

1 A

Indian Association :- (1) It was revolutionary group formed in 1905
(2) Rash Bihari Bose, V. D. Savarkar were its members. Surendra Banerjee was also its member.

1 B

CHARLES METCALFE :- (1) He was Governor General in British India
(2) He removed restrictions from press
(3) He was called liberator of press in 1835.

1 C

MAHADEV DESAI :- (a) He was a Congressman in 20th century in Modern India (b) He participated in freedom struggle (c) He was Gandhian.

1 D

NUNHA DE CUNHA :- (1) He was the Governor general of Portuguese in India
(2) He came after Albuquerque
(3) He transferred capital from ~~COCHIN~~ COCHIN to GOA

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ENFIELD RIFLE - (1) It was British made rifle.

(2) It was required to use greased cartridges made up of cow and pig's flesh.

(3) 1857 revolt started when soldiers refused to use Enfield rifle.

MALIK KAFUR - (1) He was called Hajajir Dinvori.

(2) Famously known for Dellan victories by Alauddin.

(3) He became very powerful in reign of Alauddin. He became his Wazir & his successor. After Alauddin died.

Battle of Ghagha - (1) It was one of the famous revolt of Babur in 1519.

(2) It was fought between Lanu Sanga and Babur.

(3) Babur gave title Jibed in this was.

1 17

Talikota War - (19) took place in 1365

(2) Fought between Vijaynagar v/s Bahmani Kingdom

(3) It is also called Rakshastandi War

(4) Between Tughlquds, Krishna Doab

1 I

NAZI PARTY - (19) was formed by Hitler in 1929

(2) It was formed in Germany

(3) NAZISM believed in supremacy of Race. They did Holocaust of Jews

1 J

ZEEN-UL-ABEIDIN - (19) He was King of KASHMIR

(2) He is called Akbar of Kashmir

(3) He was liberal in his approach & constructed various temples

L K ALLAH UDAL :- (1) They were two fighters of Bundela kingdom.

(2) They died in battle with Puhviraj Chauhan.

(3) They were regarded as martyr by people of Maihar, Bundelkhand.

L L PRATHAR RULER RAYAPAL :-

(a) He was successor of Shishupal.

(b) He was famous king of Pratihara Dynasty.

(c) He defeated Pal & Rashtrakuta Dynasty.

L M SURYA SEN :- (a) He is called Master Dada.

(b) He did Chittagong Armory in 1230.

(c) He was supporter of Chandrabhanu, Bhagat Singh & great revolutionary of Bengal.

1 N

BILL OF RIGHTS - (1) There are certain privileges which are given to the people of England.

(2) It had started the concept of fundamental rights all over the world.

(3) Monarchy powers in England were controlled or limited.

CZAR NICHOLAS II -

(1) He was Czar in 1917^m Free Russian Revolution

(2) RASPUTIN was his advisor

(3) He oppressed rules of people in RUSSIA

(4) He was killed by the people

(5) He belonged to Romanov empire

1 0

1 A
Revolutionary Movement :-
It started in the end of
20th Century and continued till
2nd World War in India.

3 phases

(1) 1st PHASE - (a) Chapekai Brothers
killed English officer in POONA

(b) Rash Bihari Ghosh an Indian
League & other groups.

(c) Muzaffarnagar killing - Prayul
Chaki killed English Judge.

2nd PHASE :- After 1910's end of
Non cooperation :-

(A) HRA :- by Rash Bihari,
Ashfaqullah, Rani Prasad Bismil

(B) H-S-R-A - 1928 :- Bhupat Singh,
Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad.

3rd PHASE :- 1944 :- Aard Hind

Force led by Subhash Chandra
Bose

These events created Hope amongst
the people that freedom will be there
if we take aggressive methods.

1 B

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT -
It is called August revolution
which started in 1942 from
Gandhi's talk "Bombay"

IMPORTANCE

- (1) It created dissent amongst
people
- (2) It was people's movement
because leaders were in jail
- (3) It was massive revolution
- (4) Different sections participated
Lawyers, Doctors, Professors
- (5) Pan India movements = It
spread all over India
- (6) Youth leaders like J.P. Narayan,
Karpur Thakur, etc participated
- (7) Parallel Govt formed in
Midnapore, Satara, Deoband
- (8) Britishers were frightened by
this much opposition

CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA -

He became king & established
Mauryan kingdom in this
country in 326 BC.

ACHIEVEMENTS -

- (1) He formed Mauryan Empire
in this country.
- (2) It was first monarchical empire
in this country.
- (3) From Afghanistan to Tamil
Nadu it had spread his
empire.
- (4) He defeated Greek Seleucus
Nikator in 305 BC.
- (5) He defeated various kings of
Sindh & PUNJAB, Sindh.
- (6) He is called as Samrat
Chandragupta.
- (7) He followed & patronised Jainism.
- (8) He protected Empire from
attacks of Central India.

KUNWAR CHAIN SINGH -

He is regarded as the first
Martyr of 1857 revolt.

(1) He collected his people in
Sehore and attacked Britishers

(2) He was renowned king

(3) He had a huge army.

(4) They revolted against
Britishers in Indore and
Sehore.

(5) Large no. of people associated
with himself

(6) He fought 1857 revolt
as a tiger.

(7) He is regarded as the
symbol of sacrifice for
people of M.P.

(8) KUNWAR CHAIN SINGH

SAMADHI is built in Sehore

2 F
There are various places of
CHALCOLITHIC AGE in M.P.

(a) BHUMBETKA - It was found
in Raisen

(i) Made between 1000 B.C. to
3000 B.C.

(ii) Pictographical script is
written there.

(iv) "Bhim is sitting" - Bhumbetka
meaning.

(b) UDAGIRI - It is oldest cave in
M.P. of CHALCOLITHIC age

(iii) found in VIDISHA

(ii) Pictographical script is found

(c) SAARU-MANRY CAVE - It was
found in Kidderpur it is very
old cave.

(d) KATWA - Region surrounded
by Ujjain comes completely

(e) MALWA - Narmada & its
tributaries.

16

JHANDA SATYAGRAMA - 9th
was started in the year 1923
in Jabalpur

(1) It was a movement started
by local politicians in
M.P.

(2) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru
went to Jail (Khandwa)

(3) Rajendra Prasad went to
Jail

(4) Mahatma Gandhi was
arrested.

(5) Pt. Devishankar Shukla,
Dwarika Prasad Mishra, Pathripati
in this movement.

(6) Then various leaders
arrested for this struggle.

(7) It took place in Stone,
Jabalpur

CHAMAN PADUKA MASSACRE

- (1) It is regarded as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of M.P. in October 1931.
- (2) Eleven people were killed in SAAGAR by police.
- (3) Lt. FISHER ordered them to kill these people.
- (4) These people were going to attend a protest of farmer related issue.
- (5) It was a black spot on the clothes of Britishers.
- (6) There was huge protest against this all over the country.
- (7) Police Brutality was condemned all over the country.
- (8) Britishers were frightened due to people's agitation after that.

2 J REASONS OF FAILURE OF HUMAYUN.

Humayun - Born in Afghanistan
son of Babur & a Mughal Emperor.

REASONS OF FAILURE

- (1) Constant struggle of power in Mughal dynasty.
- (2) Shah-Shah Suri Battle of Chausa, Battle of Bilgram.
- (3) Fearful attitude of Humayun.
- (4) Weak leadership.
- (5) Liberal attitude towards rebels.
- (6) Politics amongst its own people.
- (7) Weak leadership due to various advisers. Unable to take big decisions.

GAUTAMI PUTRA SAPTARNI

He is one of the prominent and famous ruler of SAPTARNI

Dynasty / SATVAMAN Dynasty

Achivement of Gautamiputra Saptarni

- (1) He conquered region of North-India
- (2) He defeated ruler of Kashikata dynasty.
- (3) He organised Ashwamedh Yajna.
- (4) He gave patronage and land to Brahmins and Military feudals
- (5) He was feminist and always respected his mother.
- (6) He gave patronage to Buddhism, Jainism, & other religion.

2 L

FRENCH REVOLUTION - It was started in 1789 in France & paved the way for Liberty, fraternity and equality all over the world.

CONTRIBUTION OF PHILOSOPHER

- (1) John Locke - Two Treatise on Govt. - It talked about liberty of the individual
- (2) Rousseau - "Social Contract" He described that there should be minimum based agenda between people & Govt.
- (3) Montesquieu - He talked about separation of powers in Administration, Judiciary, Executive, Legislature
- (4) Mr. Robespierre, Voltaire are also philosophers which were supporters of equality, liberty & scientific attitude

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग

नीचे हाशिए
में नहीं लिखें

3 A

First World War - It happened between 1914-1918 and more than 40 nations were directly or indirectly supporting war.

REASONS OF STARTING WAR:-

- (1) Germany vs France - This battle was fought on various fronts.
- (2) Industrialization vs Capitalism / Communism - Whole world was divided into two blocks.
- (3) Imperialism - After 19th century Imperialistic tendency of various countries emerged.
- (4) COLONIALISM - There were various superpowers like France and England which were expanding their power in various places in Africa.
- (5) Two Axis were formed they:

are Germany Prussia - Pollard
v/s (Britain - France - Italy)

(6) MILITARY SUPREMACY - Every
Country which was there
wanted to prove their
military capability

(7) RESOURCES - Natural resources
like forests, Rhineland
which were rich in coal were
also contentious.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE / FACTOR :-

Prince of Prussia Ferdinand
was assassinated which triggered
the reason for W.W.I.

EFFECT OF WORLD WAR

(1) More than 2 crore people
died

(2) Properties were destroyed

(3) People were displaced

(4) Poverty increased

(5) While world saw destruction emotional, mental, economical, physical.

REMEDIES :- (a) Woodrow Wilson played important role in controlling the situation

(b) TREATIES = Treaty of Sebrun, Treaty of Versailles were signed with Germany and its opposition parties / countries.

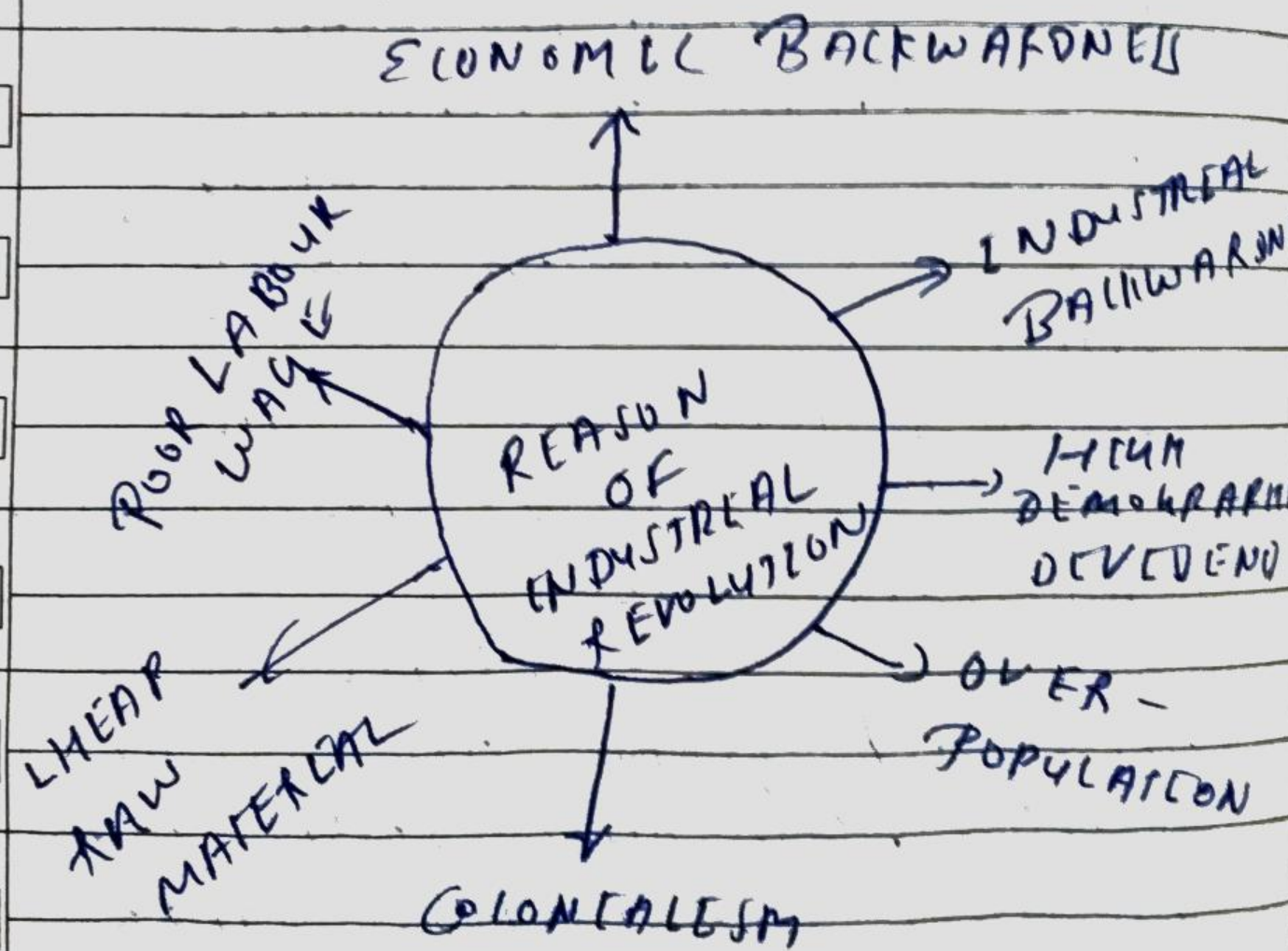
(c) League of Nation = It was formed to stop major events which took place.

Here to save world from unprecedented collapse there were efforts made by great leaders like Gandhi, Woodrow Wilson. But power hegemony lay on continuing till second world war.

3 C

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Revolution which takes place in mid 13th century in England and which had transformed England to a very large level is called Industrial revolution



Economic Backwardness - Before Industrial Revolution there was huge shortage of money amongst people

Industrial Revolution Backwardness

Individually all are very low and England was also very Backward

HIGH DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND :-

Working age population is high at England at that time

OVER POPULATION :- Population of Britain is increasing there was need of large no. of employment

COLONIALISM - Various factories of

English was opened in India like Colonies

CHEAP RAW MATERIAL and POOR

labour wage is necessary important at that time

POSITIVE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(1) Scientific temper - It developed scientific temper

(2) Technology - It brought technology amongst its countrymen

(3) Freedom of Press - Press also transformed the world

(4) Industrialization provided jobs to the people

(5) NATIONALISM, RENAISSANCE

In India also started developing after Industrial Revolution

(6) Railway & telegraph also developed after Industrial Revolution

(7) Sewing Machine, light Brothers made glides - cycle was invented.

3 0

GANDHIAN MOVEMENT - After 1915 to 1948. Whole era is called Gandhian era or Gandhian period.

BACKGROUND - Gandhiji developed his background in South Africa where he did Hartal, procession, hunger strike. However it became pan-India when he came in India.

GANDHIJI'S MOVEMENT

(1) CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAMA - 1917

Rajkumar Shukla called Gandhiji for a campaign against Tenancy System. He used his weapon Satyagraha - It means procession for truth / Seeking for truth.

(2) KHEDA SATYAGRAMA - Second movement in 1918. mainly made

against Revenue act of Bombay
for resents for BONUS.

(3) AHMEERABAD MILL - He used
his deadly weapon Hungers
strike against Mill owners.
& got 35% Bonus for Mill
workers.

(4) NON-COOPERATION :- He told
office bears - students, lawyers
to Boycott there work. He
lots of people on the
advic of Gandhi - left their
work. And became a highly
successful movement.

(5) CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE - It
started in 1930 when
Irwin bide down 11 formale
demand of Gandhi. He
told countrymen not to follow
Britishers in a civilind way.
PAN-INDIA revolution was
created /

(C) QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

from Gandhinagar tank in August 1942. A movement started for achieving "self rule for Indians".

It became so highly popular that in 3 places parliaments govt was denounced. Gandhi was jailed for this movement.

Gandhi's style of working involves

- (1) Non-Violence
- (2) Peace & Tranquility
- (3) Addressal through dialogue
- (4) Peaceful protest
- (5) Satyagraha
- (6) Kindness / Empathy towards down-trodden
- (7) M.G. leaders
- (8) Equality preacher.

Given above are the traits which Gandhi used while working for freedom in India. He believed in liberty & freedom.