

A Medici family was an Italian political family in 15-16th century which played a crucial role in European Renaissance. Italy was the centre of wealth in Europe.

B Banbhhatt was a famous poet of later ancient time and was known for being in the court of Harshvardhan. His very famous works are → Harcharita
Kadambari

C George castle is an architectural master piece built inside a national park named Madhav national park in Shimoga Distt. established in honour of King George visit to India.

D Cripps mission was a group of delegates sent from Britain to India in 1942 to discuss the deadlock between Indians & British empire. It was chaired by Sir Stafford Cripps and was rejected by Congress, Muslim League etc.

E Sir Eyre coote was a british
Commander

→ Posted in South Indian
provinces

→ Involved in Anglo mysore wars
fought against Hyder Ali

→ Hyder Ali defeated british
forces

F Minhaj-us-Siraj was a literary
genius of the sultanate period
and was patronised by slave &
khilji dynasty. He was well known
for his work Tabaqat-i-nasiri.

G. Greatness was a unique feature of
the urban society of Indus valley!
→ It is a distinguish feature of
mohenjodaro
→ These are multipurpose Rectangular
pools probably public baths
→ They have stairs at banks and
few small changing rooms like.

H

Maximilien Robespierre was an key personality in french revolution (1789-99)

→ His time of activity was in 1790s

→ He is known for his cruel way of giving justice

→ He was one of the founder of jacobin club.

- He himself got guillotined.

I

Mahmud Gawan was a poet in the patronization of Bahmani kingdom

He was a polymath (knows maths, philosophy etc). He worked as a prime minister in Bahmani kingdom

J

Mountbatten plan was a crucial event in pre & post Independent India which finally concluded the long awaited partition by muslim league

→ It was came in light on june

→ It created two nations India & Pakistan (East & West)

→ It transferred the power to the real owners i.e the people of India

H

Balaji Baji Rao was great maratha fighter and an anti muslim ruler Peshwa.

- He is known for his war tactics
- He was a leader in battle of Bhopal with nizams
- He is very ambitious and was the first to climb toward delhi

L

Tulghuma is a turkish form of fighting in war - specially with those who have never anticipated it.

- Babur used this technique in battle of panipat
- He used cannons & special army formation against Ibrahim Lodi

M

Haider Ali was a enthusiast fighter, diplomat and an expansion of mysore Kingdom.

↳ He & His son tipu sultan fought 4 anglo mysore wars

→ He won first anglo mysore war but died in second (1790)

N Blitzkrieg was an specialised war tactic used by Hitler's Nazi Army.

→ He used this for his north expedition in 1935 onward to Denmark.

→ This is a technique in which Army do not stop or wait and go very fast. In few day he captured a large territory.

O Dandi March was one of the indicative tool used by Gandhiji in March 1930.

→ Started 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram to 6 April 1930 Dandi.

→ As a part of Civil Disobedience to break very unfair salt law.

→ Attended by 78 followers.

2] A] French Revolution was an collection of event occurred during (1789 & 1799) which led to the dethroning of borbon dynasty & emerging of french as a partial Democracy. The Revolt is fueled by great philosophers of that time.

→ John Locke's theory of natural Right enlightened people to awake and fight for it.

→ Montesque ~~Locke~~ played a crucial role to set up a system in which separation of power can be achieved.

→ Voltaire & Jean Jacques Rousseau built a foundation of society. His work social contract was a masterpiece.

Philosophy in the era of revolution was one of the key factor to unite people and fuel them for a battle with tyrannical rule of Louis XVI.

2 B

Vernacular Press Act was a act to suppress the voice of dissent during the Indian freedom struggle as it prohibits the vernacular or the native language to be used by freedom fighters and editors.

→ This act was passed in 1870s by Lytton Viceroyalty.

→ This act was against the freedom of speech and a big hurdle to spread the nationalist feeling in peoples of India.

→ Leaders like Bal gangadhar Tilak who used to write in the native language were in deep discontent.

- Lord Rippon Repeal the press act in 1880s because of his liberal thoughts for which he had to face criticism.

Language ~~was~~ is an inevitable part to propagate thoughts and this act was against the fundamental Right of an Individual.

2 D Aurangzeb was the last impactful ruler of mughal empire who is known for his extremist policies toward social, religious and economic aspects.

He ~~was~~ is considered as ~~the~~ one of the key reason behind the downfall of mughal for the following points

① His rigid and communal policies against Hindu caused many revolts.

② His aspiration to merge south Indian kingdom which enlarges his empire and eventually difficult to rule

③ His never ending thirst to defeat marathas and his ego to establish muslim rule in swarajya Area.

④ His Rajput policy was very vague and disrespectful to Rajputs

⑤ His intolerance to Sikhs

⑥ It is said that because of his unplanned expenditure he had to spend his last days in tents & he left nothing for his successor as legacy.

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2 E

Industrial Revolution was a period in 18th & 19th century in which the mode of production took a radical turn from Agrarian to industrial economy in England. This change was unprecedented in many ways. It impacted England & whole world in positive as well as negative sense.

Positive

- ① It created a capitalist economy where money flow was high.
- ② It raises the standard of living of the people.
- ③ It was good for imperialistic nation like France & England.

Negatives

- ① It drastically changed or we can say disturbed the population distribution.

-ms

- ② It motivated the first world to find more resources and imperialism grew.
 - ③ production of weapons lead to wars.
 - ④ Small cottage industry heavily impacted.
- In Today's scenario Industries are important but the sense of trusteeship should be there & pure free market should not be.

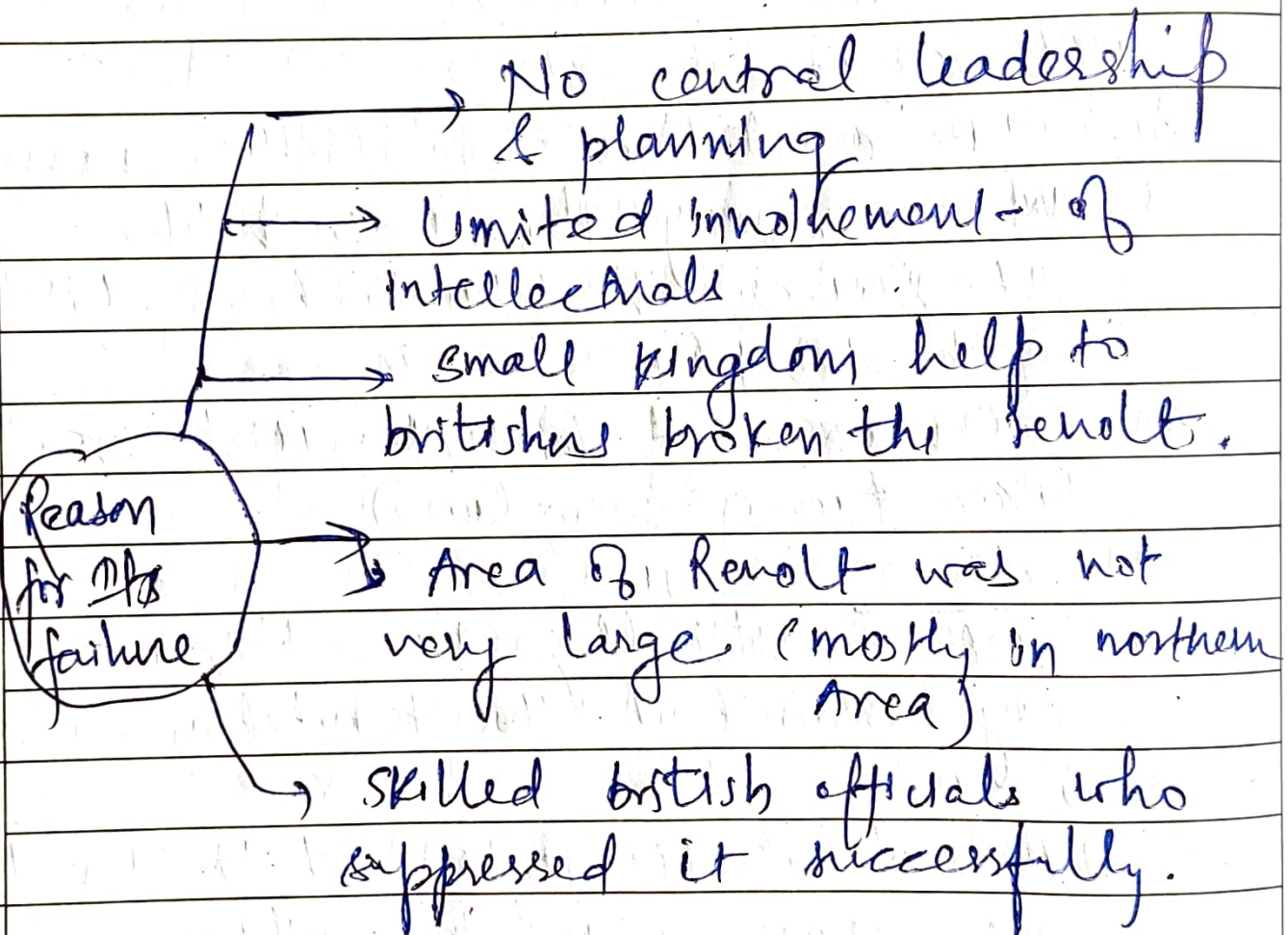
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६ F

Revolt of 1857 ~~was~~ is known as the first war of Independence, Although there are some alternate views on this, R.C Majumdar does not consider it that way but Savarkar is from the supporting side who call it the first war of Independent.



This revolt might not become successful but the awakening it created in Indian masses ~~had~~ led to the further national movement during freedom struggle of India

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2 G

Mohammed Bin Tughlaq also called Jaiqa was multitalented ruler of Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi sultanate during 12th - 13th century. He was a jack of many trade, weather its is art or Academics. He is known for his bad decisions although they were taken very intelligently but his bad luck Ruined the plan.

→ He faced multiple Revolts in his short ruling period.

→ He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad →

→ He issued token currency → which failed miserably

→ His expeditions to Khurasan & Quairah failed too

→ His tomb is situated at Delhi

→ He patronised Amir Khusro & Ibn - Btuta

After his death so it is said that he got freed from his rule and the people got freed from him.

But definitely he was a learned personality

2 H

~~The~~ Brahma samaj was a successor organisation of Atmitya Sabha (1813), founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 for the purpose of social upliftment through the philosophy of

- It believed in monotheism
- It rejected idol worship
- It was aimed to remove social evils like sati & prohibition of widow remarriage
- It aimed for modernization of Indian society but not westernization
- It rejected the rigid customs of Sanatan which were distorted from what was written in texts
- It opposed caste system rigidly

Organizations like Brahma samaj, Arya samaj & Prarthana samaj were ~~aim~~ required at the time when Indian society was very vulnerable to protect its original essence and they did their

2 I Treaty of Versailles was a historic event in world history signed between Allied & Axis powers on 28 June 1919 at Versailles. This treaty was considered as the war in disguise. This treaty includes

① Germany was held responsible for war.

② A war reparation of \$33 bn to be paid by Germany.

③ Limitation on the strength of Military (20,000 soldiers).

④ Germany & His Allies had to leave their territory and will be distributed between winners.

This treaty sowed the seed of World War 2 as the humiliations faced by Germany worked as potential bomb and an opportunity for Hitler to propagate his propaganda. Treaty was like a one time chance for France & Britain to capture as many colony as possible.

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J

Humayun was the second in order of mughal empire after death of his father babur in 1530. He was a great ruler & fighter but because of some mistakes he made unknowingly led him to be known as a failure.

→ His father fought four major wars between 1526-30 and left a unrest situation for humayun

→ Rise of Suri dynasty emerged as a biggest threat to him

→ His decision to leave Sher Shah at Chunar fort

→ His lavish lifestyle and ignorant behaviour left him economically weak

→ His continuous tussle with his brothers for power (Askari, Hindal) etc

Humayun had to pay for his mistakes and had to run for 20 years till 1555 but after him Akbar stabilised the situation of mughal empire

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Carnatic wars are the series of wars fought between British East India Company & French forces. This power struggle was the manifestation of succession struggle in Europe which caused three Carnatic wars.

1st war was fought between 1744-48 & resulted in Treaty of Aix La Chapelle.

2nd war was fought between 1748-53. It was almost inconclusive, involved Kingdom of Hyderabad.

3rd Carnatic war: fought 1756-63 congruent to 7 years war in Europe and concluded as Treaty of Paris.

The two imperial powers of world struggled for years but Britain emerged as the final winner and showed the world about the power of planning, strong army & diplomatic policies.

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B Early 20th century was a period of extreme unrest in almost all parts of world. Major Imperialistic power were struggling for colonies and the others were facing revolts and trying to get rid of colonisers and monarchs.

Russia was no different although it was a powerful nation geographically and militarily. But the internal problems in the Russian empire were ready to blast. People were trying to get power in their hand from tyrannical rules.

Czar Nicholas of Romanov dynasty was a unfit & incompetent ruler of Russian empire.

Causes for the Russian revolution to rule were as follows

- ① Extreme poverty & unemployment.
- ② Purely agrarian economy with no support of Czar.

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③ Lush Lifestyle of Nicholas irritated people who were living in harsh condition.

④ Defeat from Japan in 1905 shattered the confidence of people in their ruler.

⑤ Participating in world war instead of looking after the people.

Russian Revolution took place in two phases. When the first phase got over ~~Bolsheviks~~ came Mensheviks came to power but they also made mistakes.

① They did not conduct further election & waited for war to get over.

② Decision to not take them out from war.

Bolsheviks personal army rebelled against the government and did a historic coup. Mensheviks were thrown out from the power.

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and Bolsheviks gained it.

This resulted in the abolition
of the tyrannical rule of Czar
Nicholas and formation of a
communist state and divided
the world in two ideologies
fronier (Communist & Capitalist).

India chose to remain neutral
and formed Non-Aligned movement.

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3 C

AKBAR was one of the greatest ruler in the history of Indian subcontinent ruled from 1556-1605.

AKBAR was a short heighted person patronized almost every element which is required to strengthen the culture of any area.

He is known for his liberal and secular policy and can be considered as the national unifier by looking into his policies

Rajput policy

→ He tied matrimonial Alliance with Rajput rulers.

→ He used to go to pay tribute or to join festival to Rajput Kingdom.

→ He Also built temples at Fatehpur Sikri

→ He never insulted Hindu Rajput

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suler and gave them place in his court and also in nobility.

- He assigned High mansabs to Rajput commander like Mansing.

Deccan policy

- His south policy was an fine example of his imperialistic instinct in which he used secular policy and did not create a atmosphere of Anti-Hindu nation

→ He Defeated Ahmednagar suler of Chand buri

His other policies which made him a great suler were

→ Abolition of Jizya

→ Abolition of forced conversion

→ founding a religion called din-i-Ilahi

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His attempt to preserve the Indian native culture includes his patronization to a Artist from multiple religion. For example His navrasna includes → Bibbal, Man Singh, Tansen etc.

His sense of music & painting was great and he patronized painters like Daswant & Basawan.

Rules are meant to create balance between their uncontrolled and unchecked imperialistic approach with the welfare of the people of their empire.

Akbar did the job fantastically and proved it by ruling so long with some small revolts and a peaceful period.

3 D Indian national movement if we analyse from beginning of 19th century upto the Independence contains a large variation in their basic characteristics. Quit India movement is considered as the last nail in the coffin of British East India Company rule in Indian subcontinent.

The previous movements by Gandhi were aimed to be totally non-violent and because of this non-cooperation movement had to be terminated before achieving the stipulated target.

Quit India Movement started on 9th August 1942 after the congress session from Gwalior tank in Maharashtra. The movement was well planned and was understood by masses. The main causes of this movement were -

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- ① Failure of the Cripps mission and increased resentment in Congress leaders
- ② Opportunity to slash Britishers as they were broken in W.W.2
- ③ Famine condition in Bengal as the food grains were diverted to soldiers in the war. Technically it was a man made famine
- ④ Japan invasion toward India and destabilising British empire in south east Asia.
- ⑤ Previous betrayal of British government ~~at~~ made leaders to think the intentions of Britishers were doubtful.

Gandhiji gave instruction to each & every class & professional specifically and gave the motto 'Bharat-Choddo'.

People, after the arrest of top leadership came on streets

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and a good amount of violence happened.

Senior leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu taken to Aga Khan palace, many were imprisoned in Ahmednagar fort and the remaining were got underground and controlled the movement from there.

Many parallel governments formed in Balga, Satara etc which challenged Britishers.

Leaders in every part of country participated and areas like U.P, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra were main centres of the movement.

Women were no less in participating → Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kripalani, Aruna Asaf Ali started underground radio.

This movement is considered successful although more scrutiny is required to say so. But it is an landmark event in Indian freedom struggle.

PART B

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A

Keplar was polymath of Renaissance period popularly known for his theory on motion of planet around sun.

He described motion as elliptical with centre as sun. $T^2 \propto r^3$

B

Francesco petrarch was a (1305) Italian philosopher and writer known as father of humanism

→ He compiled 'Sonnet' and contribute to create rational thinking and was a pupil of Dante

C

Bastille is a place in France which was basically a jail where dissent voices were kept as prisoner.

The famous Bastille day on 14 July is celebrated every year in France.

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- D Bloody Sunday is a very infamous event took place in St. Petersburg in 1905 and is considered important element of Russian Revolution.
- E Aranyak are a type of Vedic literary work specifically early vedic, which literally mean forest. These text were written in forest unlike Veda & Upanishad.
- F Sanyasa is another name given to a method of salvation in Jain philosophy called Sallekhna. This is the method in which usually Jain followers leave food & water and die. Chandragupta did it.
- G Prarthna Samaj was a social organisation founded by Atmaram Pandurang & M.G. Ranade to create awareness in masses against-

Social ends

→ It was formed in 1870's with its objective inspired from brahmasamaj

H Sadler Commission was a review commission on education system in India

→ It introduced 10+2 system in India

→ Focused on primary education, & vernacular language.

J ~~Rafel is a US general~~

J Bhudan movement was an important post independent event initiated by Acharya Vinoba bhave.

→ It encourage big land holders to give a part to landless

- It was an land reform movement in India

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K Ryotwari system was a very famous land revenue system in modern India.

→ It was proposed & implemented by Reed & Munnro

→ The Area it covered was 5/11, and mostly in Maharashtra (Bombay) & Madras provinces.

L Butler commission was formed in India in 1927 to review the working of constitution development.

→ Headed by Sir Hartcourt Butler

→ For the relation b/w investigation of Relⁿ between princely states & paramount power.

M

N Ahn-i-Shahada was a scientific land revenue system.

→ formulated by Todarmal on Akbar's supervision.

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→ It ~~is~~ considered the average rate of crop production of last 10 years and then forms current revenue rate

o Hunter Education Commission ~~is~~ formed in 1850s and led the foundation of major university like Allahbad university.

→ organised by Lord Rippon

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2 B

Glorious Revolution of 1688 was an important event for England as well as for whole Europe which set up a parliamentary monarchy from a Absolute monarchy. It is called as glorious as it was a bloodless revolution.

Its importance can be seen with the following notes.

① It sets up an example before the world that a non-violent & bloodless process can be used

② It was one of the first steps of any kingdom towards democracy hence inspired other nations Ex: USA, France

③ It shows the religious conflicts b/w Catholics & protestant which became a plus for unorthodox school

④ First bill of Rights 1689 motivates the world to fight for their democratic rights.

Although every Revolution has some bloodshed so does this. But on a whole this was an ideal & glorious revolution in modern world.

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हा में लि

'Renaissance' which literally means Rebirth was the Rebirth of thoughts, lifestyle & way of living in 15-16th century.

→ It took place or we can say started in Italy because of its unique geopolitical features.

→ It initiated an era of scientific thinking.

→ Evolution of literature with the invention of press by Gutenberg changed people's perspective.

→ New invention helped the living of people & inspired them for forward thinking.

→ People from different part of world shared ideas which led to multiple revolutions throughout.

→ Literary work of Dante, Chaucer, Erasmus, invention of Galileo, Kepler made the rebirth possible and out of the box thinking of these great minds helped society to reach where it is today.

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ID

Jainism is a way of life in contemporary world started two thousand year ago with Mahavir. If we analyse deeply Jainism was started long back with Rishabdev as its pro-founder but Mahavir give it a final shape with his ideas & theories or philosophies, like

→ He stated triratna of Jainism
→ Right faith, Right knowledge, Right view.

→ Theory of Syadvad - which states the multiple aspect of same object

→ Anekantvad theory which gave the Saptrbhanj nyay ~~the~~ concept.

→ Five vows of Jainism are → Asthey, Aparigrah, Brahacharya, Ahimsa, Satya.

Jainism is considered one of the oldest religion and its followers are growing even today and it also became a lifestyle for followers of other religion, also

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न
या

Mughal empire is one of the most celebrated & glorious empire of medieval India which is known for its scientific Administration & revenue system. It held high for 400 years because of its highly efficient military system.

→ It uses the composite system of civil & military functions called Mansabdari system. \downarrow Zat/Sawar

→ It had a huge Infantry consisting of 'Bandookchi'

→ It had large horse & elephant numbers.

→ It uses dogh & cheera for branding of soldier & horses to reduce frauds.

Mughal adopted its various military character from Sur & Delhi sultans which enhances its efficiency.

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F

Kanishka was a great ruler of Kushan dynasty and known for his patronage to buddhism. He ruled during 1 century C.E. Buddhism originated in 4th century B.C. and patronised by many great ruler and took a shape in a different loop during kushan.

→ Kushan organised 1st Buddhist council at Kashmir. with vasumitra

→ Kushan founded the mahayan sect of buddhism

→ He sent envoys in the leadership of Nagayana to China & east asian countries

→ Kushan facilitated the idol worship & construction of buddha statue & forward it with mathura school,

Kanishka being a tolerant king patronised hinduism, jainism & buddhism. and remain successful during his rule

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4 Alexander Invaded India in 3rd century BC. Before that he already had annexed Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan & maximum of central Asia. He was the follower & student of Aristotle and was from Greece civilisation. Attack on India impact in following manner

① He explored the ~~west~~ one of the most flourished civilisation under Mauryan rule & saw the sea

② He opened the route for further invasion to India

③ He although couldn't invade India but left Seleucius which gave a new boost to Relⁿ with Europe.

④ New trade route got open for Indian high class textile product with new style of Architecture introduced to Indians.

Alexander was a great ruler and became motivation for Indian empires like Kalyan etc

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H. Surat Split was an important event in Indian freedom struggle which laid the foundation of two different ideologies working for same aim i.e. Independence of India.

→ Surat split happened in Congress session of 1907 chaired by A.C. Majumdar

→ It became origin of two groups from Congress → moderates
→ extremists

→ It sowed the seed of Revolutionary movement of India

→ Critics of Congress came forward & emergence of check & balances of policies of Congress, occurred.

Surat Split reversed after almost 10 years with the effect of annual basant in Lucknow party of 1916. But ideologies formed during split remained

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Lord Wellesly was a British viceroy in ~~the~~ 1790s who played an important part in Anglo-Mysore war and implanted the policy of ~~dominance & lapse~~ ^{subsidiary alliance} in 1798. It ~~feature~~ has following components

① The local kings had to become Allied with British company for which Britisher will provide them military support.

② All the Administrative decision will be taken by the company & Kings will not have their personal Army.

③ This way kings became mere a puppet ruler and company got money & a subsidiary through which they can rule indirectly
→ Mysore, Hyderabad became its initial victims.

These cunning policies of Britishers slowly caught the identity of happy & independent Kingdom in India.

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1) Indus Valley civilisation flourished in the mature phase of early history between 2500 - 1700 BC and is considered most developed culture in the contemporary world. Reason for its decline are not clear but various historians has different opinion.

→ Natural Calamity - A disaster may have washed everything - (floods)

→ Aryan Invasion → Advent of Aryans from central Asia may have been the reason → Max Muller / Wheeler

→ A Pandemic may be the Reason for the happening

→ Lack of mental will may have forced them for suicidal tendency

The Above civilisation was a great example of Architecture & planning & we are bit unlucky to not having a proper knowledge of theirs

मुख्यपरीक्षा

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Partition of India in 1947 was a tragic event and became the reason for future tensions which we somehow faces today. The conditions of that time were not so simple to decide the event, they were complex and the political guru & nationalists had to take this tough decision.

→ Gandhi wanted to remove a long run political deadlock b/w AIML & INC

→ He wanted to reduce every possibilities of Riots & violence which he saw in Direct Action Day

→ He wanted to secure Hindu-Muslim unity by their own will not by force

Gandhi was a great idealist but a practical idealist & he knew the whole paradoxical situation which could disturb the harmony of the nation in future.

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Wars are the manifestation of ego and battle of proving superiority over others. Two historical violent events in history of Mankind are World War I & II took place in the interval of 30 years.

Reason of Every war are more or less the same and consequences too. few immediate event became the unique character of each violent battle.

World War I was fought between 1939 - 45 where the Allies achieved victory & Germany forces lost.

Reason for world war (2)

(1) Treaty of Versailles on 28 June After WWI became the root cause as

→ It seems unfair for Germany,

→ It became tool to

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humiliate the so called Axis powers

→ Propaganda of Hitler's Nazi →
He got the opportunity to get into the power by instigating the sense of lost glory.

→ formation of more Alliances with Japan, Austria etc

→ failure of League of Nations was an important reason as it did not performed its function for which it was formed.

→ feeling of hyper nationalism in the masses.

→ Invention of new war tools → guns, tanks and bombs created a sense of confidence which turned out to be disastrous with 6-8 mn life loss & a huge economic loss.

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WW2 is called as global war because of never before loss of life, social life, infrastructure, economy.

It finally ended with the Atomic bombing by USA in Japan.

Formation of United Nations.

In 1946 put some stop valve on the future tensions and thankfully it is working accordingly.

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3 C

Chandragupta II Also known as Vikramaditya was one of the greatest ruler of Gupta dynasty as well as of all the rulers in history.

He was preceded by Samudragupta and Chandragupta I and got the glorious empire established by his predecessor.

Chandragupta was a heroic personality and some events proved it when Ramgupta could not able to save his wife from Sakas and he finally saved her & marry her. After winning over Sakas he titled himself as Sakari.

He was also a expansionist through matrimonial alliance he married his daughter to Rudradama

Apart from his great military expedition he was great patron of Art, Architecture etc