

Paper-I (part-A)

1 (A) → <sup>Freedom.</sup> Revolutionary struggle-organisation  
 → Founder → Anand Mohan Bose & Surenbro Nath Banerjee  
 → Location - Calcutta (1876)

1 (B) → He was Governor General of India  
 → Regarded as Liberator of Indian Press  
 → Succeeded by Lord Auckland

1 (C) → Mahadev Desai was Indian Poet, writer  
 → Belong to Chayavad Period  
 → Composed poet with Nationalist theme

1 (D) → He was Governor of Portuguese territories in India  
 → shifted Capital from Cochin to Goa  
 → obtained Dau and Bassein from Gujrat Ruler

1 (E) → New Rifle introduced by British Army in India  
 → Main cause of 1857 Revolt  
 → Its cartridge was to be teared of big mouth and  
 consists of psk and Cow meat oil.

1 (F) → He was of slave of Alauddin Khilji  
 → Called Lazor Dinari  
 → led Campaign to South and defeated Ruler

- 1 (j) → Fought between Babur and Mohamamad Lodhi  
→ year! - 1529, Chagra  
→ Result! - Babur defeated Mohamamad Lodhi

- 1 H → NOZI Party was political party of Germany  
→ Founder! - Adolf Hitler.  
→ Soon became dictatorial Regim and started oppressing Jews

- 1 (t) → Also called Battle of Rakshasa Tagandi  
Year! - 23 January, 1565  
Between! Raja Ram and Ruler of Gokkonda & Bijapur  
Result! Raja Ram defeated and executed

- 1 (r) Zain-ul-Abidin  
→ Ruler of Kashmir.  
→ know as Bud shah or Akbar of Kashmir  
→ Liberal and ruled for 50 years  
→ Rajatarangini described his reign.

- 1 (k) Aalho Udal  
→ Military Commander of Chandel Ruler  
→ Brother-in-law of Parmadideva  
→ Fought with Prithviraj Chauhan & defeated  
→ Devotee of Maa Sharda

1(K) → Rajyapal was last Pratihara Ruler.  
 → Killed by Parmar King  
 →

1(M) → Revolutionary freedom fighter.  
 → Associated with Chittagong Army Raids.  
 → Captured and executed

1(N) → Landmark Act in Constitutional law of Britain.  
 → Passed by William of Orange and Mary II  
 → Solved problem of succession to throne and  
 granted Civil Rights to citizens.

1(O) → Dictator of Russia during February Revolution.  
 → Forced to abdicate power.  
 → Orthodox Christian.

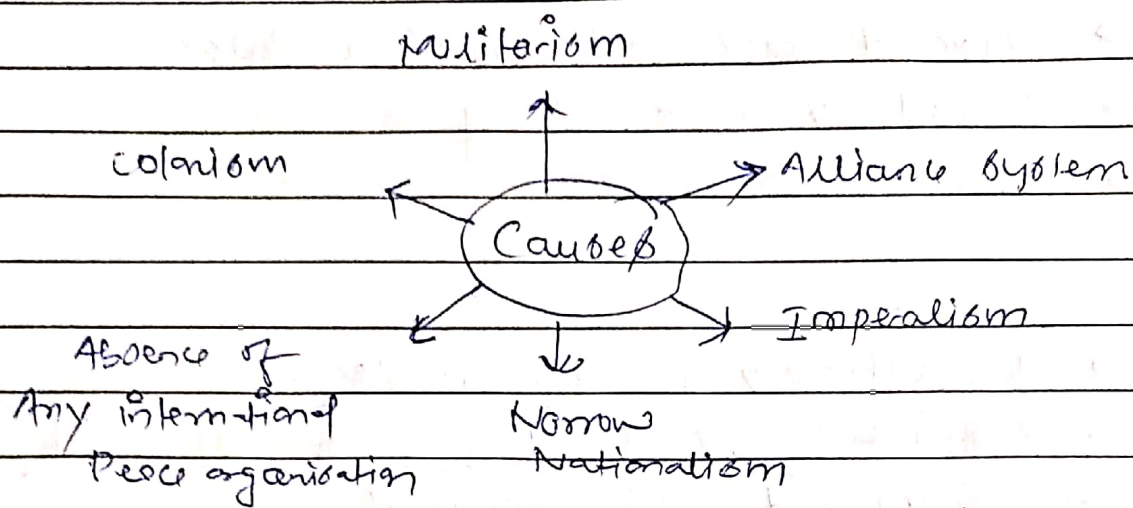
3(A) !- World War I, which started between 1914-1918  
 between two European powers soon engulfed  
whole world into it and result in  
widespread loss of human and material  
wealth.

Power Involved

Axial Power! - Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire  
Ottoman Empire.

Allied Power! - France, Britain, Italy soon USA joined

Spiral



### Militarism

- After Industrial Revolution every country wanted to enhance its Military power.
- As a result, countries became hostile towards each other
- Preaching war is glory

### Alliance System

- They were Many secret Alliance between countries that time.
- Attack on one country, considered as Attack on all member countries in treaty
- Countries were obliged to protect each other.

### Imperialism

- Imperialistic policies and action of various European power.
- Each country wanted to more number of overseas colonies to have better control of over trade

## New Nationalism

- Notion of Nationalism that requires hate for other countries
- Each country wanted to expand & expand its territories.

## Absence of international organisation

- There was no any international organisation to maintain peace and harmony between Nations.
- Absence of Any regulations

## Colonism

- Countries wanted to expand colonies in other countries which served two purposes for them:-
  - Source of Raw material
  - Market for finished food.

## Immediate Cause

- Assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand, as a result of which Hungary declared war against Serbia,
- Serbia and USSR were in secret alliance & therefore Russia started preparation of war.
- Germany attacked USSR and world war started.

So, a war which started between two countries soon became a global war and result of which many

Shival

people lost their life, significant change in political map of Europe and many new independent nations were formed, like Yugoslavia.

3 (c) Industrial Revolution is regarded as period of evolution cum Revolution which transformed the way world produced things and the Quantum that was produced between 14-16<sup>th</sup> Century.

→ It not only led to economic changes but also many social and political change, emergence of new class and order.

### Causes of Industrial Revolution in England

Political                      Economic                      Social                      Geographical

#### Political

- o Political situation in Britain were quite stable
- o was at relatively peace as compared to other Nations.
- o Government encouraged and supported Industrial Revolution.
- o Provided subsidies and concession

Chinal

## Economic

- Presence of Merchant class and Industrialist.
- Presence of Entrepreneurs
- Large wealth accumulated through colonism.
- Money to spend in Industrial Revolution
- Developed Transport system.
- Developed navy for overseas trade.

## Social

- Presence of skilled and un-skilled labour
- Early maturity of Agriculture sector released extra labour.
- Urbanisation led to migration of people.
- Sea

## Geographical

- Availability of vast flat land to setup industries.
- Availability of mineral producing region nearby like coal, metals etc.
- Centrally located
- Trade route passes through Britain
- Colonies served important source of raw material and destination of goods.

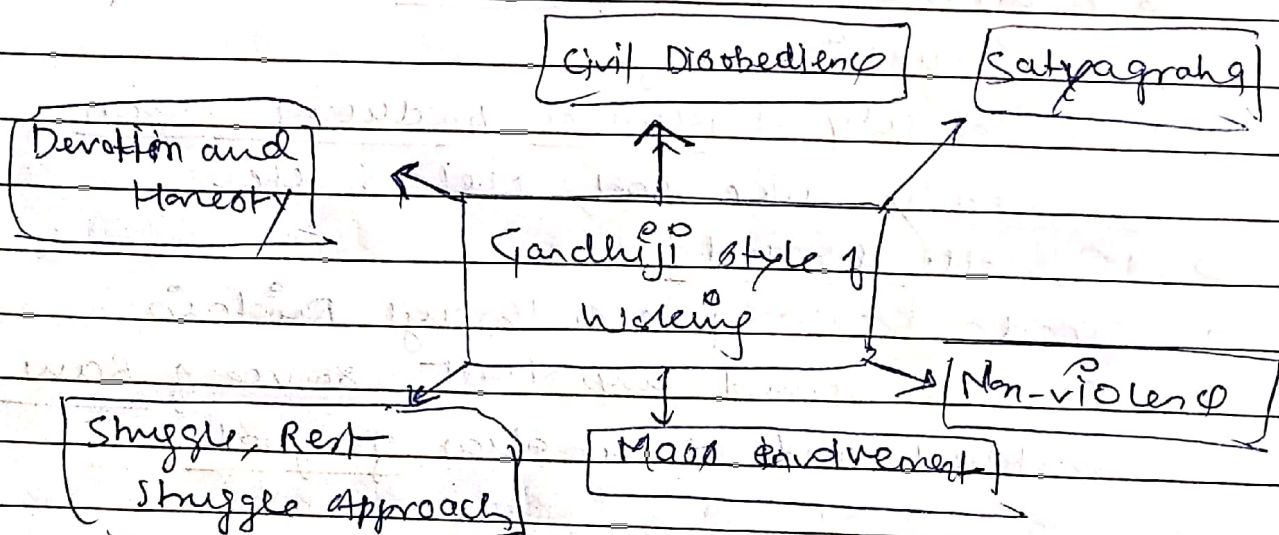
So, all these factors led to development of Industrial Revolution in India England which transformed the world we see today.

It led to many changes like -

- Emergence of Factory System
- Emergence of Capitalist Society
- Increasing inequality between Rich and poor
- Spread of knowledge
- Globalisation, integration of world economy

1915 Gandhiji who is called "Father of Nation" played very crucial role in Indian struggle of independence.

When he arrived India in 9 January, 1915 he undertook Nationwide visit to understand the state of Affairs in India and hardship faced by people here.



### Satyagraha

- It means "request for truth".
- very important tool frequently used by



gandhiji in various struggle like Ahmedabad Mill Satyagrah, Non-cooperative movement etc.

- o Gandhiji wanted his followers to remain truthful to their cause, whatever will be the consequences.

### Non-violence

- o It means do not harming others, if even if he/she is your enemy.
- o Basic philosophy behind it was that your actions would melt the heart of oppressor.
- o It was one of the reasons why gandhiji withdraw Non-cooperative movement.

o

### Mass Involvement

- o Gandhiji knew that real power resides in Rural areas, Agricultural society etc. were main constituent of india's society.
- o He wanted to involve them in Movement and that why his movement remained successful. like Non-cooperative, Civil disobedience.

### Struggle, Rest, Struggle Approach

- o He believed in struggle and then Pause the movement and again start it when British were focusing on other things.
- o This approach used during Non cooperative movement when gandhiji called off

movement after Chauri-Chauri Case

### Devotion & Honesty

- He remained completely devoted and honest to his cause.
- He in order to associate himself to the masses started wearing Dhoti and no cloths over body (chest)
- He continued his struggle until India became independent

Gandhiji philosophical ideas <sup>are</sup> ~~was~~ eternal, they are relevant then, relevant today and will relevant forever.

This vision and philosophy played a very important role in creating India that we see today.

2 (B) Quit India movement started by Gandhiji on 8 August, 1942 from August Ground Maidan with slogan of "Do or Die"

Reasons of Quit India Movement:-

- Failure of Cripps Mission
- Demand of complete Independence
- Japanese advancement toward India
- British wanted to associated Indian Army

*Spiral*

in World War II.

## Significance of Quit India Movement

o Emergence of New Political Leaders -

- ↳ Bhikaji Kama
- ↳ Anuro Asaf Ali

o Nation wide struggle

o violent protest, picketing of shops, withdrawal from services.

o Reflected the spirit <sup>of nationalism</sup> that reached the bottom of heart of people who are ready of sacrifice themselves

o Creation of parallel government in many parts like Satara, Tumkur.

o Creation of INA by S.C Bose in Singapore =>

there, this movement finally convinced britishers that their days in india are finally over.

2 (c) Revolt of 1857 that started at Sepoy Mutiny in Merrut soon spread to various part of India and took shape of National struggle.

Military Cause

Immediate

Contributory

Contributory

- Indian were employed at lower post
- Paid less
- Treated Unequally.

Immediate Cause

- Introduction of Fried Rifle who grooved Cartilage was to be teared off before filling in gun.
- It was said that it was made of pork and cow meat and seen by indian as measure to pollute their religion.

This movement although suppressed but set the taste for future Nationalist movement and struggle

2 (D) Chandragupta Maurya who was the founder of Maurya empire in India ascended the throne in 327 B.C.

Achievement

Political  
Military  
leader

Administrative

Economic  
Policy

Religious  
policy

## Military leader

- Excellent Fighter, tactician.
- Defeated Mahapadmanand of Nanda Dynasty
- Defeated Selleus Nicator

## Administrator

- Politically unified whole India
- Ruled over largest empire India had.
- Assisted by council of Minister
- Centralized Administration

## Religious Policy

- Religious tolerant policy toward subject
- Patronage of Jain Religion
- 1<sup>st</sup> Jain Council convened by Him

## Economic

- According of Arthashastra & Indica,
- well developed Economic system.
- Market Administration by 6 committee of 5 member each.
- steps taken to expand Agriculture

So, overall Chanakya's policy - administration system is similar to what we see today like various department of each Ministry in India

2 (B) ! Chalcoliths means "Metals Age". It lasted from 6000 B.C to 2000 B.C

- During this period ~~the~~ men started using and became aware of Metals
- Copper was 1<sup>st</sup> metal used by people

Important Chalcolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh

- River valley of Narmada
- River valley of Chambal
- River valley of Betwa
- Place like
  - Kaytha
  - Nagda
  - Ujjain
  - Navdatoli
  - Maheshwar
  - Jabalpur

M.P has significant evidence of Chalcolithic culture which can be attributed to Bhimbetka paintings and various tools found here.

2 (C) Jhanda satyagraha started on 8 March, 1923 with an aim to hoist Tricolour flag over Municipality building in Jabalpur

## Course of Satyagraha

- Congress Member wanted to Resist Tricolour flag but local British officer pulled down the flag and crucified.
- Important leader like Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, Laxman Singh etc started Bandh Satyagraha in protest against insult of flag.
- Many important leader came to Jabalpur in support of March.
- Legal Action taken against Congress leaders and INC decided to start Nation wide Flag Satyagraha.
- Centre shifted to Nagpur
- Important leader like Jardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad took part.
- <sup>Jabalpur</sup> ~~MP~~ was 1<sup>st</sup> <sup>place</sup> ~~state~~ in India where Flag Satyagraha started and strengthened our struggle movement.

2 (H) Charan Paduka Massacre which is also called Jallicwala Bagh Massacre of M.P. took place on 14 February, 1931 in Charan paduka ground of Chhatarpur district

## Cause

o on 14 February, on peaceful assembly of people, colonel Fisur ordered open fire without giving warning.

o 23 Freedom Fighters <sup>died</sup>, including many more injured.

o This incidence led to Anti-British sentiment which further cause many Anti-British Movement and revolt in Madhya Pradesh.

2(I) - Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh started almost at same time that of India in August, 1942.

## Contribution

o Many many Nationalist leaders were unprovoked imprisoned, many took shelter in Madhya Pradesh.

o ~~Masses~~ of people from different class, section took active part in Movement.

o Picketing, demonstration took place all over MP.

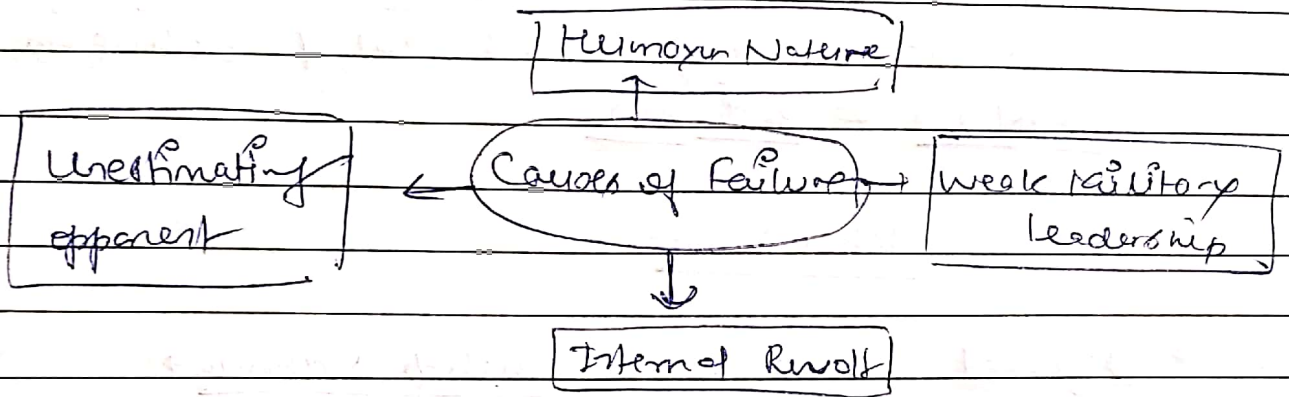
o Emergence of Many local leaders as National leaders.

o Many poets composed poem with Nationalist theme helps in spread of



## Spirit of Nationalism

2 (I) Humayun who was son of Babur, ascended the throne in 1530 after his father's death.



### Humayun Nature

- Excessive kind and benevolence.
- Show kindness to brothers who betrayed him.

### Weak leadership

- Weak Tactical leadership
- Weak Military Arrangement.

### Internal Revolt

- Fight among Nobles
- Fight among brothers

### Underestimating opponent

- Underestimated power and strength of sher-shah who was great Afghan Ruler
- Afghan powers ability to unite under under great leadership.

It was said that, Humayun was the person  
for ~~whom~~ <sup>whom</sup> even virtues turned into vices

2(K)

Gautami Putra Satkarni was greatest ruler of  
Satvahana Dynasty which ruled between  
3<sup>rd</sup> B.C to 2<sup>nd</sup> A.D

### Achievement

- Defeated ~~ka~~ Western Kshatriya Naphans.
- Defeated Ruler of Malwa as ~~was~~ mentioned  
in Sachi Inscription.
- Extended his empire from Malwa in North to  
Kaveri in South, Bihar in East to Vidrasha  
in West.
- Patronised Prakrit language instead of Sanskrit.
- Made huge donation to Brahmans & monks.
- Re-established varna based society and caste system.
- Establish trade relations with foreign countries.

So, he ruled over greater Satvahana empire and  
maintains peace and stability in South  
India, he protected south India from  
Northern Invasion.

2 (#) : French Revolution which took place between 1789-1799, completely transformed the socio-political & economic situation in Europe and around the world.

### Role of Philosophers

Rousseau

Voltaire

Montesquieu

#### Rousseau :-

- was great French philosopher & writer.
- wrote "social contract" which defines an unwritten relationship that exist between government and citizen.
- Concept of "Civil Religion" → Belief in god and uphold morality rather than serving vested interest.

or

#### Voltaire

- preached "Religious tolerance"
- opposed oppressive policy and dominance of Church

#### Montesquieu

- proposed "separation of power"
- said that - political organisation must be organised in such way that it cannot abuse its power.

Final

Date.....

• wrote "The spirit of the laws"

so, they all helped in Awakening the spirit  
of humanism in people who eventually  
took step to freed themselves from  
oppression of pope and Rulers →