

1 A

Indian Association

→ established — July 1876

→ By 1 - Satyendranath Banerjee (1st President)

→ To arouse national feeling they published a newspaper "Bengalee".

→ merged in congress in 1886

1 B

Charles Metcalfe :- Governor general of India from (1835-36) after Lord William Bentick.

→ known for giving "freedom to press"

→ also served as governor general of Jamaica, Canada etc.

1 C

Mahadev - Desai :- Born in Surat district, Gujarat.

→ Personal Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi

→ wrote many books including auto

biography of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

"Be khudai khidmatgar" (1936).

1 D Nino-De-Cunha :-

→ Portuguese governor general

→ Defeated Bahadur Shah, ruler of Aurang in battle at Baxay (now Bassein)

1 E Enfield rifle :-

→ Used by British prior to ~~the~~ revolt of 1857

→ Became one of the reasons for the discontent among Sepoys, as its lower part of its cartridge is to be ~~the~~ bitten off before loading in the rifle (which was alleged to be ~~made~~ made of fat of cow & pig)

1 F Malik Kafur :-

→ General of Alauddin Khilji

→ Fought many battles for him in South India & conquered Devagiri,

1 G Battle of Ghagha:-

→ 1529

→ Babur defeated the Afghans under the Command of Nusrat Shah

→ Last major battle fought by Babur

1 H Nazi Party:-

→ National Socialist workers' party

→ Active from 1920-1945

→ Known for its intolerant policies

towards the foreign race, physical & mental inferior beings & opposition parties.

1 I Battle of Talikota:-

→ ~~152~~ when:- 1565

→ where:- Talikota (Present day Karnataka)

→ Result:- The combined Deccan Sultanate

forces defeated the vijaynagar forces & thus led to fall of glorious vijaynagar Empire.

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1 J Zein-ul-Abidin :-

1 K Alah-udal :- Two brave brothers of
Bundelkhand in 12th Century AD.

→ Udal died fighting the forces of Prithvi
Raj Chauhan which enraged the
elder brother Alha, who killed many
people & defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan

→ Later Alha became a Nath devotee.

→ Maihar - "Alha - Khand" are sung in
their praise.

1 L Pratihara ~~At~~ Ruler Rajyapal :-

→ Last famous ruler of Pratihara
dynasty

→ Defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni
in 1190.

I M

Surya Sen :-

→ A Bengali revolutionary

→ led an army raid at Chittagong police station.

→ unfurled "Indian flag" on the police station

I N

Bills of Rights, ~~1669~~ 1689 :-

→ After the glorious revolution, William of Orange became the emperor

→ Constitutional government started,

which declared Bills of Rights which mentions the procedure to elect the heir to the crown.

I O

Czar Nicholas II

- Name :- Nicolai Alexandrovich Romanov

→ last ruler of Romanov dynasty (1917)

→ ~~Fyhrant~~ A Tyrant

→ led to economic & political downfall of one of the strongest nation Russia.

Q. B Quit India movement :-

→ Started from Gwalior maidan, Mumbai

→ Gandhiji urged the people to British to give complete independence after the failure of Cripps mission.

→ Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die"

Importance

→ All the government workers didn't quit job, but decided to walk

→ Students joined the movement as soon as all the important national leaders were arrested.

→ Young leaders like Shama Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Jayprakash Narayan etc came to the rescue and carried out the movement

→ Movement started with non-violent protests with the inclusion of all strata of society - students, workers, peasants, Zamindars, princes and even women.

→ The Muslim League, CPI & the Hindu Mahasabha didn't supported the

movement because they wanted complete independence only after partition.

This movement proved to be a movement of the masses & by the masses which compelled the British to prepare a plan for leaving India -

2. c. Military Causes of revolt of 1857

1) Discrimination policy of Britishers:-
- discriminated b/w Indian & European soldiers working on same rank in terms of salary.

2) Enfield rifle

Its greased cartridges were to be bitten off before loading in the rifle, which was rumored to be made of ~~cow~~ beef & pig fat, so both Hindu & Muslim soldiers opposed it.

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3) Working abroad :-

- Hindu religion stopped its followers to cross sea but which will result in losing their religion.

But in 1856 when Canning became Governor general, he ordered ~~to~~ troops to serve any where in the world, which in turn hurt the sentiments of Sepoys.

4)

20

Chandragupta Maurya's Achievements:-

→ Founder of Mauryan Empire

→ Ascended the throne of Patliputra in around 322 B.C. defeating Dhananand, the last ruler of Nanda dynasty.

→ Along with his minister & spirit guide, Chanakya, he prevented Alexander from entering India.

→ When Alexander retreated, his general Seleucus Nicator, came back to attack India.

He was then defeated by Chandragupta & later forced to cede his areas of Punjab & Afghanistan to him & also married his daughter Helena to Chandragupta Maurya as a marital alliance.

→ In the late last days, he embraced Jainism & became a monk.

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2 E

Kunwar Chasin Singh:-

→ 1st martyr of Madhya Pradesh (1824)
→ He was Prince of Narsinghgarh, who
openly revolted against the British
Empire

→ Along with his able generals Sahadat
Khan & others, he fought against
the British.

→ He fought a tough battle and but
was defeated at Sehore, where
he was captured & killed.

→ His chhatra is built in Sehore at
the place he was martyred.

29

Jhanda Satyagraha & M.P

→ Took place in Jabalpur in 1923.

→ Jai As Jabalpur was a prominent point of Madhya Bharat, hence all prominent leaders gathered at town hall in Jabalpur, where they hoisted the tri-colour & thus Jhanda Satyagraha started.

⇒ This led to further "Tri-colour hoistings all over the Country".

⇒ Many prominent leaders were arrested as this was considered as a defiance of British order.

→ Seth Gopaldas Gupta was arrested in Jai Jabalpur & sentenced to 6 months jail.

⇒ The movement finally came to an end by "Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel" in Nagpur.

Chauri Chaura Massacre:-

→ Took place on 14 Jan, 1931 on the day of Makar Sankranti, where a group of peaceful protesters were protesting against the Saht laws.

→ General Fraser, on knowing this marched to Chauri Chaura, a small village near Chhatrapur & ordered his Bheel Regiment to open fire on the non-violent public.

→ 21 people died in the incident & many were wounded.

→ This is also known as "Jallianwala Bagh of Madhya Pradesh".

2 J

Reasons for failure of Humayun:-

1) Empty treasury when he ~~he~~ took over the throne - due to many wars fought by his father

2) Attack on Bengal & Bihar :- To defeat Afghan ~~Shah~~ "Sher Khan", he marched to Bengal. Got victorious in defeating him but made a mistake by not taking under ~~him~~ his occupancy

3) Revolt in West :- By ruler of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah, he marched to Gujarat to suppress the revolt, which gave time to Sher Khan to reorganise his army

4) Battle of Chausa :- He was defeated by Sher Khan in 1539 in battle of Chausa.

5) Battle of ~~the~~ Kannauj :- He again in 1540, he was defeated by Sher Shah & was forced to ~~to~~ live in a hidden life.

2 2 Contribution of philosophers in French Revolution :-

1) Rousseau :- In his book 'Social Contract' he advocated for the rights of the population & demonstrated the need of constitution than a monarchy.

In his other work "Emile", he focussed on education, as the book inspired people to go for rational thinking & laid emphasis on educating the masses, which ultimately resulted in developing the intellect of the people.

2) Montesquieu :- He focussed on separation of powers b/w the three pillars of the nation. He motivated the masses to stop the power being concentrated in the hands of - the few, & to stop the abuse of the power.

Other than these Voltaire also focussed on the belief of hard

work, rather than believing in the Catholic Church. He made the "protestantism" popular & said that life is given by God to ~~en~~ live it to the fullest now & not believe in going to heaven after death. As a result, intellectualism developed among the people.

3 A Factors responsible for 1st world war :-

a) System of alliances :- At the end of the beginning of 20th Century, a system of alliance prevailed in the European world. The two major alliances were formed

Triple Entente → Britain + France + Russia

Triple Alliance → Germany + Austria + Hungary + Italy

These alliances were formed due to enmity b/w Germany & France

b) Militarism :- one of the major cause was militarism as every country was keen to make its military the more powerful one. It was said that "for every ship built by Germany, Britain made 2 ships". This was done for ~~maint~~ military & Naval Supremacy

c) Narrow nationalism :-

This means hating other nations for praising the mother nation. For instance German nationalism was based on hating the France & French people & considering them an inferior race and similarly France believed in hating Germany.

d) William II :- The emperor of Germany, was himself responsible for WWI as he was a staunch believer of colonialism & expansion. He wanted to capture the nations surrounding Germany & expand his country's borders.

e) Prussian Spirit of Germany :- The Germans were taught that they were born to fight & in a war & war is legal. This thinking was sown in the minds of the youth.

- f) Public opinion :- The newspapers & media were also glorifying war & the ministers & officials also took it as a public opinion to engage in a war.
- g) Pan-Slavism :- ~~That~~ Austria wanted to conquer Serbia & took back its area of Bosnia & Herzegovina, but Russians wanted to support Serbia, as they belong to same race (Slavs).
- h) Alsace Lorraine :- A small area outside Germany, which Germany captured & belonged to France, was also a bone of contention b/w the two.
- i) Besides these some more causes like the Moroccan Crisis, Trentino Case etc were also responsible.
- j) Immediate Cause :- The heir to the throne of Austria, Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were killed, when

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they were in Bosnia, by a Serbian.
Austria, in turn, put some conditions
in front of Serbia, but Serbia's
reply didn't pacify Austria, which
finally declared war on Serbia
with support from Germany.
Russia also came to the rescue of
Serbia & thus started world war I.

3 B Reasons for decline in of Harappan Civilization.

1) Acc. to Robert Raikes:- The decline may be caused due to

a) Earthquake → As many buildings were filled with debris

→ ~~It~~ may have caused change in the course of Indus, which may have entered the city

b) Floods ⇒ The silt ~~is~~ deposits are found everywhere in the city.

→ The houses were filled with silt debris.

2) Acc. to Mortimer Wheeler, the decline may be caused due to;

a) Aryan invasion:- The Aryans may have invaded Harappa

→ The Corpses were found lying in the streets.

→ As evident from Vedas, the "dacas" were attacked by the perandhar

→ This battle took place on the bank of Ravi river in a city "Haripiya" which resembles Harappa

3) ACC. to ~~fact~~ Fair Service;

This decline is due to ecological imbalance. & the

→ The Harappan Civilization, as flourished required more grains to feed its population of growing herd.

→ They started consuming the forests of the crops they got

→ As the crops started getting vanished, they may have left the place & moved away

4) ACC. to Agarwal of Sood :-

The arid conditions may have resulted in the decline of the place

→ As it was already semi arid place

So, as soon as the weather

became adverse in 2nd millennium

B.C. the the river might have

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dried up" & resulted in famines & droughts in the area, which forced the Harappans to move.

Other than these

Some more reasons like natural calamity, ~~attack by~~ external aggression etc. were also considered as the factors leading to decline in the Indus valley civilization.

However the ecological imbalance theory by Fairbridge seems the most plausible theory.

3 c

Reasons for industrial revolution to take place in England are;

a) The glorious revolution:- After William of orange became the emperor in 1688, the British Constitution came to a standstill & it was as the country became stable.

As a stable country can grow easily, so does the finances of Britain started growing.

b) The Agricultural revolution:- with the enclosure laws, metal equipments, improved irrigation & fertilizers, the agriculture grew in Britain, which paved the way for upcoming industrial revolution.

c) Population Growth:- As population grew, ~~the~~ it came as a blessing in disguise for the British industries as the manpower was required for the industries to run.

d) Financial innovations:- With the introduction of stock markets, Banks & joint stock companies finance ~~was~~ became easy.

e) Enlightenment & Scientific education:- With the enlightenment of the masses & their requirement of scientific intellect, the requirement of education became necessary.

f) Navigable rivers & Canals:- Acc. to John Adams, it was the most imp factor for industrial revolution, as it reduced the transportation cost.

g) Coal & Iron:- Were abundant in Britain which made a base for development of heavy industries & energy requirements to be fulfilled.

h) Govt policies → Provide "Patent" to new ~~set~~ innovations to save their

intellectual property of helped the industry to work out places in world to expand Britain's trade.

i) Napoleonic Wars:- Napoleon stopped trade from Britain, which helped Britain to be self sufficient & search for new avenues to expand its trade.

j) Protestant work ethics:- Urged people to work more & leave their churches beside.

k) Impact of 'High Wage, Cheap Energy' Economy:- This motivated people to go for skilled labour, which in turn promoted education. People started sending their children to schools & many universities were also opened.