

Paper I

A) Indian Association was a national platform and one of the first organisations during the British rule.

It was formed by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.

B) Charles Metcalfe ~~was~~ ~~the~~ was the governor general who was born in India and is called the liberator of Indian press.

C) Mahadeo Desai was a famous writer and associated with national struggle. He is considered a close comrade of Gandhi.

D) Nuno de Cunha was a governor of Portuguese territory in India.

E) Enfield Rifle is considered as one of the causes of the revolt of 1857.

It was to be operated by biting the metal cartridge. Sepoys believed it was polished with cow and pig fat.

F) Malik Kafur was a slave of Alauddin Khilji.

G) Battle of Ghagra was one of the decisive battles which made Babur an unquestionable sultan of Delhi. It was held between Babur and Mahmud Lodhi on 6 May, 1529.



H.) Nazi Party, It was one of the party of Germany of which Hitler was the leader. It had national socialist ideology.

I.) Battle of Talikota was a battle of Vijayanagara empire which led to its fall. It is also called the battle of Rakasa Tangli. It was held on 26 January 1565.

J.) Zein ul Abidin was one of the ruler of Kashmir. He was called as Bud Shah by the people. Due to his liberal policies also called the Akbar of Kashmir.

K.) Alha Udal were the two brave generals of Chandel dynasty famous for their valour. Their stories are still sung by the people of India specially in parts of Madhya Pradesh.

L.)

M.) Surya Sen was a revolutionary in the freedom struggle famous for his Chagou conspiracy.

N.) Bill of Rights 1689 considered as a landmark act in constitutional law. It sets out the basic civil rights.

O.) CZAR Nicolas II was the last czar of Russia.

2.)

A.)

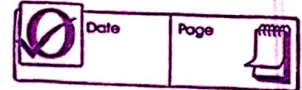
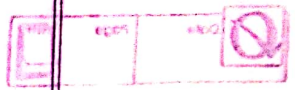
The freedom struggle of India was divided into several parts starting from the liberals of the congress to the phase where extremists took over in various forms.

The revolutionary movement was a phase when the freedom fighters like Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Jai Lajpat Rai took the reins and decided to protest against the British through violent means.

During this phase various revolutionary activities ~~started~~ took place which started from the ~~murder~~ murder of Gen Rand by the Chaphekar ~~and~~ Brothers.

The biggest contribution of revolutionary movement was that it attracted the masses towards the protest on a large scale and inspired the youth to take part in the freedom struggle of India.

The death of the revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh and Jai Lajpat Rai filled the masses with anger towards the government and provoked the feeling of nationalism in the hearts of the people.



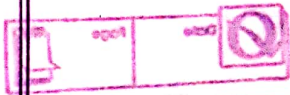
B) One of the most important event in the freedom struggle of India was the Quit India movement which was started by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942 and the slogan of Do or Die was given.

The protest of Quit India filled the British with the fear of a mass protest for whose suppression the leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Azad, Patel were all jailed and hence the protest was left with no leadership. But the people took the reins into their hands and continued the protest initially in a non-violent manner but later it converted to the Violent Means,

It made the government realise the people's strength and it was after the Quit India movement the process of British government to leave India paced.

Women also played a major role in the movement when A. Usha Mehta spread the message of the protest by Radio and Aruna Asaf Ali protested from the Gwalior ground of Pune.

This movement highlights the strength of people of India who came forward with the slogans of Do or Die and made it the successful movement in the struggle for Independence.



Charan Paduka massacre of 1931

4.) The massacre like that of Jallianwala Bagh did not just take place in Delhi but also in several parts of Madhya Pradesh, India. One such incident was the Charan Paduka massacre of Madhya Pradesh which is considered as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of Madhya Pradesh.

On the fair of Charanpur in the village called Charan Paduka in 1931 many people had gathered to for a peaceful protest and to support the non-cooperation movement which had reached the heights during this time. The leaders in the protest were asking the people to boycott the British made goods and also the people vowed not to pay the lagar 'tax' to the government.

On the meantime the police got the information and hence the police came and open fired on the mass killing a lot of people and leaving many injured. Several people were arrested and sent to jail.



II.) The Quit India Movement was first started in Udhisha. During the Quit India movement, the violent phase of the freedom struggle was seen and various mass movements took place in the state.

→ Late Padmadhar sacrificed his life in Saltra during the protest.

→ Mahadev Jeli also sacrificed his life in Baitul during the protest for British clothes.

→ After the arrest of the Congress leaders a meeting was organised in Jabalpur, Talak Bhumi Talaiya and the protesters were beaten and lathi charged.

→ A rally was organised in Haidla and when the police stopped the rally the students protested.

G.) Madhya Pradesh had contributed significantly in the protests that took place in the country. One of the very successful protest was Thanda Satyagraha which took place in the year 1923. It shows the sacrifices the people make for the respect of their national flag. Like any other movement it also started as a small protest, when on 23 March 1923 the people hoisted the flag on the Municipality building, which was a big step.

Jabalpur was ~~also~~ probably the only place where flag was hoisted twice before this it was hoisted on the Town hall. Hence the second time was unbearable by the government, so the British police came and crushed the flag under their feet, which led to an upsurge of anger among the masses. Now it was the question of the respect of the national flag. The protest became a National Protest and the leaders like Jankhalal Bajaj, Sardar Patel took the reins of the movement and led the protest.

Finally after a long struggle Sardar Patel was invited by the government for negotiations and hence it was the victory of the sentiments of the people and the love for their tricolour. The Thanda Satyagraha gave new rays to the Non cooperation movement when it was losing hope and refilled the people with enthusiasm.



F.) The heartland of India also had a lot of significance when seen from the point of view of history. There are various Chalcolithic and Medieval sites in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Some of the sites are

→ Valleys of Narmada, Chambal and Betwa

→ Jabalpur and Balaghat

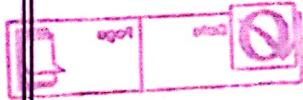
→ Kayatha: a site in Ujjain district on the bank of Choti Kalisindh. It is earliest known agriculture settlement of Malwa

→ Eran: The earliest evidence of sati pratha has been found. Important remains of Gupta period also found.

→ Maheshwar: on the banks of Narmada river

→ Nagda: an ancient city on the banks of Chambal river. It finds mention in works of Kalidasa

→ Navdatoli: situated on banks of Narmada opposite to Maheshwar. It is in the Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. discovered by Dr. Sankalita.



C) The revolt of 1857 is considered as one of the major revolts which gave a new direction to the freedom struggle of India. It is considered as the first struggle of independence by V.K. Sarwarkar. There were many reasons which led to the struggle of 1857, one of them being the military causes.

- Military Causes
- the conditions in army contradicted the religious beliefs of the sepoys
 - unhappy with the emoluments compared to British sepoys
 - annexation of Awadh, many of many sepoys caused resentment among them
 - Mangal Pandey fired at the sergeant major of his unit at Barrackpore
 - 3rd Native Cavalry refused to accept the greased cartridges
 - Indian sepoys treated as peasants in uniform which inflamed the sepoys.

D. Considered as one of the most remarkable emperors of India. Chandragupta Maurya was the builder of 'Akhand Bharat' with the help of his political guru Chanakya.

The achievements of Chandragupta Maurya are.

- he converted the India divided into small kingdoms into one big kingdom of Bharat.
- The economic and political reforms that were applied by Chanakya made the kingdom very successful.
- There was a well defined bureaucratic structure.
- Religious reforms took place during his time specially the Jain religion was flourished among the masses.
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator which further led to a good relation between Hellenistic Kingdoms and an exchange of art and culture took place.
- Being a patron of art and culture, the scholars flourished under his reign.



J. Humayun was successor of Babur but he could not reign for a long period. The various reasons for his downfall are as follows:

→ he divided the kingdom among his brothers and hence weakening the position of the king.

→ his inability to understand the nature of Afghan power and Sher Shah's deceptive trick.

→ he did not get the support of local rulers and zamindars.

→ there were differences between Humayun and his brothers.

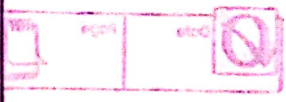
→ he ill conceived Bengal campaign and had lack of funds.

8.)

A) The world war I took place during 1914-1918 and affected all major powerful and populous countries of the world.

The causes of the world war are.

- Extreme form of nationalism: The rise of nationalism in Europe which was started by the American and French revolutionary took the dangerous form when it got replaced by extreme nationalism.
- Desire of Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be a part of Austria and but of Serbia.
- Military expansion in Europe: a system where people were forcefully made work for military and hence expanding of the military.
- Mutual Defense alliances: Among European countries if one country attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them.
- Imperialism: Africa & parts of Asia were the points of concentration and contention among European countries.



because of raw material and hence lead to increase in confrontation.

→ Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir of throne of Austria Hungary, shot while he was visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia. He was killed by Serbian people in 1914

Hence Austria declared war on Serbia consequently Russia got involved as it had an alliance with Serbia.

Germany declared war on Austria Russia because it was in alliance with Austria Hungary.

Britain declared war on Germany because its invasion of neutral Belgium - with which Britain had agreement to protect both Belgium and France