) (largest fort)

→ Padmavati did Jaubar (जौहूर)

→ Malik-Mohd. Jaisi → wrote Padmavati Mahatmya

→ Aladdin married Padmavati.

Aladdin Khilji:

→ He gave Cash Salary to his Soldier and Shopped Iqta System

→ He started Military reform policy.

(सैन्य सुधार-पॉलिसी)

→ DArgo-chelra-Ach (दागो-चेहरा-अच) (गण-सेना-सुधार)

→ Branding horses (गण-सेना-सुधार)

→ He started "Market-reform policy."

Market-reform policy → 1. Shalva-i-Mandi (Market officer) (शाल्वा-ए-मंडी)

→ 2. Barid-i-Mandi (Market Sepoy) (बरीद-ए-मंडी)

(130)

→ first Sultan of Delhi Sultanate who controlled the inflation (सिद्ध)

- 1. Hauz - Khas
  - 2. Alai - darwaja
  - 3. Alai - Minar
  - 4. Siri - City
  - 5. Siri Fort
- } अलाउद्दीन खिलजी

→ Maximum ~~to~~ Mongolian Attack during Alauddin Khilji

(#) Mubarak - Shah (1316 - 1320)

→ Slave of Alauddin - Khilji

→ only Sultan who assumed the title of KHALIFA Islamic head

→ Nasiruddin - Khusrav - Shah of ~~राजा~~ (He was सेनापति (Commander in chief & also slave of Alauddin - Khilji)

Nasiruddin - Khusrav - Shah →

→ first & last ruler of Delhi Sultanate (Hindu).

→ He was killed by Gijassuddin - Tughlaq

(~~गिजसुद्दीन - तुगलक~~)  
(governor of Punjab)

(#) Tughlaq - Dynasty

गिजसुद्दीन खिलजी

→ Mother - Indian

→ father - Turki ~~सुल्तान~~ (Muslim)



(31)

(फ़िरोज़ुद्दीन तुग़लक़)

founder - Ghiyassuddin - Tughlaq (1320-25)

↳ real name - GAZ - Malik.

→ First Sultan of Delhi Sultanate who constructed Canals (काल) (काल)

→ (Max. Canal Constructed by - Firuz-Shah Tughlaq)

Son → Mohd. bin - Tughlaq (1325-51)

→ real name - Juna - Khan (जुना खान)

(बहुत हीत रीति सुलतान)

→ wisest foolish Sultan.

→ He was Most educated Sultan of Delhi Sultanate.

→ 1327 he transferred his Capital from Delhi to Daultabad (दौलतपुर)

(to protect from Mongolian invading)

→ He issued Token Currency (mode of Bronze) (काल)

→ Traveller → 1374 → Ibn - Battuta

(Ibn Battuta came from Morocco)

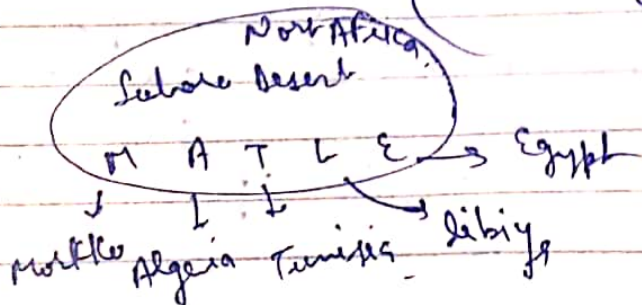
→ Mohd. Tughlaq appointed Ibn - Battuta as Qazi (Religion Judge)

→ Ibn Battuta wrote

Book → Rehla - ul - Hind (Rehla - ul - Hind)

or Safar Nama (Safar Nama)

(Persi language)



BSA MA PHD

(92)

→ Mohd. bin Tughlag participated Hindu festivals like Doli, Diwali

→ First Sultan of Delhi Sultanat who abolished SATI-System (सती प्रथा)

→ A Jain scholar → "Jain - PRA - Bhasuri" lived in Tughlag Court  
Mohd. bin Tughlag.

→ He started Diwan-i-Khohi (कृषि विभाग)

→ He increased land revenue tax in Doab Area up to 25% to 50%.

→ b

(सती प्रथा का अन्त)

→ प्रथम कृषि विभाग

(#) Firoz-Shah-Tughlag (1351-88)

→ Akbar of Delhi Sultanat.

because he founded some city like: 1. Firozshah Kotta, Delhi, 2. Firozabad (UP) 3. Johampur (उत्तर प्रदेश)

4. Firozpur Punjab

5. Fetehabad. 6. Hissar (Haryana)

→ First Sultan of Delhi Sultanat who imposed Jajia Tax of an Ahiraman.  
(privilege tax - अतिरिक्त कर)

part

→ department for Muslim

1. DAR-UL-Sifa (free hospital)
2. Diwan-i-Khairat (charitable)
3. Diwan-i-Bandagan (Slave dept)
4. Diwan-i-Istighnan (pension dept)  
(अतिरिक्त)

(33)

5. employment bureau (استاذت الامور)

→ He wrote his own Autobiography - Fatahat-i-Firozshahi (Urdu language)

⑦ Nasiruddin - Mahmood (1388 - 1414)

- Son of Firoz-Shah Tughlaq
- TAIMUR lung attack in India during this period (1398)
- Smallest empire

⑧ Lyged Dynasty

Founder → Khizr - Kha (خیزر خا) (1414 - 1429)

Last Sultan → Alauddin - Alam - Shah (1446 - 1451)

⑨ LODHI - Dynasty

Founder - Bahlol - Lodhi (1451 - 89)

→ Constructed - Lodhi gardens (Delhi) (in planted)

⑩ → Son of Bahlol - Lodhi → Sikandar Lodhi

- 85 (1489 - 1517)
- 1504 - he found Agra City & made it Capital
- he introduced Graz-i-Sikandari / DAR-i-Sikandari (Urdu name of the court)

→ Poet → Gulrukhi (Gulrukhi) [book] → Tibb-i-Sikandari (Tibb-i-Sikandari) (book of Sikandari)

→ Lajjat-i-Sikandari (music book)

(34)

→ Kabir Das was his contemporary <sup>(समकालीन)</sup> and he composed Rijak (अष्टाव) guru of Kabir Das - "Ramanand".

(A) Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526)  
<sub>Sultan of Delhi</sub>

→ Son of Sikander Lodi  
→ he was last ruler of Delhi Sultanate and Lodi Dynasty  
→ only Sultan who killed in battle field.  
(1st Panipat war)

(B) Mughal Dynasty (मुग़ल वंश)

Mother - Chagha Khan of वंश  
Father - Timur - Lung

1. BABUR - 1526 - 1530
2. Humayun - 1530 - 1556
3. Akbar - 1556 - 1605
4. Jahangir - 1605 - 1627
5. Shahjahan - 1627 - 1658
6. Aurangzeb - 1658 - 1707.

6. BABUR Mans Tigin

Born - 1482, Fergana, Afghanistan  
Father - Umar - Sheikh - Mirza (उमर - शेख - मिरजा)  
Mother - Kutub Beg - Nigar - Khanum  
(कुतुब बेग - निगर - खानम)

→ He won Cabul, (1504)

⇒ 1526 Battle of Panipat I

Babur v/s Ibrahim Lodi  
✓ X

(1526)

→ First Battle in India Babur used Artillery

→ Kabuli - Bahr - Mopue (Panipat) (1526)

⇒ 1527 Battle of Chawwa (राजस्थान का 252)

(Rajasthan)

Babur v/s Rana Sanga  
✓ (King of Mewar)  
X

→ First religious battle by Babur (in India)

→ Babur assumed the title of Ghazi (Killer)

⇒ 1528 Battle of Chandori (मिर्जापुर 21755)

M.P

Babur v/s Medini-Rai  
✓ (King of Malwa (मिर्जापुर का 21115))  
X

→ Babur assumed the title of BADSHAH

⇒ 1529 Battle of Chanderi (मिर्जापुर का 21755)

मिर्जापुर

Babur v/s Mehmud Lodi  
✓ (Son of Ibrahim Lodi)  
X

→ (मिर्जापुर का 21755)

(36)

दफनाना

→ 1530 Babur died in Agra and buried at Kabul. (बतुल अत अ नते १५३० बिना अता अत नुसत अत अतुल)

→ Babur founded AKHM-Shay in Agra.

→ सनापति - अत अतुल → (बतुली अतुल अतुल) लगत

→ Babur's 5th Book अतुल - Babur Nama (Turki) (his own Autobiography) अत तुलुक-ि-बतुली (तुलुक-ि-बतुली)

→ Abdul-Rahim - Khan-i-Khana Translate in Persia language.

→ Babur has 4 Son & 1 daughter.

- 1. Humayun → Gulbedan - Begum.
- 2. Kamran (she show wrote Humayun Nama)
- 3. Askari in persia langre.
- 4. Hindal.

→ Babur assumed the title of Kalander (कालंदर)

as

(#)

Humayun

(1519-21 अतुल)

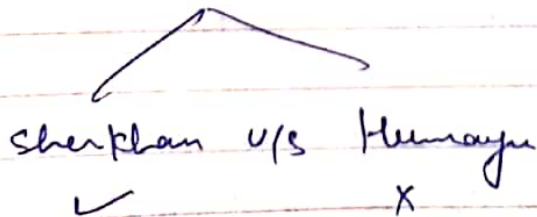
1530-40, 1555-56

2  
1

1533

battle of chausa

अतुल अतुल अतुल



(CX)

(57)

1540 [Battle of Kannauj / Bidaygram]

[असहयोग / विद्रोह]

Sherkan vs Humayun

→ after this was Sherkan assumed the title of शेरशाह सूरी

Suri - Dynasty. (1540-55)

Real name - Farid - Sher Khan (असहयोग - शेर - खान)

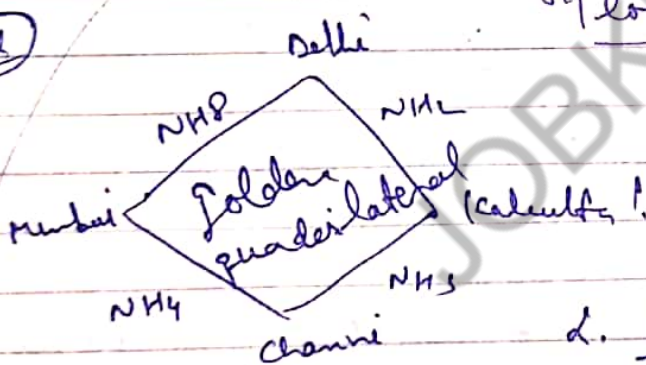
Born - 1492 - दिल्ली (HR)

→ He constructed some roads.

1. Shergaon - Road (राजस्थान की)  
Start - Cut Bengal ends w. Bengal Attack  
(G.T. की, NH 2) (Attack Resaver) Pak.

of Lord Auckland

(H)



longest Road

NH 45 (असहयोग से दिल्ली तक)

2. Smallest

NH 74 A (Kollam - Kottam) (6 km)

3. highest

NH 1A (असहयोग से अहमदाबाद तक)

2. Jodhpur to Agra

→ He issued two type coins

1. RUPYA → Silver रुपया

2. DAM → Copper दाम

- He build some Monuments

- 1. Sher Mandal library
- 2. old fort.
- 3. Rohtasgarh Fort

→ Todermal was finance office (विशेषज्ञ) in the court of Sher Shah, Sheri.

→ Tomb of Sher Shah Suri - SHASHRAMA Bihar. (दोबे के पास है)

Humayun →

→ 1541 - Humayun married with HAMIDA - BANO - BEGAN (सुल्तान - बानो - बेगम)

→ 1542 - Akbar was born from Hamid - Bano - Begam at AMARKOT in the court of VIRSAK.

→ 1555 → Battle of SIRHIND (अक्टूबर 1555)

Humayun defeat Sher Shah, Sheri Successors X (विजय)

→ 1555 - INIZAM - DHISHTI (विजय विजय) became King for Delhi "one day" and issued leather coins

→ Tomb of Humayun (विजय विजय New Delhi)

# Akbar. (1556-1605)

(विजय विजय विजय विजय)

→ 4110

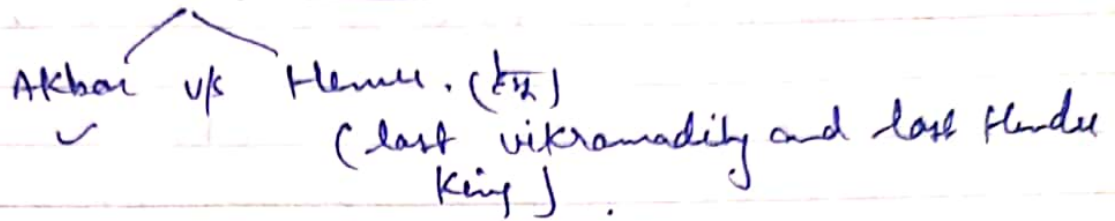
Real Name → Jalaluddin Mohd. Akbar



कालावधि

- when Humayun was died Akbar was in Kalauau (HA)
- He was youngest Mughal Emperor 13.5 year and he was illiterate (21-146).

- 1556 [Battle of Panipat - II]



- 1562 - Akbar abolished SATI system.
- 1564 - Akbar removed JAJIYA Text for Muslims

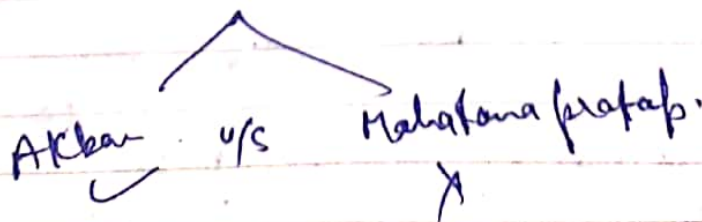
- 1565-80

1. Agra fed fort
2. Lahore fort
3. Allahabad fort (दिल्ली-उ. इलाके का नया राजधानी)
4. Panch-Mahal (Fatehpur-Sikri)
5. Buland-Darwaja ( ' )
6. Tomb-Sheikh-Salim-Christi ( ' )  
(GOME)

1570 Akbar founded Fatehpur Sikri in the Memory of gijrat victory.

1574 - Tulsidas was contemporary (कालावधि) and he was composed Ramcharitmanas in Avadhi (अवधी) language. (रामचरितमानस)

1576 - [Battle of Haldighati] (एरावती)



मन्तव्य (Mantavya)

- Akbar started Mantabdari syst. (It was division of Army on basis of rank)
- 1581 Akbar start Din-i-Ilahi religion. Their was total 18 Mantra in the religion. Only hindu kula was Raja Birbal (or Mehesh Das).

1582. Akbar started Ibadat Khana in Fatehpur Sikri & stopped Din-i-Ilahi religion

31 Dec 1599. (1600)  
 British East India Company founded in London.  
 1605 -> Akbar was died. & he buried at Sikandra

golden age of Hindi literature  
 Akbar started Sharada-Darshan, Tula-dan, Sulab-Kul

first Mughal Empire of Kashmir -> Tain-ul-Abidin

Nine Jewels in Court of Akbar.

1. Birbal (Mehesh Das)
2. Mansingh Commander-in-Chief
3. Hakim-Hakim Physician (Attaches)
4. Tansen Musician (Ram Tanu Pandey, Galiya)   
 Jura -> Haridas (Khalifa)
5. Faizi (Persian Poet)
6. Abdul-kahin-i-Khan-Khana (Hindi poet)
7. Abdul-Fazal -> Ain-i-Akbari (15-16-17)   
 Book -> Akbar Nama (Persian lang)
8. TodarMal - finance Minister
9. Mulla-do-Payaza (Cook)

## History

(41)

⑧ Jahangir 1605-1627

- Real name - SALIM | SHIKOH - BARA (सिकोह बरक)
- love of painting & love of Justice
- he introduced chain of Justice in Agra (gold)
- Painter → MANSUR (मानसू)
- 1606 Jahangir <sup>kill sika</sup> ~~kill sika~~ <sup>5th</sup> - guru Arjun Dev
- wife → Nur Jahan / Mehrunnisa  
→ <sup>माहर निशा</sup> (मेहर निशा)  
→ Mother → Annat - kano - Begam (अनात कानो बेगम) (अनात कानो बेगम)  
→ She discovered rose perfume.
- (perfume city - Kannauj)
- 1608 Captain William Hawkins 1<sup>st</sup> British Nutrients  
Came in Jahangir Court and Jahangir  
called in English Khan

42

1615

- TOMAS - LOC 2<sup>nd</sup> British Instruksh (कौशल)
- Came in Jahagir court
- Jahagir wrote his own biography बुख्त उ-जहांगीर in persian language
- guru of Jahagir → Abdul - Rahim - Khane Khana (अहमद - रहीम - व. खाने खान)
- 1627 Jahagir was died in Lahor. And build his Tomb in Lahor.

# शिवाजी Shahjahan

- 1627 - 1658 (शुरुआत खा)
- Real name - Khuram - Kha (खुर्रम खा)
- Golden Age of Architecture (स्थापत्यक कला की स्वर्ण युग)
- wife - Arzad - bano - begum (Mumtaj Mahal) (अरजद - बानो - बेगम)
- (14 children)

1<sup>st</sup> child → DARA - Shikoh (little - Akbar)  
 book - SIRI-i - AFRABI  
 (सिरी - व. अफरबी)

⇒ Dara - Shikoh called as lover of learning  
 because सकल किताबों को वह अनुवाद करके फारसी में लिखवाया  
महाभारत → RAZAMNAMA (रामायण)

- 1632-54 Taj Mahal (9 कला)
- Architect → USTAD - isa - Kha
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Arch → USTAD - Ahmed - Lahori

Delhi - Anambal (दिल्ली - आनम्बल) (दिल्ली - आनम्बल)

1639. Red fort → Diwan-e-Aam  
→ Tagh-e-Taus  
↓  
Kohinoor Diamond.

→ Diwan-e-Khas  
→ MAYUR-shikharan (मयूर शिखर) (मयूर शिखर)

→ JAMA MOSQUE (जामा मस्जिद) (जामा मस्जिद)  
→ Front - MINA BAZAR (CHOR BAZAR)  
→ MOTI-Mosque. (मोती मस्जिद)

Delhi → दिल्ली  
Agra → अग्रा (White Mosque)

→ 1648 अकबर transferred his Capital from Agra to Delhi & called Delhi "दिल्ली नवाबाद"

→ writer: 1. Inayat Khan → Badshahnama (बदशहनामा) (बदशहनामा)  
2. Mirza Asaf Khan → Mirza Asaf Khan → (Persian language)

→ 1658 Battle of Dharmat (M.P) (1658 2,35,50)

Asaf Khan's Army vs Aurangzeb's Army

→ 1658 Battle of Samugarh (Near Agra) (1658)  
दारा शिकोह (218)

# शिराज (Aurangzeb)

- 1658 - 1707
- Called as शिराज because he was fundamentalist दिल्ली का दरबार मुगल मुस्लिम शासन का
- He banned Hindu festivals, classical dance, classical music etc.
- largest empire in Mughal Dynasty.
- 21 state → 14 North India
- 6 South India
- 1 Kabul.
- Max Hindu Mughal during Aurangzeb period.
- He re-imposed Jaziya Tax on non Muslims
- Aurangzeb killed Sikh 9th guru Tej Bahadur ( शिराज )

- Aurangzeb build DilRas-BANO-Begum Tomb ( शिराज शिराज )
- or शिराज का मकबरा / दिल्ली का मकबरा / South दिल्ली का मकबरा / दिल्ली का मकबरा
- 1707 Aurangzeb died at Almadrnagar दिल्ली and buried ( दिल्ली ) at सुल्तानपुर M.P

# → lost Mughal - दिल्ली का शासन

शिराज

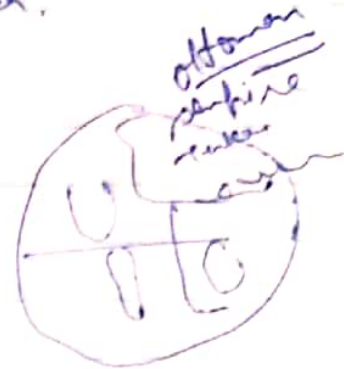
- 1. 1st Muslim - Moham bin Qasim ✓
- 2. 2nd Sultan of Delhi Sultan → Firoz Shah Tughlaq ✓
- 3. Akbar remove X
- 4. Aurangzeb again ✓ (non muslim)

Modern History

Portugal → Dutch → British → DANISH → French.

- 1457 → war of Crusado ( 1457 )

Islam v/s Christian  
✓ X



→ मूल as अन्न - Mediterranean forest  
Fruit orchard of worlds ( अन्न मूल )

- अन्न " - H.P.

British -raj

1st phase - 1608 - 1757 → अन्न मूल  
2nd phase - 1757 - 1947

3 1608 British east India Company 1st Factory established in SURAT gujarat.

1616 - British East India Company (BEIC) 2nd factory established 'Masulipatnam' ( 1st factory in South India )

1696 - Job-charnock founded Calcutta City

- कोलकाता → 1. बंगाल  
2. सिक्किम  
3. बांग्ला } अन्न मूल

1717 → FARUKKH - Siyam Nugal King gave permission to BEIC to free trade sides

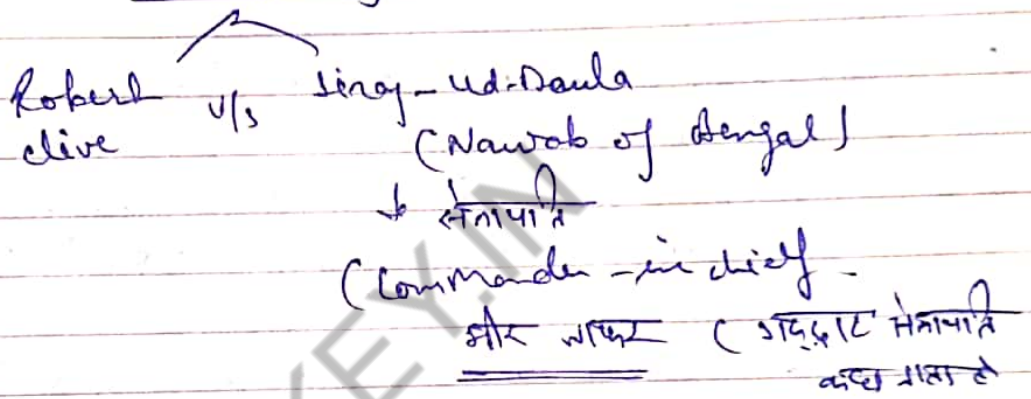
1756 - अन्न मूल (Blackhall tragedy) → अन्न मूल नष्ट अन्न मूल of Bengal  
→ अन्न मूल 1756 अन्न मूल  
- from British Soldier

from "Kasin karan" and put them in a small room.

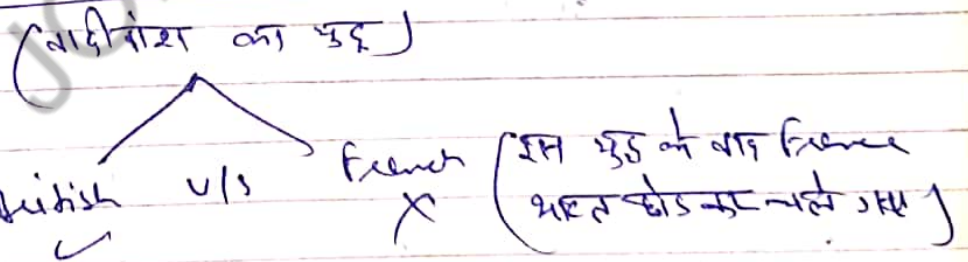
⇒ This incident told by "Holwell" to (राजेश कुमार)

Victory Over Bengal & India

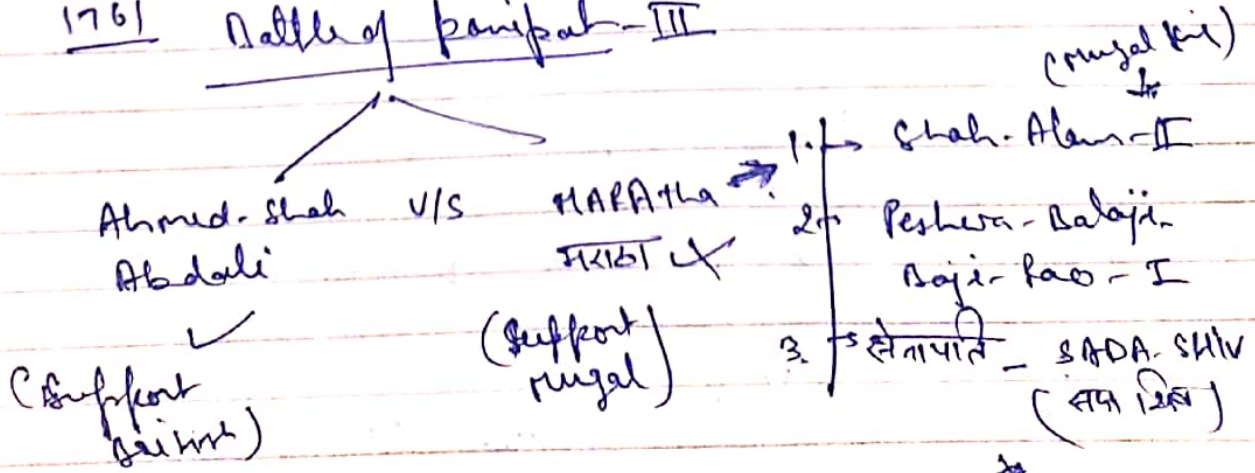
1. 1757 Battle of Plassey (बल्लिशाह का युद्ध)



2. 1760 Battle of Wandiwash (K.R.)

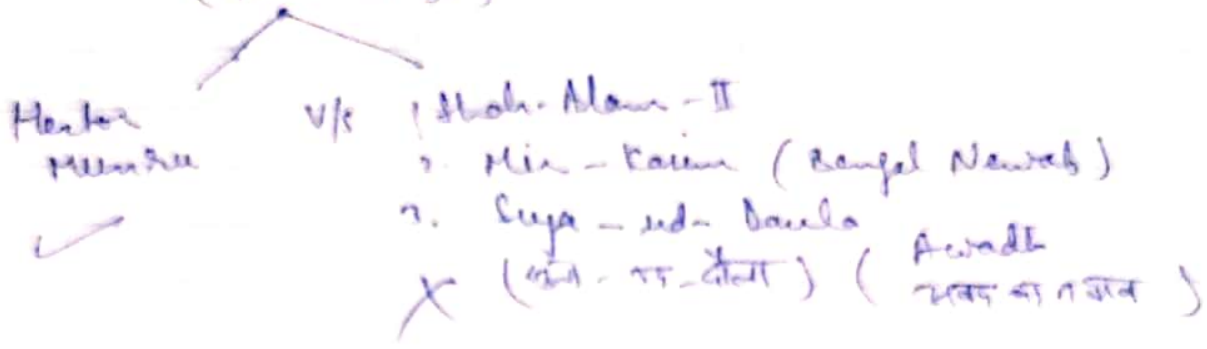


3. 1761 Battle of Panipat - III





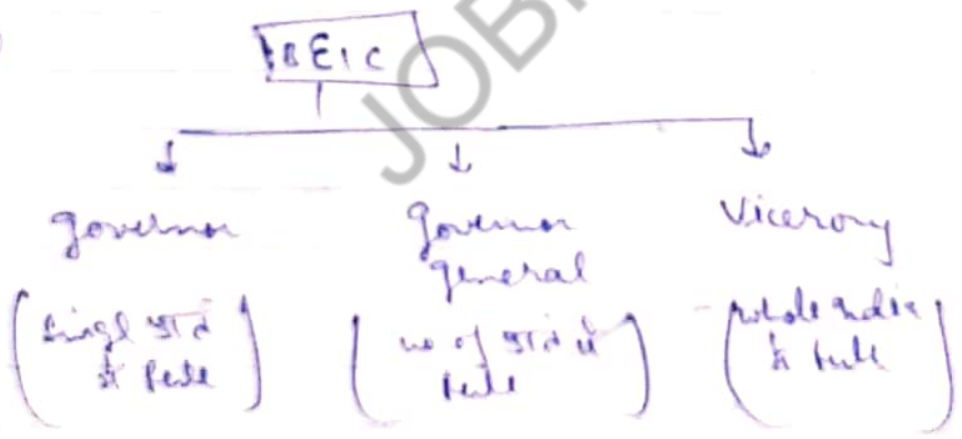
4. 1764 [Battle of Buxar] (Bihar)  
(बुखर का युद्ध)



5. 1765 - Treaty of Salisbury of 1765

- British Company with Shah-Alam set the rule
- In this treaty British adopted Land Revenue tax from Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal & Assam.
- Every year 12 lakhs Rs as tax fixed

⑥

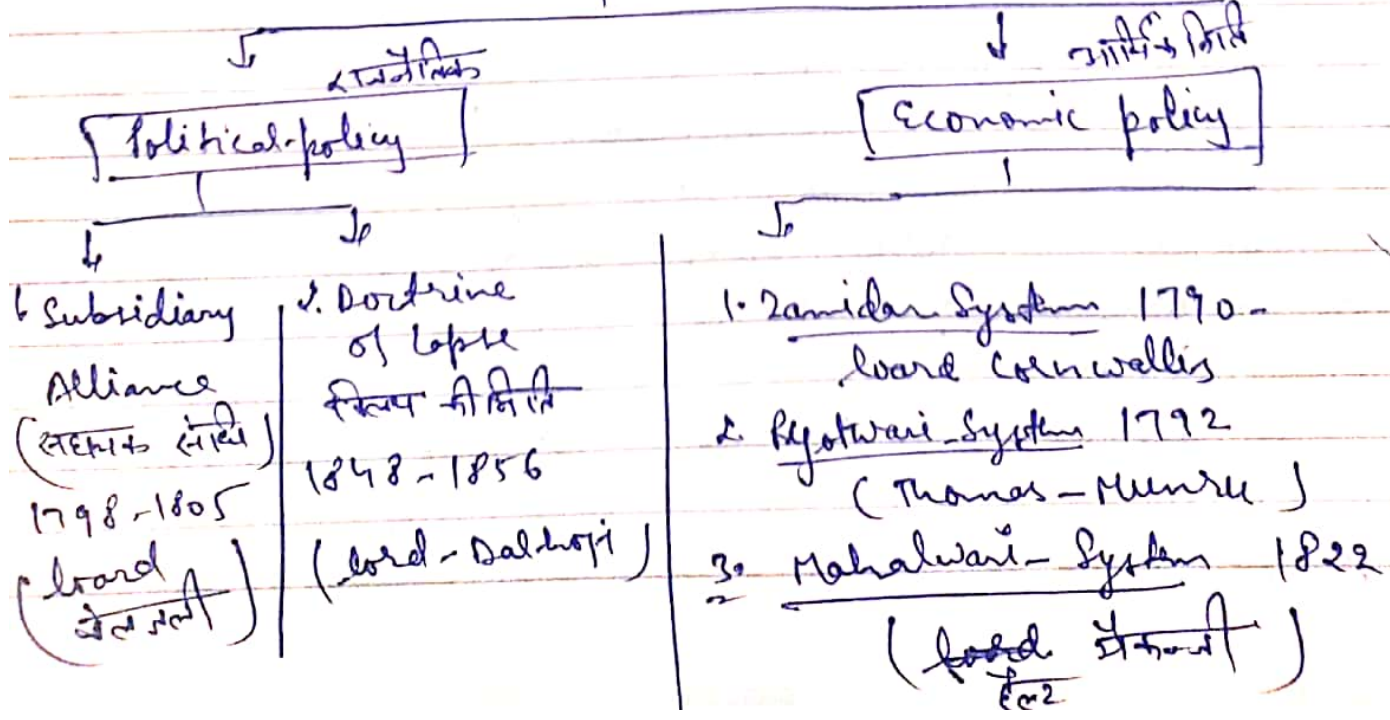


- 1757 - 1857 → Governor General
- 1858 - 1947 → Viceroy

- ①
- 1<sup>st</sup> Crown of Bengal → Robert Clive
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Crown of Bengal → Warren Hastings (1757 - 1772)

- ② 1765 - I<sup>st</sup> Governor general of Bengal (1773 - 1785)  
last G.C. → Robert Clive
- ③ I<sup>st</sup> G.C. of India - Robert Clive (1773-74)  
last G.C. of India → Lord Canning (1856-57)
- ④ I<sup>st</sup> Viceroy of India → Lord Canning (1858-60)  
last Viceroy of India → Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)
- ⑤ I<sup>st</sup> & last British govern general at the time of Independent - Lord Mountbatten
- ⑥ I<sup>st</sup> & last India govern general at the time of Independent → C. Raj Gopal Charya
- ⑦ British P.M at the time of partition of India & Pakistan → Clement Attlee (1947-51)

④ British Policy.



① Political policy. History.

(49)

② Subsidiary alliance policy.  
(सहायक संबंध)

Father of S.A → DUPLEX (French governor)  
→ 1740

Started by → Lord Dalhousie Wellesly (1798-1805)  
(ऑस्ट्रिया का युद्ध) → Tiger of Bengal.

→ Start in HMT

→ Hyderabad (1798)

→ Mysore (1799)

→ Tanjore (1799)

③ Doctrine of lapse.  
(विनाश की नीति)

→ Lord DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)

→ youngest Governor general.

Annexed →  
(अपभ्रंश)  
1. 1848 → Satara (M.H.)  
2. 1852 → Udaipur (Raj)  
3. 1853 → Thanvi (UP)  
4. 1854 → Nagpur (M.H.)

- 1st Indim - 1851  
→ 1st Indim - 1851 → Indian Railway in 1851

5. 1856 → Awadh (UP)

(Lucknow)

→ British Annexed Awadh on the basis of  
"Bad governance" (दुरशासन)

Lord Dalhousie → Maker of Modern India

1. 1852 → 1st Telegraph line b/w Calcutta  
(demand Harbar) to Agra.

2. 16 April 1853 → 1st Railway line

→ Bombay to Thane 34 km  
→ 3:30 — 4:04 34 Min

Name - Deccan Dubhasti Rail

Driver - Dhoke Sitab

② 2nd Railway line -

→ Calcutta to Raniganj

3. 1854 → 1st Postal System Karachi Pak.  
(सिस्टम)

4. 2 ships → 1st Indim

2 Public work department

5. 1855 Lord Dalhousie started Wido-re-Marriage Act with the help of 1st Indim (दुरशासन - पुराने)

6. 1856 Lord Carnarvon Pass widore-Marriage Act  
(दुरशासन)

④ Economic policy

\* Zamindari System (मालिकी- प्रणाली)

→ 1790 - Lord Cornwallis (लॉर्ड - कोर्नवालिस)

→ Father of Indian Civil Services

→ Zamindari System change in Permanent Settlement (1793) (स्थायी बंटवारा)

land Revenue fixed for 10 yrs.

→ Revenue 10% → 89% British, 11% Zamindar

Area → Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Varanasi, Karnataka

⑤ Ryotwari System (रायतवादी- प्रणाली) (अस्थायी वार्षिक टैक्स प्रणाली)

→ 1792 - Thomas Munro

→ Area - Barakhal (Madras)

→ Coorg (कोर्ग - जिल्ला)

⑥ Mahalwari System (महलवादी- प्रणाली)

स्थायी वार्षिक टैक्स प्रणाली

→ 1822 → 1. Elphinstone

→ 2. Hall - Macdonell

(51)

Area - Agra, Awadh, Punjab, M.H & Some Area of Deccan.

## # Social Reform policy.

### Raja - Ram - Mohan Roy.

- Raja of Sariat Akbar - II
- Born - 1772 - Calcutta near Hughli - River
- 1828 - BRAHMA Samaj (एक ईश्वर) (एक ईश्वर का मंदिर)
- one god worship

→ 1<sup>st</sup> Modern Man of India / 1<sup>st</sup> Hindu

→ Father of Indian Awakening (एक ईश्वर का मंदिर)

# → 1<sup>st</sup> Modern Muslim → Sir - Syed - Ahmed - Khan

→ 1875 → AMU (Aligarh Muslim University)

→ 1814 → Atmiya - Sabha (आत्मिय मंडल) (एक)

→ 1816 → Raja - Ram - Mohan Roy and David - Hare founded 1<sup>st</sup> Hindu College in Calcutta.

→ 1833 → Bristol (London) Died  
→ एक ईश्वर का मंदिर एक ईश्वर का मंदिर

(52)

(1st Macaulay - Minute)

→ 1833 - Lord - Macaulay - Minute

→ Lord - Macaulay recommend English as official language in government aided in govt schools & colleges.

(संगठनी भाषा की प्रशासनिक भाषा में स्वीकृति)

at #

1215 → Magna - Carta (1st written document)

→ King John → father of fundamental rights (मौलिक अधिकार)

(#)

Dayanand Saraswati

→ born - 1824, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

→ childhood name - Mool shankar

→ 1875 → Arya - Samaj  
(आर्य समाज)

→ Head Quarters → Bombay.

→ 1877 → Arya Samaj

→ H.O → Lahore (D.A.V school)

→ 1874 → Satyarth Prakash.

→ go back to Vedas (पिता की मूल नीति)  
→ Swaraj → स्वतंत्र word  
(स्वतंत्र राज्य)

(53)

- 1<sup>st</sup> time Swaraj word used. (2<sup>nd</sup> Satyagrah book)
- Ludhiana - Movement
- Death - 1883 - Ajmer  
(जयपुर में मृत्यु)

### (#) Swami Vivekananda

- Born - 1863
- Death - 1902
- Childhood name - Narendra Nath datta.
- Guru → Ram Krishna Paramhansa.
- 1897 → Ram Krishna Mission
- 1893 → Chicago (USA)
  - world 1<sup>st</sup> religious parliament
  - world largest Meet Market.

### (#) 1857 Revolt / 1857

Starting point 34 Battalion, Barakpur Cantt, Bengal

29 March 1857 Mangal Pandey denied to use  
Beef & Pork cartridges

8 April 1857 - Mangal Pandey sentenced to death  
of Indian Murder case  
(मृत्यु की सजा)  
→ 1<sup>st</sup> मृत्यु



British queen - Victoria - Haemophilia

↓  
Royal Diseases

British P.M. - PALMSTONE

British Governor general - Lord - Canning

→ सिंह-दामोदर सनवत ने 1857 की आरंभ की भारत की पहली संरक्षण संज्ञा कक्षा है।  
→ अस्मान निकोवा की जेल की दीवार पर

→ Leaders of Revolt

1. Delhi - Bahadurshah Jaffer - II  
→ (Kangun Jail)  
→ Urdu poet

2. Kanpur - Nana Sahab  
→ Real Name - Shondu Pant

3. Gwalior - Talya Tope  
→ Real Name - Ram chandra Pandurang

4. Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai  
Real Name - Mani Karnika  
Husband - Gangadhar Rao

5. Bihar - Kunwar Singh

6. Awadh - Begum Hazrat Mahal

(55)

चतुर्थ - 451

→ 1857 Queen Victoria declaration a Proclamation letter.

1. Nature of Revolt → Sepoy - Mutiny  
(सिपाही विद्रोह)

## ④ Indian National Congress.

→ Foundation - 28 Dec 1885 Bombay

→ Allan Octavian Hume (A.O.Hume)

→ Viceroy - Lord Dufferin (during this period)

→ 1st Session 28 Dec - 30 Dec 1885

head → W.C. Banerjee

→ Bombay

→ 2nd Session → 1886, Kolkata (द्वितीय सत्र)

→ Dada Bhai Naoroji

→ Book → Poverty & Un-British Rule in India

Theory → "Drain of wealth"

Concept → National Income.

4th

→ 1887 Session → MADRAS

→ Badruddin Tabaji

→ 1st Muslim Head.

5th

→ 1888 Session → George - Yule

→ 1st British Congress Head.

1896 → Kolkata

- Rahim - Tula - Sayani
- 1st time used → सर्व Composed: सर्व मतान
- सर्व मतान Adopted from Anand Math book

1905 → Banaras

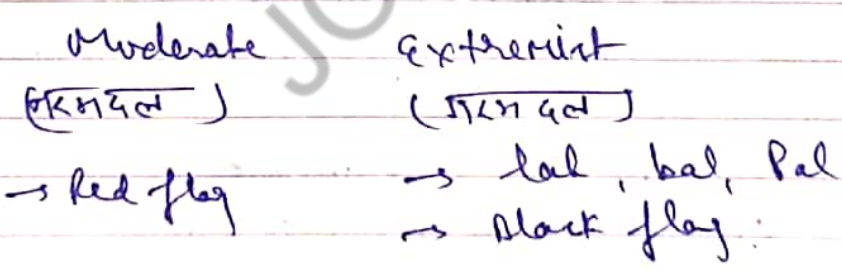
- Gopal - Krishna - Gokhale
- वंगाल विभाजन

1906 → Kolkata

- Dada - Bhai - Naraji
- 1st time he demanded "Swraj"
- मुक्ति के लिये स्वायत्त (during this time)

1907 → Surat

- Ras - Bhai - Ghosh
- Congress divides into part



26

1916 → Lucknow - pack (मखनस समिति)

- Head → Ambica - Charan - Rajender
- सर्व (सर्व मतान)

1917 → Kolkata

- Annie - Besant (island)
- 1st Head (female)

(57)

1924 - Belgaam (K.R) (बेळगांव)  
→ Gandhiji

1925 - Kanpur  
→ Sarojini - Naydu  
→ 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Congress head  
→ (Nightingale of India)  
(भारत की कोकिल)

1929. → Lahore  
→ J.L.N (जलाल लाल नेहरू)  
→ J.L.N demanded 'पूर्ण स्वराज्य'

1940 → Ramgarh (U.P.)  
→ Abul-Kalam - Azad  
→ youngest head & longest time period  
→ 1<sup>st</sup> education Minister

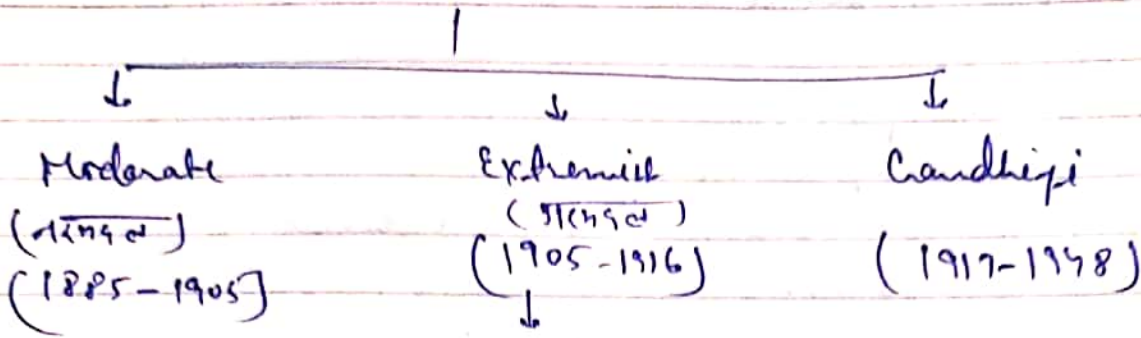
1946 → Meerut  
→ J.B. Kriplani (→  
→ most committee of Meerut  
→ president at the time of Independence

1947 → Delhi  
→ Rajendra - Prasad (1<sup>st</sup> president of India)

last session 1948 → Jaipur  
→ Paltabhi - Sitamariya

(I.N.C)

# Role of Indian National Congress in Freedom Struggle



→ Partition of Bengal  
 ↳ lost Curzon (divide & rule policy)  
 उत्सव → Proclamation - 19 July 1905  
 ↳ implemented → 16 Oct 1905

⇒ divide & rule Policy based on 1. Religion  
2. Language

# Swadeshi Movement / Boycott Movement  
स्वदेश - आंदोलन

→ 7 Aug 1905  
→ In protest of Partition of India

Leader

1. Bengal - Swaminathan Tagore
2. Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai → Father of 1905
3. Delhi - Sayyid - Hyder
4. Maharashtra - Balganga Man Tilak

1897 → Ganesh उत्सव } Festival  
→ Shriji Mahotsav

# Bal gangadhar Tilak → Father of Indian Unrest  
(भारत के अस्तित्व के लिए)  
→ Valentine chiro → अर्थ

# → 1906 [Muslim League]  
founder - Salimullah + Agah Khan  
headquarter - Dhaka  
1906 - Muslim League 1st session held at  
Amritsar (अमृतसर)  
headed by (अध्यक्ष) - अहमद खान  
Demand → separate Communal electorate  
college  
प्रकार - सामुदायिक - शिक्षण के संस्था

# 1909 - [Morley-Minto Sudder]  
Head of Comite → Governor general & viceroys  
→ Morley-Minto accept Muslim League  
Communal elector college demand  
→ Lord Minto - father of Indian Communal  
elector college

# 1919 → [Montague-Chelmsford Sudder]  
अध्यक्ष - अहमद खान  
→ 1919 Montague-Chelmsford Accept Dalit, Sikh,  
Christian Communal college demand

60

## # Dec 1911 Delhi Darbar

→ Jorge II Come in India & participated in  
Kolkata Adhivition अधिवेशन

→ Announcements

↳ Partition of Bengal Cancel


↳ British & Capital from Kolkata to Delhi  
in 1 April 1912

↳ Lord-Lording II (India Viceroy during this time)  
(गवर्नर-एडमिरल)

\* → 27 Dec 1911 → Jan Jan-Man

→ Tabwa - Bhodini Magazine दि इण्डियन

↳ राजधानी - दिल्ली → Raising Hills

 slope

→ 1912 - 1929

↳ Lord-Lording (1926 - 1931)

↳ दिल्ली नगरपालिका (दिल्ली नगरपालिका वीरयुक्त)

↳ Build by - Sir - Edwin - Lutyens

↳ Herbert - Decker - Parliament

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History

# Candhian - ERA (1917-1948)

Born - 2 Oct 1869, Porbandar, Gujarat  
death - 30 Oct 1948, Dikar house  
Jan Delhi

Africa & वापिस गांधी - 9 Jan 1915  
→ National parvati Diwas  
(NRI-day)

Champaran Movement - (I<sup>st</sup> Movement)  
(असहयोग आन्दोलन)

→ 10 April 1917

→ Ram Kumar Sukela शिक्षा & गांधी से.

→ Cause → Indigo-Cultivation  
(असहयोग)

→ Tax system → Tinchahiya (7/20)  
(असहयोग)

→ Ravinder Nath Tاجر gave Gandhi as  
the title of MAHATMA. (सिद्ध) on  
successful completion of Movement

9/24 #

1918 → Ahmedabad / Kheda Movement.  
(असहयोग (खेड आन्दोलन))

→ flag (असहयोग) basis of असहयोग strike से  
(I<sup>st</sup> strike of India history)



→ Causes of Ahmedabad → 35% of League - bonus  
→ I.H. Lunge white in India  
(भारत एस्टाब्लिशमेंट)

→ Rowlatt Act - 19 March 1919 (अंग्रेज)

लाहौर एक्ट - 6 April 1919

→ Black law

→ Aim - No argument, No advocate and No appeal.

→ लाहौर के लाहौर एक्ट

→ 8 April 1919 - Mahatma Gandhi Arrested in Lahwal Station.

→ 9 April 1919 - doctor Saifuddin Kitchlew & साइफुद्दीन किचलू, सचिवपाल  
Safdar Malik Arrested <sup>भारतिय</sup>

→ 13 April 1919 → नलिपावाला वाडा Embaros

→ शासकी का दिन

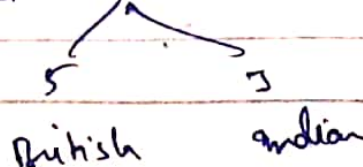
→ general "EMER" & गोली चलवाई

→ Mahatma Gandhi (कसर-ए-हिन्द) Repect the title of (कसर-ए-हिन्द).

→ Bawinder Nathi Tajor Repect CFR & Nighthood Title.

नलिपावाला वाडा investigation setup

1. Hunter-Committe - 8 Member



वहकीकात - सीमा

2. Tahqiqat Committee → Head - महात्मा मोहन माताजी (1916 - BHU) Banaras Hindu University → Begun of India (title)

→ 1919-1920 (खिलाफत आन्दोलन) Reason - (मुस्लिमों के सन्तानों को यह मजबूती दे रखे कि वे हिन्दू थे) → Started by - दोस्त मोहम्मद खान & लिजाकत अली → known as Ali brother → दोस्त मोहम्मद खान ने अखबार शुरू की थी जिसका नाम था 'The Muslim'

→ 1 Aug 1920 Non-Cooperation Movement (अहिंसक आन्दोलन) → 5 Feb 1922 → चित्तौड़ - चित्तौड़ Jail Tragedy (चित्तौड़) → 22 police men died → 12 Feb 1922 → Mahatma called back Movement (अहिंसक आन्दोलन) → 10 March 1922 → Mahatma 11th time went to Jail (चौथी बार Jail)

→ 1924 - HRA (Hindustani Republican Association) → Headquarters → Kanpur → 9 Aug 1925 → अखबार शुरू की गई → Rail Name - Right Down Train → अखबार शुरू → T. Ram Prasad - Dismil (Jorahpur 4)

- 2. Asfay-ullah-Khan (Fairabad) → 24 Muslim hit 58
  - 3. Rajender-lahiri (Allahabad)
  - 4. Kishan Singh (Gonda)
- Set 19 Dec 1927 as hit ki jani thi

- 1928 - HIRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)

founder → Abdul Kalam Azad + Prasad  
 → Abdul Kalam Azad 1926 → organization - setup ki

Head Quarters - Ferozshah - Kotla  
 (Delhi)

Simon Commission - (Simon Commission)

- Simon came in India on 3 Feb 1928
- Aim → to check Rowlatt Act 1919 and political situation in India

→ Prasad, Azad, Jaisankar → sentenced to death of Saunders's (Attorney) Murder case on 14 Feb 1931

- Death sentenced (Prasad and Azad) → 24 March 1931

→ Death penalty implement → 22 March 1931  
 (Prasad and Azad) (Prasad ki jani thi)

(65)

→ 31 Dec 1929 - Jawahar Lal Nehru in Lahore  
Session gave a slogan "सूफ़ सैरान"

→ 26 जनवरी 1930 को विरंगा करकाया गया ली  
ली की नाम)

→ Winston - Churchill called Gandhi ji  
(British - PM) Naked - Fakir  
(संगीर फकीर)

(4) → 1930 - Civil - Disobedience Movement / Dandi  
March / Salt - Satyagrah  
(सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन (सोनी यात्रा) (नमक सत्याग्रह))

→ Started at → Savarnani Ashram (सर्वजननी आश्रम)

→ 12 March 1930

→ 78 Member

→ 390 km

→ Lady - सरोजनी नय्यरू)

End → Dandi - दांडी

5 April 1930

अप → नमक चक्रण मोड - 6 April 1930

(सर्वजननी आश्रम → Tolseval Ashram)

1-Litour

Dr.

Dr. ↓

2015  
④

Khan - Abdul - Jaffar - Khan  
or  
Badshah - Khan / Bacha - Khan

North west  
Frontier gandi  
~~movement~~  
(अहिंसक आंदोलन)

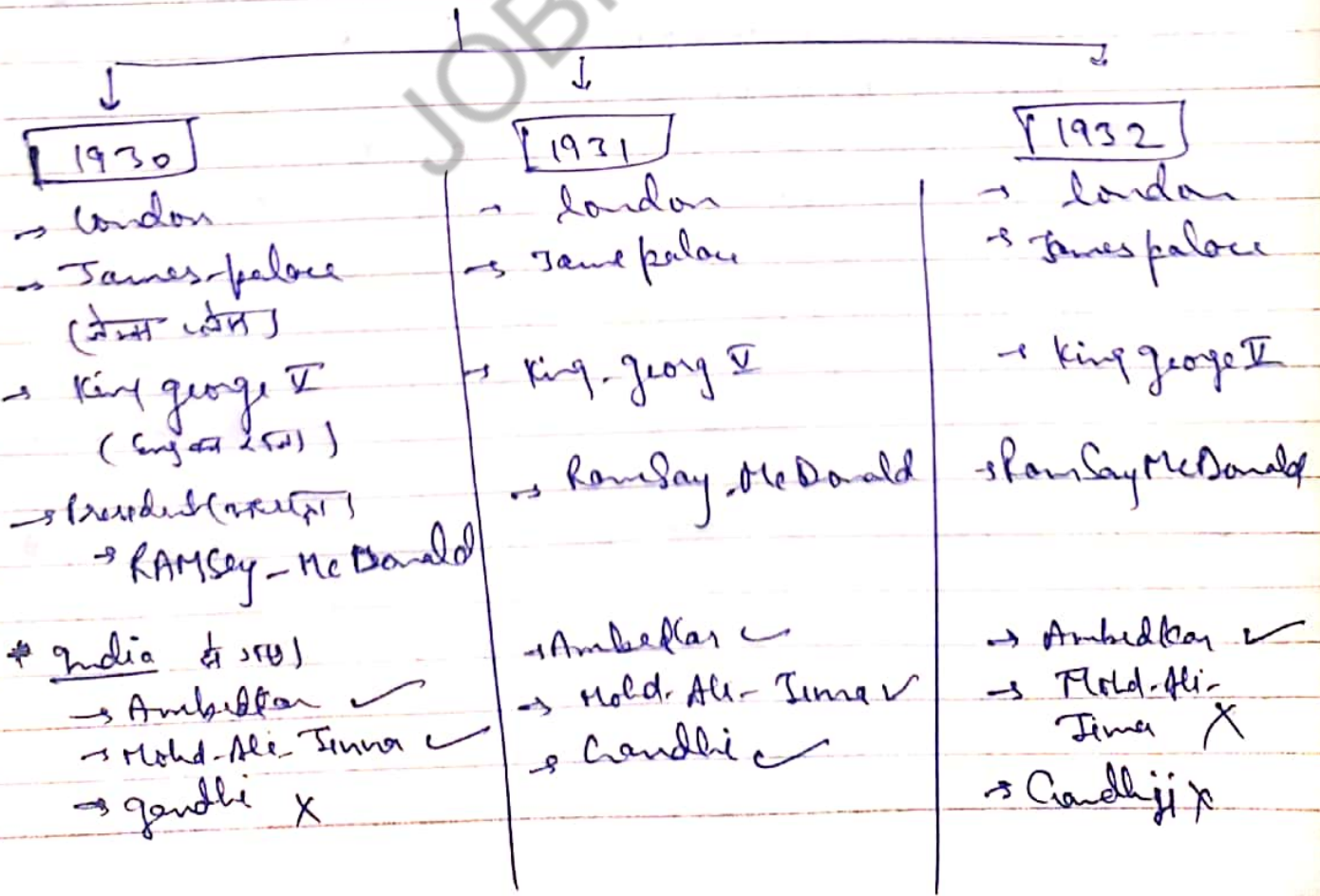
↳ He started the movement  
↳ Khudi - Khidmatgar - Movement  
or

Red Shish - Movement

(सुदूर - पश्चिम में  
या  
अहिंसक आंदोलन)

↳ He supported the gandi in दिल्ली आंदोलन.

④ Round Table Conference  
(राजसभा - सम्मेलन)



67

- Mahatma Gandhi attend only 2nd round table conference
- B.R. Ambedkar attend All 3 round table confere

2p

# 16 Aug 1932

→ Stanley McDonald gave B.R. Ambedkar COMMUNAL Award (अनुसूचित वर्ग)

→ Reservation Right

Constitution  
(अंगरेजों से संबंधित)

- Art 15 Color, Sex, Cast
- Art 16 Public Sector
- Art 17 Untouchability.

⊕ 1933 → हिंदी राज मनी Coined A word  
PAK & PAKISTAN (उस शब्द की खोज)

23 March 1940 Mohd. Ali - Jinnah ने महंजिरा में पाकिस्तान की मांग की।

- मांग (Area) →
- Baluchistan
  - Sindh
  - Peshawar
  - Lahore
  - Karachi
  - Benjals
  - Kashmir

} NWFP  
(North West Frontier)

(उत्तर-पश्चिम प्रांत)

→ 2nd world war के समय India & Viceroy - COFO-Liaison  
Committee  
(1936-1945)

→

1940 → August - offer (भारत इत्यादि)

→ Lord - Lin - Litgo ने संघर्ष का निर्णय अग्रिम  
कारणों के कारणों से। (Indirectly stating of Constitution)

# 1942 → Cripps Mission

President → STAFFORD - CRIPS

Aim → after world war 2nd India will  
be given dominion status  
(स्वयं शासन)

- Cabinet Committee (संसदीय समिति)
- Parliamentary Committee

Mohana Gandhi called Cripps mission as

→ POST-DATED - CHEQUE

# 8 Aug 1942 भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन  
(Quit India Movement)

→ Mohana Gandhi gave a slogan Do or Die  
(मृत या न मृत)

→ Britisher sudden launched operation Zero hour  
जिससे भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के सभी नेताओं को  
गिरफ्तार किया गया। [00.00 9 Aug]

- Gandhi ji arrested → Agartala - Palone (Pune)
- Rajendra prasad → D.A. King - Patna
- Jai Prakash

(69)

→ Jai Prakash Narayan → Hazaribagh (J.K.)

↓  
Salazar → Sampurna (अपूर्ण सत्ता)  
Kant.

## ④ Indian National Army. (INA)

Foundation → 15 Dec 1941 (Malaya)  
↓  
Malaya

Founder → Captain Mohan Singh

1942 → Raj. Bihari Bose, Tokyo Japan  
(गोदाक सभा के अध्यक्ष)

1943 → INA Meeting → Singapore

↓  
(अध्यक्ष) → Subhash Chandra Bose  
Called him → Azad Hind Fauj  
(सुभाष - सेना के अध्यक्ष)

→ Hitler and peoples of Germany called him  
Neta Ji (नेता जी के रूप में)

→ Subhas Chandra Bose के नाम से सुभाष सेना का नाम रखा

→ 1944 Subhas Chandra Bose के सुभाष सेना के नाम से  
एक सेना का संस्थापना का उद्देश्य था।

→ Death → 18 Aug 1945  
(S.C. Bose) (Plane crashed)



(70)

# Harry - S. Truman (अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति)

J<sup>th</sup> Nuclear Test fire - project code name

↓  
Manhattan project (मैनहट्टन प्रोजेक्ट)

U.S.A

- 1. 6 Aug 1945 → Hiroshima - little Boy  
↳ Uranium 235
- 2. 9 Aug 1945 → Nagasaki - Fatman  
↳ Plutonium 239

# FRANKLIN - D. ROSEVELT

→ अमेरिका के अठारहवां राष्ट्रपति (4 वें बार चुने गए)

→ Founder → UNO

→ 24 Oct 1945

→ India Join UN → 30 Oct 1945

→ I<sup>st</sup> president of UN → Trygve - Lie (Norway)

President → Antonio - Guterres (Portugal)

# 23 March 1946 Cabinet Mission plan

Members →

1. P.A. Hick - lawrence (lead)
2. Stafford - Cripps
3. A.V. Alexander

Report → 16 May 1946

→ Total Member of Constituent members  
389.

71

Q. [389]

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ↓   | ↓  |
| 296   | 293 (51144 41544)                                      |
| → Member elected from British province.<br>(ब्रिटिश प्रांत) | Member Nominated from Princely state<br>(शाही राज्यात) |

→ 14 Aug 1946 Mohd. Ali Jinnah gave a call for Direct Action Day.  
(युद्ध आंदोलन दिवस)

② Mountbatten-plan.

- partition of India - Pakistan.
- 3 June 1947
- he called quadruple → One Man boundary force
- British Prime Minister was  
↳ Clement Attlee (Labour party).

- India Independence Act → 18 July 1947  
(आजात स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम)
- 14 Aug 1947 → Pakistan → 23:30 o'clock
- 15 Aug 1947 → India → 00:00 o'clock

Cyrl-Red cliff → India-Pakistan (boundary)  
↓  
Red cliff line 1947  
→ J&K, Punjab, Raj, Gujarat  
↓  
map