

- 1.A.
- A political organisation formed before the establishment of Congress.
 - Founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
- 1.B.
- Governor General of India ^{since} during 1835 for an year.
 - known as Liberator of Press in India.
 - succeeded Lord Bentick.
- 1.C.
- a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - He translated Gandhi's autobiography in English.
- 1.D.
- a portugese governor in India.
- 1.E.
- One of the causes of 1857 revolt.
 - Its cartridge was greased with pork fat and this made sepoys felt their religion is in danger.
 - Marks the immediate effe cause of the revolt.
- 1.F.
- a eunuch who was made the military commander during Alauddin Khilji's reign.
 - Conquest of Deccan & far south till Pandyas of Madurai
 - conquered Durgii, Warangal, Hoysala also.
- 1.G.
- Fought between Muhammad Lodi and Babur in 1529 and the former was defeated.
 - This ended the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Mughal rule started.

- 1.H
- A dictatorship party of Germany towards end of WWI.
 - Under leadership of Adolf Hitler
 - It was a German version of fascism.
- 1.I
- Ended the Vijayanagar kingdom in S. India
- 1.J
- 1.K
- Army commanders of Chandelas of Madhya Pradesh.
 - Bravely fought against Prithviraj Chohan but were defeated.
- 1.L
- Last great ruler of Gujara-Pratihara dynasty
 - Killed by Chandra forces.
- 1.M
- A revolutionary freedom fighter
 - Was a part of Chittagong Armoury Raid, 1930.
 - Also joined Anushilan Samiti.
- 1.N
- A British Act that sets out who would be next to inherit the crown.
 - Limits the monarchical powers
 - A consequence of Glorious Revolution of 1688.
- 1.O
- Ruler of Russia in the beginning of 20th century.
 - An autocrat and faced criticism after being defeated by Japan.
 - Fall of Czarist Regime in 1917.

2.F.

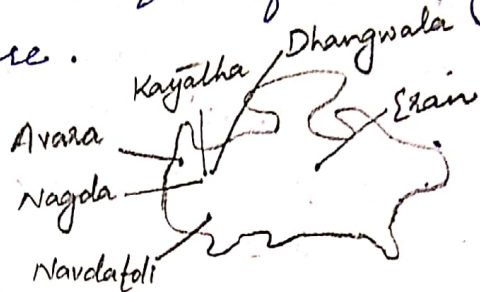
Chalcolithic Age is the age during which the copper came in use along with the stone. It was during 2000-900 B.C., many chalcolithic sites were excavated in M.P. They are:

(i) Kayatha (Ujjain)

- * oldest town excavated so far of this age.
- * copper tools found here.

(ii) Erani (Sagar)

- * flourished under Guptas
- * Erani inscription is famous for its Sati sacrifice
- * Copper tools, painted wares found.



(iii) Navdatoli (Khargone)

- * on the banks of Narmada.
- * copper & stone tools; wheat cultivation found here.

(iv) Nagda (Ujjain)

- * on the banks of Chambal.
- * Microlithic tools, potteries found here.

(v) Avara (Nandsaun)

- * Painted red-black and grey wares found here.

(vi) Other sites such as Dhangwala (Ujjain), Vidisha, Indore, Dhar, Bhind etc.

Thus, this period marks the experimental phase of metal tools and society reorganisation which was a pre-cursor to Harappan Civilisation.

Jhanda Satyagraha of 1923 marks the right and freedom to hoist the national flag. It was a part of civil disobedience movement.

The main points of the Satyagraha were :

- * It was initiated in Jabalpur when leaders such as Gopal Khan and others reached there to unveil the tricolor on the top of Jabalpur Municipality.
- * But the police commissioner insulted the flag by crushing it by foot.
- * Prominent leaders such as Pt. Sunderlal, Subhadra Ku. Chauhan and other marched a procession against such insult.
- * It gained momentum when national leaders such as Rajgopalachari & Rajendra Prasad took part in the procession and started the satyagrah from the Nagpur on April 1923.
- * Pt. Sunderlal and others were imprisoned for 6 months.
- * Soon, the incident took a pan-Indian form. On 18 Aug. 1923 the British officials then accepted the hoisting of tricolor.

In this way after the hoisting, the satyagraha ended, and marked an important movement in the political view. This aided the Indian Independence.

2.4

Charanpaduka is a village in the Chhatarpur district of M.P. It had a good presence of anti-British consciousness.

Charanpaduka Massacre -

- * On Jan. 14, 1930, a large meeting was held at Charanpaduka to protest against princely rule, and British policies.
- * This was in effect of the successful Non-Cooperation Movement which led to boycott of foreign goods, non-payment of revenues etc. This displeased the Britishers.
- * Thus the police force ordered by col. Fisher fired on a peaceful procession at Charanpaduka and a large no. of ~~lives~~ innocent lives were taken away mercilessly.
- * As a consequence, among the innocent lives were few freedom fighters such as Seth Sunderlal Baroha, Chiru Kurmi and others also.
- * Therefore, this massacre is aptly called as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of M.P.

This massacre is an important activity that followed the 1857 independence and aided in the Indian dream of independence.

Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan empire in 322 B.C and made Pataliputra his capital.

Achievements :-

- (i) He reinvented a strong administrative apparatus to govern his extensive kingdom.
- (ii) For the first time, political unity was achieved in India.
- (iii) He firmly established power in Gangetic valley till northwest part of India & region north of Narmada.
- (iv) He constructed the Sudarshan lake of Saurashtra which was an important irrigation source afterwards.
- (v) Kautilya's Arthashastra speaks of an elaborate bureaucracy under Chandragupta Maurya.
- (vi) He patronised heterodox sects. He himself followed Jainism and left the throne for his son.
- (vii) The economy was centralised and the state brought new lands under cultivation which yielded handsome income in form of revenues.
- (viii) Mudrarakshasa also talks about his efficient diplomacy under Kautilya's guidance.

Thus, Chandragupta's accomplishments ^{reverse} proofs him as the greatest ruler in the Indian history.

Kunwar Chain Singh, a prince of Narsinghgarh (Rajgarh district) is famously called as "Mangal Pandey of Malwa". He opposed the British even before 1857 revolt.

- * He is known as the first freedom struggle fighter of M.P.
- * M.P govt. has ~~honoured~~ ^{started} him with the "Guard of Honour" since 2015 ~~in his~~ below his Chhatri at Sehore on his name.
- * In 1818, Kunwar was insulted by political Agent Maaddoc of Sehore cantonment. This happened because the prince had rejected the suzerainty of Maaddoc over Narsinghgarh as a part of Bhopal region.
- * This led to a fierce battle in 1824 between the prince and the British. Kunwar fought bravely but couldn't win against the arms of the Britishers.
- * Chain Singh and some brave soldiers sacrificed their lives while fighting with British soldiers in Sehore's Dussehra Bagh.

When English misrule was going on in the country, Kunwar Chain Singh showed courage to challenge the Britishers directly on the land of Sehore in Malwa.

2.C.

V.D. Savarkar in his book, The Indian War of Independence, 1857 interprets 1857 revolt as a "planned war of national independence".

Military Causes

The Indian military was not a professional military, they were peasants actually. Thus every impact on peasantry adversely affected the military discontentment.

• policies by Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning greatly hurt the sentiments of military.

• Discrimination among military in terms of salaries, pensions etc. which was absent in European countries.

• High degree of discontentment due to 2 laws passed under Lord Canning -

(a) General Service Enlistment Act which didn't give extra allowances to Indian military posted abroad.

(b) Religious Disabilities Act, which compulsorily appointed the personnel abroad and it was compulsory; else they would lose their job.

As a consequence, the revolt marks a turning point in the history of India and led to far-reaching changes.

The All India Congress Committee Quit India resolution in the meeting of Indian Congress Committee held on 8 August 1942 in Bombay. Many big leaders including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested on the next day.

M.P witnessed the following activities during the Quit India Movement with 'Do or die' spirit.

- ① On 9 August 1942, many big leaders of MP like M. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Dwarka Prasad Mishra came back to M.P to fight against such oppressive activities of the British rule. People organised themselves in every town & village, thus the struggle began.
- ② In places like Mandla, Sagar, Jabalpur etc. people attacked govt. offices and burnt govt. records, railways etc. were disrupted. Seth Govinddas was arrested in Jabalpur as a reaction by the Britishers. This led to more enthusiasm among the people.
- ③ On 12 August, the people of Betul Bazar decided to take off the uniform of the police & dress them in khadi clothes. Firing led to the death of Mahadev Jeli.
- ④ Lal Padmadhar Singh of Rewa died on 13 August as a consequence of firing by police on the procession of student union.
- ⑤ On 19 August, tribal leaders Vishnu Gond and Veersa Gond died after the procession near Ghodadongri (Betul) railway station.

⑥ Sarafa Satyagraha in Indore led to fiery demonstrations in and around Indore.

⑦ On February 1947, Rice Movement occurred in Rewa which again was a reaction to oppression by the Britishers.

Thus, there was hardly an princely state left in M.P. where the freedom movement was not organised and against the opposition the people organised strikes, meetings and demonstrations in an enthusiastic spirit.

France during the 18th century had many revolutionary thinkers who encouraged people to fight for their rights, exposed the inefficiency of the monarch and aroused the people to challenge authority.

Some important philosophers includes:

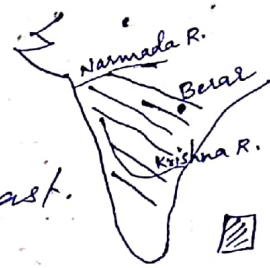
- Montesquieu articulated of the separation of government powers. His 'The Spirit of the Laws' compares different systems of government with each protecting individual liberty.
- Voltaire compared the English system with the French and founded what the latter wants. He was critical of the church's vast landholdings and the large taxes it imposed on the peasants.
- Rousseau addressed many social, political and philosophical issues. His famous Emile explores the nature of education and corrupting influences of society on young individuals.
- Diderot's Encyclopedie criticised traditional beliefs.

Thus the philosophers brought enlightenment among the masses & contributed to revolutionary ideas and criticisms of the ancient regime.

Gautamiputra Satakarni was a great conqueror and an able administrator who raised the prestige of the Satavahana Dynasty to a new height.

Achievements :

- ① He had a large size of army with strong fighting force.
- ② He led expeditions against the Saka rulers and acquired the Maharashtra region.
- ③ He also conquered the territories of the Yavanas and Pathavas of the west.
- ④ He had a vast empire from Kathiawad in north to river Krishna in south, & from Konkan in west to Beas in east.



■ Satavahanas

- ⑤ He was true to Brahmanical orthodoxy and also a generous king.

- ⑥ He improved the agricultural condition of his region. Taxation was not burdensome.

- ⑦ His reign was prosperous due to brisk trade through Baroch port.

- ⑧ The construction of Amravati Stupa began during his reign.

Thus, the 24 yrs rule of Gautamiputra regards him as the restorer of the glory of Satavahana dynasty as detailed in Nasik inscription.

Humayun ascended the throne after Babur in 1530 but was challenged by his brothers and with the Afghans. He fought two battles with Sher Shah Suri at Chausa & Kannauj in 1539 & 1540 respectively and was defeated. But after the former's death, he again ascended the throne in 1555 and defeated his brothers.

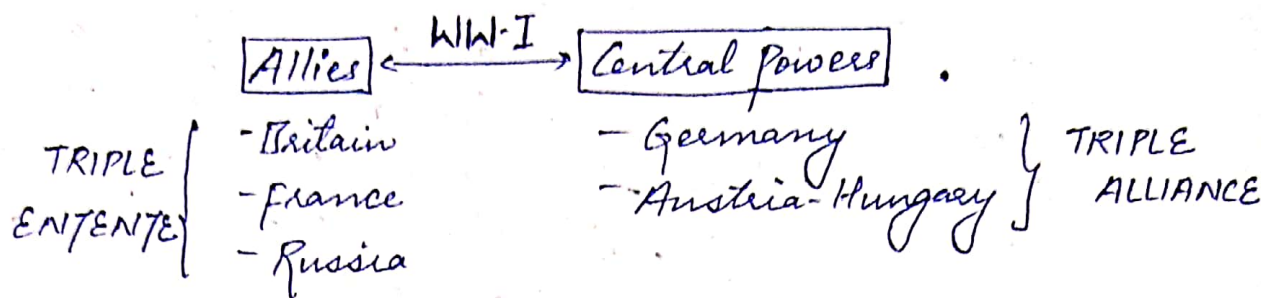
Reasons of Humayun's Downfall :-

- (i) He had a bad political sense and a bad generalship. He was unable to understand the nature of Afghan power.
- (ii) A large no. of Afghan tribes ^{were} under the leadership of Sher Shah and supported him, while the local rulers & zamindars didn't support the Mughals.
- (iii) Humayun's brothers did not support him since he ascended the throne in 1530.
- (iv) Humayun was deceived by a peace offer from Sher Shah and gave the latter opportunity to attack him and was defeated. This shows his incompetency.
- (v) His failed Bengal campaign was also a reason for his downfall.

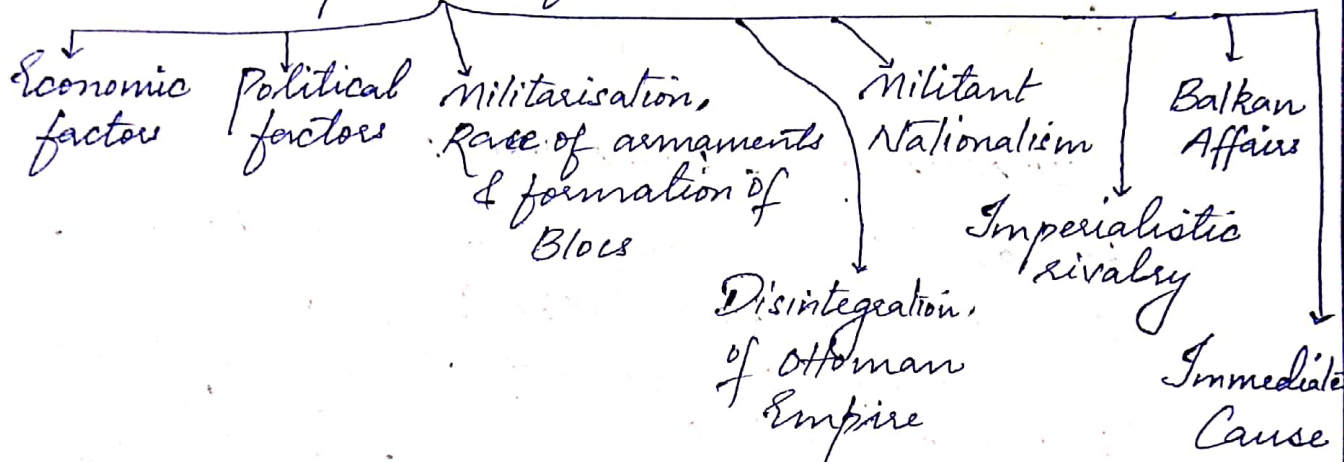
Thus Humayun's ^{life} ~~reign~~ was like a struggle-truce graph and despite the truce he ^{re}gained his territory and re-established the Mughal rule in 1555.

3.1

First World War (1914-18) affected almost all the major powerful and populous countries of the world.



Factors responsible for the WWI :-



① ECONOMIC FACTORS

There existed a clash between Cotton Chain Reaction (of USA) and Coal-Iron Chain Reaction (of Germany)

- Ⓐ Germany was rich in coal & iron and also went for technological developments, such as four-stroke combustion engine.
- Ⓑ Moreover its steel & automobile industry flourished, which made it a sink of foreign reserves and this prospered it more.
- Ⓒ This coal & iron chain reaction became tension for the old leaders creating economic rivalry.

⑤ POLITICAL FACTORS

The Cautious continentalism of Bismarck shift into Aggressive imperialism of Kaiser William II. While the former features friendly relations with Russia, Britain and formation of Triple Alliance, the latter featured naval empowerment, territorial expansion & interference in world politics such as in Morocco Crisis. This latter view of interfere, pressure and bargain was a cause of WW-I.

⑥ MILITARISATION & FORMATION OF BLOCS

Germany by increasing his naval powers, by the construction of Kiel Canal and of railway from Berlin to Baghdad created tension in Europe and as a precaution formation of Blocs started such as Triple Alliance, Triple Entente in 1907, Dual Alliance of Russia & France and so on.

⑦ DISINTEGRATION OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE

This led to increased wants of European powers over the strategic location with respect to Asian & African trade.

⑧ MILITANT NATIONALISM

This competitive patriotism by Kaiser William II led to defeat of France in 1870 & seizure of its Alsace and Lorraine (rich mineral regions). This created ensions hatred by the France.

⑧ IMPERIALISTIC RIVALRY

Continuous fights over the colonies in Asia & Africa persisted, such as over Morocco, France rivaled with Germany.

⑨ BALKAN AFFAIRS

- Conflict between Austria & Serbia existed.
- Even the interests of Austria & Russia clashed in the Balkan region.

⑩ IMMEDIATE CAUSE - SARAJEVO CRISIS

* The gun powder of the war was getting ready since long in Europe, but the murder of Austrian Archduke provided the spark which set the Europe ablaze.

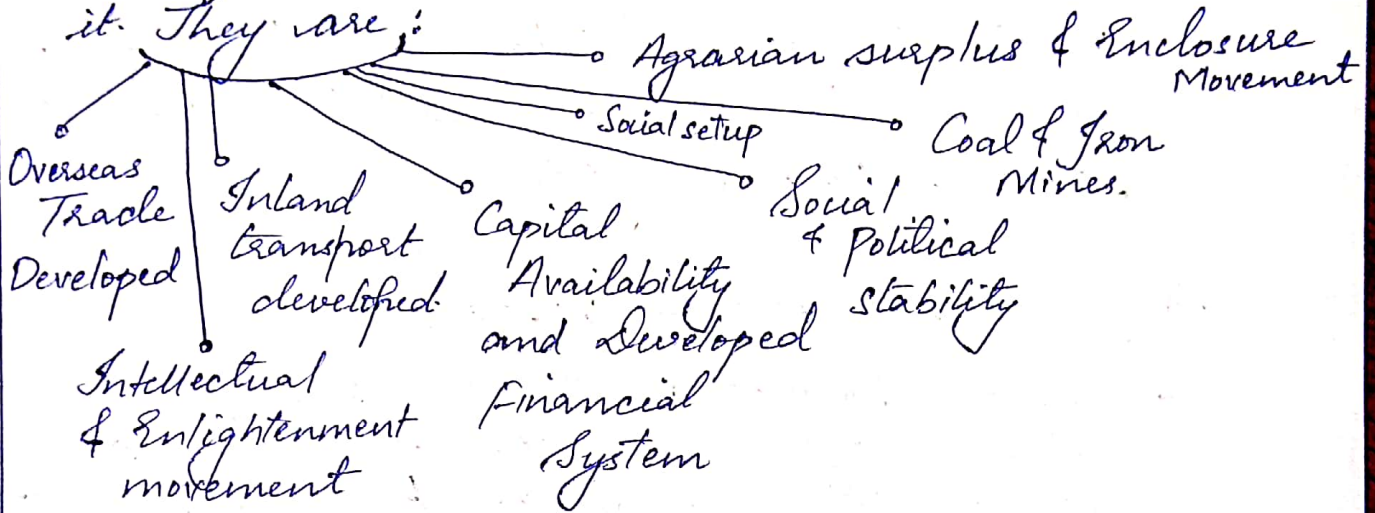
* He was murdered in Bosnian capital of Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 and thus Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28.

* Within no time, this war culminated in the First World War.

Thus, the chain reaction involved the ~~many~~ major superpowers of the Europe and the USA into the war. With the defeat of Central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary) the war ended in 1918 followed by the Paris Peace Settlement.

Industrial Revolution refers to the radical changes that took place in the means of production in the 19th century. Its implications are unprecedented and unparalleled.

England seems a natural location for the birth of the I.R. due to multiple reasons behind it. They are:



① Overseas Trade Developed

In the 18th century, England had better and developed maritime activities than any other European nations. She had vast markets & near monopoly over its markets. The growing demand gave a stimulus to British manufacturers to take to machine methods.

② Intellectual and Enlightenment Movement

- The philosopher and economist Adam Smith through his 'The Wealth of Nations' provided the intellectual and philosophical underpinning for industrialisation and early capitalism.
- The Age of Reason and risk taking attitude was nurtured through enlightenment and scientific developments.

③ Inland Transport Developed.

It also had a vast inland transport network of rivers, canals & coastal sea-lanes.

④ Capital Availability and Developed Financial System

- Due to her growing trade, England has accumulated large profits and this enabled her to make large outlays on machinery & buildings.
- Financial institutions such as Bank of England were available to lend.

⑤ Social and Political Stability

- Due to England's insular position it saved her from the disastrous consequences of war, which ravaged the other European nations.
- The peaceful Glorious Revolution of Britain laid down the social and political stability.

⑥ Social setup of England

- A healthy financial system which was developed after the liberal Anglican church did not prohibit lending money on interest.
- England had masses with enterprising spirit and requisite technical qualities.

⑦ Coal-Iron mines

- Their abundance led England to evolve new techniques for the manufacture of iron and coal utilisation.

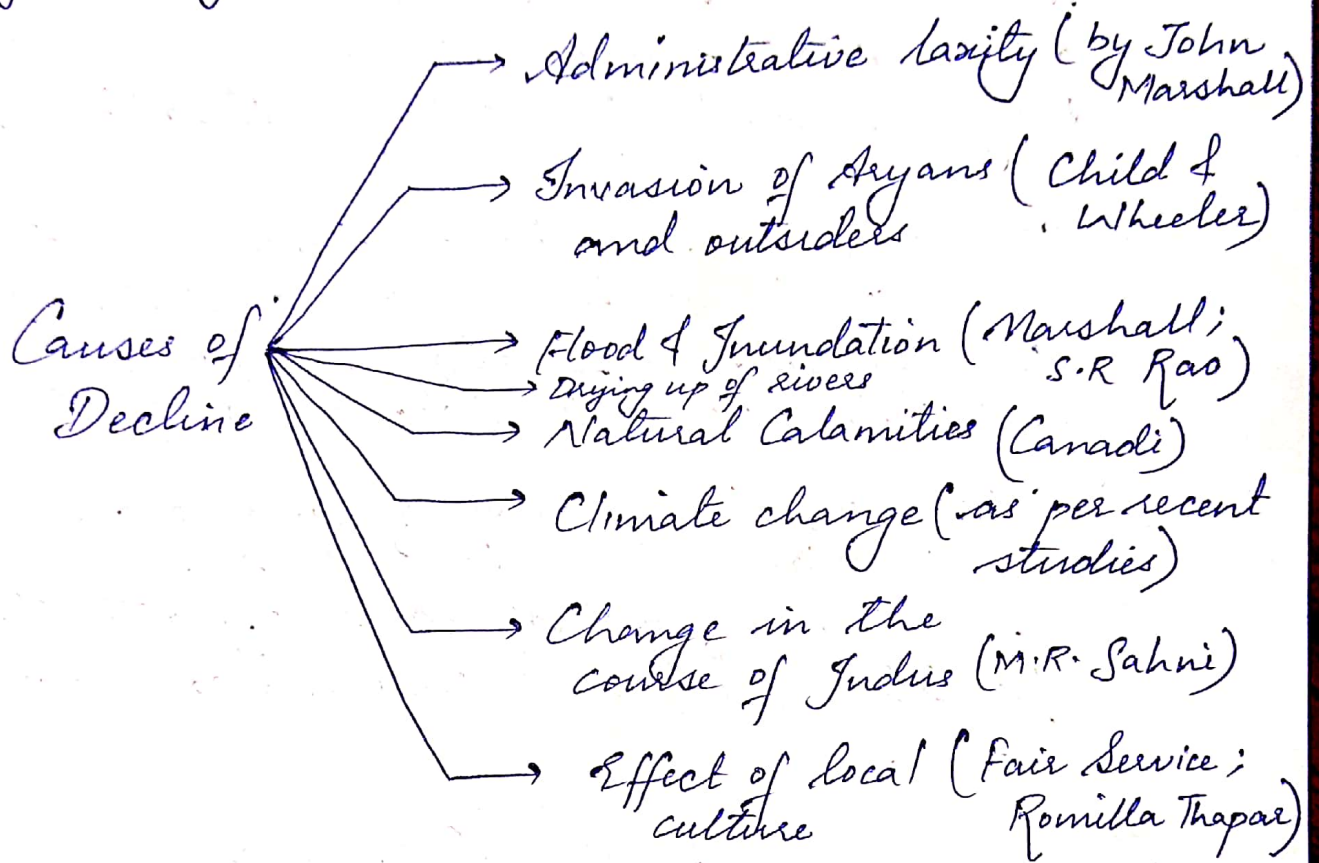
⑧ Agrarian surplus and Enclosure Movement

- Agricultural Revolution took place in England before I.R which made her self-sufficient and surplus nation.
- The revolution was successful due to indigenously developed scientific technology during the age of enlightenment and enclosure movement.
- Further the revolution provided raw materials for industries which fuelled their growth.

As a consequence, England became virtually the richest country in the world controlling huge trade & capital. I.R fuelled colonialism and hence imperialistic ambitions expanded.

3.B

The mature Harappan culture existed between 2350-1750 BC. By 1900 BC, Harappa and Mohenjodaro disappeared, while the other sites faded out gradually.



- (a) Sir John Marshall reasoned administrative laxity as absence of definitive conclusion about administrative system.
- (b) Migration of masses from Mesopotamia and invasion of Aryans over Harappan civilisation. This view of invading Aryans has also been confirmed by Rig Veda.
- (c) Sudden subsidence or uplift of land causes floods in the lower Indus, thereby submergence of cities like Mohenjodaro & Chanhu-daro.

- (d) Some other sites like Kalibangan and Banawali declined due to drying up of rivers.
- (e) Recurring floods, drying up of rivers, decreasing soil fertility, deforestation due to constant consumption of wood etc seem to have played havoc with this civilisation.
- (f) Changing monsoon patterns decreased the wheat & barley production and this changed their subsistence strategy & cropping patterns. Thus cities lost their purposes & were abandoned.
- (g) The change in course of Indus due to earthquakes transformed the region into a tract of sand and affected the fertility. People were compelled to move elsewhere.
- (h) Transformation of society into a clan-centered society.

Other Causes

- * Decline of trade with Mesopotamia
- * Increasing soil salinity caused by expansion of desert.

There is no unanimous view pertaining to the cause for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation, although many reasons have been postulated for its downfall.