

22.02.2020

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1 liner Questions

- A. Indian Association :- The Association formed by ~~Sure~~ Motilal Ghosh. This association was a precursor to Indian National Congress.
- B. Charles Metcalfe :- The 19th century Governor General of India, liberator of the press.
- C. Mahadev Desai :- Indian freedom fighter, accompanied Gandhiji in Champaran Satyagraha.
- D. Nino-da-Cunha :- Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijaynagar Empire in along the Banks of Tungabhadra.
- E. Enfield Rifle :- The new guns introduced by the British East Company, whose Cartridge was made of animal fat. This ~~it~~ led to 1857 Sepoy Mutiny.

- F. Malik Kafur:- The military general of Alauddin Khilji and who won southern Indian states for Khilji Dynasty
- G. Battle of Ghagra:- This battle was fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun, precursor to Battle of Bilgram (1540). Humayun lost to Sher-Shah and became Sher Shah became ruler of India.
- H. Nazi Party:- The Nazi Party was lead by Adolf Hitler in Germany. The radical, autocratic militaristic rule of Nazi led to IInd world war.
- I. Battle of Talikota (1556):- Fought between the Vijaynagar empire and Deccan Sultanates. Vijaynagar Empire and capital Harapi lost ~~to~~ and destroyed in battle.
- J. Zein-ul-Abedin:- He was the medieval roushin ruler of Jammu & Kashmir and made several mosque in Jammu and Kashmir

K. Allah-Udal were the two army-men of Chandel Dynasty of Gjaki-Bhukti who lost to Prithvi Raj Chauhan in the battle.

L. Pratihara Ruler Rajyapal:- He was assassinated by Vidhyadhar. Rajyapal was the ruler of Kannauj who ran away from battle against Arabs in North-West India.

M. Surya Sen:- Indian freedom fighter in East Bengal who raided the British Armoury in 1931 and was later laid his life for nation in 1933.

N. Bill of Rights 1689:- Introduced post the glorious revolution of 1688 in England and it restricted the power of Monarchy and give rights to British subjects.

O. CZAR Nicholas-II:- He was dethroned in February Revolution of 1917. This led to killing of CZAR and establishment of Republic under Mensheviks.

100 words Question

A) Revolutionary Movement refers to that section of the freedom fighters who prefer violent means to dispel the Britishers from India.

E.g. Hindustan Socialist Republic of India
~~Swades~~ (Delhi)

Yugantar group in Bengal.

Leaders:- Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra
Surya Sen etc...

Contribution:-

- i) Their action freed Indian from fear of British power.
- ii) They promoted the ideal of secularism, youth power nationalism.
- iii) Their action spread nationalistic ideas ~~is~~ across India.

However, violent methods were easily suppressed by Britishers thus any coherent action against the British through revolutionary action was bound to fail.

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B.) Quit India Movement began on 09/08/1942 at Gowalia tank, Mumbai.

Importance of Quit India Movement

- i) Movement was intact even when rendered leaderless.
- ii) There was widespread violence in Maharashtra, UP, Bengal etc...
- iii) People attacked British administrative symbol.
- iv) Final nail in the coffin of British Rule of India.
- v) Secondary leaders like Ram Manohar Lohiya, Achyut Patwardhan etc... led the movement.

Within 5 years of Quit India Movement India achieved National freedom.

c) Military Mutiny / Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 was led by the leaders like Lakshmi Bai, Jaiya Jape. It is considered as the first war of Independence of India.

Military Causes:-

- i) The discriminatory pay, allowances and treatment of Indian soldiers vis-a-vis British.

- ii) Discontinuance of Overseas allowance for Indian soldiers.
- iii) Indian soldier was after all a peasant in uniform.
- iv) The General Services Enlistment Act, was against Indians religious belief.
- v) The Introduction of Enfield Rifle irked Indian soldiers.

D. Chandera Gupta Maurya :- First ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty (321 B.C. - 185 B.C.).
With the able assistance of Kautilya, he was able to dethrone the last Nanda ruler Dhanananda.

Achievements :-

- i) Establisher of First Imperial power in India.
- ii) His reign proved useful for spread of the heterodox sects like Jainism.
- iii) Caste and social hierarchy became redundant in his reign.
- iv) He established a paternalistic Monarchy in India.
- v) He monopolistic state of economy developed in his reign, complete control of mines, weapons.

Chandra Gupta Maurya was thus the first ruler who established an empire in India.

E.) _____

F.) Chalcolithic sites of M.P.

i) Kaytha :- It is known for buff-slip pottery, Combed pottery. It is situated in Ujjain District.

ii) Nevada-Joli :- Present in Kaargone district during the Chalcolithic age.

Features :-

- i) These cultures were present during 2000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.
- ii) These sites have presence of copper boards, tools, implements along with the lithic technology.
- iii) These are Post-Harappan Culture sites of India.

H.) _____

I.) _____

K.) Gautami Putra Sakari :- He was a Satvahana ruler of 1st Century A.D. His achievements are visible on the Nasik inscriptions prepared by his mother Gautami Balasari.

Achievements:-

- i) He conquered Malwa, Nimar, Gujarat, Kutch, Kathiawar, Konkan, Vidarbha etc...
- ii) He was the most powerful ruler of Satavahana.
- iii) He supported a liberal social order in his empire.
- iv) Women were respected in his reign.
- v) Trade flourished during his reign.
- vi) Coins of Copper, Silver, Gold, Lead, Potens etc... were issued by him.

5) Humayun was the 2nd Mughal ruler who succeeded Babar in India.

Reasons of his failure:-

- i) He himself was not an able strategist or commander.
- ii) His brother Askari and Hindal also try to ambush Humayun.
- iii) Presence of strong Afghan power in Eastern India (Bihar, Sher Shah Suri)
- iv) He lost two successive battles in front of Sher Shah in Battle of Bilgram, Battle of Ghagra

Thus he lost his empire to Sur-Dynasty 1530 and 1540 and regained it in 1555.

1) French Revolution of 1789 was the historic moment of world polity because it gives the world ideal of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Contribution of Philosophers.

i) The philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu gave the modern ideal of a Republic state.

ii) They promoted the ideal of Separation of power in state.

iii) They denounced the division of society into estates (Clergy, Nobility and Common people).

iv) These writers / philosophers lamented the rule of church over day-to-day activities of common people.

Thus philosophical ideals formed the basis of the 1789 Revolution and its manifestation appeared in 1792 constitution of French Republic.

300 words questions.

A) The first world war was fought between the Allied Powers (U.K., France, Belgium, Japan, Russia etc...) and Central Powers (Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary) from 28 July 1914 - 11 Nov 1918.

Causes:-

i) Militarism :- There was increased militarisation by the European powers.

ii) Parochial Nationalism of 1914 demanded extinction of other country in order to save their own country.

iii) Economic Imperialism :- The late industrialised Germany was competing for the colonies and market in global South.

iv) Anglo-German Rivalry :- William-IV of Germany was radical with his view of survival of "one-ideology-only". He was of view "either we live for they".

v) Absence of International Organisation :- There was no organisation for international mediation among rivals.

Thus, in order to prevent further world war the President of U.S. Woodrow Wilson proposed 14 point program.

B) Harappan Civilisation (2500 B.C. - 1750 B.C.) was an oldest civilisation of India. It was the first urban civilisation. It includes sites like Lothal, Mohenjo-daro, Rangpur, Mohenjodaro etc...

Decline of Harappan Civilisation may include

- i) Flooding and change of course of river.
- ii) Spread of Disease in the Harappan culture.
- iii) Climate change may also be the cause of decline.
- iv) The huddled skeleton at Mohenjodaro suggests attack by Aryans.

Thus, the following reasons appear to be included in the decline of Harappan Culture.

Examples / Evidences of such factors :-

- i) Sindhu River that was once the living river is now bare on inland drainage. (Rangpur city was by its side)

ii) Saraswati river no more flows on the surface.
iii) In the Rig-veda the Indus was also called as the "Punander" i.e. destroyer of the fort. Hence Aryans with their swift chariot mobility led to the destruction of Harappan civilisation.

iv) Since these Ghagghar - Saraswati - Indus region falls in tropical / sub-tropical region therefore the tropical diseases like Malaria, sleeping sickness etc., might have affected local population.

c. Industrial Revolution refers to the use of machine for the performance of the mechanical work.
E.g. Spinning Jenny of Hargreaves

Industrial Revolution first began in the United Kingdom because of the variety of factors :-

- i) The beginning of 1750 marks the 300 years of Renaissance in Europe, 250 years of Reformation in Europe.
- ii) The land reforms in England led to the agricultural revolution in England. Thus surplus production in England was to be complemented by the Industrial Revolution.
- iii) Spread of modern ideas/ideas by Spenser, Chaucer, Bacon, Shakespeare and Thomas More.
- iv) Insular position of U.K., being an island was guided by ocean from all the sides.
- v) Discoveries of the 16th century like 1520 of Magellan Strait, 1498 India etc.

vi) The inventions like Mule by Crompton, Steam engine by James Watt, Spinning jenny by Hargreaves, etc...

vii) Capture of the Colonies of Asia and Africa
E.g. The Battle of Plassey 1757, Buxar 1764
etc...

Thus the U.K. was well placed to initiate the Industrial Revolution for the first time in the world.