Unit-I (Part-A) 22/2/20

1) - 3m

A) Indian Association : 1st political party in british India, 19 century.
By → Surendra nath and Anand Mohen Bose.
Aim → Self Governance in India.

B) Charles Metcalfe → 4th law member in Governer general council (Acc. to 1833 Charter act)
- Introduced - Wood dispatch Act in 1854, for educational reform.

C) Mahadev Desai → Important Social activist of India from Gujrat.

D.)

E) Enfield rifle → New rifel Introduced in cantonment, become main reason for 1857 revolt.
→ Its wrapping paper made up

beef of cow and pig.

c) Malik kafur →
↳ known as - "Hazar dinari"
- Slave general of Alauddin khilzi.
- Helped khilzi in South invasion.

G) Battle of Ghagna → 1529, in present Bihar.
Between - Babur and Afghan rular - Mohammad lodi.
Babur won to establised undispated rule over India.

H) Nazi party →
It was - National Socialist Party, formed by Hitlar 1919.
It was extream right Party who's aim was to throw away weimer repubic of Germany.

I) Battle of Talikota →
- Battle fought between vijayanagar empire and 4 muslim sulans in 1565.
- Result → End of vijayanagar empire.

J) Zein-ul-Abidin →
- Important sulan of kashmir, known as "Akbar of kashmir".
- known for his secular & liberal policy.

K) Aalha udal →
- 2 prince of Baghelkhand sulans of MP.
Story, life of these two warriors described in Alhakhand epic.

L)

M) Surya Sen →

One of most important Indian revolutionary from Bengal.

↳ known as Masterda, related to Chitgaon armoury raid, in 1934.

O) Czar Nicholas II →

↳ The last Russian monarch, ~~last~~ of Czar dynasty, whose weak policies, led to Russian revolution in 1917.

2) Importance of Quit India Movement →

→ Quit India Movement was a great movement of Indias Struggle for freedom, It was Started - 9 Aug., 1942 from - Gwalion tank by - Gandhi, & JL Nehru.

Gandhi gave Slogan - "do or die" For the 1st time whole nation regardless of - cast, creed, gender status equally participated in India.

Importance →

→ Increased National unity & concept of Nationalism.

→ Rise & enhanced hunger for the freedom.

→ For the first time, whole nation Struggled for complete freedom.

→ Forced British govt. to think that now → Indians are aware about their right & no more they can be ruled without their participation.

Hence we can say - Quit India played great role in Indias Independence.

c)

Military cause of 1857 →

The revolt of 1857 was the result of combined effect of discriminative policy of British government in India which affected the life of - peasants, zamindar, Labourer including Sepoy also.

Military cause:

1) Strong conflict between conditions of company army and cantonment and Religious belief of Indian Sepoy —
- Prohibition on - Sacred marks,

2) Religious belief of Hindu Sepoy
- crossing sea mean loss of Religion or cast.

3) Anexation of Awadh → which was home to many Sepoy.

4) Foreign Service allowance were not given to Indian Sepoys.

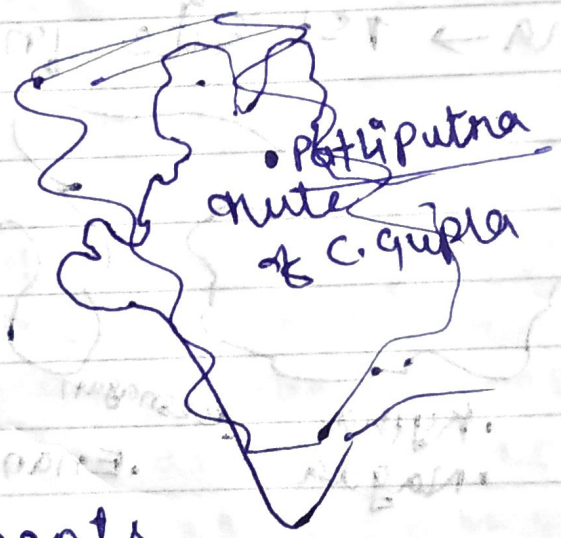
5) Racial discrimination on Promotion of post.
6) Introduction of Enfield rifls.
All these combined causes forced Indian Sepoy to revolt against British government.

D) → Achivements of Chandragupta Maurya.

- Chandragupta Maurya, one of most important & founder of great Mauryan dynasty in ancient period - 322 BC.

Source of Achivements

- Kautilya - Arthasatra
- Megasthenes - Indica



Achivements

→ For the 1st time whole North India was united.
→ Development of Trade.
→ Development of Agriculture.
→ Maintanance of peace & stability for long time.
→ Development of Roads, communication.
→ Regulation of - Taxation, Sanitation,

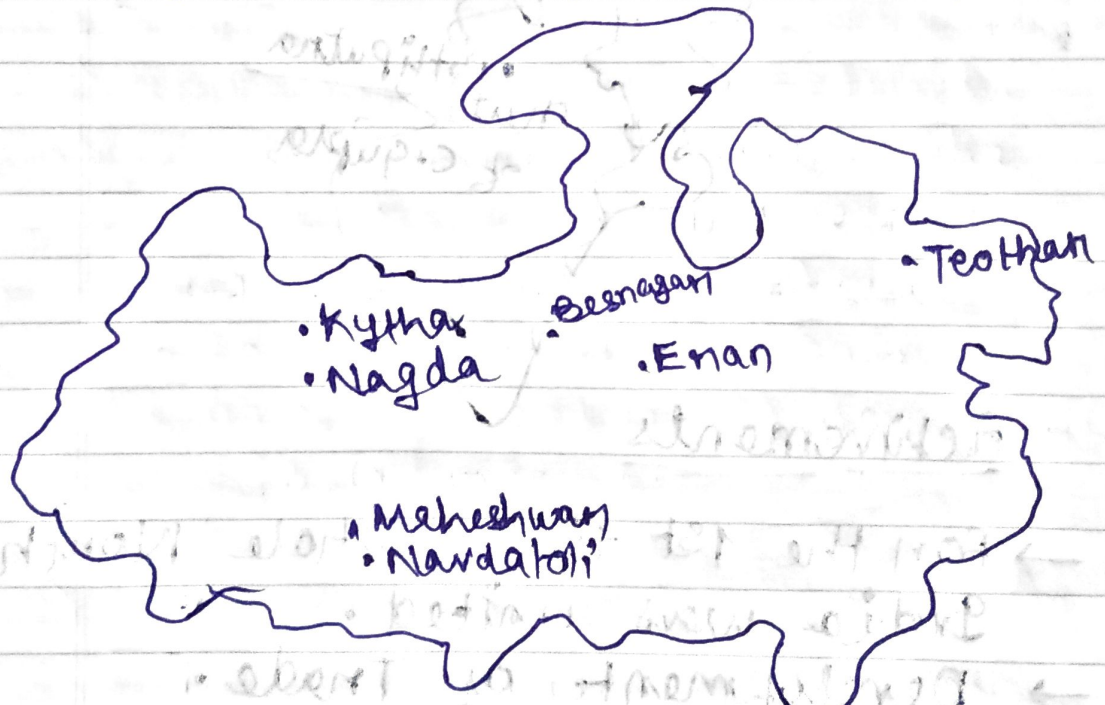
(F) Chalcolithic Site in MP.

→ Chalcolithic period is period between 4000 - 1200 BC.
It's age of Stone-copper, which was started after Neolithic age.

- In this period for the 1st time use of copper was started.

Chalcolithic Sites MP →

⊙ Kytha → 1st site from MP.



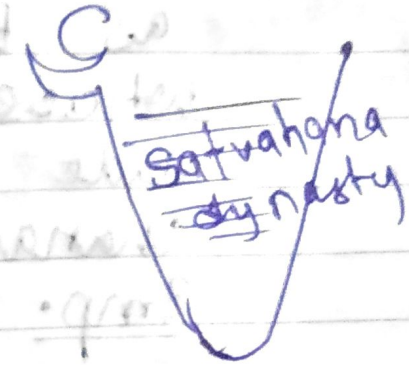
•) Kytha & Nagda are located in Ujjain, were discovered by S Wakankar.

•) Maheswar & Navdatoli by - Dr. Sakiya.

4) Achivements of Gautmi Putra →

→ Gautmi Putra Satkarni - was most important, 23rd ruler of Satvahan dynasty of India, after - Post Mauryan.

Area →
Deccan Part, link between north and South India.
Capital → Pratisthana.



→ Achivements

→ Restablised dynasty by defeating Saka rulers.
→ Conquered whole Deccan area leads to development of
→ Trade.
→ Agriculture production.
→ Improvement of relation with Romen empire.
→ Introduction of Lead Coins.

1) Contribution of Philosophers in French revolution →

→ French revolution is a period of Socio, eco., & political change in history of France during 18th century.

- The role of philosophers acted as Buddha in revolution - whose - thinking & writing made people aware of real character of king.

Imp.

1) Rousseau - Social contract.

- According to him - the ~~nation~~ relation between people and Government should to based on - Social contract.
- → Gave - theory of democratic government.

2) Montesque → In his "Spirit of Law" → explained division of power among →

- Legislature.
- Executive.
- Judiciary.

3) Voltair → Theory of religious tolerance.

4) John Locke → opposed theory of Divine right of king.

Hence we can say that role of philosophers played significant role in French revolution.

(M) → Reason for failure of Humayun

Humayun was 2nd imp. ruler & son of Babur of Mughal dynasty.

Reason for his failure →

→ He was not as skillful & eminent as his father or son.
→ Politically foresightness was weak.
→ Raise of Sher Shah empire at same time.
→ Great faith on astrology.

③ Fector for 1st world war →

① world war I was the global conflict between 1914-1918, which affected socio-economic life of almost whole world. The was was mainly fought between 2 great power of Europian nation →

1) Triple Alliance :-
- Germany
- Austriya-Hungary
- Italy

2) Triple Entente
- Britain
- France
- Russia,
- Japan & USA.

Factor's of war →

① Fundamental
→ Imperialism
→ Alliance & grouping
→ Bismark policy
→ Industrial revolution
→ Aggrasive Nationalism
→ Arm race.

② Immediate
→ Assasination of Austrian King on Serbia.

- Fundamental cause

① Imperialism :-
Industrialisation raised demand for raw material, which lead to Imperialism & comptition among European nation.

② Arm race
Germany had strong Army power, hence other country - Russia, France started enhancing - Military power.

③ Bismark policy →
Failure of policy of Bismark forming - ~~dis~~ diplomatic & secret alliance;

④ Lack of International organisation to solve the dispute among nation.

- Immediate cause

(1) 28 June 1914 → Austrian King - Ferdinand & his wife were killed publically by Serbian men. & on -

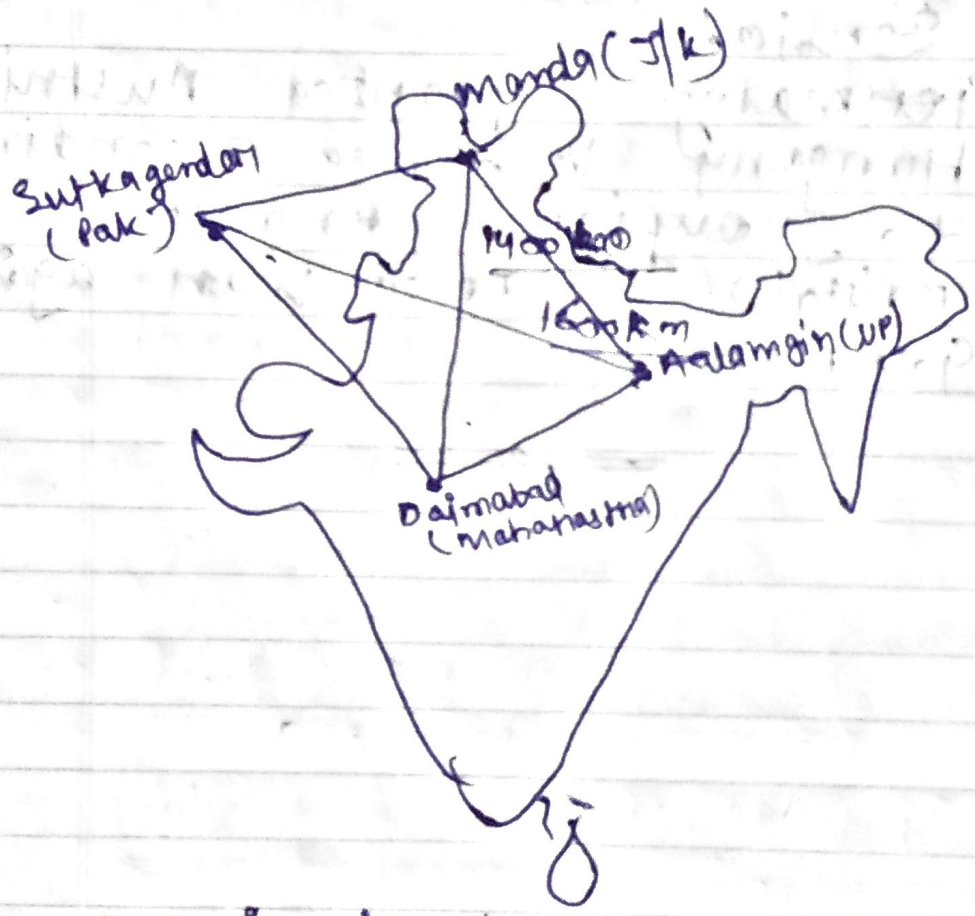
28 July 1914 Responce of Serbia - Austria declared war against Serbia.

Germany supported Austria Hungary & hence according to groupism - France & Britain declared war against Germanany.

2) Reason for ↓ of Harappan civ →

- Harappa civilization, one of most important civilization of Bronze age - 2500-1750 BC, North western part of India.

Geographical expansion



→ This is also known as Indus-valley civilization.

→ It was an urban civilization was seen in ancient period.

→ Imp. sites → Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal etc.

Reason for decline :—

Around 1800 BC this vast civilization was declined. there is no clear evidence regarding its decline, however different theory were given by scholers →

→ By Wheeler → Theory of sudden death, due to Aryans invasion.

2) R Raike - Proposed - Tectonic concept - due to flood in Indus river → abolision of civilization.

3) Fairservice → Ecological reason. that due to increase in population led to cutting of forest & might be because of Drought — the civilization ended.

However according to many scholers instead of sudden end - the civilization mixed with the development of Indian culture & faded away slowly.

(3)-

- Industrial revolution is related to all the significant changes in - technology, machinery in land of Europe during late 18th → early 19th century.

The effect of Industrial revolution not only effected to Europe but whole part of world in both - directly and indirectly.

~~One~~ On the one hand Industrialisation leads to →

→ development of Factory System,
→ Large employment.
→ Development of Trade,

on the other hand it also lead to →

- Arm race
→ Imperialism
→ colonialism concept →

which become reason for the world war - I & II.

Industrial revolution 1st took place in - England.

Reason

- Geognaphical
- Economical
- Social
- Political

① Geognaphical :-

Naturally perfect Location of England -

→ Full of Natural resources, minerals.

→ well developed network of canals, rivers.

→ connectivity with other nation.

→ Fertile soil.

② Economical

→ well developed Agriculture production.

→ Economically farmers were rich & quality to take risk for business.

→ well developed Infrastructure.

Socially →
- ↳ less poverty,
- ↳ Educated people.

Politically → Stability.