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A Surkotda

- An archeological site belongs to Indus Valley civilisation
- Located in Kutch, Gujarat
- Remains of horses are found here.

B Shatapath Brahmana

- It gives detail explanation of Vedic rituals, mythology and symbolism
- Also detailed about development of Vaishnavism.

C Four Noble Truths

- ① Life is full of Miseries
- ② Miseries are caused by desires
- ③ Desires are removed by Non-Attachment
- ④ Non-Attachment can acquire through Eight fold Path

D Ikshvaku

- Also known as Solar Dynasty
- Rishabh Nath founded Ikshvaku dynasty
- Rama also belonged to this

E Nagabhata-I

- Indian King founded Imperial Gurjara - Pratihara Dynasty
- Also ruled the Avanti, presently Ujjain, MP
- Along with this, defeated Arabs of Western India

F Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

- Autobiography of Mughal King Jahangir
- Originally written in Persian in 1609
- Reflects the royal ideology of Jahangir on various issues.

G Amir Ali Barid

- Ruler of Bahamani Dynasty
-

H Diwan-i-Khas

- Department of Agriculture
- Created by Mohammad Bin-Tughlaq
- Made in order to increase the cultivation

I Treaty of Saugauli

- ended Anglo-Nepales (Gurkha) War
- On 4 March, 1816

J Deoband Movement

- founded in 1867
- By Muhammad Abid Husayn
- Revivalist Movement within Sunni Islam

K Madan Lal Dhingra

- Revolutionary at the time of Independence
- Also a member of Ashura Bharat
- Assassinated Curzon Wylie in London

- L Clement Atlee's announcement of 20th Feb.
→ PM of Britain at time of Independence
→ Declare that Britain would quit India in June 1948

M Marco Polo

- Venetian merchant, explorer and writer
→ Travel to Asia through Silk Road between (1271-1295)
→ Book - 'The travels of Marco Polo'
→ Came in India during reign of Pandaya of Madurai

N Spirit of laws

- Book written by Montesquieu in French
→ published in 1748
→ Based on political theory.

O Lloyd George

- Welsh Statesman served as PM of United Kingdom from 1916 to 1922
→ Belongs to Liberal Party

2 A

The Harappan civilisation was earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent dated back to 2500 BC. This civilisation was located in Indus River.

Economic life of Harappans are -

- ① Trade was main economic activity along with Agriculture
- ② Barter System i.e. exchange of goods is prevailed as no evidence of currency found.
- ③ Harappans were active in International trade also, as no. of Iranic and mesopotamian seals founded.
- ④ People of Harappa must know the art of Ship building as distance trade is possible only with boats.
- ⑤ Civilization is also called Bronze Age Civilization, therefore Bronze was made with Copper and tin.

Metals	Imported from
→ Tin	Iran and Afghanistan
→ Copper	Khetri Mines of Rajasthan
→ Gold	Kolar Mine, Karnataka

In the whole, the present civilization is composite product resulting from fusion of various cultures and one of them was Indus Valley Civilization.

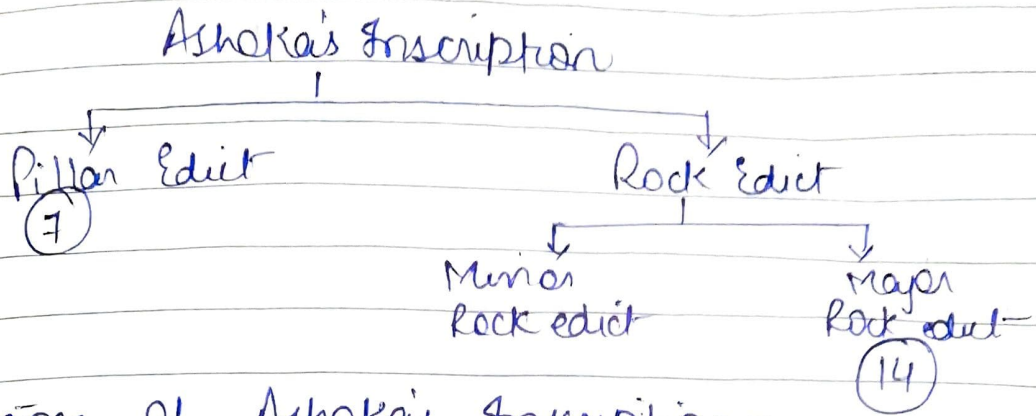
2 B The period of later Vedic Age was from 1000 BC to 600 BC. In this period, Aryans thoroughly subdued to fertile plains of Ganga, Yamuna rivers.

Religion prevailing in later Vedic :-

- ① During later Vedic period, religion spirit underwent a great change. Religion was overshadowed with rites and ritual.
- ② New Gods and Goddesses emerged during this period. Most prominent were Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara.
- ③ People were made to believe that Yajna was primary and gods were secondary, i.e. gods can be controlled through Yajnas.
- ④ Large number of Animals came to be sacrificed along with Somarasa on behalf of ritual.
- ⑤ The Brahmins became supreme and only they perform Yajnas. Later, exploiting people by name of religion.

All the information about later Vedic period came from Sam Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda.

2 c The great Emperor Ashoka was the third monarch of the Maurya Dynasty converted to Buddhism after Kaling war.



Importance of Ashoka's Inscription -

- They are the main source of information about reign of Ashoka.
- He was the patron of Buddhism and strove to spread Dhamma throughout his empire and beyond. - II pillar Edit & V Rock Edit.
- Rules for conduct of Bhikkhus are also found on some rock inscription.
- Also mention of Kaling war, from which Ashoka moved towards non violence and followed Dhammaghosk - XIII Major Rock Edit.
- Inscriptions were spreaded all over the subcontinent, i.e. Afghanistan, Nepal etc - XIV Major Rock Edit.

The first person to decipher Ashoka's edicts was James Prinsep and these inscriptions are the first tangible evidence of Buddhism.

20 The Samanta System was prevalent in Gupta period, as Gupta did not possess and elaborate bureaucracy.

Samanta System means the political system that chiefly depended on land owners.

The big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the Indian subcontinent were called Samantas.

Samantas were expected to bring gifts for their kings, be present in their court and also provide them military support.

In return the conquered king had to accept overlordship of Samantas and also present an yearly tribute.

The information about Samanta System was in Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta. Because of this system, Guptas did not required an elaborate bureaucracy.

2E

Rajendra I was a great ruler of Impressed chola ruled from 1012 AD to 1044 A.D. He was also known by titles - Gangaikond Chola.

Achievements -

- During his reign, Mahinda V ruler of Ceylon lost the island which was annexed into chola empire.
- Also came into conflict with Chalukya ruler Jaysimha II.
- Rajendra I ~~was~~ ^{crossed} the Ganga river into West Bengal and defeated Pala ruler Mahipala.
- Also defeated Someshwar I, ruler of Western Chalukya.
- City - Gangaikonde Cholapuram was founded by Rajendra I and made his capital.

Chola dynasty was at its Zenith during his reign. He conquered Orissa, Bengal, Burma, Ceylon etc. Also converted Bay of Bengal into Chola lake.

2 F Alauddin Khilji was one of the great rulers of Khilji dynasty who became the Sultan of Delhi from 1296 - 1316. He did many expeditions to Bengali, Gujarat, Chittor etc

Expedition in South India

→ He was first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who was successfully conquered the Deccan and the South.

→ Alauddin with his military commander Malik Kafur invaded Kakatiya Kingdom ruled by King Pratap Rudrader.

→ Malik Kafur also succeeded in defeating Pandyan ruler of Madurai

→ Also invaded Hoysala kingdom ruled by Veer Ballal.

With many expeditions, Alauddin also known for his Market Reforms. Alauddin was died by plague in 1316 AD.

2 G Rule of Mughals over Delhi was began after the first Battle of Panipat in 1526. Akbar, the great ruler in Mughals was the first to reach and conquest in South.

Akbar,
After completing the conquest over North India, targeted to Deccan state of Ahmednagar and Berar.

In 1591, Akbar sent political mission but Ahmednagar refused to accept supremacy of Mughals. Akbar sent Prince Murad and Abdur Rehman to conquest over Ahmednagar. But peace treaty was signed after Berar annexation.

In 1600, Akbar personally led a campaign to Ahmednagar and annexed into Mughal Empire.

In 1601, Aurganj fort was also captured and Khandesh was unified in Mughal Empire.

Akbar also did an agreement with Bijapur and make a matrimonial alliance by marrying his daughter to son of ruler of Bijapur.

Later, Aurangzeb started his Deccan campaign in 1681 and 1685, and annexed Bijapur.

In 1687, ^{he} invaded the kingdom of Golconda under Husen Qutub Shah.

But Deccan always remained a problem for Mughals and drained them economically & morally.

24 Marathas were rise in the 17th century and Shivaji, son of Shahji Bhosle played an important role in making powerful Marathas.

Shivaji has made following contributions-

- ① Feroz - Shivaji was first conquered the fort of Torna in 1646 and by that won many important forts like Purandar, Sinhgad, Rajgad.
- ② Navy - Shivaji began to build his navy in 1657 with purchase of 20 galleys from Portuguese shipyards, to maintain control along Konkan coast.
- ③ Shivaji fortified his coastline by seizing coastal forts and refurbish them and build his first marine fort at Sindhudurg, naval headquarter of Maratha.
- ④ Justice - Shivaji treated women respectfully and provide justice to women who suffered any kind of harassment.

But after death of Shivaji, Maratha started declining and attacked by Mughals.

2 I William Bentinck was appointed as governor general in 1828 and he was the first to sort social legislation.

Some of the Reforms by William Bentinck are —

- ① Abolition of Sati — In 1829, practice of sati become illegal, with the help of social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- ② Suppression of female Infanticide — In 1804, killing infant girls become illegal and issue strict orders to stop child sacrifice.
- ③ Suppression of Thug^o — Created an anti Thug^o department in 1830 to suppress thug^o.
- ④ Judicial Reforms — abolish the provincial circuit court which was set up by Cornwallis, Resulted in delay of justice.

In the history of India, Bentinck name will be long remembered for introduction of many social and administrative reforms in modernizing India.

25 An absentee landlordism is one of the main drawback of Zamindari system of permanent settlement introduced by Cornwallis in 1793.

In Agriculture, it occurs when the owner of the land does not live within the agriculture region of its land holding.

In Permanent Settlement, land revenue rights were auctioned to the Zamindar, who had to pay 10/11 of collected revenue to Britishers within the stipulated time.

- Change brought ^{about} by Absentee landlordism
- Detachment of Zamindar from land
 - Increasing commercialization of land
 - Increases in social inequality
 - Over exploitation of peasants
 - Deterioration of Agricultural productivity

Thus, Absentee landlordism caused sub-feudalization in Bengal and deteriorated the condition of peasants and ^{become} one of the agriculture crisis.

2K The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new technological changes in period from 1760 to 1840. It began from Great Britain and spread to other parts.

Social Consequences of Industrial Revolution are-

- Emergence of New Social Class
- Moral Values declined
- Birth of New Culture
- Decreasing Rural Population
- Consciousness towards Education
- Class discrimination in Society
- Migration
- Poor Condition of Labour

Industrial Revolution was a cultural and economic shift from manual method to advance technology.

21 Glorious Revolution also called Bloodless Revolution or The Revolution of 1688. It took place between 1688-1689 in England by overthrowing Catholic King James II and succeeded his protestant daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange.

Glorious Revolution is an important event because -

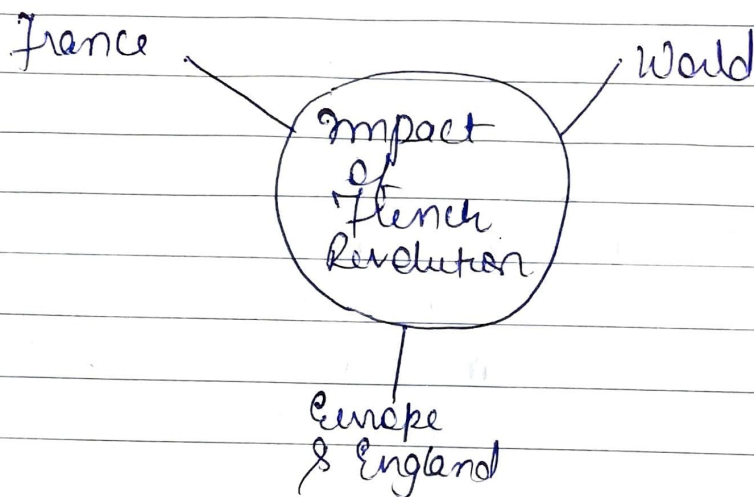
- This leads to transformation of Britain from an absolute monarch to constitutional monarch. i.e End of Despotism.
- With the Bill of Rights, the powers was defined, written down and limited for first time.
- 13 colonies of North America temporarily freed after king was overthrown.
- Responsibility of church was given to parliament instead of king.

The event ultimately changed the polity of England and planting seed for beginning of political democracy.

3 A

The French Revolution (1789-1815 AD) was a period of ideological, social and political upheaval in history of France & Europe as a whole.

During this French polity, previously ~~and~~ absolute monarchy with feudal privileges underwent radical change to form based on enlightenment principles of Republic, citizenship and rights.



① Impact on France

- end of Monarchical system and establish of Republic government
- France become torch bearer of Humanity with ideas of
 - Liberty
 - Equality
 - Fraternity
- End of privileged based system
- End of feudalism and serfdom
- Religious freedom granted to citizens
- Uniform taxation policy

→ Administrative and Judicial change
Reorganisation and division of France

83 dept.

↓
374 Cantons

↓
44,000 Communes

Decentralization

→ Uniform judicial system and codification of laws.

② Impact on England and Europe

→ England tried to suppress democracy in France and not allowed Anarchy therefore banned press.

→ Revolutionary activity started in Belgium (1815 - Vienna order)

③ Impact on World

→ Nationalism around world

→ Unification of Italy, Germany etc

→ Core idea of Divine Right

→ Core ideal to world - Liberty, Equality and fraternity

→ Declaration of Human Rights i.e. People are Sovereign

Thus, the Revolution encouraged the feeling of freedom, equality and fraternity to entire world. Also the feeling of nationalism was strengthened with spirit of brotherhood and cooperation among all.

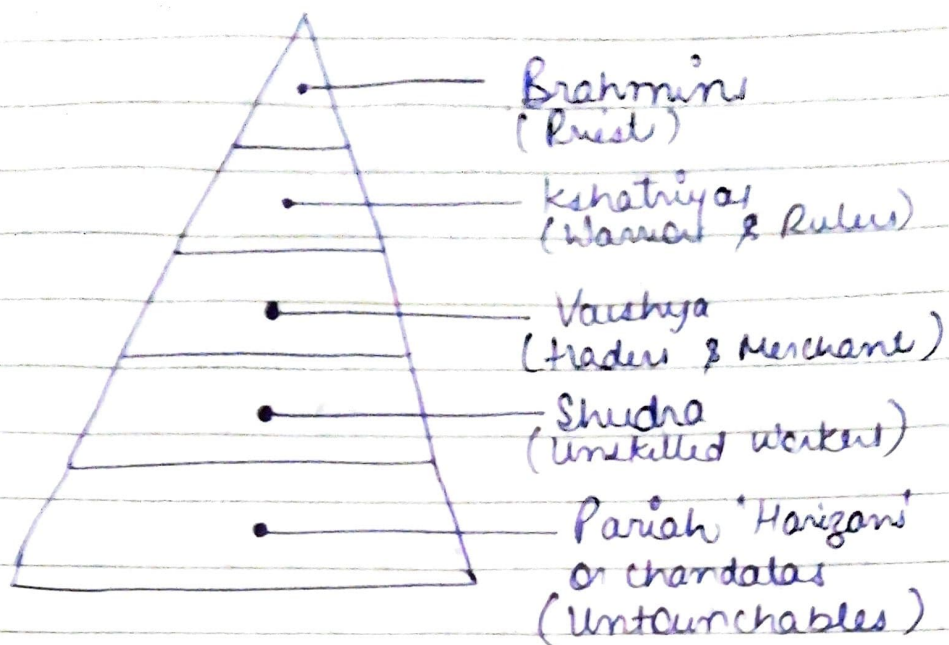
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C The Gupta Power ^{to 600 AD} arose in North India around 300 AD. Many literatures, inscriptions and coins gave evidence about the polity, society and economic life of the Gupta period. The Guptas were dominant in the North India for almost 400 years.

This dynasty was founded by Sri Gupta who was succeeded by Ghatotkoch but the real founder of Gupta dynasty was Chandragupta I in 319 AD.

Social life during the period of Guptas -

- ① Gupta period saw a renewal of Hindu religion.
- ② The Ashrama system was rigidly followed as the caste system.
- ③ Untouchability now became a common practice and Shudras forced to do job of cleanliness.
- ④ According to Fa-hien, a Chinese traveller a new class in Shudra emerged called 'chandala' lived outside the boundary of villages and towns.
- ⑤ Slavery did exist in Gupta society but in mild manner.
- ⑥ The evil of child marriage entered into society.



Condition of Women -

- Practice of Sati started, evidence from Eran inscription of Sagar, MP
- Parda System also started
- Ajanta Paintings of Gupta period show many veiled women.
- Vedic education was denied to women
- Widow Remarriage was not allowed.
- Dendasi tradition also started i.e. minor girls devoted to temples.

Although,

Overall condition of women deteriorated but women of ruling class seemed to have political powers.

Still Gupta age is called Golden Age due to scientific advancement, flourish Art and Architecture, literary advancement etc.

3 E

The Revolt of 1857 was the result of the cumulative effect of the British expansionist policy, economic exploitation and bad administration which affect many segments of society.

Before 1857, there were many civil, tribal and peasant rebellions but these are localized and not demand for independence from Company's rule.

It was the first Revolt from which people from every section of society took part.

The Revolt of 1857 started on 10th May when the Company's Indian soldiers at Meerut rebelled. Called the Sepoy Mutiny by the British, it is now recognized as the first war of Independence against British rulers.

Nature of the Revolt of 1857 -

(1) Sepoy Mutiny - Akshay Kumar Datta, Harish Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Dadebhai Naoroji, Charles Rex, John Seeley, John Lawrence and several others termed the Revolt of 1857 to be merely a mutiny of the Sepoys.

Sir John Lawrence said, "That it was a Sepoy Mutiny and nothing more."

② Revolt of landlords - Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Rajendra Prasad, Surendranath Sen and ^{others} have opined that Revolt of 1857 was mainly an uprising of the orthodox and feudal powers.

According to them, feudal lords such as Nana Sahib, Rani Lakshmi Bai etc revolted in order to achieve their own objectives.

③ Revolt of the masses - Historians such as Norton, Ball, John Kay etc noticed the participation of the common people and ^{termed} it as a revolt of the masses.

④ First War of Independence - Revolutionary leader V D Savarkar and some other called this 'the first War of Independence'. Professor Harinath Mukhopadhyaya also gave this revolt the name of national struggle for Indian freedom.

⑤ National Revolt - Historians Duff, Outram, Robertson, Karl Marx and several other termed it national revolt. Apart from sepoys, Zamindar class also launched Anti British during this stage.

The Revolt of 1857 was also called Great Revolt, although it failed essentially but it was first major struggle by Indians to overthrow British.