

## MODERN INDIA

### **Advent of Europeans**

- **The Portuguese:** The Portuguese traders were the first to discover a sea route to India free from Turkish threat in **1498**.
- In 1498 **Vasco-da Gama**, a Portuguese sailor first discovered a sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope.
- He arrived at Calicut on **27 May, 1498**. The Portuguese soon established a political power along the west coast of India.
- He was succeeded by Captain General **Alfonse deAlbuquerque**, who conquered **Goa in 1510** from **Bijapur Sultan**.
- **The Dutch:** The first fleet of the Dutch reached India in 1595 and Dutch East India Company was formed in **1602**.
- In 1605 they established their first factory in **Masulipatnam** and then many other factories in Pulicat, Karikal, Kazimbazar, etc.
- Till 1690, **Pulicat** was their chief trade centre and afterwards it shifted to **Nagapatnam**.
- The Anglo Dutch rivalry was its peak during the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century till the Dutch collapsed with their defeat by the English in the battle of **Bedara**.
- **The English:** The English East India Company was formed in **1600** through a charter signed by Queen Elizabeth-I granting permission to trade with India.
- **Captain Hawkins** paid a visit to the Court of **Jahangir** in **1608**
- In 1611 the first English Factory was established in **Surat**.
- In **1616**, Captain Keeling's ship brought **Sir. Thomas Roe** to India and he visited Jahangir's court for trade purpose.
- **The French:** The French East India Company was formed in **1664**.
- The first French factory was established at **Surat**. The arrival of **Dupleix** as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict resulting in their final defeat in India.
- In the battle of **Wandiwash** in **1760**, British defeated French and this marked the end of imperialistic ambitions of French in India.

### Expansion of British Power in India

- **The Battle of Plassey** in **1757** laid the foundation of British rule in India.
- Battle of Plassey was fought between **British** and **Sirajuddaula**. He was the ruler of Bengal at that time. The British won the battle because of the betrayal of Sirajuddaula's own people like Mir Jafar, Manikchand, etc. After the war the British installed Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Bengal. He ruled for three years from 1757. The next Nawab of Bengal was his son-in-law Mir Qasim. His reign saw the beginning of the conflict between Nawab and the British for sovereign power. He stopped the misuse of Dastaks (free passes allowed to the company) and abolished all duties on internal trade against British wishes in order to protect the Indian traders.
- During his reign, the **Battle of Buxar** happened in **1764**. It is the final attempt of three native rulers of India **Shuja-ud-Dawla** (Nawab of Oudh), **Shah Alam-II** (Mughal Empire), and **Mir Qasim** (Nawab of Bengal) to overthrow the British power in India, but their attempt ended in disaster and this war made the British the sovereign power in India.
- After this victory the British faced serious challenge only from three powers 1. Mysore 2. Sikhs 3. Marathas.

### Mysore

#### **Haider Ali (1761-82)**

- Haider Ali began his career as a soldier in the service of the Mysore state, later he became the faujdar of Dindigul. He established a modern arsenal in **Dindigul** with the help of French.
- First Anglo-Mysore war (1766-69): Haider Ali defeated the British. The Treaty of Madras (1769) signed.
- Second Anglo-Mysore war (1780-84): Warren Hastings attacked French port Mahe, which was in Haider Ali's territory.
- He died during the **Second Anglo-Mysore war**.

#### **Tipu Sultan (1782-99)**

- Haider Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan in 1782.
- He continued the Second Anglo-Mysore war till 1784.
- The **Treaty of Mangalore** (1784) was signed by Tipu Sultan which ended the Second Anglo-Mysore war.

- Third Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92): Maratha and Nizam aided the British, Cornwallis captured Bangalore. By the Treaty of **Sringapatnam** (1792), Tipu ceded half of his territory.
- Fourth Anglo-Mysore war (1799): Lord Wellesly attacked Mysore and Tipu Sultan was killed in this war.
- Tipu was the only Indian ruler who has understood the importance of economic strength as the foundation of military strength.
- Tipu established embassies to France, Turkey, Iran, and Peru to develop foreign trade.
- Tipu planted a '**tree of liberty**' at his capital **Sringapatnam** and became a member of Jacobean Club.

### Sikhs

- Sikhs rose into prominence under the leadership of **Maharaja Ranjith Singh** (1792-1839).
- He was the greatest Indian ruler of his time and the founder of Sikh rule in Punjab.
- He occupied Lahore in **1799** and made it his capital. He conquered Amritsar, Ludhiana, Kangra, and many other places near to it. Till his death British respected Sikhs and do not come to a direct confrontation with them. After his death in 1839 the British adopted a policy of encirclement of Punjab and this led to the two Anglo-Sikh wars from 1845-46 and 1848-49.
- The second Anglo-Sikh war, which ended in **1849**, results in the annexation of **Punjab** by **Lord Dalhousie** and disposal of Daleep Singh, the then ruler of Punjab to England.

### **Marathas -Anglo-Maratha Wars**

#### **First Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82)**

- Struggle for power among the Marathas (between Sawai Madhav Rao, supported by Nana Phadnis, and Reghunath Rao, uncle of Madhav Rao), and attempts of the British to take advantage of this struggle by intervening on behalf of one party (namely Reghunath Rao) resulted in the first Maratha War.
- Defeat of British by the Marathas at Talegaon (1776) and the **Treaty of Salbai** (1782) was signed between British and Marathas by which the status quo was maintained and give the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas.

#### **Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-05)**

- Wellesley's aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of Marathas and his desire to impose **subsidiaryAlliance** on the Marathas resulted in the Second Anglo-Maratha war.
- In the second Maratha War British defeated the combined forces of **Sindhia** and **Bhonsle** under Arthur Wellesley and conclusion of **subsidiary treaties** with them.

#### **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18)**

- Third Anglo-Maratha war happened because of the resentment of the Marathas against the loss of their freedom to the British.
- British convincingly defeated Marathas which ended in the dethronement of Peshwa. Peshwa was pensioned off and sent to **Kanpur**. British annexed all his territories and they formed Bombay Presidency.

**Conclusion:** By defeating these three powers, the British became the unquestioned power centre in India. After this they faced no serious challenge to their supremacy.

### Tribal Movements in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century:

Name of the tribe	Area Affected	Year	Leader(s)	Courses and consequences of revolt
Khasis	Khasi Hills (Assam and Meghalaya)	1829-32	<b>Tirut Singh</b> and <b>Bar Manik</b> (Chiefs of Nounklow and Molim respectively)	Unsuccessful attempts of the Khasis to drive away the British from their territory; surrender of all Khasi chiefs, including <b>Tirut Singh</b> , to the British in 1832.
Kols	Chota Nagpur	1831-32	<b>Buddho Bhagat</b>	Suppression of the revolt after extensive military operations by British and death of Bhagat
Koyas	Rampa Region (Chodavaram in Andhra Pradesh)	1840-1924	<b>Alluri Sitaramaraju</b> (1922—24)	Repeated revolts of the Koyas, the major ones being the 1879-80 and 1922-24 revolts; capture and execution of Raju by British in may 1924.
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills (Bihar)	1855-56	Sidhu and Kanhu	Revolt of Santhals and establishment of their own government (july 1855), defeat of British under Major

				Burrough by Santhals transfer of the disturbed area to the military and final suppression of the revolt by the end of 1856: creation of a separate district of Santhal Paraganas to prevent Santhals from revolting again in future
Naikdas	Panch Mahals (Gujarat)	1858-59 and 1968	<b>Rupsingh and Joria Bhagat</b>	Revolt of Naikdas under <b>Rupsingh</b> in 1858 and conclusion of peace between British and Rupsingh in 1859; their revolt again in 1868, and establishment of a kingdom with Joria as the spiritual head and Rupsingh as temporal head; suppression of the revolt after the capture and execution of Rupsingh and Joria
Mundas	Chota Nagpur	1899-1900	<b>Birsa Munda</b>	Foundation of a new religious sect with Singh Bonga s the only true God, by Birsa 1895; British fears over Birsa's preaching among Mundas, and arrest and imprisonment of Birsa(1895-97); release of Birsa and revival of his doctrine 1898; revolt of Mundas and their attack of churches and police stations 1899; defeat of Mundas by British Jan 1900 and capture of Birsa (he died of cholera in jail in June 1900)
Bhils	Banswara and Dungapur (southern Rajastan)	1913	<b>Govind Guru</b>	It began as a purification movement, but later developed into a political movement; failure of their attempts to set up a Bhil Raj due to British armed intervention
Oraons	Chota Nagpur	1914-15	<b>Jatra Bhagat</b>	Launching of a monotheistic movement by Jatra in 1914 and its transformation into a radical political movement to drive away the British in 1915; it was suppressed by British through repressive measures.
Thadoe Kukis	Manipur	1917-19	<b>Jadonang</b> and his neice, <b>Rani Gaidinliu</b>	Their rebellion and guerilla war against British for two years.
Chenchus	Nallamala Hills (AndhraPradesh)	1921-22	<b>Hanumanthu</b>	Their revolt against increasing British control over forests.

#### **Civil Revolts:**

- Sanyasi (Bengal, 1780): Led by religious monks against British restrictions and ruin of peasantry.
- Kattabomman Revolt (1792-98) by Veerapandya Kattabomman against imposition of British Suzerainty.
- Revolt of Velu Thampi (Travancore 1805): Led by Velu Thampi against British oppressions.
- Kittur Revolt (Karnataka 1824): Led by Chinnamma and Ryappa against British interference in Kittur
- Kuka Revolt (Punjab 1840): Led by Bhagat Jawahar Mal for the restoration of Sikh sovereignty.
- Satvandi Revolt (Maharashtra 1839-45): Revolt of the nobles and their attempt to drive away the British.

#### **Important Socio-Religious Reformers :**

- **Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833):** In 1805 Ram Mohan published **Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin** (Gift of Monotheists). He is the first Indian who visited England. He is considered as **the Prophet of Indian Nationalism**  
Vedanta College was started by Roy at Calcutta (1825)  
He founded **Atmiya Sabha** in **1815** to propagate **monotheism** and reforms in Hindu society. The Atmiya Sabha was named **Brahma Sabha** and finally **Brahmo Samaj** in **1828**.  
He launched a movement for **the abolition of Sati** through his journal **Sambad Kaumudi**.  
**Percepts of Jesus** was a book written by him on Christianity  
**Mirat-Ul Akbar** was a journal in Persian founded by him.  
The Mughal Akbar –II gave him the title '**Raja**'.
- **Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905):** Took over the leadership of Brahmo Samaj after the death of Raja Rammohan Roy. Founded **Tattvabodhini Sabha** in 1839 and published **Tattvabodhini Patrika** a Bengali monthly to propagate the ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy. **Adi Brahmo Samaj** was started by him.

- **Keshav Chandra Sen:** (1838-84):Keshav Chandra Sen was the leader of the Brahmo Samaj during the absence of Debendranath Tagore. He started **Bambodhini Partika** a journal for women. He launched radical reforms, such as giving up of caste names, inter-caste and widow remarriages and launched movement against child marriages. These radical reforms led to the first schism in the Brahmo Samaj. The original Brahmo Samaj came to be known as **Adi Brahmo Samaj** and the other, **Brahmo Samaj of India** which was established by Keshav Chandra Sen in 1866. Sen formed the **Indian Reform Association** in 1870, which persuaded the British Government to enact the **Native Marriage Act of 1972** (popularly known as Civil Marriage Act) legalizing the Brahmo marriages and fixing the minimum marriageable age for boys and girls.
- **In 1878** brahmasamaj of India again was split and **Sadharana Brahmosamaj** was formed by **Anandamohan Bose** and Sivananda Sastri
- **Atmaram Pandurang** (1823-98): Atmaram Pandurang founded **Prarthana Samaj** in **1867** in **Bombay**. M.G. Ranade joined it in 1870.
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** (1824-83): Swami Dayanand Saraswati, originally known as **Mula Shankar** founded the **Arya Samaj** in **1875** in **Bombay**, wrote **Satyartha Prakash** (in Hindi) and **Veda-Bhashya Bhumika** (partly in Hindi and partly in Sanskrit). He coined the slogan '**back to Vedas**'. He started **Suddhi movement** to reconvert Hindus who were converted to other religion. He started **Dayananda Anglo Vedic College** at **Lahore**. Aryaprakash was a newspaper started by Dayananda Saraswathi  
He was the first to use the terms **Swarajya, Swabhasha and Swadharma**.  
The slogan "**India for Indians**" was first raised by him  
The famous disciples of Dayananda included **Madam Cama, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Lala Hardayal, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Swami Shradhanand, Mahatma Hansraj, Lala Lajpat Rai** and others.
- **Blavatsky** (1831-91) and **Olcott** (1832-1907):Madam H. P. Blavatsky, a Russian woman and Col. H. S. Olcott, an American, founded the **Theosophical Society** in New York in **1875**, but shifted the headquarter of the Society to **Adyar** near Madras in 1882.
- **Sree Rama Krishna Paramahansa** (1836-86): He was a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali temple. So he is called the **Saint of Dakshineswar**. His teachings revived Hinduism.
- **Swami Vivekananda**(1863-1902): Swami Vivekananda(originally known as **Narendranath Dutta**), founded the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1887 and its head quarters is at **Belur**. He was the disciple of Sree Rama Krishna Paramahansa.  
He attended the parliament of religions at **Chicago** in **1893**. He was called the **Cyclonic Hindu** by the Americans after 1893 religious conference.  
He started two newspapers **Prabuddha Bharatha** in English and **Udbodhana** in Bengali. **Sister Nivedia** whose original name was Margret Elizabeth Noble was his famous disciple.  
'**Go back to Gita** 'was the famous slogan raised by Vivekananda  
He is known as the **Patriot Saint Of India**.  
**Jnana yoga, bhakti yoga, karma yoga and raja yoga** written by swami Vivekananda.  
His birthday **Jan 12** is celebrated as **National Youth Day** in India.
- **Henry Vivian Derozio** (1809-31):He was the founder of **young Bengal Movement**. His followers were known as the **Derozians**. They attacked the old traditions and decadent customs.
- **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** (1820-91): He contributed to the uplift of Indian women by struggling in favour of **widow remarriage**.His efforts bore fruit in **1856** when the British passed the **Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act**. He evolved a new technique of teaching Sanskrit and a modern prose style in Bengali.
- **Gopal Hari Deshmukh** (1823-92): A champion of new learning and social reform in Maharashtra, he was popularly known as **Lokhitawadi**. He made powerful rationalist attacks on Hindu orthodoxy, and preached religious and social equality.
- **M. G. Ranade**:He is a famous socio-religious reformer of Maharashtra and was one of the prominent members of the **Prarthana Samaj**. He founded the **Indian National Social Conference** in 1887. G. K. Gokhale considered Ranade as his guru.

- **Gopal Ganesh Agarkar:** He is the one of the Greatest rationalist thinkers from Maharashtra. He advocated the power of human reason. He founded the **Deccan Education Society** at Pune in **1884** in association with B.G.Tilak, and V.K. Chiplunkar.
- **Jyotiba Phule:** He belongs to a lower caste community in Maharashtra. He waged a life long struggle against upper caste domination and Brahmanical Supremacy through his organization **Satyashodak Samaj**. He propagated his ideas through his book **Ghulam giri**.
- **Tulsi Ram:** He is popularly known as **Shiva Dayal Saheb**, he founded the **Radha Soami Satsang**, in 1861 with the aim of propagating the monotheistic doctrine.
- **Shivanarayan Agnihotri:** He hails from Uttar Pradesh and became an active member of Lahore Brahmo Samaj. However, due to differences with the other leaders of the Samaj, he left it and founded the **Deva Samaj** in 1887 at Lahore with aims similar to those of the Brahmo Samaj but with an additional element, namely the predominance of the **guru**. The religious text of this Samaj was **Deva Shastra** and the teaching **Devadharm**.
- **Gopala Krishna Gokhale:** He was a famous moderate nationalist leader was also a renowned social worker. He founded the **Servants of India Society** in **1905** at **Bombay** with the aim of training Indians in different fields for the service of their motherland. He is known as **the political guru of Gandhiji**. B.G.Tilak called Gokhale as the **Diamond of India**. He is also known as **Prince of workers**.
- **N. M. Joshi:** He founded the **Social Service League** at **Bombay** in 1911. He also founded the **All India Trade Union Congress** in 1920 at Bombay.
- **H. N. Kunzru:** He founded the **Seva Samiti** at Allahabad in 1914 with the objective of organizing social service during natural calamities, and promoting education, sanitation, physical culture, etc.,
- **Shri Ram Bajpai:** Another member of the Servant of India Society, he founded the **Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association** in 1914 at Bombay on the lines of the world-wide Baden-Powell Organization, which at that time banned Indians from joining it.
- **Vireshalingam Pantulu:** He was the most prominent social reformer of south India in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He founded the **Rajahmundry Social Reform Association in Andhra Pradesh** in 1878 with the principal objective of promoting widow remarriage. **Hitakarinisamajam** was an organization founded by Pantulu. He is referred to as the **Vidyasagar of South India**. **Vivekavardini** was a magazine started by Pantulu
- **Muslim Reform Movements:**
  - **Aligarh Movement:** This movement was started by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** for the social and educational advancement of the Muslims in India. He founded scientific Society in 1864 for the upliftment of Muslims. He founded in 1875 a modern school at Aligarh, which soon developed into the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College** (1877) and later into a Aligarh Muslim university. He founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference as a general forum for spreading liberal ideas among the Muslims.
  - **Deoband Movement:** This movement began after the foundation of the Dar-ul-Ulum at Deoband in 1866 by **Maulana Husain Ahmad** and others with the aim of resuscitating classical Islam and improving the spiritual and moral conditions of the Muslims. The liberal interpretation of Islam by its founders created political awakening among its followers, and some of them like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad played an important role in the National Movement.
  - **Ahrar Movement:** This movement was founded in the 1910 under the leadership of **Maulana Muhammed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hassan Imam, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Mazhar-ul-Haq** in opposition to the loyalist politics of the Aligarh Movement.
  - **Ahmadia Movement:** This movement is known as the **Qadiani movement**, it was founded by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad** (1837-1908) at Qadiani in Punjab, towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the objective of reforming Islam and defending it against the onslaughts of Christian missionaries and the Arya Samajists.

### **Important Socio-Religious Organizations:**

Year	Place	Name of the Organization	Founder
1815	Calcutta	Atmiya Sabha	Rajaram Mohan Roy
1828	Calcutta	Brahmo Samaj	Rajaram Mohan Roy
1829	Calcutta	Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Dev
1861	Agra	Radha Swami Satsang	Tulsiram
1866	Calcutta	Brahmo Samaj of India	Keshab Chandra Sen
1866	Deoband	Dar-ul-Ulum	Maulana Hussain Ahmed
1867	Bombay	Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang
1875	Bombay	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
1875	New York	Theosophical Society	Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col. H.S. Olcott
1878	Calcutta	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	Ananda Mohan Boss
1884	Pune	Deccan Education Society	G.G. Agarkar
1886	Aligarh	Muhammadan Educational Conference	Sayed Ahmad Khan
1887	Lahore	Deva Samaj	Shivnarayan Agnihothri
1897	Belur	Ramakrishna Mission	Sami Vivekananda
1905	Bombay	Servants of Indian Society	Gopal Krishna Gokhale

### **Caste Movements:**

#### **Justice Movement:**

- It was an intermediate caste movement launched in Madras around 1915-16 by C. N. Mudaliar, T. M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja Chetti behalf of intermediate castes like Tamil Vellalas, Mudaliars and Chettiars; Telegu Reddis, Kammas and Baliza Naidus; and Malayali Nair's and against Brahmin predominance in education, government service and politics.
- They founded a new political party, known as the 'Justice Party' which exhibited its loyalty to the British government in the hope of getting more government jobs and representation in the new legislatures.

#### **Self-respect Movement:**

- It was a populist and radical movement founded in 1925 in Tamil Nadu by **E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker** popularly known as '**Periyar**', against the Brahmin domination.
- It advocated weddings without Brahmin priests, forcible temple entry, burning of the Manu Smriti and outright atheism at times.
- Periyar founded a Tamil journal, Kudi Arasa, in 1924 in order to propagate his ideas.

#### **Nadar Movement:**

- In the Ramnad district of south Tamil Nadu, an untouchable caste of toddy tappers and agricultural labourers, originally called 'Shanans', emerged as a prosperous mercantile class by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and began to call themselves by the prestigious title of 'Nadars' to claim Kshatriya status.
- They organized a 'Nadar Mahajan Sangam' in 1910, imitated upper caste customs and manners and raised funds for educational and social welfare activities.

## **Freedom Struggle**

- **The Revolt of 1857:** The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India which occurred during the governor-generalship of **Lord Canning**.
- **Causes of the Revolt:** The revolt of 1857 was a combination of political, economic, socio-religious and military causes.
- **Political:** The **annexation policy of Dalhousie** is the main political reason for the outbreak of 1857 revolt. Nana Sahib was refused pension, as he was the adopted son of peshwa Baji Rao –II. Avadh was annexed in 1856, on charges of mal-administration Satara. Jhansi, Nagpur and Sambhalpur were annexed owing to Doctrine of Lapse.
- **Economic:** Heavy taxation and the destruction of traditional Indian Industries by promoting foreign goods is the main economic cause for the revolt.

- **Socio Religious:** Social reforms like abolition of Sati and legalization of widow remarriage hurt the sentiments of orthodox and conservative people.
- **Military:** Discrimination towards Indian Soldiers.
- **Immediate cause:** The introduction of Enfield rifles whose cartridges were said to have a greased cover made of beef and pork sparked off the revolt.
- **Outbreak of the Revolt:**
  - **Bengal resentment** in 19<sup>th</sup> native infantry of Behrampur, which refused to use the newly introduced Enfield rifle.
  - **Mangal Pandey** of 34<sup>th</sup> native infantry fired at the sergeant major of his regiment on 29<sup>th</sup> march 1857. Mangal Pandey was hanged in April.
  - On 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1857, the sepoys at Meerut refused to use Enfield rifles and revolted. The mutiny spread throughout Uttar Pradesh and sepoys moved to Delhi.
  - At Delhi, Bahadur Shah-II was declared '**Shahenshah-i-Hindustan**'.
- **The Spread of the Revolt:** The revolt gradually spread to Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Arrah, Punjab, Mathura and other places.

**Important centers and leaders:**

- Delhi- Bahadur Shah-II (nominal leader) and General Bakht Khan (who was an ordinary Subedar in the British army at Bareilly and who had led the revolt of the sepoys at Delhi).
- Kanpur- Nana Saheb, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope and Azimullah Khan (advisors of Nana).
- Lucknow- Begam of Awadh (Hazarat Mahal) and Ahmadullah (advisor of the ex-nawab of Awadh).
- Jhansi- Rani Laxhmibai (widow of the ex-king of Jhansi).
- Bareilly – Khan Bahadur Khan (grandson of the last ruler of Rohikhand)
- Arrah- Kunwar Singh (the deposed Zamindar of Jagdishpur in Bihar) and Amar Singh (brother of Kunwar).
- Other leaders- Maulavi Ahmadullah of Faizabad, Firuz Shah (a relative of the Mughal Emperor).

The British commander who played a crucial role in the suppression of the revolt of 1857 was **Nicholson**.

Bahadur Shah II was deported to Rangoon and he died there in 1862.

Nana Saheb fled to Nepal

The revolt was suppressed by the British by 1858

**1857 Revolt & Books on Revolt**

The great Indian Rebellion	-- Ashok Mehta
Indian Mutiny	-- G.B.Malleson
The history of the War of Independence-	V.D. Savarkar
Eighteen Fifty Seven	-- S.N.Sen
Civil Rebellions in the Indian mutinies----	S.B.Choudhary

**Views of Historians About 1857 Revolt**

'A planned War of National Independence'—V.D .Savarkar
'Neither first nor National War of Independence'-R.C.majumdar
'A result of Hindu Muslim Conspiracy'---- Sir James Outran
'Sepoy's Mutiny'- Sir John Lawrence , J.B. Malleson
'National Rising' --Benjamin Disraeli
'War Between Barbarism and Civilizations' -T.R. Holmes.
Peasant Revolt—Erik Stokes

KarlMarx remarked that it is the **national revolt of India**

**The Joan of Arch** of 1857 revolt is Jhansi Rani.

**Consequence of 1857 Revolt**

The revolt led to **the end of East India Company Rule in India** and East India Company was abolished. And the administration of India went to the British Empire. The designation of Governor General was changed to **Viceroy**. And so the Last governor General Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India. Secretary of state of India became the responsible for administration. And **Edward Henry Stanley** became the first secretary of state.

### **Moderate Phase (1885-1905)**

#### **Objectives:**

- Development and consolidation of feeling of national unity irrespective of race, caste, religion or province.
- Peaceful constitutional agitations, prayer and petitions were the instruments of work.
- The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 to achieve these goals.

#### **Formation of Indian National Congress:**

- The Indian National Congress was founded in **1885 by A.O. Hume**, an Englishman in association with various national leaders.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the presidentship of **W.C. Bannerji**, a veteran lawyer of Calcutta. There were 72 delegates in the first session. The only Malayali in this session was G.P. Pillai.
- With the foundation of INC in 1885, the struggle for India's independence was launched in a small, hesitant and mild but organized manner.
- The first two decades of INC are described in history as those of moderate demands and a sense of confidence in British justice and generosity. Their aim was not to be aggressive for attaining independence. This resulted in the Indian Council Act of 1892 which allowed some members to be indirectly elected by Indians but keeping the official majority intact.
- Moderate Leaders: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dada Bhai Naoroji, A. O. Hume, Badruddin Tayabji, M. G. Ranade, W. C. Bannerji, Ferozshah Mehta, Surendra Nath Bannerji, C. Shankaran Nair etc.,

### **Extremist Phase (1905-1917)**

#### **Reasons for the emergence of extremists:**

- The Indian intelligentsia knew that the true nature of British rule was exploitative.
- International influence and the events, which demolished the myth of European supremacy. This included Ethiopia's victory over Italy in **1896**, Japan's victory over Russia in **1905**.
- Dissatisfaction with the mode of approach of moderates.
- Reactionary policies of Curzon such as partition of Bengal etc.
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#### **Prominent Extremist Leaders**

##### **Bala Gangadhar Tilak :**

- He is popularly known as **Lok Manya Tilak** and an unquestionable leader of freedom movement.
- He is also called **Socrates of Maharashtra**.
- He launched two News Papers **Kesari** in Marathi and **Maratha** in English.
- He organized **Ganapati** festival and **Sivaji** festival to rouse the sentiments of nationalism in the people of India.
- He was deported to **Mandley Jail in Burma** for writing seditious article.
- He started **Home Rule League** along with Annie Besant in 1916. He wrote **Gita Rahasya**. His famous words are **"Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it."**
- He also said, "INC should distinguish between begging and claiming the rights." He is also known as the propounder of **Artic Theory of Aryans**.
- He is called the **father of Indian unrest**.

##### **Lala Lajpat Rai:**

- He is the extremist leader from Punjab. Under the influence of Arya Samaj he founded National School at Lahore.
- Subsequently he joined the nationalist movement and became a leading extremist leader.

- In **1920** he became the president of **Special Session** of Congress at Calcutta. He also presided over the **AITUC** in 1920.
- He founded **Servants of the People's Society** in 1921 at Lahore which was inaugurated by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- In **1928** while leading a protest against **Simon Commission** at Lahore, he received severe lathi blows which caused serious injuries and ultimately lead to his death.
- He is popularly known as **Punjab Lion**. His famous book is "**Unhappy India**".
- He is the founder of Punjab National Bank.

**Bipin Chandra Pal:** He discarded orthodox Hinduism and joined Brahma Samaj and visited England and America. He founded English weekly **New India**. He led the Swadeshi movement. He started journal named **Vande Matram**.

**Arobindo Ghosh:**

- He passed ICS exam with record marks in Greek and Latin. He worked in secret societies in Bengal and Maharashtra.
- He started a Bengali daily called '**Jugantar**'.
- In a series of articles published in 1893 called **New Lamp for the Old**, he severely criticized the loyalty of Congressmen. He wrote seditious articles in Vande Matram.
- He was put to trial for **Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case**. After 1910 he quit from politics and settled down in **Pondicherry**. He started an asram named **Auroville**. His famous books are '**Savitri**' and '**Life divine**'.
- Other extremist leaders are T. Prakasham popularly known as Andhra Kesari, Chidambaram Pillai, Aswini Kumar Dutta, etc.

**Partition of Bengal (1905) & Swadeshi Movement (1905 – 08)**

- The partition of Bengal came into effect **on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1905** through a royal proclamation reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating a new province of **East Bengal**, which later became **East Pakistan and present day Bangladesh**.
- The government explained the division citing administrative convenience, but the real motive behind the division was to '**divide and rule**' the most advanced region of the country at that time.
- The main reason for partition of Bengal was to **destroy the political influence of the educated middle class** among whom Bengali intelligentsia were the most prominent.
- It also set up a communal gulf between Hindus and Muslims.
- The INC unanimously condemned the partition of Bengal and they started **Swadeshi Movement** against this partition. **Bala Gangadhar Tilak** was the leader of Swadeshi movement.
- **16<sup>th</sup> Oct 1905** was declared as national mourning day in Bengal.
- Surnendra nath Banerji viewed the partition as a **bomb shell upon the Hindu –Muslim Unity**
- The Swadeshi Movement is a movement, which started as a result of the **partition of Bengal**. With the start of Swadeshi Movement, the Indian National Movement took a major leap forward.
- The INC took up Swadeshi call in **Banaras Session** of 1905 presided by **Gopala Krishna Ghokale** and supported the Swadeshi and Boycott movement of Bengal.
- On August 7, 1905, resolutions to boycott foreign goods were adopted at a meeting of INC held in Calcutta. The message of Swadeshi Movement passed to other parts of India. B.G. Tilak spearheaded the movement in Pune and Mumbai. Lala Lajpat Rai spread the movement in Punjab. Sayed Hyder Rasa set up the agenda in Delhi. **Chidambaram Pillai** took the movement to Madras Presidency.
- The ceremony of **rakshabandhan** was observed on October 16, 1905. The Hindus and Muslims tied Rakhis on each other's wrist showing solidarity.
- In 1906 Rabindranad Tagore wrote **Amar Sona Bangla** as a cry against the partition of Bengal.
- The Swadeshi Movement failed to garner the support of mass Muslims. The movement came to end when the partition of Bengal got cancelled in **1911**.

**Formation of Muslim League**

- Muslim League was formed in the year **1906** at **Dhaka** by **Agha Khan and Nawab of Dhaka**.
- The League supported the partition of Bengal and opposed the Swadeshi Movement and demanded separate electorates for Muslims.
- This led to the communal difference between Hindus and Muslims.

- Muslim League celebrated Deliverance Day on 1939 December 22, when congress ministries resigned from the provinces.
- First president of muslim league- Agha Khan
- Muslim league disapproved Cabinet mission of 1946 and they celebrated **1946 august 16 as Direction Action Day**.
- **Two nation theory** was put forward in the **Lahore Session of Muslim league in 1940**.

#### Calcutta Session of INC 1906

- This is a remarkable congress session under the leadership of **Dadabhai Naoroji**. In this session, **Swaraj** is adopted as the goal of Indian people.
- Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of INC was **self-government**.
- The difference between the moderates and extremists came out during this session and this eventually led to the **split of Congress** at the next year session at **Surat in 1907**.

#### Surat Split 1907

- The INC split into two groups, the **extremists and the moderates** at the **Surat Session in 1907** held on the banks of the river Tapti.
- The extremists were lead by Tilak, Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal and the moderates were lead by Gopal Krishna Ghokale, Pheros Shah Metha, etc. The government launched a massive attack on the extremists by suppressing the News Paper and arresting their main leader Tilak and sending him to **Mandley Jail in Burma** for six years.
- The extremists were not able to organize an effective alternative party or to sustain the movement.
- Arobindo Ghosh gave up politics and started an ashram in Pondicherry.
- Bipin Chandra Pal left politics temporarily. Lala Lajpat Rai left for Britain. So the national movement declined after 1908.

#### Minto-Morley Reforms 1909

- Minto-Morley reforms were introduced in 1909 when Lord Minto-II was the Viceroy of India.
- The reforms envisaged a **separate electorates for Muslims** besides other constitutional measures.
- Thus, the government tried to divide India in communal lines.

#### Home Rule Movement (1916)

- **Annie Beasant** and **B.G. Tilak** started home Rule Movement in **1916**. B.G. Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League at Pune on 28 April 1916.
- Tilak's movement confined to places like Maharashtra, Gujrat, and western parts of India.
- Annie Beasant started Home Rule Movement in India in Sept 1916 and its area of influence was South India and Eastern India.
- B.G. Tilak supported the Home Rule Movement of Annie Beasant and he also persuaded Muslim League to join this program.

#### Lucknow Pact (1916)

- The important step in achieving Hindu Muslim unity was **Lucknow Pact of 1916**. Both the Congress and Muslim League held **joined sessions** at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the famous Lucknow Pact.
- It was signed by **B.G.Tilak and Jinnah** .
- It was the first time that the Congress recognized the Muslim League as the political party representing the Muslims of the region.
- The Congress accepted the demand for separate electorate for Muslims and both organizations jointly demanded dominion status for the country.
- The 1916 Congress Session was presided over by **Ambika Charan Mazumdar**.

#### Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

- In 1918 Edwin Montague, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy produced their scheme of constitutional reforms known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, which led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- The main feature of this act was introduction of **Diarchy** in the provinces. Provincial subjects were divided as **reserved subjects** and **transferred subjects**.

### **Rowlatt Act (1919)**

- The **Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes Act** (1919) is popularly known as **Rowlatt Act**. It was passed on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1919.
- During the viceroyalty of **Lord Chelmsford**, the government in 1918, with Justice Rowlatt, which made certain recommendations to curb seditious activities in India, appointed a sedition committee.
- The Rowlatt Act 1919 gave unbridled powers to the government to **arrest and imprison suspects, without trial**. The act caused a wave of anger among the people.
- Benjamin Disraeli called this Act as preventive murder.
- Even before the act was passed, popular agitation began against it.

### **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)**

- The arrest of **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchulu and Dr. Satyapal** on April 10, 1919, under the Rowlatt act in connection with Satyagraha caused serious unrest in Punjab.
- A public meeting was held on **13<sup>th</sup> April 1919** in a park called **Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar** where thousands of people including women and children assembled.
- At this time the people of Punjab was celebrating **Baisakhi** Festival. Before the meeting could start **General Reginald Edward Harry (R.E.H) Dyer** ordered indiscriminate heavy firing on the crowd and the people had no way out to escape.
- As a result, hundreds of men, women, and children were killed and more than 1200 people wounded. At that time, **Michael O'Dwyer** was the lieutenant governor of the Punjab.
- The massacre was a turning point in Indo-British relations and inspired the people to provide an unrelenting fight for freedom.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** relinquished his **Knighthood** in protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- **Gandhi** renounced the **Kaiser-i-Hind Medal** given to him for his work during the Boer war. **Sri.Chettoor Shankaran Nair** resigned his membership of the Viceroy's executive council in the Legislative Council of Punjab in protest at the massacre.
- **Sardar Udham Singh**, an Indian patriot from Punjab, shot down **Michael O' Dwyer** in London in 1940.

### **Death of Tilak:**

- Balagangadhara Tilak died in August 1, 1920. This made Gandhi the paramount leader of Indian Freedom Movement.
- Even though Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, he actively entered the Indian political scene only in 1917.
- In **1915** he founded the **Satyagraha Ashram** near Ahamedabad and later it was shifted to **Sabarmati**.

## **Revolutionary Movements**

### **Anushilan Samiti:**

- Barindrakumar Ghosh, Jathindranath Banerji, and Pramotha Mitter in 1902 formed the Anushilan Samiti of Calcutta. The Anishilan Samiti of Dacca was founded by Pulin Das in 1902. These were the first revolutionary secret societies in Bengal.

### **Mitra Mela:**

- The Mitra Mela was formed by the **Savarkar Brothers** in 1899. The society was the first one in Maharashtra as well as India.

### **Abhinava Bharat:**

- **V.D Savarkar** founded abhinava Bharat in 1907.

### **Hindusthan Republican Association:**

- **Sachin Sanyal** and **Jogesh Chandra Chatterji** formed the Hindusthan Republican Association in 1924. It was the first association at all India level.

### **Ghadar Party:**

- **Lala Har Dayal** and **Sohan Singh Bhakna** formed the Ghadar Party in 1913 in **San Francisco, USA**. **Pacific coast Hindustan association** was the other name of Gaddar Party.

### **Indian Independence League:**

- **Rashbehari Bose** founded the Indian Independence League in 1942 in Japan.

### Publications Published by Revolutionaries

The important newspapers published are

- **Yugantar (1906)** by Barindrakumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Dutta in Bengal.
- **Indian Socialist** by Shyamji Krishna Verma from London.
- **Bande Mataram** by Madam Cama in Paris.
- **Ghadar** by Ghadar party from San Francisco.

### Assassination of Oppressive Officials

- Assassination of two unpopular British officials Mr. Rand and Lt Ayerst by the Chapekar brother's (Damodar and Balakrishna) at Poona in 1897.
- Unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Lt. Governor of East Bengal (Fuller) by Barindrakumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta in 1906.
- Kennedy Murders in 1908 by **Khudiram Bose** and Prafulla Chaki; though the original target in this, the sadistic judge of Muzffarpur, Kingsford escaped unhurt.

### Indian Revolutionary Organization (India)

Organization	Place	Year	Founder
Mitra Mela	Nasik	1901	Savarkar Brothers
Anushilan Samiti	Midnapur	1902	Pramath Nath Mitter
Abhinava Bharata	Poona	1904	Vikram Damodar (V.D) Savarkar
Swadesh Bandhav Samiti	Warisal	1905	Ashwinin Kumar Dutta
Anushilan Samiti	Dacca	1907	Pulin Bihari Das
Bharat Mata Society	Punjab	1907	Ajit Singh, Sufi Amba Prasad
Hindustan Republican Association/Army (H.R.A)	Kanpur	1924	Sachindra Nath Sanyal
Bharat Naujawan Sabha	Lahore	1926	Bhagat Singh
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association/Army (H.S.R.A.)	Delhi	1928	Chandrashekar Azad

### Indian Revolutionary Organizations (Abroad)

Organization	Place	Year	Founder
India Home Rule Society (India House)	London	1904	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Abhinava Bharat	London	1906	V.D. Savarker
Indian Independence League	California (USA)	1907	Tarak nath Das
Gadar Party	San Fransico	1913	Lala Hardayal
Indian Independence League	Berlin (Germany)	1914	Lala Hardayal and Virendra Nath Chattioadhyaya

### Revolutionary Events/ Cases:

Name of the Event/case	Place	Year	Accused
Murder of Rand and Amherst ( <i>Plague Commissioners</i> )	Poona	1897	Chapekar Brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna
Attempt to murder Kingsford ( <i>a Vindictive Judge</i> )	Muzaffarpur	1908	Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
Manikatalla ( <i>Calcutta</i> ) and Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case	Manikatalla, ( <i>Calcutta</i> ) Alipur	1908	Aurbindo Ghosh
Murder of Curzon Wylie	London	1909	Madan Lal Dhingra
Attempt to murder Hardinge ( <i>Viceroy</i> ) ( <i>Delhi Bomb Case</i> )	Delhi	1912	Ras Bihari Bose and Basant Kumar
Kakori Train Dacoity Case (Kakori-a station in Lucknow-Sahranpur division)	Kakori	1925	Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashafaqulla
Murder of Saunders ( <i>A.S.P. of Lahore</i> )	Lahore	1928	Bhagat Singh, Chandasekhar Azad, Rajguru and Sukhdev
Assembly Bomb case	Delhi	1929	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwas Dutta
Chittagong Armoury Dacoity	Chittagong	1930	Surya Sen
Murder of Miachel O'Dwyer	London	1940	Udham Singh

### Lahore Conspiracy Case

- The political parties boycotted the Simon commission and this was followed by a wave of demonstrations all over India.
- In Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was leading an anti-Simon Commission demonstration on 30 October 1928, when the brutal Lathicharge claimed his life.
- To avenge the killing of Lal Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Raj guru and Sukh Dev conspired to kill the police chief, Scott. However, they shot on the DSP – J. P. Saunders, who was killed on the spot.
- Bhagat Singh immediately fled from Lahore and to avoid recognition, he cut his beard and hair.
- Later he was tried in this Lahore Conspiracy Case when he was captured after throwing a bomb in Delhi Assembly.

### Kakori Train Dacoity Case :

- Securing money through political dacoities to overthrow the Government was the idea of Ram Prasad Bismil.
- The idea was accepted and it followed a plan that a running train at Kakori on the Lucknow-Saharanpur section should be looted.
- The train was carrying the Government chest and 10 HRA revolutionaries plundered it successfully.
- However, the whole plot was unearthed. The result was arrest of some 30 people and all of them were tried in the Kakori Dacoity Case.
- Swaran Singh (uncle of Bhagat Singh), Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrasekhar Azad, Rajendra Lahiri, Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Roshan Singh, and some others also were arrested.
- Swaran Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Roshan Singh were sentenced to death. Swaran Singh was the uncle of Bhagat Singh.
- His martyrdom inspired Bhagat Singh. Ram Prasad Bismil made the Urdu poem **Sarfarooshi ki Tamanna** popular.
- This poem was actually written by Bismil Azimabadi. This poem is associated with Ashfaqullah Khan.

### Other important events related to revolutionaries

#### Chittagong armory raid

- On April 18<sup>th</sup> 1930 some revolutionaries under the leadership of Surya Sen attempted to raid the armory of the police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armory in Bengal.
- They seized the armory but the ammunition was not located.
- They issued independence proclamation in the name of Indian republican army.
- In 1933, Surya Sen was arrested and executed.

#### Martydom of Jatin Das

- Martydom of **Jatin Das** who died in jail on the 64<sup>th</sup> day of hunger strike in 1929 for improvement in the status of political prisoners.

### Gandhian Era (1917-1947)

- Gandhi entered active politics with Champaran Satyagraha. Satyagraha was based on **truth and non-violence**. The literal meaning of Satyagraha is holding on to truth.
- In India the first time Gandhi obliged to resort to Satyagraha was in the **Champaran district** of Bihar in **1917**, for the **indigo Cultivators** against the oppression by the planters. It is the **first civil disobedience** movement in India.
- In February 1918, Gandhi launched another struggle in Ahmedabad for the mill workers there. Gandhi used **hunger strike as a weapon, for the first time** during this struggle.
- Again, in March **1918**, Gandhi took part in **Kheda Satyagraha** for the cause of farmers in Kheda district of Gujarat. In 1918, Gujarat as a whole suffered a severe epidemic of Plague and in Kheda alone around 17000 people lost their lives. Further, Cholera also broke out locally.
- Even in the midst of all these circumstances, the Bombay Presidency increased the taxes in 1917-18 by 23%. This was the immediate reason of the revolt.
- The revolt was against the taxes. The government said that if the taxes were not paid, the property would be seized. So many properties confiscated.
- In this juncture, **Gandhi along with Sardar Vallabai Patel** started **Kheda Satyagraha** for the cause of the farmers. The result was the Government reached an agreement for both the parties.

- Tax for the current year and next year was suspended and all confiscated property was returned. **Kheda Satyagraha was the first non-cooperation movement of Gandhi.**
- All the above Satyagrahas were launched to solve local issues provided him with the required experience to launch future movements at an all- India level.

<b>Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India –Champan (1917)</b>
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<b>Gandhi's first hunger strike in India-Ahmedabad mill strike(1918)</b>
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#### **Khilafat Movement:**

- The Muslims all over the world as their religious head looked upon the caliph or sultan of Turkey. During the world war 1 Turkey waged war against Britain and defeated.
- This led to the dismemberment of Turkey and British abolished Turkish Sultanate.
- This hurt the sentiments of Muslims all over the world.
- Gandhi considered this as an ideal situation to garner the support of Muslims in the freedom movement. So, a campaign was started under the leadership of Maulana Mohammed Ali and Moulana Shaukath Ali for the restoration of Khilafat in Turkey.
- All India Khilafat conference was held at **Lucknow** in Sept, 1919.
- The Hindus also joined hands with the Muslims and a strike was called for. This movement attracted many Muslims of India in to National Movement and witnessed Hindu Muslim unity throughout the Khilafat period.
- The movement became weak when **Mustafa Kamal Athaturk** form the Democratic Government in Turkey.

#### **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920):**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> August 1920**, Non-Cooperation Movement was announced formally.
- This was a bereaved day when early in the morning, the news of death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak arrived. Gandhi and a crowd of around 2 Lakh people paid its respect to this “Maker of Modern India”.
- The Movement started with strikes and processions all over India. On 4 September 1920, Congress met at Calcutta in a special session. This special session was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai..
- In December 1920, Congress met once again in the Nagpur Session.
- This time the differences of CR Das had melted away. He moved the main resolution of Non-cooperation.
- A programme of surrender of titles, the boycott of schools, courts and councils, the boycott of foreign goods, the promotion maintenance of a Hindu-Muslim unity and strict non-violence was adopted.
- At the Nagpur session in December 1920, some crucial changes were made in the organization of the Congress, so that it becomes a real political party.
- These changes were actually mooted by Gandhi, but they confused Jinnah and Jinnah left the party.
- **Charka and Khadi** became symbol of Indian Nationalism. It is the first mass based political movement launched by Gandhi. Congress became a party of common men.

#### **Chauri Chaura Incident (1922):**

- The Non-cooperation movement was on its pinnacle in all of north India. In South, though it was lukewarm. On February 4, 1922, a mob of 2000 people gathered to picket a liquor shop at Chauri Chaura, a town near Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- The local administration sent armed police to control the situation.
- The Police, tried to disperse the crowd by firing two shots in air. So stone pelting started. The police fired and killed 3 people.
- The result was that outrageous mob set the Police Chauki on fire and all 23 Police wallas inside got burnt alive.
- On 12 February 1922, when the Congress leaders met at Bardoli, Gandhi decided to withdraw the Noncooperation movement.
- It was a bit controversial but by that time Gandhi's figure was respected by every Congressman.
- Thus, they accepted this decision, but they got demoralized and disintegrated.
- Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922 and trial held at Ahmadabad. A simple prison of 6 years was awarded to him.

#### **Formation of Swaraj Party (1923):**

- Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation Movement from Bardoli in February **1922**.
- The event led to a Schism in the Congress Party when one faction of the leaders established the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya Party.

- **Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, N. C. Kelkar** and others who founded the Swaraj party were in frustration due to sudden withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement by Gandhi via the Bardoli resolution on 12<sup>th</sup> Feb 1922.
- But as none of them was capable to lead such a large scale movement, they decided Swaraj within the British Raj and that's what led them to contest the elections and win some handsome number of seats.
- Swarajists were popularly called **pro changers**. They argued that the British legislative council were rigged with un-elected allies of the British and just mere rubber-stamps of viceroy. So, they decided to contest elections.
- Swaraj party contest elections in **1923** and **1926**, and won majority in the legislative assembly of central provisions. So at this time we can divide the Congress party as two sections.
- One is Swarajist who supported council entry, so they are called **pro changers**.
- The other group was the **No-changers** who had accepted Gandhi's decision to withdraw non-cooperation movement. They opposed council entry. The prominent leaders of **No-changers** was **Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru** etc.
- With the death of Chittranjan Das in 1925 and with Motilal Nehru's return to the congress the following year, the Swaraj Party was weakened.

#### **Simon Commission (1927):**

- In November 1927, the British Government appointed the Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as Simon Commission, to investigate India's constitutional problems and make recommendations to the government on the future constitution of India.
- It had seven members. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission. So, at the annual session of the congress in Madras in December 1927 a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission.
- In Muslim league also there was a split of thought regarding Simon Commission. Jinnah was for boycotting the commission; but Mohammed Shafi was for support for the Government. Thus in 1927, Muslim league had two sessions- One was led by Jinnah at Calcutta where he opposed the Commission. Another was held at Lahore that was led by Mohammed Shafi, where he supported the Government. So, all parties except the Shafi group of Muslim League and Justice Party of Madras were against the Simon Commission.
- When the Simon Commission visited Lahore on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1928 Lala Lajpat Rai led a silent march in protest against it. The Superintendent of Police James A. Scott ordered a lathi charge against the protesters, and **Lala Lajpat Rai** suffered with severe injuries this ultimately led to his death.
- Although Bhagat Singh did not witness the event, he vowed to take revenge and other revolutionaries **Shivaram Rajguru, Sukhdev Thapar and Chandrashekhar Azad** joined in a plot to kill Scott. However, in case of mistaken identity, **Bhagat Singh** was signaled to shoot on the appearance of **John.P. Saunders**, an Assistant Superintendent of Police. He was shot by **Rajguru** and **Bhagat Singh** while leaving the District Police Headquarters in Lahore on 17 December 1928.

#### **Nehru Report (1928):**

- The Committee was set up under the chairmanship of **Motilal Nehru** to determine the principles of the constitution before actually drafting it. The chief architects of the report were **Motilal Nehru** and **Tej Bahadur Sapru**. The recommendation evoked a lively debate concerning the goal of India-Dominion Status or Complete Independence.
- Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report, Jinnah thereafter drew up a list demands, which was called '**14 points of Jinnah**'.

#### **Lahore Session (Dec 1929):**

- At its annual session held in Lahore in Dec, 1929, under the President-ship of **Jawaharlal Nehru**, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution declaring '**Poorna Swaraj**' (Complete Independence) to be the goal of the national movement on Jan 26, 1930.
- On **31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1929**, the newly adopted **tricolor flag was unfurled** on the banks of river **Ravi**, and **26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1930** was fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.

#### **Civil Disobedience Movement:**

- In the Lahore session of the congress in Dec, 1929 it decided to launch a Civil Disobedience Campaign.
- Gandhiji with his famous Dandi March started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- He started his Salt Satyagraha of the Dandi March on the morning of **12<sup>th</sup> March 1930** along with **78** volunteers.
- It was 385 km (240 miles) Journey from **Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad to Dandi** on the West Coast.
- On April 6, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking up salt from the seashore at 6 in the morning Gandhiji and his volunteers picked up salt lying on the sea-shore.
- In Tamil Nadu **C. Rajagopalachari** led a Salt March from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranyam on the Tanjore Coast. He was arrested on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1920.
- In Malabar, **K. Kelappan**, the hero of the Guruvayur Satyagraha, walked from Calicut to Payyannur to break the Salt law.
- Gandhiji was arrested on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1930. When Gandhiji was arrested his place was taken by **Abbas Tyabji** and after the arrest of Abbas leadership passed on to **Sarojini Naidu**.
- One notable feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhiji was the wide participation of women.

#### **The First Round Table Conference (1930):**

- It was held in London on 12<sup>th</sup> Nov 1930, to discuss the Simon Commission, but was totally boycotted by the Indian National Congress. The Commission had proposed self-government in the provinces and federation of British India and the princely states at the Center.
- However, the representative of the Muslim League, Liberals and other parties had assembled for the discussion on the commission report. But in absence of the premier political party, the First Round Table Conference had to be adjourned to 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1931.
- The famous personalities participated in first round table conference were: **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru**.

#### **Gandhi-Irwin Pact/ Delhi Pact (1931):**

- Early in 1931 two moderate statesmen, Sapru and Jayakar initiated efforts to bring about rapprochement between Gandhi and the government.
- Six meetings with Viceroy Lord Irwin finally led to the signing of a pact between the two on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931, whereby the Congress called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference.

#### **Second Round Table Conference:**

- This is the only round table conference in which **Gandhiji** participated.
- This is the only round table conference which Congress party attended. Sarojini Naidu also participated in this conference.
- Gandhiji demanded for the establishment of a responsible government both at the Center and the provinces.
- He also demanded complete control over the finances, army, defence, and external relations.
- The Malayali who participated in the second round table conference representing princely states was **Sardar K M Paniker**
- British government refused to concede to these demands. So, the conference ended in a failure.

#### **The Communal Award:**

- While Gandhi was arrested on his return from London after the Second Round Table Conference, British Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald** announced his Award on communal representation in 16<sup>th</sup> August 1932. Besides containing provisions for representation of Muslims, Sikhs and Europeans, it envisaged communal representation of **Depressed Classes** also.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> September 1932 Gandhiji declared a fast unto death in Poona **Yerawada** Jail to undo the provisions of the Communal Award of Ramsay MacDonald.

#### **Poona Pact (1932):**

- Poona Pact is the popular name of an agreement between the untouchables (called Depressed Classes) of India led by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi** took place on 24 September 1932 at Yerawada Jail in Pune.
- Ultimately the fast ended with the Poona Pact which annulled the Award.
- The leaders of the various groups and parties among Hindus, and B. R. Ambedkar on behalf of the Harijans signed the pact.
- The Poona Pact between caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes agreed upon a **joint electorate**.

### Third Round Table Conference:

- In November 1932, the British Govt. convened Third Round Table Conference. This conference has no relevance because the important political parties of India abstained from conference.

**B.R.Ambedker** and Tej Bahadur Sapru participated all the three round table conferences

### The Government of India Act 1935:

- The Simon Commission report submitted in 1930 formed the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935.
- The new Government of India Act received the royal assent on 4<sup>th</sup> Aug 1935.
- The Act continued and extended all the existing features of earlier constitutional reforms.
- In addition, certain new principles were introduced. It provided for a **federal type of government** and **abolished** diarchy in provinces.
- In **1937** the first set of elections under this act was held. The elections were held in 1937 and the congress got a majority and formed their own ministries in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, U. P, NWFP and Assam.
- When the **World War II** broke out in September 1939, Government of India immediately joined the war without consulting the National Congress or the elected members of the Central Legislature. In 1940, **Lord Linlithgow** promised **Dominion status** to India after the war. This is known as the **August Offer**.
- But the congress wanted complete independence and told its ministers to resign, and decided to start Individual Satyagraha.

### Individual Satyagraha (1940):

- The Congress Working Committee decided to start Individual Satyagraha on October 17, 1940.
- **Vinobha Bhave** was the first Satyagrahi who was arrested on October 21, followed soon by many more including Nehru and Patel.
- But the movement created little enthusiasm and Gandhiji suspended the movement on December 17, 1940.

### Cripps Mission (1942):

- In 1942, the British Government realized that Indian problems could not be ignored any more.
- As a result of the World War, the situation worsened for the British, with Japanese advance towards Indian borders. By March 7, 1942, Rangoon fell and Japan occupied the entire South-East Asia.
- The British government, with a view of getting cooperation from Indians, sent Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet to India to settle the terms with Indian leaders who were released recently.
- Cripps proposed **Dominion Status** after the war, but his proposal was rejected by all the political leaders.
- As no party agreed to accept these proposals, the Cripps Mission ended in failure.
- Cripps Mission proposals were remarked '**A post-dated cheque on a crashing Bank**' by Mahatma Gandhi .

### Quit India Movement (1942):

- The immediate cause of Quit India Movement was the failure of Cripps Proposal.
- In the Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay on **8<sup>th</sup> August 1942** a resolution known as '**Quit India**' resolution, was passed whereby Gandhiji asked the British to quit India and gave a call for '**Do or die**' to his countrymen.
- The draft of Quit India Resolution was prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Gandhiji was arrested and imprisoned at the **Aga Khan Palace** in Pune.
- All the members of the Congress working committee were arrested and imprisoned at Ahmed Nagar Fort.
- On August 9, 1942 **Aruna Asaf Ali** presided over the AICC session and hoisted the National flag. She was called as the heroin of Quit India Movement. The congress party was banned during Quit India Movement.
- Upon his release in 1944 Gandhi went on a fast for 21 days and demanded the complete release of the congress leadership. British released Gandhiji on account of his ill-health.

### C. R. Formula (1944):

- In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari (C.R.) proposed to appoint a commission to demarcate the districts in North-West and East where Muslims were in majority.
- In such areas, a plebiscite was proposed to be held on the basis of adult suffrage to decide the issue of separation. They would be given freedom if they favoured a sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement was to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc.,

- Muslim League was to endorse Congress demand for independence and cooperate in the formation of provisional government.
- Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the North-West and East of India to vote in the plebiscite. Hindu Leaders led by V. D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

#### **Wavell Plan (1945):**

- Lord Wavell the Governor General of India, with a view to resolve the dead lock in Indian Politics set forth conference at Shimla in June 1945.
- With the exception of the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- The Wavell plan met with failure because neither the congress nor the League was prepared to deviate from the stand taken by them.

#### **Cabinet Mission (1946):**

- Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England named **Sir Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and M.V. Alexander**. The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. The objective of this mission was to
  - Devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India.
  - Make arrangements for interim Government.
 The mission spent some 3 weeks to discuss with the leaders of various political parties, but could not arrive at any agreed solution. So finally the mission presented its own recommendations on May 16, 1946. The cabinet mission plan of 1946 proposed that there shall be
  - A Union of India which was to be empowered to deal with the defense, foreign affairs and communications.
  - The cabinet mission recommended an **undivided India** and turned down the Muslim league's demand for a separate Pakistan.
  - The Cabinet mission restricted the Communal representation. It provided that all the members of the Interim cabinet would be Indians and there would be minimum interference by the Viceroy.
  - It also provided for the formation of the constituent assembly on democratic principle of population.
  - It recognized Indian Right to cede from the Commonwealth.
  - The Union Government and its legislature were to have limited powers, dealing with Finance, Foreign Affairs and Communications. The union would have powers necessary to raise the finances to manage the subjects. Thus, the Cabinet Mission plan proposed a weak Centre.
  - **A Constituent Assembly** will be formed of the representatives of the Provincial Assemblies and the Princely states. Each province had to be allotted a total number of seats in proportion to the population.
  - The Constituent assembly had to comprise **293** Members from the British Provinces and **93** members from the Princely states.
  - Reaction to the Cabinet Mission Plan. The Congress accepted the proposals related to the Constituent assembly. But since, the Muslim league had been given disproportionate representation; it rejected the idea of the Interim Government. Congress also rejected the idea of a weak centre and division of India in small states.
  - The Muslim league first approved the plan. But when Congress declared that it could change the scheme through its majority in the Constituent Assembly, they rejected the plan. On July 27, the Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only course left open to the Muslim League.
  - On July 29, Muslim league rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to "**Direct Action**" to achieve the land of their dream "Pakistan." **August 16, 1946** was fixed as "**Direct Action Day.**"

#### **Mountbatten Plan (1947):**

- Lord Mountbatten suggested that partition of the country was the only feasible solution and proposed a plan known as **June 3<sup>rd</sup> plan** or **Mountbatten Plan**.
- On 30<sup>th</sup> June 1947 the Mountbatten Plan was formally accepted by both parties.
- The border between India and Pakistan was determined by **Radcliffe line**.
- Pakistan came into being with East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated geographically by India.
- India was formed out of the majority Hindu regions of the colony and Pakistan from the majority Muslim areas.
- The princely states were given a choice of which country to join.
- The dominion of Pakistan was inaugurated in Karachi on **14<sup>th</sup> August 1947**.

- India became free on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
- A United India: Out of the total of 562 Princely States in undivided India, 532 were within the new Independent India.
- By August 15, 1947, all states except **Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad** has signed the Instrument of accession with India. The Maharaja of Kashmir acceded to India in Oct, 1947 when irregular Pakistani troops invaded his state.
- The Nawab of Junagadh was a Muslim whereas most of its people were Hindus. In Feb, 1948, through a referendum the people of this state decided to join India. The Nawab of Junagadh, therefore, left for Pakistan.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad was forced to accede to the Indian Union under the pressure of internal anarchy and military action against him in Sep. 1948.

### Indian National Congress – Some Important Facts

- Indian National Congress was founded in **1885** by **A. O. Hume** at **Bombay**.
- Its first president was **W.C. Banerjee**.
- The second session of the INC met at **Calcutta** in December 1886 under the president ship of **Dadabhai Naoraji**.
- The first Muslim president of Indian National Congress was **Badrudin Tayabji**. He became the president at the third session of the congress held at **Madrass**.
- **George Yule** is the first foreigner to become the president of INC .He presided the fourth session held in 1888 at Allahabad.
- **William Wedderburn** was the second foreigner to become the president of INC session in 1889 held in Bombay. He again became the president on 1910 congress session and become the **first foreigner** to preside **twice** in the INC session.
- For the first time National Song '**Vande Mataram**' was sung in the Calcutta Session of INC in **1896**.The president was Rahmattullah Siyani
- **Chettoor Sankaran Nair** was the first **Malayali** to become the President of INC.He preside the 13<sup>th</sup> session of INC at **Amaravati on 1897**.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** presided the **Benaras session** of Congress in **1905**.It was in this year **partition of Bengal** happened
- In this session INC decided to start **Swadeshi Movement** and there by boycott foreign goods against the partition of Bengal.
- In 1906 Congress Session at **Calcutta** we declared '**Swaraj**' as our aim **Dadabhai Naoroji** was the president of the session.
- Split between moderates and extremists occurred in congress at **Surat session 1907**. **Rash Behari Ghosh** was the congress president during those sessions.
- In **1908** Madras session congress got a **constitution**.
- For the first time **National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana)** was sung in **Calcutta session of 1911**. The president was B.N.Dhar
- Congress session **1916 at Lucknow** was historic in that session the merger of **extremists** and **moderates** take place. Joint session of congress and Muslim league also conducted at this session. It is the first Congress Session of Gandhi. **A.C . Majumdar** was the president of this session.It was in this session **Gandhiji and Nehru met** each other.
- In **1917** session of INC at Calcutta, **Annie Beasant** became the first women president of INC.
- During the Delhi session (1918) **Surendranath Banerjee** broke away with congress and formed **liberal party**.
- The organizational change to turn the congress party in to a mass political party was made for the first time in **1920** special session at Nagpur. Gandhiji propose to start non -cooperation movement in this session.
- In 1921 Ahmedabad session **Hasrat Mohini** demanded for complete Independence.
- The **1922** session at **Gaya** witnessed the formation of **Swaraj party**.
- During the **Delhi session (1923)** Indian National Congress decided to establish **All India Khadi Board**.
- Only session presided over by Gandhi isBelgaumsession in **1924 Belgaum** is in Karnataka.
- In **1925 Kanpur** session, **Sarojini Naidu** the first Indian woman became the president of INC.
- In Madras session of the INC (1927) proposals for Independence and to boycott of Simon commission were passed.
- All India youth congress was established in **1928 Calcutta** session.
- '**Poorna Swaraj**' is declared as our aim in **Lahore session 1929** the resolution was passed in **Jan 26, 1930**.

- During the **Karachi** session **1931 fundamental rights** and Economic Policy Proposals passed.
- 1933 Calcutta session had the thirs woman president Nellisen Gupta.
- **1934** session at Bombay witnessed the formation of Congress Socialist Party by **Acharya Narendra Dev**.
- **1937** session at **Faizapur** was the first session held in a village. In this session the demand for constituent assembly has raised.
- The 1938 session of congress was held in **Haripura village**. It was presided by **Subash Chandra Boss**.
- During the Tripura session of 1939 Subash Chandra Bose defeated Gandhi's nominee Pattabi Sita Ramaya and became the president of INC once again.
- **In the 1940 session held at Ramgarh the decision to start individual satyagraha has taken by Maulana Abul Kalam** was the president up to 1946 he continued as the president.
- **Acharya J. B. Kripalini was the president of INC when India attained Independence.**
- **Pattabhi Sita Ramayya** was the first president after independence.

### Nation Builders

Grandfather of India-----Dayananda Saraswathi
Father of Indian Renaissance----Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Father of Indian Nationalism---- Surendranath Banerji
Father of Nation-----Gandhiji
Architect of India-----Jawaharlal Naehru

### Governor-General and Viceroy:

#### Governors of Bengal (1757-74):

- **Robert Clive:** Governor of Bengal during 1757-60 and again during 1765-67 and established Dual Government in Bengal from 1765-72.
- **Vanisttart** (1760-65): The Battle of Buxar (1764).
- **Cartier** (1769-72): Bengal Famine (1770).
- **Warren Hastings** (1772-74): Abolished Dual Government (1772).

#### Governor-Generals of Bengal (1774-1833):

- **Warren Hastings** (1774-85): Became Governor-General in 1774 through the **Regulating Act, 1773**; Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the 'Gita' by Charles Wilkins; Founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with **William Jones in 1784**. **Pitt's India Act of 1784** was passed during his tenure. **Supreme Court** was started during his period.
- **Lord Cornwallis** (1786-93): The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice; Created post of district judge; Introduced **Permanent Settlement in Bengal (1793)**; Cornwallis is called 'the **father of civil service in India**', because he introduced Civil Services in India.
- **Sir John Shore** (1793-98): Introduced the 1<sup>st</sup> Charter Act (1793).
- **Lord Wellesley** (1798-1805): He started **Subsidiary Alliance system** to achieve British supremacy in India; **Nizam Ali** (Nizam of Hyderabad) was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of **Subsidiary Alliance in 1798**. Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure. He defeated Tipu in the 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore War (1799) and annexed many parts of Mysore. He defeated Scindia, and Bhonsle in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Maratha war and Treaty of Bassein in 1802 were concluded with them. They signed in subsidiary alliance. Lord Wellesley is popularly known as 'Bengal Tiger'
- **George Barlow** (1805-1807): Vellore Mutiny was happened in 1806 during his tenure.
- **Lord Minto-I** (1807-1813): Concluded Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh in 1809. Charter Act of 1813 was passed.
- **Lord Hastings** (1813-1823): Abolition of **Peshwaship** and annexation of all his territories and creation of the Bombay Presidency in 1818. Introduction of the **ryotwari** settlement in Madras Presidency by governor. Thomas Munro in 1820.

- **Lord William Bentinck** (1828-1833): Most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India, Regarded as **‘the Father of Modern Western Education in India’**. He abolished **Sati** in **1829**. The **Charter Act of 1833** was passed during his tenure.

#### **Governor Generals of India (1833-58):**

- **Lord William Bentinck** (1833-35): From 1833 onwards Governor General of Bengal is re-designated as governor general of India. During his period **Macaulay’s Minutes** was passed and **English** was introduced as the medium of instruction in **1835**.
- **Sir Charles Metcalfe** (1834-1836): Passed the famous Press Law, which liberated the press in India. He is known as **the liberator of Press**
- **Lord Auckland** (1836-42): 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Afghan War (1836-42) great blow to the prestige of the British in India. Death of Ranjit Singh in 1839 was also during his period.
- **Lord Ellenborough** (1842-44): He ended the Afghan war. He annexed Sindh in 1843, and also **abolished slavery in 1843**.
- **Lord Hardinge –I** (1844-48): 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Sikh war from 1845-46 and the Treaty of Lahore was signed. This marked the end of Sikh sovereignty in India.
- **Lord Dalhousie** (1848-56): Lord Dalhousie is known as Maker of modern India. He abolished Titles and Pensions of many rulers of Princely states. He introduced **Doctrine of Lapse** in 1848.
  - The first state to be annexed by applying **Doctrine of Lapse** was **Satara** in **1848**. Then he annexed Sambalpur in 1849, Jhansi in 1853 and Nagpur in 1854.
  - Doctrine of Lapse means, if any ruler of a princely state do not have a natural heir his kingdom will be annexed to British Empire.
  - He cannot adopt anybody as his successor. By applying this policy Dalhousie annexed all the above mentioned kingdoms into British Empire.
  - Dalhousie also annexed **Oudh** in 1856 by citing the reason **Mal Administration**.
  - He introduced **wood’s despatch** in **1854** and this paved way for the opening of many Anglo Vernacular Schools and Government Colleges. Woods Despatch is known as the **Magna Carta of Indian Education**.
  - He introduced **Railway system** in India in **1853**. The first train runs between **Bombay to Thane**. He also introduced **Telegraph and Postal system** in **1853**. The first telegraph line is between **Calcutta to Agra**.
  - He also introduced and passed the **Widow Remarriage Bill** in **1856**.
- **Lord Canning (1856-58)**: He is the last Governor General of India. During his tenure as governor general the revolt of 1857 happened. After this revolt, the designation of governor general was changed into **Viceroy**.
- The establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 has happened during his time. So Lord Canning is the **first viceroy in India**.

#### **Viceroy (1858-1947):**

- **Lord Canning** (1858-62): Queen Victoria’s Proclamation and the **India Act of 1858** have passed, through this act the rule of British India has directly come under **British Crown**.
  - The East India company rule has ended. The Governor General is re designated as **Viceroy**.
  - The **Indian Council Act of 1861** was passed during his period which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India. **Income Tax** was introduced for the first time in 1858.
  - He passed **Indian Penal Code in 1860**.
  - **Indian High court act** was passed in 1861.
- **Lord Elgin** (1862-63): Wahabi movement started during his period.
- **Lord John Lawrence** (1864-69): The establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865. He is called the **savior of India** and organisor of Victory
- **Lord Mayo** (1869-72): The establishment of two colleges for the education and political training of the Indian Princes-the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer in Rajasthan.

- He is the first viceroy who **decentralized finances** in 1870.
  - He started **Statistical Survey of India**.
  - Census of India was started during his period
  - He established a Department of **Agriculture and Commerce**.
  - Beginning of the system of State Railways has introduced.
  - Indian Evidence Act was passed in 1872
  - He was accidentally **assassinated** by a convict Sher Ali in **Andamans** in 1872. He is the only viceroy who was assassinated in India.
- **Lord Northbrook (1872-76):** Kuka Movement of Punjab took a rebellious turn during his period.
- **Lord Lytton (1876-80):** Most infamous Governor-General. He pursued free trade and abolished duties on 29 British manufactured goods which accelerated drain of wealth from India  
He arranged the **Grand Durbar** in Delhi in 1877, when the country was suffering from a severe famine.  
Through **Arms Act of 1878** he made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.  
He passed the infamous **Vernacular Press Act in 1878**. That means he curbed the publication of Vernacular Newspapers in India and thereby tried to curtail the growth of rising Nationalism in India.
- **Lord Ripon (1880-84):** He introduced **Factory Act of 1881** which improved the labour condition of India. He repealed the **Vernacular Press Act in 1882**. He introduced **local self government** in India in **1882** and therefore he is called as the '**father of local self government in India**'.  
The **first regular census** in India was taken during his period in **1881**.  
He appointed an education commission called **Hunter commission** for educational reforms in **1882**.  
He introduced **Ilbert Bill** in India on **1883**. According to this bill, Indian Judges can trial European convicts. But this bill was suspended after the protest of Europeans.
- **Lord Dufferin (1884-88):** **The foundation of the Indian National Congress** (Lord Cross was the Secretary of state at that time).
- **Lord Lansdowne (1888-94):** Indian Council Act of 1892 was introduced during his period. Appointment of the Durand Commission and its definition of the **Durand Line** between British India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) in 1893 were also during his tenure.
- **Lord Elgin-II (1894-99):** Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar brothers of Poona in 1897.
- **Lord Curzon (1899-1905):** He passed the Indian **Universities Act of 1904** on the basis of Sir Thomas Raleigh Commission Reports. He also established an Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in Delhi.  
He partitioned **Bengal in 1905** and thereby advocated the policy of divide and rule in India.  
He was compared to Aurangzeb and Czar of Russia by Gopala Krishna Gokhale.  
The **Archeological survey of India** was organized by Lord Curzon (1904).  
The first President of Archeological survey of India was John Marshal.  
Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act was passed by Lord Curzon.  
Ancient Monument Preservation act was passed in 1904
- **Lord Minto –II (1905-10):** **Swadeshi Movement** has started against partition of Bengal. The **Muslim League was formed** in the year 1906 by **Agha Khan** and **Nawab of Dhaka**. The congress was split into moderates and extremists at **Surat** session of **1907**. **Minto-Morley Reforms** was introduced in **1909**.
- **Lord Hardinge –II (1910-16):** He cancelled the **partition of Bengal in 1911**. He also transferred the capital from **Calcutta to Delhi in 1911**. He held Delhi Durbar in 1911 and the coronation of King George –V and Queen Mary was also in the same year. **Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya** founded **Hindu Maha Saba in 1915**, during his period. **Rash Behari Bose** was the Indian Patriot who tried to kill Lord Hardinge –II.

**Lord Chelmsford (1916-21):**

- Foundation of two Home Rule Leagues –one by Tilak in April, 1916 and another by Mrs. Annie Besant in September, 1916.
- Lucknow session and the reunion of the Congress in 1916. (Mrs. Annie Besant played an important role in the reunion).
- Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1916. (Tilak played an important role in this).
- Return of Gandhi to India (1915); foundation of the Sabarmati ashram (1916), Champaran **Satyagraha** (the first time Gandhi experimented his new technique in India-1917). **Satyagraha** at Ahmadabad (1918) Khairat satyagraha (1918)
- Resignation of some veteran leaders led by S. N. Banerji from the Congress, and their foundation of the Indian Liberal Federation (1918).
- **Rowlatt Act (March, 1919) and the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre** (13<sup>th</sup> April, 1919).
- Death of Tilak on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1920.
- Formation of the Khilafat Committee and the launching of the Khilafat Movement (1919-20).
- Launching of the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920-22.
- Nagpur session of the Congress (December, 1920) changes in the constitution of the Congress.
- Foundation of the Women's University at Poona in 1916.
- Appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Lieutenant Governor of Bihar (Sir Sinha was the first Indian to become a Governor and the second Indian to become a member of the British Parliament, the first being Dadabhai Naoroji).

#### Lord Reading (1921 – 26):

- He was the only Jewish Viceroy.
- He **repealed Rowlatt Act**.
- He appointed **Hilton Young commission** which led to the formation of **RBI**
- He abolished Devadasi System in India
- Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhi.
- Formation of the Swaraj Party by C.R. Das (Deshbandu) and Motilal Nehru in December 1922.
- Foundation of the Rashtriya Swyam Sevak Sangha (RSS) by K.B. Hedgewar at Nagpur in 1925.
- Holding of simultaneous examinations for the ICS in England and India with effect from 1923.
- Foundation of the Communist Party of India in 1925 by M.N. Roy at Kanpur.

#### Lord Irwin (1926 – 31) popularly known 'Christian Viceroy'

- Appointment of the Simon Commission (Nov 1927) and the boycott of the Commission by the Congress.
- Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission in Nov. 1927 (to recommend measures for the establishment of better relations between the Indian states and the Central Gov.); and the convening of the All India States Peoples's Conference in Dec. 1927 by the states' people in response.
- 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (in 1929) that India would be granted dominion status in due course.
- He is the first occupant of **Rashtrapati Bhavan**.
- **Sarada Act** which raised the age of marriage of boys and girls to 18 and 14 respectively was passed by Irwin

#### Lord Wellington (1931 – 36)

- The viceroy during **second and third round table conference**. Gandhi returns to India and restarted the movement; Gandhi's imprisonment and final suspension of the movement.
- Third session of the Round Table Conference in London on 1932 without the representation of the Congress.
- Announcement of the 'Communal Award' by Ramsay MacDonald, British P.M. in 1932; Gandhi's fast unto death in the Yeravadi prison and the Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar in Sept 1932
- Foundation of the Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan in 1934.
- **Government of India Act of 1935**.
- Separation of Burma from India in 1935
- Formation of the All-India Kisan Sabha in 1936.

#### Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 43)

- Formation of Congress Ministries in majority of the provinces in 1937.
- Resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose from the Presidentship of the Congress as well as from its membership in **1939**. He founded the **Forward Block in 1939**.
- Resignation of the Congress Ministries after the outbreak of the World War II (1939)

- Celebration of the Congress Ministries resignation as 'Deliverance Day' by the Muslim League in 1939, and its Lahore Resolution (23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1940) demanding separate state for the Muslims. It was at this session that Jinnah propounded his Two-nation Theory.
- '**August Offer**' by Linlithgow in 1940 and its rejection by the Congress and the starting of **individual Satyagraha** by Gandhi.
- Escape of S.C. Bose from India in 1941.
- **Cripps Mission reached India** on March 1942, offering Dominion Status to India and its rejection by the Congress.
- Passing of the '**Quit India**' Resolution by the Congress at Bombay on **8<sup>th</sup> August, 1942**, arrest of all the Congress leaders and the outbreak of the 'August Revolution' or Revolt of 1942.

#### **Lord Wavell (1943 – 47)**

- C.R. Formula evolved by C. Rajagopalachari in 1944 and the resumption of Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944) based on it. Talks failed.
- Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference of 1945 and its failure.
- INA Trials and the Naval Mutiny of 1946.
- **Cabinet Mission** arrived in India. Its members are Lawrence, Cripps and Alexander, and acceptance of its plan by both the Congress and the League in 1946.
- Formation of **Interim Government**.

#### **Lord Mountbatten (March – August, 1947)**

- Mountbatten Plan; partition of India and achievement of freedom.

#### **Governor Generals of Free India (1947-50)**

- Lord Mountbatten (1947-48): The first Governor General of free India; Kashmir acceded to India in Oct 1947. Murder of Gandhi in Jan. 30, 1948.
- C. Rajagopalachari (June 1948-25<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1950): The last Governor General of free India; The only Indian Governor-General. Also known as **Vedaranyam Gandhi**. He is also the first person to receive Bharatratna (1954)

#### **Nation Makers**

##### **Gandhiji**

- He was born on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat as the son of Karamchand and Putlibai.
- In 1883 at the age of 14, he married Kasturba. Later he went to England to study Law.
- In 1894, Gandhi founded **Natal Indian Congress** to fight against the discrimination faced by Indian traders in South Africa.
- In 1904, he started a weekly called **Indian Opinion** in South Africa.
- In 1899, during **Boer war** Gandhi organized Indian ambulance corps for the British. For this role he was awarded **Kaiser - I – Hind** medal from British government.
- He started **Phoenix settlement** in Durban in 1904.
- He started **Tolstoy farm** in South Africa in 1910.
- He returned India on **9<sup>th</sup> January 1915**. To commemorate the event, we are observing **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas** on **January 9** every year.
- The only round table conference participated by Gandhi is **2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference**.
- With the aim of eradicating untouchability, Gandhi founded the **All India Harijan Samajin 1932**. The word Harijan means 'Son of God'.
- **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** is considered as the political guru of Gandhi.
- **Subhash Chandra Bose** was the first to call Gandhi as **Rashtrapita**.
- **Rabindra Nath Tagore** gives him the title '**Mahatma**'.
- Winston Churchill called Gandhi as **Half-naked Fakir**.
- Gandhi gave the title of '**Gurudev**' to **Tagore**.
- Gandhiji called Subhash Chandra Bose as '**Patriots Patriot**'.
- **Wardha scheme of education** was the basic education policy formulated by Gandhiji.
- Gandhiji started **individual Satyagraha in 1940** and the first person selected for Satyagraha was **Vinobha Bhave**.

- The only congress session presided over by Gandhi is **Belgaum session** in **1924**.
- French novelist who wrote the biography of Gandhiji was **Romain Rolland**.
- Madam Medalene Slade is the British woman who became a follower of Gandhi and came to be known as Meera Ben. 'Spirits of Pilgrimage' and 'New an old Gleaning' are the books written by Meera Ben
- **John Ruskin's Un to the Last** is a book which influenced Gandhi.
- 'Mother India' written by Catherine Mayo was a book criticized by Gandhiji
- He edited Harijan and **Yound India**.
- When India attained independence, Gandhi was in **Naokhali** in East Bengal.
- Gandhi was shot dead by Nathu Ram Godse while on his way to the evening prayer meeting at Birla house. He died with 'Hay Ram' on his lips.
- His literacy works are Hindu Swaraj and My Experiment with Truth.

### **Rabindra Nath Tagore (1861-1941)**

- Tagore founded school called **Santiniketan** in 1901 and later it is developed into a world famous university called **Viswabharathi** in 1921.
- Tagore composed Indian **National anthem** and it is first sung at **Culcutta session** of INC in **1911**.
- **Bharat Vidhata** was the first name of National anthem.
- National anthem was first published in the book **Tatavabodhini**.
- Tagore who wrote the National anthem of Bangladesh called "**Amar Sonar Bengla.**"
- He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 for his work **Gitaanjali**.
- His other famous books are '**Gora**' and '**Kabuliwala**'.

### **Subhash Chandra Bose**

- Subhash Chandra Bose was born at Cuttack in Orissa.
- He considered **C R Das** as his political guru.
- In 1922, when Gandhi stopped Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) after Chauri-Chaura incident, Bose called it a '**National Calamity.**'
- He founded an organisation called '**Nava Vivekanda Sangam**'.
- **Mohan Singh** first conceived the idea of **Indian National Army**.
- Subhash Chandra Bose presided the 1938 session of INC held at Haripura.
- He defeated Gandhi's nominee Pattabhi Sitaramaya in the 1939 session of congress and became the president of congress again. But soon after he resigned from congress and founded **Forward Block** in **1939**
- He was popularly known as Netaji.
- Subhash Chandra Bose began to associate with INA by July 1943
- He formed Azad Hind Government in **1943**.
- He started **Azad Hind radio** to spread his messages.
- The women's regiment of INA is known as **Rani Jhansi Regiment** and was led by **Caption Lakshmi**.
- The famous slogan of Netaji is "**Dilli Chalo.**"
- "**Give me blood; I will give you freedom**" are the famous words of Subhash Chandra Bose.
- He used the word '**Jaihind**' for the first time.
- Netaji renamed the Andaman-Nicobar islands as **Swaraj –Shaheed islands**.
- Shah Nawaz Committee report says he died in a plane crash. Justice Khosla also has the same opinion.
- Justice Mukherjee commission report says Bose did not die in a plane crash, but he'd have died by now due to old age. Government rejected this report.
- The commission enquired about the mysterious disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose was A.N. Mukharjee committee.

### **Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)**

- Jawaharlal Nehru was born in November 14, 1889
- He became the president of Indian National Congress for the first time in **1929 Lahore session**. In that session Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed.
- He started newspaper called '**National Herald**'.
- He signed **Panch Sheel agreement** with China
- He was the Prime minister of India during Indo- China war in **1962**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru on India first used the expression "Trystwith destiny" after freedom.

- Along with Nasser (Egyptian President) Tito (Yugoslavian President) he formed Non alignment movement
- The conference, which paved way for NAM, is **Bandung** conference.
- Nehru followed socialistic economic pattern in India.
- '**An Autobiography**' is the autobiography of Nehru.

#### Annie Beasant (1847-1933)

- She belongs to Ireland and actively took part in Indian freedom struggle.
- Her long time interest in education resulted in the founding of Central Hindu College at Banaras.
- In **1893** she represented The Theosophical Society at the **World Parliament of Religions in Chicago**.
- Along with Tilak, she founded **Home Rule League in 1916**, which advocated self-rule for Indians.
- She was also the president of Theosophical Society of India. She represented the Theosophical society at **the world religious conference of 1893** in Chicago
- She became the President of Indian National Congress in 1917 and was the first woman to hold that post.
- She started a newspaper called "**New India**" which criticized British rule and was jailed for sedition. She also started a weekly called "**Common Wheel**."
- Her important works are " My path to atheism", "The law of Population"
- She is known as the **grand old lady of Indian nationalism**
- She died at Adayar near Madras.

#### Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar popularly known as Babasaheb was an Indian jurist, politician, and social reformer who campaigned against social discrimination against untouchables.
- He was independent India's first law minister and the principle architect of Constitution of India.
- He was born in a scheduled cast community called 'Mahar' in Maharashtra and fought against the social discrimination faced by Mahars.
- He started a fortnightly newspaper called **Mooknayak**.
- He signed Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to find a solution to the problem of **communal award**.
- In 1936 he founded Independent Labour Party which contested in the 1937 Bombay election.
- In 1943, he formed the **Scheduled Caste Federation**.
- He was the member of Constituent Assembly and the Chairman of Drafting Commission.
- His famous book is '**Annihilation of Caste**'. He also wrote 'Buddha and his Dharma'.
- He converted to Buddhism in the later stage of his life.
- **Ambedkar Jayanti** is observed on April 14 every year.

#### Sardar Vallabhai Patel (1857-1950)

- He is the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.
- He actively supported Gandhi in Kheda Satyagraha.
- He is the main person behind **Bardoli Satyagraha** in 1928. After the success of this Satyagraha, Gandhiji gave him the title '**Sardar**'.
- He was the President of Indian National Congress at **Karachi Session** of 1931 when resolution for **fundamental rights** and proposals for economic policy passed.
- He was the main person behind the Integration of Princely states in to the Indian Union.
- He was popularly known as the 'Iron Man of India' and the '**Bismark of India**'.
- An annual commemoration of Patel known as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day) was introduced by the government in 2014 and is held annually on 31<sup>st</sup> October.
- The International Cricket Stadium of Ahmadabad (also popularly called Motera Stadium) is named after him.

#### Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- He was the first President of Republic of India.
- Rajendra Prasad joined the Indian National Congress during Independence movement and became a major leader from the region of Bihar.
- Rajendra Prasad was the elected President of Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the Constitution of India.
- He gave active support to Gandhi in **Champaran Satyagraha of 1917**.
- **India Divided** is a famous book written by him.

### Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born at Makkah in **Saudi Arabia** and came to India and became a leading figure in **Indian Independence** movement.
- He became the **first education Minister** of free India.
- **National Education Day** is observed in India on **November 11**, to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- He also credited with the establishment of **IIT's** and the foundation of **UGC in 1956**.
- Azad was one of the main organizers of the **Dharsana Satyagraha** in **1931**, and emerged as one of the most important national leaders of the time.
- He served as **Congress president** from **1940 to 1945** during which the Quit India rebellion was launched. Azad was imprisoned, together with the entire Congress leadership, for three years.
- He also worked for **Hindu-Muslim Unity** through the **Al-Hilal** newspaper.
- His famous book is **India Wins Freedom**.

### Sarojini Naidu

- She is the first Indian woman who became the President of Indian National Congress in 1925 at Kanpur.
- She is popularly known as '**Nightingale of India**'.
- She is also the first woman who became the Governor of an Indian state.
- '**The Golden Threshold**', '**The Broken Wings**', '**The Bird of Time**', and '**The Feather of the Dawn**' are some of her famous poems.

### Vijayalakshmi Pandit

- She was the younger sister of Jawaharlal Nehru and played crucial role in Indian politics.
- She was the first woman to become cabinet minister, she was designated the post of minister of local self-government and public health.
- She is well known for her political and diplomatic role during the freedom struggle.
- She was the first woman president of **United Nation's General Assembly**.
- She was also the first woman ambassador in the world who attained the position in three countries- Moscow, Washington and London.

### Sucheta Kripalani:

- She was a freedom fighter and worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi during Partition riots in India.
- During the formation of constitution of India she was elected as a member of the drafting committee of Constituent assembly.
- Another feather to her cap is attached when she sang '**Vande Mataram**' in the Constituent Assembly.
- She was also elected as the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh state after Independence.

### Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is better remembered in India as **Frontier Gandhi** and in Pakistan '**Badshah Khan**'.
- He founded an organization called '**Khudai Khidmadgars**' or **red shirts** in the period of freedom struggle.
- He is the only other foreigner apart from Nelson Mandela who won the Bharata Ratna. He was the first non-Indian to win Bharata Ratna in 1987.
- North West Frontier Province was his region where he fights relentlessly against British.

### Acharya Kripalani:

- Acharya Kripalani became the president of the congress its Meerut session in 1946.
- He was the congress president at the time of India's Independence.
- He parted with the congress and founded a political party known as Krishak Mazdoore Praja Party (KMPP) which merged itself into Praja Socialist Party (PSP)
- He resigned from PSP in 1954 and closely associated with Janata Party in 1977.

### Jayaprakash Narayanan:

- Popularly referred to as JP or **Lok Nayak**.
- He is the person behind the **Sarvodaya Movement**.
- He is also the person behind **total revolution**, which overthrew Indira Gandhi in 1977 elections.

### **C. F. Andrews:**

- He is an English Missionary and philanthropist.
- He extended his wholehearted support to the freedom struggle and criticized the British for their unjust and racial policies.
- Gandhi gave the title of 'Dinbandhu' for his vomsddion got poot.
- Advocated the rights of Indian settler in South Africa, East Africa, West Indies, Fiji and the English colonies in other parts of the World.

### **Father of Pakisthan**

- The first governor general of Pakisthan was **Muhammed Ali Jinnah**.
- He is also known as the **Father of Pakisthan**
- He is also the propounder of '**Two nation theory**'

### **Prophet of Pakisthan**

- Muhammed Iqbal is known as the **prophet of Pakisthan**
- **The idea of Pakisthan** was put forward by Muhammed Iqbal in 1930 Allahabad Session of Muslim League.
- He is also the national poet of Pakisthan.
- The famous song Sare Jahanse Acha was composed by Muhammed Iqbal (Original composition in Urdu)

<b>Events/ Acts / Reforms</b>	<b>Governor Generals/ Viceroy</b>
Permanent Settlement (1793)	Lord Cornwallis
Introduction of Civil Service	Lord Cornwallis
Subsidiary Alliance (1798)	Lord Wellesley
Abolition of Sati (1829)	Lord William Bentinck
English Education in India (1835)	Lord William Bentinck
Doctrine of lapse	Lord Dalhousie
Railways started in India (1853)	Lord Dalhousie
Post and Telegraph	Lord Dalhousie
Sepoy Mutiny (1857)	Lord Canning
Queens Proclamation (1858)	Lord Canning
Vernacular Press Act (1878)	Lord Lytton
Arms Act (1878)	Lord Lytton
Local Self Government (1882)	Lord Rippon
Factory Act (1881)	Lord Rippon
Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1881)	Lord Rippon
Formation of INC(1885)	Lord Dufferine
Partition of Bengal (1905)	Lord Curzon
Formation of Muslim League (1906)	Lord Minto II
Partition of Bengal revoked (1911)	Lord Hardinge II
Transfer Capital to Delhi (1911)	Lord Hardinge II
Rowlatt Act (1919)	Lord Chelmsford
Dyarchy in provice (1919)	Lord Chelmsford
Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919)	Lord Chelmsford
Non Co-operation (1920)	Lord Chelmsford
Simon Commission (1928)	Lord Irwin
Poorna Swaraj resolution (Lahore 1929)	Lord Irwin
First Round Table Conference (1930)	Lord Irwin
Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)	Lord Irwin
2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference (1931)	Lord Wellington
Communal Award (1932)	Lord Wellington
Poona Pact (1932)	Lord Wellington
Government of India Act (1935)	Lord Wellington

Provincial Autonomy (1937)	Lord Linlithgow
Cripps Mission (1942)	Lord Linlithgow
Quit India Movement (1942)	Lord Linlithgow
INA Trial (1945)	Lord Wavell
Cabinet Mission (1946)	Lord Wavell

## Important Years in Indian History

### I. Ancient India

BC563	Buddha's Birth
BC540	Mahavir's Birth
BC483	Buddha's death
BC468	Mahavir's death
BC321	Chandra Gupta Maurya establishes Mauryan Empire.
BC305	Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.
BC261	Conquest of Kalinga by Asoka.
BC58	Beginning of Vikram era.
AD78	Beginning of Saka era.
AD320	Commencement of Gupta era.
712	First invasion in Sindh by Arabs (Mod. Bin Qasim)
1025	Destruction of Somnath Temple by Mahmud Ghazni.
1191	First Battle of Tarain.
1192	Second Battle of Tarain.
1206	Accession of Qutubuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi.
1236	Accession of Razia Sultana to the throne of Delhi.
1240	Death of Razia Sultana.
1398	Timur's Invasion of India.
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak.
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches India through cape of good hope.
1526	First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur.
1527	Battle of Khanwa- Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
1539	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and became India's emperor.
1555	Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi.
1556	Second Battle of Panipat (Akbar defeated Hemu)
1556	Battle of Talikota (Rakshasa-Tangadi)
1576	Battle of Haldighati- Akbar defeated Rana Pratap.
1582	Din-i-Ilahi founded by Akbar.
1600	English East India Company established.
1605	Death of Akbar and Jahangir accended the throne.
1615	Sir Thomas Roe visits Jahangir.
1627	Birth of Shivaji and death of Jahangir.
1674	The grand coronation of Shivaji.
1680	Death of Shivaji
1707	Death of Aurangzeb
1739	Nadir Shah invades India.
1757	Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in India at the hands of Lord Clive.
1760	Battle of Wandiwash were British defeated French.
1761	Third Battle of Panipat.
1764	Battle of Buxar.
1772	End of dual government in Bengal. Warren Hastings assumes office as governor.