

M-2020 - I Part (A)

NAME - Anurag Solanki

Medium - English.

Q.- 01)

A)-

Indian Association :- It was the first political platform of Indian people against British colonialism.

Established by - Surendranath Banerjee in 1876.

Objectives -

- ① To organize constitutional movement
- ② To include the people of India in the national movement.

B)-

Charles Metcalfe :- He was the British administrator.

- ① He was the 1<sup>st</sup> governor of Agra province.
- ② He succeeded Lord Bentinck as the governor general of Bengal (1835-1836).

C)-

Mahadev Desai :- He was a freedom fighter from Gujarat. Mr. Desai was very well known as a personal secretary of Mahatma Gandhi. He had joined hands with Mahatma Gandhi in various movements.

d)-

Nino - Di - Cunha :- Nino - Di - Cunha was a Portuguese traveller. He visited India during 18<sup>th</sup> century and wrote his visit in his collections. In his collections he wrote about culture and places of India.

e)- Enfield Rifle :- Enfield Rifles were Indigenous Rifles. They were used during India's freedom struggle by Indian fighters. It was a short range rifle.

f)- Malik Kafur :- He was the captured slave of Alauddin Khilji. Khilji made him the General of Army. After the death of Khilji He served Delhi sultanat for 36 days.

g)- Battle of Ghaghra :-  
Battle of Ghaghra fought Between Mughals and Afghans in 1529. In which Mughal emperor Babur won the battle to conquree the North India.  
fought Between - Mughal emperor - Babur and Afghani emperor - Mahmud Lodhi

h)- Nazi Party :- Nazi Party was the German workers party in Germany during 1920 - 1945. This parties Ideology was "Dictatorship". During the presidency of "Adolf Hitler." Nazi party created a great impact on Germany.

i) Battle of Talikota :-

J) Zain- Ul- Abidin :- His first name was Ghyas- ud- din. He was the Sultan of Kashmir Sultanat. known as Akbar of Kashmir famous for -  
 ① Economic Development  
 ② Agricultural development.

K) Aalha- Udai :- Aalha and Udai both were brothers Aalha was a military general of Chandela King Parmal. He fought a war against a famous Rajput King Prithvi Raj Chauhan.

L) Pratihara Ruler Rajyapala :- Rajyapala was the last famous king of Gurjara- Pratihara dynasty. Their capital was Ujjain and then Kannauj. He was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazna.

M) Surya Sen :- known as "Master Da" He was a great freedom fighter and very known for Chittagong armory Raid. after this raid he was arrested and assassinated by British government.

MJ -

BILL of Rights, 1689 :-

The Bill of Rights is an act in Constitution of England that was enacted in 1689. It deals with the civil rights in the country and the successor of the British crown.

O) -

CZAR Nicholas II :-

The Nicholas II was the last CZAR of Russia. During world war I he fought as a CZAR and faced many conflicts and riots against him because of his decision and rules.

Q-02) -

A) -

Contribution of the Revolutionary movement in the freedom struggle -

Indian freedom struggle was largely free of violence, but in part era of struggle it was changed in some revolutionary movements. Many young activists and strugglers joined hand to fight against British government to get freedom, and they influenced so many youngsters. few. Revolutionary movements.

① Chapekar Brothers (1898) -

a) This was the first political assassination of a British officer in India.

- b) Chapekar brothers shot at WC Rand, Chairman of special plague committee.
- c) Brothers were hanged for the assassination of Mr. Rand.

② Howrah Gang Case:

- a) In this case 47 revolutionaries were arrested and tried for the murder of Inspector Shamsul Khan.

③ Kakori Conspiracy (1925):

- a) Kakori was a case of a train robbery that occurred near Kakori, U.P.
- b) This attack was led by Chandrashekar Azad with Ram Prasad Bishnoi, Ashfaqulla Khan and others.

④ Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930):

- a) This was an attempt by revolutionaries to raid the police armoury from Chittagong.
- b) This raid was led by Surya Sen.
- c) After the raid Sen hoisted the Indian flag on the police station.

B)

## Importance of the Quit India Movement -

The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942, on Azad Kranti Maidan of Mumbai.

In this movement Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogans like - "Quit India" or "Bharat Choro" and "Do or Die".

Objectives :- ① According to Indian National Congress Quit India movement was a non-violence movement to urge British government for Independence of India.

② Formation of a provisional government of India after British Raj.

③ To gather Indian politicians and activists on a one level against British gov.,

Causes :- ① British gov. raided many INC leaders and assassinated at several places.

② In WW II Japan was gaining in the north-east frontier of India.

③ The failure of Cripps mission.  
INC called a mass civil disobedience movement.

c) Military Causes of Revolt of 1857 :-

The Revolt of 1857 caused several military personnels. It was the first revolt against British Government and Army.

① Bad Treatment of Indian Soldiers :-

The East India Company discriminated against Indian soldiers. They were treated as a slaves. They don't have any rights to wear any religious things like turban, thread or kada. They were forced to take against their people.

② The policies followed by Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning greatly hurt the sentiments of the Indian military.

③ General Service Enlistment Act :-

This act meant that if Indian military personnel were posted abroad, they wouldn't be entitled to get extra allowances.

D)-

## Achievements of Chandragupta Maurya - ⑧

Chandragupta Maurya was a great and remarkable emperor of India. He was the most famous and the first biggest empire ruling king of "Maurya dynasty."

His Achievements -

- ① Before the arrival of Chandragupta, India was divided into several small kingdoms. He had conquered all the small states and made a huge empire spreading over all the span of Nation.
- ② Chandragupta Maurya's teacher was Chanakya. He is also praised for his economic and political reforms. At that time the civil administration was the largest ever known.
- ③ Chandragupta Maurya also known for his development in agriculture and trades. He also made marvelous architectural monuments and buildings.

E)-



F)-

## Chalcolithic Sites of Madhya Pradesh:

The chalcolithic era mainly forms in the Malwa Culture which existed in the Malwa region of central India and Deccan plateau.

Sites of Malwa Culture:-

- ① Kayathq
- ② Nagda
- ③ Vidisha
- ④ Eran (Sagar)
- ⑤ Mandsoor
- ⑥ Maheshwar
- ⑦ Daimabad.

G)-

## Jhanda Satyagrah of Madhya Pradesh -

In Madhya Pradesh Jhanda Satyagrah took place mainly in Nagpur in 1923, and also in Jabalpur. In current M.P. It was a peaceful movement in which the Indian flag (Tiranga) was waved on the different government buildings and municipal buildings.

⇒ It was started when a deputy commissioner of European govt. ordered to take down the Indian flag from a municipal building.

The ban on tricolour by govt. emerged as a non-violence movement in which many freedom fighters of M.P. took place. In which some recognised writers and poets were there like.

Subhdra Kumari Chauhan, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, and Pt. Sundarlal Sharma.

H)- Charan Paduka Massacre -

⇒ Known as Jaliyawala Bagh Massacre of Madhya Pradesh.

on the 14th January 1930 at a place called Charan Paduka near Chattarpur a large meeting was held to protest against the British government and to make strategy about freedom movements to be held.

British police got information about this meeting and they seized the area and fired on the gatherers. In that massacre many people lost their lives.

5)

## Reasons for the failure of Humayun

(ii)

- ① The first reason of failure was his weak strategy. He divided his empire among his brothers. He had given big states like Kabul, Kandhar, and Punjab to them.
- ② He has shown very kindness towards his brothers, but they never helped him in danger.
- ③ Another reason was his own character. He did not stick on one job. He changed every job without its completion.
- ④ Humayun lost battle of Kannauj because of his bad strategy against Sher Khan. The sudden attack of enemy was not handled by Humayun, and he lost.