

Part A (22/02/2020)

- IA Indian Association: 1876 year of foundation, founder - Sripendra Nath Banerjee place of birth: Calcutta (west Bengal) it is revolutionary organisation
- IB Charles Metcalfe:
- IC Mahadev Desai: Immediate of 1857 revolt, as its
- IE Enfield Rifle: Cause of usage of cow's flesh in cartridge of rifle. Bawalpore Soldier, Mangal Pandey raise voice against it.
- IF Malik Asaf-ud-Daula - cheated Sirajuddaulah in Battle of Plassey, 1757 and helped British General. He later got throne of Delhi after Sirajuddaulah's defeat, as rewarded by Britishers
- IG Battle of Shajganj - found between
- IH Nazi Party - Founded by Hitler in Germany. Its raise spirit of Nationalism in Germany. Its ideology is against Jewish community/religion
- IH Talikota Battle
- IJ Zein-ul-Abidin → called as Akbar of Kashmir.
- IK Aahya Udal - belongs to Mahabharata, Capital of Chandel Dynasty. Both brothers are commander of army of Chandel reign. Alakhchand script written on them.
- IM Suryya Sen - Pratihara king, built fort of Gwalior, founder of Pratihara Dynasty in Gwalior

1N Bill of Rights, 1689 - Thomas Jefferson drafted in America during American Revolution. They are basis of modern day human rights.

10 Czar Nicholas II - Emperor of ~~Sov~~ Russian Czar empire, ruler at time of Russian Revolution, killed by ~~his~~ revolutionaries due to his policy of suppression.

2A India's freedom struggle mainly started from time of Swadeshi Movement of 1905 when many revolutionary groups actively take part in Indian revolt against British Governor General Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal.

Major revolutionary movements are: ~~Non-co~~

- Peasant movements, tribal movements are result of oppressive policy of Britishers.
- Thanda Sahyagraha (1923) of Jabalpur arise due to national flag's disrespect by Britishers
- Quit India Movement (1942)
- INA (Indian National Army) led by Subash Chandra Bose deeped rooted out the British Empire.
- Gadar party led by Lala Hardayal in San Francisco, America also participated in national movement.
- HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Association) led by Chandrashekhar Azad.
- Khilafat movement led by Muslim League and ~~the~~ Sayyad brothers.

In this way, importance of revolutionary movement in Indian freedom struggle ~~was~~ realized by Britishers and finally hand over India with full Independence.

2B

~~Imp~~ Quit India Movement started in 9 August 1942 by Mahatma Gandhi.

Cause: Failure of Cripps Mission.

Importance:

• It started at time of world war II, Britishers are not in condition to fight with powerful Japan and inside India, Indian nationalist want to get benefit from this, and raise Quit India Movement with famous slogan of Mahatma Gandhi "Do or Die".

- All group of society actively participated,
- It raises spirit of nationalism in masses.
- Muslim League though not supported it but nor opposed it.

This movement compell British parliament to send Lord Wavell with constitutional machinery to hand over power to Indians -

2C 1857 revolt started with military cause.

on 3 May 1857, soldiers of Barakpore raise a opposition to british general by as the rifle given to soldiers contain flesh of pig, cow which are against the religious sentiment of Hindus.

- Mangal Pandey was hanged.
- This incidence spread over other regiment of Indian army and 10 May 1857, from Meerut, it officially started.

Soldiers captured delhi on 11th May 1857.  
Although, 1857 revolt was suppressed by  
Britishers, it was eye opener to British  
East India Company.

- 2D • Chandragupta Maurya, founder of Maurya  
Kingdom with help of his prime minister  
Chanakya (Kautilya), uprooted Nanda Dynasty  
He killed Ghananand.

Achievements - • He ruled over Magadh with  
capital Patliputra.

- He won almost all India from north to south.

- 2E Kunwar Chau Singh - considered as First  
Martyr of Madhya Pradesh.

- He belongs to present day Sagar
- He got killed in sehare. we can find his  
Chhatris there
- He was king of Raigarh Riyasat of Bundelkhand.
- He did not accepted british supremacy.

- 2F • Navadatoli in Kargone  
Nagda in Ujjain  
Kayatha in Ujjain  
Eran in Sagar

- 2G Jhanda Satyagrah - 1923, Jabalpur, Townhall  
Centre of municipality.

- Central Congress leader visited Jabalpur in 1923,  
March 26, mainly C Rajagopalachari, Saadra Patel,
- In their honour, Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Govinddas  
etc local leader of Madhya Pradesh Congress,  
urges Britishers to hoist national flag at townhall

But British refused and insulted national Indian flag. In response of this humiliating event, Jhanda Satyagrah started, which was later spreaded all over India.

2H

It is called as Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of Madhya Pradesh, happened in 1931 at Chhatrapur district of Madhya Pradesh.

2I

Quit India Movement started from 8 Aug 1942 at national level.

In Madhya Pradesh, all over state of Madhya Bharat, Rewa state, Bhopal Nawab state, people actively involved in this mass movement.

Main leaders are: Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, Seth Govinddas, Ravi Shankar Shukla, Govind Singh, Kunjilal Dubey, etc

Main centre in Madhya Pradesh is Jabalpur, Neemuch cantonment area, Sagor, Indore.

This evident that Madhya Pradesh also contributed in Quit India movement.

2J

Humayun, son of Babar, Mughal emperor was hero, fighter and brave king. He expanded his empire all over India. But he also have some failure, as follows

① He left Sher Shah Suri in 1st war of Tarain (1519), which was cause of his defeat in 1526 second battle of Tarain.

- 2K . ③ He is son of Ravi Gautami.
- He is ruler of Satvahana dynasty
  - He defeated Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Pala of Bengal, Chandela of Madhya Pradesh, Kulchuri of Tripura etc

9A First world war

Period 26 July 1914 - 11 September 1918  
ended with Treaty of Versailles.

Factors Responsible are

- (1) Militarism - Britain have largest ~~Indian~~ Army, Navy Base. Other European power like Germany, Italy, Hungary also participated in this battle of expansion of military power.
- (2) Imperialism - Britain, France have many colonies in Africa, South America, and Asia, so, other European powers want to spread their colonies.
- (3) Nationalism: Spirit of nationalism in Europe and Russia, Balkan states, Serbian Slaves.
- (4) Alliances - Main two Alliances led world war one are  
Triple Alliance 1897 - ~~Russia~~, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary  
Triple Entente, 1904 - Britain, France, Russia.
- (5) Immediate Cause - Serbian terrorist-nationalist group called as Black hand, strongly opposed to Austrian-Hungary empire so one of its member named Gavrilo Princip ~~traps~~ killed Austrian King Archduke Ferdinand because Hungary annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina

which was territory of Serbia, slaves.  
So in response Austria led declared war  
against Serbia.

- Russia, have natural tie of slavs people supported Serbia.

- Germany in response supported Hungary.

So due to Alliance system, world war first  
began.

3B

Harappan civilisation also called as Indus valley  
Civilisation dated 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE, ~~in~~  
spreads from east Afghanistan, Pakistan and  
Northern west India (Sindh province).

Harappan ~~are~~ have urban settlement, well  
known drainage system, weight & measure  
system.

Reasons of decline of Harappan may be

- Natural calamity → Earthquake, flood in Indus or  
drought in area.

- ~~Endo~~ Epidemic may causes widespread illness  
and later reason of extinction of people.

However, from archeological finding, accurate  
reason of cause of fall of Harappan civilisation  
is not yet known.

3C

Industrial Revolution started in England in 17th  
Century.

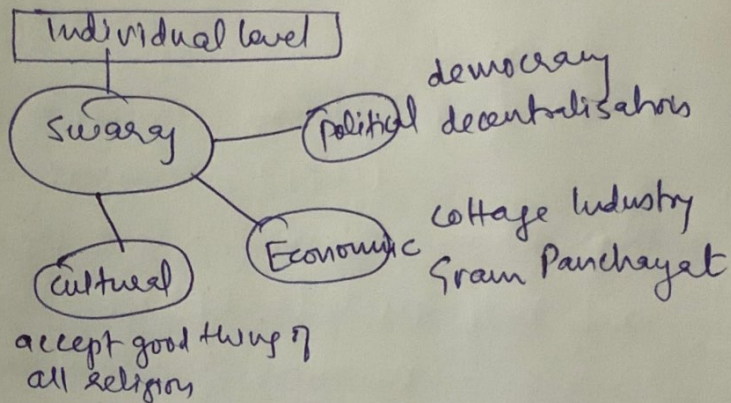
Reasons -

- Renaissance - Modern thinkers came up with  
radical, rational ideas, gave space to technological  
finding.

- Era of scientific innovations.

- Britain's/ England coastal boundary - explores the inventions
- Abundant raw material provided by colonies of Africa, Asia.
- Innovation of steam engine, machinery etc.

- 3D
- Gandhi Ji style of working is simple, i.e. two pillars - Ahimsa and satya.
  - Gandhi Ji support swaraj with broad meaning, self control, Celibacy,



Gandhi Movement - Champaran Movement (1917) for Indigo farmers in Bihar through non-violence.

- Kheda Satyagrah (1918), Ahmedabad mill workers (1918) made him symbol of non-violence new age leader
- Non-cooperation movement (1920), Civil disobedience movement (1930), Quit India movement (1942) - all practice example of Satyagrah.
- Fast Undue death for dalits, at time of avoiding Pakistan - India partition, Chauri-Chauri incidence etc.