

**SAIDAI SA.DURAIAMY's
MANIDHANA EYAM IAS ACADEMY (Free for ALL)**

TNPSC GROUP I & II NOTES

INDIAN HISTORY

HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

1. 3500 BC - 2600 BC Early Harappan period
2. 2600 BC - 1800 BC Mature Harappan period
3. From 1800 BC Late Harappan period
4. Archeologists Sir John Marshal, R.D. Banerjee and Dayaram Sahni

SITES	EXCAVATIONS
Pakistan - 1. Harappa - Montgomery district - Punjab. 2. Mohenjadaro - Larkhana district - Sind	Granaries Great Bath
India - Kalibangan (Rajasthan) - Lothal (Gujarat)	Fine Alters Trade center, Rice field plough

5. Urban civilization - Town planning, Drainage system are impressive features.
6. Occupation - Agriculture (Rice field - Lothal) cultivated cotton, dates, rice, and wheat.
7. Animal Rearing - Cattle, Sheep & Goat were known to them. But they did not aware of Horse.
8. Craft - Terracotta Paintings, Iron was not known to them. Bronze statue of Dancing Girl.
9. Religion - Worshipped Mother Goddess and Male God Pasupati

10. Indus script - Not deciphered so far. May be proto - Dravidian - Father Heres

VEDIC LITERATURE

1. The Vedic literature consists of 1. Vedas or Samhitas, 2. Brahmanas, 3. Aranyakas and 4. Upanishads.
2. Samhitas are collections of hymns sung in the praise of various gods. They are four in number - Rig Veda Samhita, Sama Veda Samhita, Yajur Veda Samhita and Atharva Veda Samhita

1. Rig Veda is the oldest
2. The Sama Veda, meaning Veda of Melody, Indian Music
3. The Yajur Veda, meaning Veda of ritualistic formulas.
4. The Atharva Veda, meaning Veda of magic formulas, contains charms and spells.

3. Brahmanas deal with the science of sacrifice and propagate the 'Karmamarga' (path of deeds)
4. Aranyakas literally meaning forest books, they deal with mysticism and symbolism of sacrifice and priestly philosophy.
5. Upanishads are philosophical texts. 108 in number. 'Satya Meva Jayate' was taken from Mundaka Upanishad. Being critical of the rituals and sacrifices, they lay stress on the 'jnanamarge' (path of knowledge)
6. There are six Vedangas: 1. shiksha (phonetics), 2. Kalpa (rituals), 3. Vyakarna (grammar), 4. Nirukta (etymology), 5. Chandas (metrics) and 6. Jyotisha (astronomy). The Vedangas are called 'smiriti' or literature handed down by tradition.

7. Four Minor Vedas came to be written on the basis of the Vedic literature. They are Ayur Veda (medicines) Silpa Veda (sculpture), Gandharva Veda (music) and Dhanur Veda (warfare).
8. Units
9. Tribal Chief is known as 'rajan'.
10. Tribal assemblies are existence of different assemblies in the Rig Vedic period; 'vidata - the oldest assembly, performed judicial, religious and redistributive functions; 'sabha; - the council of tribal elders, exercised executive powers; 'samiti' - general assembly of the tribe, exercised legislative powers and elected the king.
11. In the Rig Vedic period, there were only a few officials on a part-time basis like 'purohita' (priest), 'senani' (commander), 'vrajapati' (in charge of pasture lands), 'gramani' (head of village) etc.

JAINISM

1. Came into prominence under to 24th Tirthankar Vardhman Mahavir (540 B.C. to 468 B.C.). Who belongs to jantrika Kshatriya clan.
2. Birth place Kundagram (in Vaishali)
3. Father's name was Siddarth and mother's name was Trishala.
4. Mahavir was marries to his cousin Yashoda.
5. He got kaivalya at the age of 42 under a sal tree on the bank of river Rijupalika near village Jrimbiragrama.
6. For preaching he visited Kosala, Magadh, Mithila, Champa etc.
7. He died at Pavapuri. At first Mahabvira followed the practices of an ascetic group called the Nirgranthas (free from wants). Which Parsva had founded some 200 years earlier.

8. Parsava was remembered as the 23rd of the 24 great teacher or Tirthankaras (ford maker)
9. Rishavdeva was the first Tirthankar.
10. Main teaching: non-injury (ahimsa), telling the truth (Satya), non-stealing (asteya), celibacy (Brahmacharya) and non-possession (aparigraha).
11. This comprises right conduct. Two more principles right faith and right knowledge.
12. Did not believe that God created this world, while not denying the existence of God.
13. The first Jain Council held at Pataliputra - Jainism divided into swetambaras (white clad) and Digambaras (who remained naked). The Digambaras did not recognize the rearranged version of 12 Angas (The Jain literature).
14. The Second Jain Council (512 A.D.) held at Vallabhi presided over by Devardhi Kshama-sramana, a Gandharva. Here all the sacred books were collected and written down systematically.
15. Adopted Prakrit language which was the language of common people. Religious literature was written in Ardhamagadhi.
16. Many regional languages emerged out of it like Sauraseni out of which grew the Marathi, Gujarati and Rajasthani languages.
17. They also contributed to the growth of Kannada.

BUDDHISM

1. Founded by Gautam Buddha (563-483 B.C.). His original name was Siddhartha.
2. Belonged to Shakyas Kshatriya clan.

3. Father Suddhodhana; elected ruler of Kapilavastu.
4. Mother was Mahamaya, a princess from Kosalam Dynasty.
5. Maya died in child birth and the little Siddhartha was brought up by his step mother and aunt Goutami.
6. Siddhartha married to his cousin Yasodhara and begot a son Rahul.
7. after seeing an aged man, then a sick men, then corpse being carried to the cremation ground and lastly religious beggar he decided to become a wanderer.
8. one night accompanying Channa (Chrioteer) and his favourite horse Kanthaka he left his home, at the time when he was 29 years old. Thus Siddartha performed his "Great Going Forth" (Mahabiniskramana) and became a wandering ascetic, wing nothing but the robe he wore.
9. He got Nirvana (at 35 years age) at Uruvela, on the bank of River Niranjana, under pipal tree. Now he was fully enlightened - a Buddha.
10. He gave his first sermon at Sarnath. Where his five former disciples has settled. To these five ascetics Buddha preached his first sermon and called it "Dharmachakrapravartana".
11. His four Noble Truths: the world is full of suffering, suffering is caused by human desires, the renunciation of desire is the path to salvation and this salvation is possible through Eight Fold Path - which consisted-eight principles of action-right views, resolves, speech, conduct, livelihood, effort, recollection and meditation - The combination is called the Middle way.
12. Salvation lay in achieving nirvana or freedom from the wheel of rebirth - believed in doctrine of Karma-rejected caste.
13. Died at Kusinagar (U.P.) in 486 B.C.

14. First Buddhist Council (483 B.C.) at Sattaparni (Rajagrih). Religious doctined were compiled and embodied in Pali cannon. The literature is known as "Tripitakas". President of the council Mahakashap.
15. Second Council (383 B.C.) 100 years after Buddha's death at Vaishali under the President ship of Sabakami.
16. The Third Buddhist Council (250 B.C.) at Pataliputra in the region of Asoka. Under the president ship of Tissa Mugaliputra.

THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

1. **Chandragupta Maurya:** Chandragupta Maurya founded The Empire with the help of his mentor Chanakya.
2. Brahmanical texts say, he was born of Mura, a Sudra woman in the court of Nandas.
3. Chanakya, a Brahmin teacher a Taxila went to Pataliputra, being insulted by the Nanda king, went to Vindhya forest where he met Chandragupta- with the help of Chanakya, Chandragupta acquired the throne by over throwing the Nanda.
4. It was the time when seleukoas Necator, a general of Alexander was laying the foundation of his future empire. Chandragupta fought seleukos in 305 B.C.
5. According to jaina tradition Chandragupta was converted to Jainism, abdicated the throne in favour of Bindusara passed his last days at Sravana belgola (near Mysore) where he died.
6. **Bindusara:** (300-273 B.C.) son of Chandragupta, also known as Amitraghat (slayer of foes) by greek writers.
7. **Asoka** (273-232 B.C.): The region of Bindusara was terminated in 273 B.C.

8. He fought Kalinga was in 260 B.C. in the 9th year of his reign, which proved to be a turning point in his carrier.
9. Shortly after Kalinga was he seems to have been greatly influenced by Buddhist teaching, he became a lay worshipper (Upasak) of Buddha.
10. Ashoka's name is mentioned as Devanampriya, Priyadarshan in inscriptions.
11. The only inscription mentions Ashoka by his name is 'Maski' inscription.
12. Sarnath Lion capital, Sanchi Stupa and Barabar caves are the Artistic excellences of Maurya Empire.
13. City Administration was excellent in Mauryan Empire
14. Kautilya's Arthashastra and Visakadutta's Mudra Rakshasha, Megasthenis's Indica are the main literature sources.

THE DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA

1. The Satavahanas (50 B.C. - 250 A.D.) also known as the 'Andhras', established their kinddom in Deccan in the 1st century B.C. defeating the kanvas.
2. The Satavahana kingdom reached the peak under Gautamiputra Satakarni.
3. The great competitors of Satavahanas were the Sakas.
4. The history of South Indian states is based on Sangam literature.
5. These three states existed around the beginning of the Christian era.
6. The Cholas were in the area of Tanjore, The Pandyas centred in Madurai and the Cheras along the Malabar Coast.
7. The Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were continually at war with each other.
8. However, the Cholas gained supremacy over others in the 1st Century B.C.

9. The period of these three kingdoms is well known for their trade with European countries through sea. The cholas were great sea power and they even occupied Ceylon for some times.
10. Puhar was the famous Chola Port.
11. Arabia, Egypt and Rome were important trading partner countries.
12. Silappadikaram and Manimakalai are the famous twin epics belong to this period.

THE GUPTA EMPIRE

- Sri Gupta - First Gupta King

Chandragupta I (A.D.320-335)

- First important Gupta King. Married lichhavi princes.
- Started the Gupta era in A.D.319-20. Marking the date of his accession.

Samudragupta (A.D.335-380)

- Samudragupta also known as Kaviraja
- Allahabad inscription written by Harishena, his court poet a lengthy euology to him inscribed on an Ashokan pillar, which provides the basic information about his empire.
- According to the Allahabad inscription, he never knew any defeat and hence is called the "Napolean of India".
- He defeated Sakas so, he was known as 'Sakari'

Chandragupta II (A.D.380-42)

- Chandragupta II married his daughter Prabhavati with a Vakataka prince; after the death of the prince he ruled by proxy over the Vakataka Kingdom through Prabhavati.
- Ujjain seems to have been made the second capital by him.
- Adopted the title of Vikramaditya (first used by an Ujjain ruler in 58 B.C. to mark his victory over the Sakas)
- Kalidas and Amarasimha were in his court.
- Fahien (399-414), a Chinese pilgrim, visited India.
- An Iron Pillar of Chandra Gupta near Qutub Minar in Delhi.

Kumara Gupta (A.D.415-454)

- He founded Nalanda University

Skanda Gupta (A.D.455-67)

- He was last Gupta King
1. Fall of the Gupta Empire: Though their rule lingered till the middle of the sixth century A.D. the imperial glory had ended a century earlier.
 2. The reasons were invasions by the Hunas, from central India, rise of feudalism, weak successors, financial difficulties, declined of foreign trade, and absence of large professional army to maintain vast empire.

Other Development

- Castes proliferated into sub-castes; position of Sudras and women improved; untouchables and women improved.
- Brahmanism came to the forefront.
- Guptas followed a policy of tolerance towards different religious sects.
- Guptas issued the largest number of gold coins
- Samudragupta is represented on his coins playing lute (Vina)

- Chandragupta II maintained nine luminaries or great scholars in his court. Called 'Navaratnas'.
- Ajanta paintings (1st to 7th century A.D.) most of them belonging to Gupta period.
- Brick temples of Bhitargaon in Kanpur. Bhitari in Ghazipur and Deogarh in Jhansi.
- Nalanda was set up in the 5th century by Kumara Gupta.
- Aryabhata calculated (π) to 3.141 and the length of the solar year to 365.3586805 days, and believed that the earth was a sphere and rotated on its axis, and that the shadow of the earth falling on the moon caused eclipses.
- Varahamihira wrote his famous Panchasiddhantika
- Shakuntala play and meghaduta (lyrical poems) by Kalidasa.
- Plays continued to be romantic comedies. Mrichchhakatika by Shudraka being an exception.
- Hindus were divided into two main sect- Vaishnavas (more prevalent in northern India) and Shaivas (prevalent in south India)
- Mahabharata and Ramayana were finally compiled probably in fourth century A.D.
- Sanskrit grammar based on Panini and Patanjali written.
- Sanskrit was the court language of the Guptas.
- Brahmagupta (Mathematician), Dhanvantri (physician-ayurveda)
- Six systems of Hindu philosophy surfaced.
- Puranas in their present form were composed during this time.

HARSHA VARDHANA (A.D.606-647)

1. Harsha, the son of prabakar vardhana of the pushyabhuti family at Thaneshvar made kanauji his seat of power.
2. His colorful biography (Harshacharita) by Bana and account of a Chinese visitor(a Buddhist pilgrim) Human-Tsang gives us information about his rule.
3. In the South he was checked by Pulakesin II,the Chalukya king of Vatapi
4. Buddhist were divided into 18 sects when Human Tsang came to India.
5. The revenues of 200 villages around it maintained a great Buddhist university of Nalanda.
6. I-tsing another Chinese pilgrim visited in 670 A.D.
7. Harsha followed a tolerant religious policy, a Shaiva in the early years, he turned to be great patron of Buddhism.
8. He wrote three Sanskrit plays viz Ratnavali, priya Dharaika, Naganantham.

STATES OF THE DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA

Pallavas (A.D.550-750)

1. They set up their capital at Kanchi (modern Kanchipuram)
2. Their authority extended over southern Andhra and northern Tamil Nadu.
3. There was a long struggle between the pallavas and the Chalukyas of Badami for supremacy.
4. Narasimhavarman (A.D.630-68), the pallava King, occupied Chalukyan capital vatapi in about A.D.642 and assumed the title of Vatapikonda.

CHALUKYAS (EARLY CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI A.D.543-753)

1. Pulakesin II(A.D.608-642): The most famous Chalukya king.
2. Aihole inscription an eulogy written by his court poet Ravikirti.
3. He defeated Harsha's army on the Narmada.
4. Completely defeated the pallavas in 740.
5. The Rastrakutas bought their hegemony to an end in 757.

LATER CHALUKYAS OF KALVANI (A.D.973-1190)

1. Vikramaditya VI(A.D.1076-1126)- He is credited to have started Chalukyan vikram era.
2. Rashtrakutas (757-973): Originally a feudatory of Chalukyas of badami and overthrew them in A.D.757 and established own dynasty known as the Rashtrakutas of Mankhed.
3. Important rulers: Dantidurga; Krishna I (he is credited to have built the Kailasa temple at Ellora); Govind III; Amoghavarsha(the most famous Rashtrakuta king).

THE CHOLAS (850-1279)

1. In 850 A.D Vajayalaya captured Tanjore from the pallavas. He was feudatory of the pallavas. He took titles of Tanjai Konda and Parkesri and built a durga temple in Tanjore.
2. During Aditya I's regin the Cholas freed themselves from the control of pallavas. He defeated the pallava king Aparajita and secured control over the whole Tondaimandalam.He also defeated the Gangas and the pandyas.

3. Parantaka I was also called Madurai Konda. In the battle of Vellore he defeated the combined armies of pandyas and Singhals and captured Madurai. During his reign the rivalry with Srilanka was started.
4. In the battle of Takkolam, the combined armies of the Rashtrakutas and the Gangas defeated Parantaka I.
5. The Uttarmur of Parantaka I throws light on the local administration of the Cholas.
6. **Parantaka II** defeated veer pandya. He also defeated the Srilanka king for having helped the Pandiyas.
7. Uttamchola defeated the Rashtrakutas.
8. Raja Raja I (985-1014) adopted the titles of Arumolivarman, Mamadi Chodadeva, Jaykonda, Martanda Chola, Mumadi Chola, Keralanath, Singhalatank, Pandkulashini etc.
9. Raja Raja I defeated the Cheras Chalukyas and Gangas. He captured madura from the Pandyas. He capture northern Ceylon and made Polonnaruva its capital in place of Anuradhapur. He annexed the Maldives.
10. He built the Brihadeshwar Shive temple in Tanjore which is also called Rajarajeshwar temple.
11. During his reign, the ruler of Srivijaya built a Vihara at Nagapattanam
12. Rajendra I (1014-1044) succeeded Rajaraja I. He completed the victory over Ceylon and took its king Mahinda to the Chola kingdom. He defeated the Pandyas and Keralas and formed a new kingdom with its capital at Madurai. His son Rajadhiraja was appointed the viceroy here.
13. He led an expedition to the north and defeated the pala ruler Mahipala I. he assumed the title of 'Gangaikonda' and established a new capital named 'Gangaikonda cholapuram'. He built a Shiva temple here and

excavated a tank called 'Chodagarg'. He also defeated the Shailendra or Srivijaya King Vijayatungavarman.

14. During his reign, his son Rajadhiraja suppressed a rebellion of the Pandyas and Cheras.
15. He assumed the title of 'Pandit Chola'. Mudikonda Chola,, Nigarilli Chola and Gangaikondachola.
16. He had allowed Vijaytungavarman of the Shailendra dynasty to build the Chudamani Vihar at Nagapatanam.
17. We owe much to the concept of Panchayati Raj to the Cholas.
18. The Chola Empire was divided into 6 provinces called Mandalams. Mandalams were subsequently divided into kottam, Valanadu, Nadu and Gram.
19. The uttarmerur inscription of Dantivarman Pallava and Parantaka I have thrown sufficient light on the local self government of the Cholas.
20. Ur was the most common assembly of villages where land was held by different castes. The assembly consisted to tax paying residents.
21. The sabha or the Mahasabha was the exclusive assembly of the brahmanas who resided in the agrahar villages given to them through brahmadeya grants.
22. The third type of assembly, the Nagaram was the assembly of merchants in towns.

THE COMING OF ARABS

1. The Arabs were the first Muslims to cast their covetous eyes on India attack it.

2. Incensed by certain pirates of Debal, Al-Hajjaj, the governor of Iraq sent Mohammad Bin Qasim to punish the Indian King. In 712 A.D. Near Raor, Dahir was beaten and killed.
3. In 1014 A.D. Mahmud took Thaneshwar and burnt the temple of Mathura. In 1018 he sacked Kanauj. In 1022-23, he received submission of Gwalior and Kalinjar. In 1025 he destroyed the Somnath Temple in Kathiawar. Between 1000 to 1026 A.D. he made 17 incursions into India.
4. Al-Beruni, was in the court of Mahmud Ghazni and he came to India with him and wrote the famous Treatise 'Kitab-ul-Hind'.
5. Firdausi (the author of Shahnama) and Utbi also adorned Muhammad Ghazni's court.
6. Muhammad Ghur was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in the first battle of Tarain in 1191 but the former defeated the latter in the second battle of Tarain in 1192 and founded Muslim rule in India.

SULTANATE PERIOD

1. Between 1206 to 1526 A.D. the Slaves, Khiljis, tughlaqs, Saiyyads and Lodhis ruled over a major part of India with their center at Delhi.
2. Slave dynasty is also called Yamini or Illbari Turk dynasty.
3. After the death Muhammad Ghur, his slave Qutubuddin Aibak came to power.
4. **Qutubuddin Aibak** was successful in thwarting the challenge of his adversaries and was crowned unofficially on 25th June, 1206. He was formally recognized after 3 years. He did not issue any coins. His capital was at Lahore and he was known as Lakhbaksh for his magnanimity. Hasan Nizami, the famous Historian adorned his court. He built the Quwat-ul-Islam mosque and the 'Adhai din ka jhonpra' in Delhi and

- Ajmer respectively. The former is considered the first mosque built in India. He started the construction of the Qutub Minar and constructed its first storey, but he died in 1210 while playing chaugan (Polo). The work was completed by his successor Iltutmish. This structure was built in memory of the sufi saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki.
5. After the death of Qutubuddin, Aram Shah ascended the throne but he was deposed and **Iltutmish** was crowned the new sultan. He was the real founder of Turkish rule in India. In 1228 Iltutmish received the patent of investiture from the Khalifa of Baghdad. Iltutmish declared Razia to be his successor. Chengizkhan invaded India during the period of Iltutmish.
 6. **Balban** or Ulugh Khan (1246-1286) was a member of the Chahalgani founded by Iltutmish. In 1250 the Turkish nobles through a conspiracy ousted him from his post of Naib and put an Indian Muslim Immadudin Raihan in his place. However, Balban finally succeeded in gaining control after the death of Nasirudding Mahmud in 1265. To control the onslaught of the mangols he founded the Diwan-I-Arz or the military department. He started the Iranian system of Sajda and Paibos. He traced his ancestry, from Afrasiyab. He followed a policy of 'blood and iron'. He destroyed the Mewati Rajput briandage. He called himself 'Zil-illahi' or shadow of God on earth and Nasir-amir-ul-momin or Caliphs right hand man. He destroyed the power of the Chahalganis and gave stern punishment to violators of justice.
 7. **Jalaluddin** (1290-96) founded the Khilji dynasty. He was the first sultan who had a benevolent attitude towards the Hindus. He crushed the rebellions Malik Chajju but later pardoned him. He repelled the attack of Mongols under Abdullah. Mongols settled near Delhi and were called

'New Mussalmans' Sidi Maula, a darvesh was trampled by an elephant on the sultan's orders.

8. He was assassinated by Ali Gurshasp (**Alaudin Khilji**) near Kara. He captured Gujarat in 1297 A.D. which was ruled by Rai Karan. He sacked Anhilwara and Somnath and married Kamala Devi, Queen of Rai Karan. He also captured Malik Kafur and took him to the royal court. In 1300, he captured Ranthambhor, which was under Hamirdeva. The women committed Jauhar, which was described by Amir Khusrau. It was the first Persian description of Jauhar. In 1303, Chittor under Ratan Singh was captured. Though some historians describe his infatuation for Padmini, the queen of Ratan Singh as the motive, it was Ratan Singh's refusal to allow Alauddin's army to pass through the territory which incensed the sultan. Khizr Khan was made the governor of Chittor which was renamed 'Khizrabad'. Marwar and Jalor were also captured. In the Deccan, Malik Kafur attacked Devgiri (1306-07), Hoysala (1310- Veer Ballal) and pandayas (1311- Veer Pandya). Devagir was sacked a second time in 1313 when its ruler Sankardeva was killed. According to Amir Khusrau, Malik Kafur Marched as far as Rameshwaram. In 1311, Malik Kafur was given the title of 'Malik naib'. Alauddin adopted the title 'Sikandar-I-Sani' and inscribed the same in his coins. According to Barni he also wanted to form a new religion. Amir Khusrau was given the title of 'Tuti-i-Hind' (Parrot of India) In the military field, he introduced the Dagh and Chehera system. He also introduced market reforms. He started the Diwan-I-Riyasat (ministry of commerce), had three markets (I) Shahna-I-Mandi (grain market) (II) Sarai-I-Adl (cloth and groceries market), (III) Market for cattle, horses and slaves. No hoarding was allowed. Allauddin Khilji built the Alai Minar, Alai Darwaza, city of Siri, Mahal hazaar

- Satoon and Jamait Khana Mosque. He was the first sultan in Delhi to fix land revenue in cash.
9. After murdering Khusrau Shah, Ghazi Malik or **Ghyasuddin Tughlaq** ascended the throne. He ruled from 1320-25. He sent his son Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq) to Warrangal. Jauna Khan also led a successful expedition to Jajnagar (Orissa). Gyasuddin Tughlaq was the first sultan to start irrigation works.
 10. After his death due to collapse of a wooden structure, **Mohammad bin Tughlaq** ascended the throne. Muhammad bin tughlaq (1324-1351) has been dubbed an ill-starred idealist'. Ziauddin Barni mentions his five experiments or campaigns. He transferred his capital from Deogir to Daultabad. In 1330 he introduced a token currency (Bronze coin) After repulsing an attack of Mongols he planned to occupy Khurasan and Iraq. He organized a huge army but later disbanded it. He set up a separate department called 'Diwan-I-amir-kohi'. He encouraged farmers to grow superior crops. He gave Sonadhar loans to farmers.
 11. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was succeeded by **Firoz Tughlaq** (1351-88). He employed a large number of slaves in his Karkhanas. He organized the 'Diwan-I-Bandagan' (department of slaves) He built cities like Hissar, Firoza, Firuzabad and Jaunpur. Ashokan pillars from Topra and Meerut were brought to Delhi. He built a number of canals (I) Sirsa to Hansi (II) Sutlej to Dipalpur (III) Yamuna to Sirmur. During his reign Kharaj (10% of produce) Zakat (alms for Muslims). Jaziya, Khams (20% of spoils of was) and Sharb (irrigation tax) were levied. He formed the Diwan-I-Khairat and built Dar-ul-Shafa or a charitable hospital.

12. The Lodi's were the first Afghans to rule India. **Bahlol Lodhi** annexed the Sharqi empire and introduced the Bahloli copper coin. He ruled from 1451 to 1489 A.D.
13. He was succeeded by **Sikandar Lodhi** (1489-1517). His mother was Hindu. He introduced a new measurement yard called 'Gazz-I-Sikandari'. He also founded Agra in 1504. He laid emphasis on justice. He wrote Persian verses under the name 'Gulrukhi'. During his reign the prices of commodity was very cheap.
14. He was succeeded by **Ibrahim Lodhi** (1517-1526) He was defeated by Rana Sanga of Mewar. He was also defeated by Babur in the battle of Panipat in 1526. Babur was invited by the governor of Punjab Daulat Khan Lodhi.

BAHMANI KINGDOM

1. It was founded in 1347 by Abul Muzzaffar (Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah) during the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
2. He selected Gulbarga as his capital and named it Ahsanabad. He divided the empire into 4 tarfs, Gulbarga, Daultabad, Bidar, Berar.
3. Muhmud Gawan was in the court of Muhammad III. He captured Goa from Vijaynagar and looted the Kanchi temple. It is said about Mahmud Gawan that with the unjust execution of this old minister departed all cohesion of the Bahmani Kingdom.

4.

BAHMANI KINGDOMS				
Kingdom	Year	Founder	Dynasty	Annexation
Berar	1484	Fataullah Imad Shah	Imad Shahi	1574 (Ahmednagar)

Bijapur	1489	Yusuf Adil Khan	Adil Shahi	1686 (Aurangzeb)
Ahmadnagar	1490	Malik Ahmad	Nizam Shahi	1633 (Shahjahan)
Golkonda	1512 or 1581	Quli Shah	Qutub Shahi	1687 (Aurangzeb)
Bedar	1526-27	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi	1618 (Bijapur)

Vijaynagar Empire

1. It was founded by Harihar and Bukka in 1336. They had earlier served under the Kakatiya ruler of Warrangal, Prataprudra II. They got inspiration from Vidyardnya and Sayana, commentators served under Hoysalas (Veerballal III).
2. Devaraya I: He kept 10,000 Muslims in his army, being the first Vijaynagar king to do so. He faced invasions by Firuz Shah. He built a barrage across Tungabhadra and a dam on river Harihara.
3. Devaraya II: He was known as Gajabetekara, Proudha, Devaraya, etc. He sent a naval expedition against Srilanka. He wrote a commentary on Brahmasutra.
4. Krishnadeva Raya: He led a series of successful campaigns against the rebellious chiefs of Ummatur, Pratap Rudra of Orissa, Yusuf Adil Shah, Ismail Adil Shah. He invaded Gulbarga and Bidar, restored the Bahmani sultan to the throne and assumed the title 'Yavanasthohanacharya'.
5. He was known as "Anjomava Njpka", 'Andhra Pitamaha'. 'Andhra Bhoja'. He wrote 'Amuktamalayada' in Telgu and Jambavati Kalyanam, in Sankrit. His cout was adorned by the 'Astadiggajas'. Pedanna wrote, Manucharitam. Tenalirama wrote 'Panduranga Mahamatyam.

6. He built a new city 'Nagalapuram' and Hazara temple and Vithalswamy temple.
7. Sadashiva Raya (1543-69): The real power laid in the hands of his minister Rama Raya. The deccani sultans except Berar joined hands to defeat Vijaynagar in the famous battle of Talikota or Rakshasa Tangadi in 1565. The Vijayanagar government now shifted to Penukonda and later to Chandregiri which was made the capital by Venkat II.

8.

VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTIES		
Dynasty	Founder	Period
Sangama	Harihar and Bukka	1336-1485
Saluva	Saluva Narsimha	1485-1505
Tuluva	Veer Narsima	1503-1570
Aravvidu	Tirumala	1570-mid 17 th Century

9. Nicolo Conti: He was a Venetian traveler who visited Vijaynagar during the reign of Devaraya I in 1420-21.
10. Abdur Razzak: He was the ambassador of Sultan Shah Rukh of Khurasan to the court of Devaraya II and stayed there for two years.
11. Domingos Paes: He visited Krishnadevaraya's court in 1520-22.
12. Ferno Nuniz: How came during Achyuta Rai's reign.
13. Duarte Barbosa (1518): He was a Portuguese who visited Krishnadeva Raya's court.
14. Athenasius Nikitin (1415): He was a Russian who visited during Devaraya I's period. He wrote 'voyage to India'.

THE MUGHALS

1. The Mughals were Turks. They belonged to the Sunni sect. **Babur** (1526-30) defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first Battle of Panipat in 1526 to lay the foundation of the Mughal dynasty. In this war he used his famous. Tulguma system to Warfare to overwhelm his adversary. He defeated Rana Sanga in the battle of Khanwa in 1527. Babur declared jehad and adopted the title of 'Ghazi'. In 1528 he defeated Medini Rai in Chanderi. In 1529, he defeated the Afghans in the battle of Ghagra. He was buried in Rambagh (Agra) but later shifted to Kabul. He wrote his memoir in Turki called 'Tuzuk-I-Babri' or 'Babarnama'.
2. **Humayun** (1530-56) succeeded Babur. He built a new city 'Dinpanah'. He was defeated by Sher Shah at Chausa near Buxar in 1539. He again lost to Sher Shah in the battle of Kanauj or Bilgram and had to take flight from Delhi. He came back after his exile and captured Lahore in 1555. He defeated the Afghans near Sirhin in 1555. Thus he was successful in regaining his crown on 23rd July 1555. He died after falling from the steps of his library in 1556.
3. **Akbar** (1556-1605): was born in Amarkot in the palace of Virasaal. He was crowned at Kalanaur at the age of 13 years. Bairam Khan was his regent. He defeated Hemu in the second battle of Panipat in 1556. In 1576 was fought the famous battle of Haldighati between Akbar and Rana Pratap. Mansingh and Asaf Khan led the Mughal forces. Despite resistance by Chand bibi, Ahmednagar was conquered in 1600. The last campaign of Akbar was against Asirgarh in 1601. Akbar abolished the pilgrim tax in 1563 and Jaziya in 1564. In 1575, he constructed the Ibadat Khana for religious discussions, Porshottam das (Hindu), Maharaji Rana (Parsi), Harivijaya Suri (Jain), Monserate and Aquaviva (Christians) participated in the discussions. Akbar read the Khutba composed by Faizi in his own

- name in 1579. In 1579, the proclamation of Mazhar took place. Akbar became the Imam-I-Adil. In 1582 the discussion in Ibadat Khana were closed. In 1582 Tauhid-I-illahai or Din-I-Ilahi was enunciated. According to Badauni, Akbar wanted to create a new religion. Birbal, Abul Fazal and Faizi joined the Din-I-Ilahi. Abul Fazal was murdered by Bir Singh Bundela. Akbar died after an attack of dysentery. He was buried at Sikandara.
4. **Jahangir** (1604-1627): was the son of Jodhabai. He married Bhagwan Das's daughter Manbai and had a son Khusrau. In 1611, he married Mehrunissa and gave her the name Nurmahal. Her father Gyas Beg was given the title it maduddaullah. The British visited Macchlipatnam during his reign. Captain Hawkins and Thomas Roe visited his court. He had a chain of justice hung outside his palace.
 5. **Shah Jahan** (1627-1658) succeeded Jahangir. His mother was Jagat Gosain. His childhood name was Khurram. In 1612, he married Arzmand banu Begum who became famous as Mumtaz Mahal. He was crowned in Agra in 1628. Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan and after a war of succession became the king. Shah Jahan's reign is described by French traveler Bernier and Tavernier and the Italian traveler Manucci. Peter Mundy described the famine that occurred during Shah Jahan's time.
 6. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707): had to fight a war of succession to gain the throne. After the death of Shahjahan Shuja declared himself the king at Rajmahal but was defeated by Suleiman Shikoh, son of Dara. Murad crowned himself at Ahmadabad. Aurangzeb and Murad agreed to partition the empire. Aurangzeb and Murad defeated Jashwant Singh and Qasim Khan at Dharmat in 1658. He again defeated Dara at Samugarh.

This battle practically decided the issue of succession. Murad was arrested and executed and Aurangzeb crowned himself at Delhi. The second coronation of Aurangzeb took place after the battle of Deorai. Shah Jahan died in 1666. Aurangzeb took the title of 'Alamgir' in 1659.

MUGHAL ARCHITECTURE

1. Humayun built his palace Dinpanah and Jamili Masjid.
2. His widow Haji Begum built Humayun's tomb. It is the prototype of the Taj Mahal with its bulbous double dome.
3. About Akbar, Abut Fazl has remarked that he planned splendid edifices and dressed the work of his mind and heart in the garment of stone and clay.
4. Fergussons has remarked that Fatehpur Sikri was a reflex of the mind of a great man.
5. He built the Jahangiri Mahal in Agra fort according to Hindu design based on Man Mandir.
6. The Jodhabai's palace, the Diwan-I-am and Diwan-I-khas are Indian in their plan.
7. The Jami Masjid has been described by Fergusson as a romance in stone.
8. The panch mahal has the plan of Buddhist Vihara.
9. He built the forts of Ajmer and Allahabad.
10. He also built Sheikh Salim Chisti's tomb and Mariyam Palace. He also began to build his own tomb at Sikandara, which was completed by Jahangir.
11. During the reign of Jahangir, his wife Nurjahan built her father Itmadudoullah's tomb in Agra. A new technique borrowed from Golmandal temple, Udaipur, Pietra Dura was introduced here.

12. Jahangir built the Moti Masjid in Lahore and his own tomb at Shahadra near Lahore.
13. Shah Jahan built the famous Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It's chief architects were Ustad Ahmad Lahori who was given the title Nadi-ul-Asar, Mir Abdul Karim and Makkaramat Khan, Isa Khan etc.
14. He constructed the Diwan-I-Khan, Diwan-I-Am, Mussamman Burz, Moti Masjid, Shish Mahal, Khas Mahal, Machchi Mahal etc.
15. He built the Red Fort with its own Diwan-I-Khas and Diwan-I-am
16. He got the peacock throne built by Bebadal Khan on which Amir Khusrau's couplet 'if there is a paradise on earth it is here' inscribed on it.
17. He built the Shalimar bagh in Srinagar.
18. Aurangzeb built the Moti Masjid in the Red Fort at Delhi. He also built the Badshahi mosque in Lahore and his tomb in Aurangabad.

MUGHAL PAINTING

1. Mir Sayyid Ali, the pupil of Bihzad of heart who has been styled the Raphael of the east and Khwja Abdus Samad were in the court of Humayun.
2. Jahangir could tell the names of individual artists in a composite piece of painting.
3. In his court Aga Reza, Abul Hasan o fHeart, Muhammad Nadir, Muhammad Murad, Ustad Mansur, Bishan Das, Manohar, Goverdhan etc. flourished.

SHER SHAH SURI AND THE SUR DYNASTY

1. The Childhood name of Sher Shah was Farid. He was born at Narnaul.

2. Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's Jagir to him.
3. He served under Bahar Khan Lohani, the governor of Bihar. He appointed him wakil and gave him the title 'Sherkhan' for killing a tiger.
4. He defeated Humayun in the battles of Chausa and Bilgram or Kanauj.
5. He divided the administration into various departments.
6. Wizarat was the revenue department.
7. Rasalat or Muhtasib was the correspondence department.
8. Insha was the department of dispatches.
9. Qaza department looked after justice.
10. Barid was the intelligence department.
11. His provinces were called Iqtas, which were under a faujdar.
12. The sarkars were again divided into parganas. Each pargan had a munsif of amin, a shiqdar and a treasurer called fotdar. It also had Karkuns or writers.
13. In the villages, the patwari was the record keeper, muqqadam, the headman and also chaukidar and quanungo.
14. Sher Shah ordered the revenue officials to measure the land on a uniform basis to determine the exact proprietary rights of the cultivators.
15. He used the sikandari gaz ($3/4$ of metre) as the unit of measurement.
16. The cultivators were given patta or title deed and a qabuliat or the deed of agreement.
17. The cultivators also had to pay jaribana or surveyor's fee and Muhsilana or tax collectors fee.
18. Sher Shah advanced taccavi loans to peasants in times of distress.

19. He introduced two coins. A copper dam of 322 grains and silver rupia of 180 grains. His gold coin was known as ashrafi. The silver rupee of Sher Shah was equal to 64 dams.
20. He built the Grand Trunk Road from Sonargaon Bengal to Attock (North-west Frontier).
21. He built the Purna Qila in Delhi and his own mosque in Sasaram.

MARATHAS

1. Shivaji belonged to the Bhonsle Clan of Marathas. His father Shahji was a military commander under the Nizam Shahi rulers of Ahmadnagar.
2. Shivaji was born to Jijabai in the hill fortress of Shivner in Poona in 1627.
3. Apart from Jijabai, the two people who influenced the life of Shivaji were Dadaji Kondev and Guru Ramdas. Shivaji gave him the Jagir of Poona.
4. He first captured Torna, in 1646. With the booty he built the fort of Raigarh.
5. In the next two years, he conquered Chakan, Kondana and Purandhar.
6. Ali Adil Shah, sultan of Bijapur sent Afzal Khan to teach Shivaji a lesson in 1659. After much fighting, both sides agreed to negotiate. In this famous meeting Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with his tiger claws.
7. Shaista Khan, the viceroy of Mughal Deccan was sent by Aurangzeb in 1660 to strike at Maratha territories. The war continued till 1663. On April 14, 1663 Shivaji carried out a very daring night attack on the camp of Shaista Khan. Shaista Khan was injured and frightened. Aurangzeb had him transferred to Bengal as punishment.
8. In 1664, Shivaji sacked the rich port town of Surat for the first time.

9. Aurangzeb sent Mirza Raja Jai Singh and Diler Khan to destroy the maratha power. After two months of fighting Shivaji sued for peace. The treaty of purandhar was signed on June 24, 1665.
10. Shivaji visited Agra in 1666 with his son Sambhaji. He was humiliated there and after his refusal to attend the court was put under house-arrest. On August 29, 1666, he and his son escaped by concealing themselves in the basket of sweets.
11. He was coroneted with greated pomp and show at Raigarh on June 16, 1674. He assumed the title of Maharaja Chatrapati.
12. He died in 1680 at the age of 53.
13. The Marathas collected chauth or one fourth of land revenue. The sardeshmukhi or one-tenth of the standard land revenue was imposed on the entire population of the village or town in token of their recognition of the Maratha King as their sardeskumhi or suzerain.
14. Shivaji was helped by 8 ministers or Asta Pradhan.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

A. South India

1. Though bhakti was traced back to the Upanishads, the Bhagwat gita and the Purana as movement in began in South India.
2. The Alwars (Vaishnavites) and nayanmars (Shaivites) Popularized the bhakti cult in Southern India.
3. Sankracharya was born in Kaladi (Kerala) in 788 A.D. He propounded the advaita philosophy. He also wrote commentaries on the Brahmsutras and Upanishads.
4. He established mathas at Sringeri, Dwarha, Puri and badrinath. The claim that he founded the Kanchi math is disputed.

5. Ramanuja was born in Sriperambur. He opposed the Mayavad of Shankara and advocated the philosophy of Vishishtha advaitavad. He founded the Shri vaishnava sect.
6. Shrikanthacharya founded the Sivadvaita.
7. Madhavcharya founded the dvaita philosophy. He was born in Kalyanpura in South Kenara district.
8. Vallabhacharya was born in Benaras in 1479. He lived in the court of Krishnadeva Raya. He propounded the Shuddha advaitavad.
9. Haridas founded the purandardasa movement.
10. The Lingayat movement was founded by Basava. The sect was also known as virasaiva sect.

B. Maharashtra

11. Namdeva had disciples like Gora (potter), Sena (barbar), Choka (untouchable), janbai (maid) etc. His abhangas are included in Guru granth sahib.
12. Eknath was a family man and said that stay in institution or monasteries of resignation from the world are not necessary to lead a religious life.
13. Tukaram was Sudra by birth. He earned the gratitude of Shivaji. He worked for Hindu-Muslim unity.
14. Ramdas wrote the Dasabodha. He was the guru of Shivaji. He started the cult of aramatha.

C. North India (Saguna)

15. Chaitanya or Vishambhar misra belonged to the Dasmani sect. he started the Achintayabheda bhedavada. He spent most of his time preaching in Orissa.
16. Tulsidas (1532-1623) wrote the Ramacharitamanas. Vinaypatrika and Kavitali.
17. Mirabai was a Rajput princess of Merta. She was married to Bhojaraja, the eldest son of Rana Sanga. She was famous for her devotion to Krishan. Guru Nanak founded the Sikh sect. He was born in Talwandi.

D. North India (Nirguna)

18. Ramananda was born in Allahabad but settled in Varanasi. He founded the Ramanandi sect.
19. Kabir was brought up in Varanasi. According to him Ram, Rahim, Allah etc were all the same. His disciples formed the Kabirpanthi sect. His songs are found in the Adigranth.
20. **Nanak (1469-1539)** - a. Like Kabir, he also preached a casteless, universal, ethical, anti-ritualistic, monotheistic and highly spiritual religion. a. Differences between Nanak and Kabir: i. Nanak laid greater stress on the purity of character and conduct as the first condition of approaching God, and ii. Also the need of a guru for guidance. c. After his death, his followers called themselves 'Sikhs' and a new religious sect, Sikhism, was founded.

SIKHS

1. The Sikhs belonged to a religious sect founded by Guru Nanak.
2. Second Guru was Guru Angad (1539-1552) who started Gurumukhi script.
3. The third guru was Amardas.

4. The fourth Guru was Ramdas (1572-81). Akbar had a great veneration for this guru. Akbar granted Ramdas a plot of land at Amritsar.
5. The fifth guru was Guru Arjun (1581-1606) who compiled the 'Adigranth'. At Amritsar he constructed the famous Sikh Temple. (Golden Temple) He helped prince Khusrau which incensed Jahangir, who killed him in 1606.
6. Guru Hargivond (1606-1645) gathered a small army around him. He defeated a Mughal army at Sangrama, near Amritsar. In 1634, he shifted his headquarters to Kiratpur.
7. After Har Rai (1644-1661) and Har Kishan (1661-1664) Teg Bahadur became the guru. He was the son of Hargovind. He settled at Anandpur. He was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675.
8. Guru Govind Singh instituted the custom of Baptism (Pakul). Those who accepted it were called 'Khalsa'. He compied a supplementary granth called 'Daswen Padshah Ka Granth'. An afghan at Nandur stabbed him to death in 1708.

SUFI MOVEMENT

1. The world Sufi is derived from 'suf' or wook. The pir or the preceptor lived in his hospice called Khanqah. They believed in religious music called 'sama' which led to ecstasy.
2. They were divided into Ba-Shara (who followed the Islamic law) and be-Shara (who were not bound by the Shara).
3. The Suhrawardi order was founded by Sheikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi.
4. Firdausi order was founded by Badruddin Samarqandi in Delhi.
5. The Chisti order was funded in India by Muinuddin Chisti.
6. Qutub Minar is named after the Chisti saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki.

7. Nizamuddin Auliya had trouble with Mubarak Khalji and Ghyasuddin Khilji. He founded the Nizamia order.

<i>HINDU SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS</i>				
<i>Organization</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Founder</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1. Brahmo Samaj	1828	Calcutta	Rammohan Roy	Aim same as above
2. Prarthana Samaj	1867	Bombay	Atmaram Pandurang	Later joined M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar.
3. Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Dayanand Saraswati	Aims - reform of Hinduism and prevention of the conversions
4. Theosophical	1875	New York	Blavatsky and Olcott	Came to India and established at Adyar, near Madras
5. Deccan Education Society	1884	Poona	G.G. Agarkar	
6. Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Belur	Vivekananda	
7. Servants of India Society	1905	Bombay	G.K. Gokhale	

<i>GROWTH OF INDIAN PRESS</i>			
<i>Paper</i>	<i>Founder(s)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>
1. Bengal Gazette (first paper from India)	James Augustus Hicky	1780	Calcutta
2. Mirat-ul-Akhbar (first)	Rammohan Roy	1822	Calcutta

journal in Persian)			
3. Rast Goftar (A Gujarati fortnightly)	Dadabhai Naoroji	1851	Bombay
4. Madras Mail (First evening paper in India)	Not available	1868	Madras
5. Hindu	G.S. Aiyar & Viraraghavachari	1878	Madras
6. Kesari (Maratha daily)	Tilak	1881	Bombay
7. Maharatta (English weekly)	Tilak	1881	Bombay

CONGRESS SESSIONS			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1885	Bombay	W.C. Bonnerji	Attended by 72 delegates
1887	Madras	Badrudding Tyabji	First Muslim President
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English President
1907	Surat	Rashbehari Ghosh	Congress split
1917	Calcutta	Mrs. Annie Besant	First Woman President
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijaya Raghava Chariyar	Change in the constitution of the congress
1924	Belgaon	Mahatma Gandhi	
1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Congress Socialist Party
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	First session to be held in a village.

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

BC

2800-2000	Harappan Culture
From 1500	Coming of the Aryans
1200-800	Expansion of the Aryans in the Ganga Valley
600	Age of the 16 Mahajanapadas of northern india
563-483	Gautama Buddha
540-468	Mahavira
542-493	Bimbisara rules Magadha
493-461	Ajatshatru rule Magadha
413-362	Shishunaga dynasty
362-321	Nanda dynasty
327-326	Alexander's invasion
321	Chandragupta Maurya establishes the Mauryan empire
315	Visit of Megasthenes of India
268-232	Ashok's reign
185	Fall of the Mauryan Empire
1 st century	Bactrian rule in the north-west
1 st century	Rise of the Satavahanas
58	Beginning of the Vikram era
1 st century	Shakas in western India
1 st century	Sangam period in the south
AD	
78	Kanishka's accession and the beginning of the Shaka era
3 rd century	Decline of the Kushanas
3 rd century	Decline of the Satavahanas
319-320	Accession of Chandragupta I and establishment of the Gupta dynasty

335-375	Samudragupta
375-415	Chandragupta II
405-411	Visit of Fa-Hien
450	The first Huna attack on the Gupta empire
560-903	The pallavas establish their kingdom
543-755	The rise of Chalukyas of Vatapi
606-647	Reign of Harshavardhana
630-643	Hieun Tsang in India
609-642	Reign of Pulakesi II, the Chalukya king
622	Beginning of the Hijri era
712	Arab Conquest of Sind
750	Pala dynasty founded by Gopala in eastern India
753	Rise of the Rashtrakuta empire
800	Shankaracharya
840	Rise of the Pratiharas under Bhoja
907	Parantaka I establishes Chola power in south India
973-1192	Foundation of the kingdom of the later Chalukyas is laid
985-1014	Reign of Rajaraja Chola
1014-1044	Reign of Rajendra Chola
1000-1027	Invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni
1030	Alberuni in India; Death of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni
1191	1 st Battle of Tarain
1192	Second battle of Tarain, defeat of Prithviraj III by Muhammad Ghuri
1206	Qutab-ud-din Aibak founds the Slave dynasty
1206	Death of Muhammad Ghori
1210	Death of Qutab-ud-din Aibak

1210	Accession of Iltutmish
1236	Death of Iltutmish and accession of Raziya
1265-1285	Reign of Balban
1288-1295	Marco Pole visits south India
1290	Khilji dynasty founded
1296-1316	Reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji
1302-1311	Malik Kafur's campaign in south India
1320	Tughlaq dynasty founded
1325-1351	Reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq; Ibn Batuta in India
1336	Foundation of the Vijayanagar kingdom is laid
1347	Foundation of the Bahmini kingdom is laid
1351-1388	Reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
1398	Timur's invasion
1414-1451	Reign of the Sayyid dynasty
1451-1526	Reign of the Lodi dynasty
1440-1518	Kabir
1469-1539	Nanak
1482-1518	Dissolution of the Bahmani emergence of five new kingdoms - Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar, Bidar and Berar
1498	Arrival of Vasco-de-Game in india
1509-1530	Reign of Krishnadevaraya
1526	First Battle of Panipat, Babar defeats Ibrahim Lodi. Mughal Empire founded in India.
1527	Battle of Khanwa, Babar defeats Rana Sanga
1530	Death of Babar and accession of Humayun
1539	Sher Shah defeats Humayun at Chausa
1545	Death of Sher Shah

- 1556 Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar
- 1556 Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeats Hemu
- 1565 Battle of Talikota
- 1568-1595 Akbar captures Chittor, Ranthambor, Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sind, Orissa, Central India and Qandh
- 1600 Queen Elizabeth grants Charter to the company of merchants in London to trade with the east
- 1605 Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir
- 1616 St.Thomas Roe received by Jahangir
- 1627 Death of Jahangir
- 1627 Birth of Shivaji
- 1628 Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor
- 1630 Annexation of Ahmednagar
- 1658 Accession of Aurangzeb
- 1674 Shivaji assumes royal title
- 1680 Death of Aurangzeb
- 1686 Annexation of Colconda
- 1707 Death of Aurangzeb
- 1707-1712 Reign of Bahadur Shah
- 1717 Farrukhsiyar grants firman to the English Company exempting their trade in Bengal from payment of duties in return for lumpsum payment of Rs.3000 per annum
- 1739 Nadir Shah occupies Delhi
- 1744-1748 First Anglo-French Carnatic War
- 1748-1754 Second Anglo-French Carnatic War
- 1757-1763 Third Anglo-French Carnatic War
- 1747-1761 Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali

- 1757 Battle of Plassey. The British establish control over the rich provinces of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa
- 1760 Battle of Wandiwash. French are decisively defeated by the British and the French dream of an empire in India comes to an end
- 1761 Third Battle of Panipat – Abdali defeats the Marathas
- 1764-1765 The Battle of Buxar. Introduction of dual system of Government in Bengal
- 1767-1769 First Anglo-Mysore War
- 1770 The great famine of Bengal
- 1772 End of dual government in Bengal. The Company starts direct administration of Bengal. Warren Hastings assumes office as governor.
- 1773 The Regulating Act
- 1775-1782 First Anglo-Maratha War
- 1780-1784 Second Anglo-Maratha War
- 1784 Pitt's India Act
- 1790 Third Anglo-Mysore War
- 1793 Permanent settlement introduced in Bengal
- 1798-1805 Wellesley in Governor General in Bengal
- 1813 Charter Act
- 1814-1816 Anglo-Nepal War
- 1817-1818 Third Anglo-Maratha War. Marathas decisively defeated.
Prohibition of sati
- 1829 Prohibition of sati
- 1833 Renewal of the company's charter and abolition of its trading rights.
- 1839 Death of Ranjit Singh. New treaty forced on the Amirs of Sind

- 1843 British annex Sind
- 1845-1846 Second Anglo-Sikh War and annexation of Punjab
- 1853 First Railway line in India from Bombay to Thana is opened. First telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra. Renewal of the Company's charter.
- 1854 Charles Wood's dispatch on Indian education.
- 1857 Outbreak of a vast revolt. Establishment of universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.
- 1858 British government takes over administration of British India from the East India Company. Queen Victoria's proclamation.
- 1861 The Indian Councils Act. Enactment of the Indian Civil and Criminal Code
- 1865 Telegraphic communication with Europe opens
- 1869 Opening of the Suez Canal
- 1876-1877 Delhi Durbar. The Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India
- 1883 Ilbert Bill
- 1885 The Indian National Congress is founded
- 1892 Indian Councils Act passed
- 1905 Partition of Bengal announced
- 1906 Muslim League formed at Dacca
- 1911 King George V visits India. A durbar held at Delhi. The capital of India is transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. Partition of Bengal is annulled
- 1914 Outbreak of World War I
- 1916 Foundation of the Banaras Hindu University is laid. Home Rule league founded the Indian National Congress and Muslim League sign Lucknow pact

- 1917, April Gandhi launches Champaran campaign in Bihar to focus attention on grievances of Indigo planters. Montague's announcement regarding introduction of a responsible Government in India.
- 1918 Trade union movement begins in India. All India Depressed Classes League formed
- 1919, April 6 Call for all-India hartal against Rowlatt Bills.
- 1919, April 9 Deportation of Dr Satyapal and Dr Kitchlew. Trouble begins at Amritsar
- April 13 Jallianwala Bagh tragedy at Amritsar. Government of India Act, 1919 Passed
- 1920 First meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Foundation of Aligarh Muslim University laid. Hunter Commission Report on Jallianwala Bagh massacre published. First Non-corporation movement Launched by Gandhi.
- 1922, Feb Violent incidents at Chauri Chaura. Gandhi calls of Non-cooperation movement
- 1925 Communist Party of India organized at Kanpur
- 1927 Appointment of Simon Commission
- 1928 Nehru Report
- 1929 Congress adopts the goal of complete independence for India
- 1930 Feb 14 Congress passes Civil Disobedience movement resolution
- March 12 Gandhi begins Dandi march to manufacture illegal salt. First round table Conference held in London.
- 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Civil disobedience movement suspended. Second round table conference held.
- 1932 R MacDonalld announces communal award (modified by the Poona Pact, September 24)

- 1935 Government of India Act, 1935, passed
- 1937 Congress ministries formed in provinces
- 1938 All-India Kisan Sabha formed
- 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose resigns as president of the Congress.
Second world war begins. Resignation of congress ministries in provinces
- 1940 Muslim League adopts the Pakistan resolution. Congress starts individual civil disobedience movement.
- 1941 Death of Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)
- 1942, Feb Japanese bombardment of Rangoon. Singapore falls.
March-April Cripps Mission visits India
- August-Sep Quit India movement launched
- 1945 Simla conference held
- 1946, March-
June Cabinet mission visits India. Elections for constituent Assembly held
- July Jawaharlal Nehru heads Interim government
- December 9 Indian constituent assembly meets at Delhi
- 1947, Feb 20 Lord Attlee announces Britain's decision to transfer power to Indian before June, 1948
- June 3 Lord Mountbatten announces transfer of power in August 1947
- July Indian independence Act passed by British parliament. India is to be partitioned.
- August 15 India become free
- 1948 Jan 30 Death of Gandhi
- 1949, Nov 26 Adoption of New Constitution

1950, Jan 26 Constitution of India comes into force and India becomes a Republic

SAIDIS MMT