

मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाशि
में न
लिखें

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PART A

1 a

Medici family :- An influential wealthy family of Florence, Italy

→ led an important role during
spread of Renaissance

→ Patronised Michaelangelo, Donatello etc

1 b

Banabhatta :- famous Sanskrit prose
writer & poet of 7th century

→ worked in court of Harshvardhana

→ Imp works :- Harsh Charita, Kadambari

1 c

George Castle :-

Location :- Madhav National Park, Shivpuri
M.P.

Built by :- Jivaji Rao Scindia

Reason :- To let the English King

George V stay for shooting sport.

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1 d Cripps mission :- Came to India in 1942
 → Under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps
 → Objective :- To convince India to be a dominion & participate in world war II alongside Britain.

1 e. The Eye Wote :- A British official in the army of a member of East India Company
 → Defeated French at battle of Wandiwash (1760)
 → Defeated Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781)

1 f Great Baths :-
 location → Mohenjodaro, Pakistan
 → A bath for religious ceremonies to be taken,
 → large bath (an architectural marvel of the period)
 → had openings at to fill the tank & clean the tank

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1 h

Maximilien Robespierre:-

→ An imp character of French revolution

→ Believed in revolution & rule of people

→ but he became a despotic ruler

→ killed 16000 people, who were

against revolution & reason for

"Reign of Terror"

1 j

Mountbatten Plan → also known as

3 June plan.

→ To divide India into 2 separate
nations → India & Pakistan &

to transfer power.

→ Under the proposal by Lord Mountbatten
the then viceroy of India.

1 k

Balaji Bajirao:-

→ heir to Peshwa throne after his

mighty father Bajirao.

→ ~~had~~ fought the Mughals, and Nizams
of Hyderabad

→ Not as able as his father.

→ Territorial ^{expansion} but due to individual

heroic of other leaders.

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1 M

Hyder Ali :- A visionary, enthusiastic, administrator & a fine warrior.

→ Defeated British many times around 1769.

→ Made his navy superior with French aid

→ Established a modern Arsenal at Dindigul.

1 N

Blitzkrieg :- "A sudden overpowering attack on the opponent during a war"

→ Used by the Nazi forces against the Allied forces during World War II.

→ Destroyed many British cities.

1 O

Dandi March :- launched by Gandhiji.

on the pretext of Civil Disobedience movement

→ From Sabarmati to Dandi, Gujarat

→ As a protest against "Salt laws" imposed by the British & made salt on 6 Apr. 1931.

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1 F

Minhas-us-Siraj:- a Persian writer
~~to~~ wrote - a - treatise on the
administration of Mutmir of Razia
Sultan.

→ He said, "Razia is far more capable
than her brother is the actual
heir to the throne".

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2 A

Role of philosophers in French Revolution:-

The french philosophers played an important role in arousing the feeling of nationalism among the masses through their works. The notable ones are;

a) Jack-Rousseau:- He wrote "The Social Contract" → which is based on the fact, how the society is to be governed.

⇒ laid emphasis on "Popular Sovereignty".

⇒ Govt should be elected by the people.

⇒ Denied theory of kinship.

⇒ Another work "Emile"

→ on Education

⇒ The masses should be educated & enlightened.

The idea of "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity" can be traced back on his works.

b) Voltaire:- His work "Letters on English Nation"

→ In this he mentions the conditions of English people & compared them with French masses.

⇒ People opined in favour of English

⇒ He was a true champion of rights of the people & said that power emanates from people.

⇒ However, he didn't believe in Democracy

c) Montesquieu :-

wrote "The Spirit of Laws"

⇒ There should be separation of powers

⇒ The executive, legislature & judiciary should be governed by different people of diff. departments.

The role of philosophers can be ~~later~~ said as vital as Napoleon said, "Had there been no Rousseau, there had been no Revolution."

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2 B

Vernacular Press Act

→ By :- Lord Lytton in 1878.

→ To curtail the press freedom.

→ Of vernacular language press writers.

Under this, the printer & publisher had to take permission from the magistrate to not write

⇒ against the govt

⇒ anything that incites violence based on caste, race, religion etc.

If anyone violates the rules, his security would be confiscated & on recurrence of event, his machines would be confiscated.

→ This was applicable on oriental &

language papers only not on English ones.

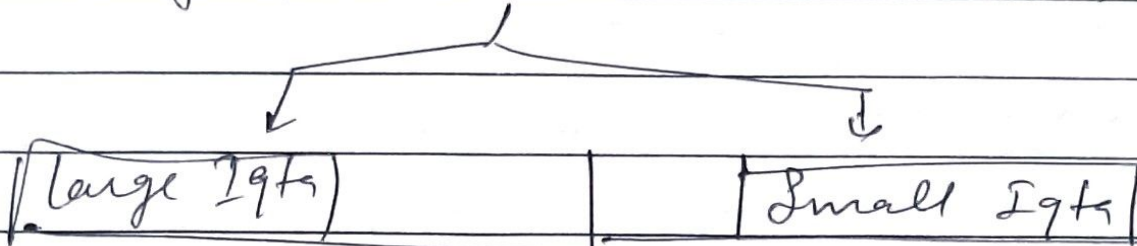
Later, due to resentment among the public it was repealed by Rippon in 1881.

2 C

Iqta System :-

Credit of its implementation can be given to Akbar

The whole province was divided into large & small units called Iqtas.



Both were under Iqtadars

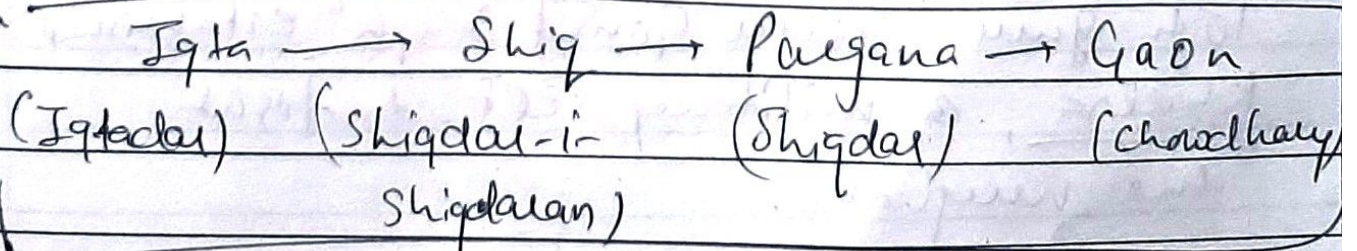
① Large Iqtas were to administered & revenue should be collected.

→ After maintaining their troops & salaries, the surplus was to be given to the king

② Small Iqtadars need not submit revenue. They collected revenue to meet their needs.

→ They had to appear before the king with troops & ~~to~~ arms when required.

Iqtas were further divided into smaller units



units & their administrators.

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2 10

Role of Aurangzees in downfall of Mughals:-

1) Vast territorial expanse → difficult to administer, ~~due to~~ given the transport & communication of time

2) Absence of Hereditary Ruler:- There were always fight for throne among the descendants.

3) Strained Relations with Rajputs & Marathas → Unlike Akbar, he followed a policy of intolerance & suppression against Rajputs & Marathas.

4) Disrespect to other religions:-

→ Credited with destruction of many temples

→ Reintroduced "Jizyah"

made the masses against him.

5) Assassination of Guru Teg Bahadur:-

10th guru "Guru Govind Singh" established Khalsa, a military sect, to fight the Mughals.

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6) Not any Powerful ruler after
Kauangzeb is yet another Cause
of downfall of Mughal empire

7) Increasing Ambitions of Nobles :-

Nobles were now dreaming of being
a ruler or a king maker

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2 F

Revolt of 1857 :- Reasons for failure
Centralised

1) Absence of leadership: There was not any Central leader, whom other leaders can rely upon, unlike Canning in case of EIC

2) Inferior weapons:- British fought with muskets & advanced cannons. on the contrary, the Indian soldiers used old weapons like swords, spears etc.

3) Not a centralised revolt:- It was not able to generate impact due to its localised nature. was at fought at local levels which can be crushed easily.

4) Reluctancy of many rulers:- ~~many~~ many north Indian rulers & central Indian rulers like Scindia, Holkar, Gaekwad etc supported British in the war. Southern rulers didn't even have knowledge about these revolts.

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5) Absence of Communication :-

The war revolts started at different places at different times due to absence of communication channels.

British, on the other hand, used telegraph to suppress the revolt & modern transportation to send the troops.

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Tried many innovations, but all
failed due to circumstances or
other reasons.

∴ he is said "wisest fool".

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2 H

Philosophy of Brahmo Samaj:-

① Condemned idolatry & polytheism.

② Believed in educating the masses through modern education.

③ Question the vedas & Upanishads.

④ ~~Stance~~ Staunch believers of monotheism

⑤ laid emphasis on humanism rather than on religion

⑥ Condemned practices derogatory to women like Sati pratha, pudak system,

⑦ Laid emphasis on widow remarriages

⑧ Didn't believed in untouchability.

Despite these philosophies, beneficial to society, Brahmo Samaj remained confined to Ben

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Treaty of Versailles:-

→ Germany had to face the brunt of France, Britain & USA.

→ Germany was found guilty of inciting world war I

→ "Alsace Lorraine" was to be returned to France

→ German coal mine area "Saar" was taken away

→ German colonies were taken away & distributed b/w the victors.

→ A huge war indemnity of \$6600 mn was imposed on Germany

→ Poland has to be give "Polish Corridor" on the land of Germany, to reach Sea

→ Only an army of 1 lakh soldiers can be maintained & no tanks.

→ No submarines or airships.

→ Complete disarmament.

These conditions were laid out in Treaty of Versailles on Germany. It was in fact a treaty of Revenge by France & Brit

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2 L

Policy of Appeasement :-

Appeasement :- To accept the ill demands in order to avoid conflict or to pacify another country.

Done by :- British P.M. Chamberlain in 1938-39.

Britain & France adopted this policy against Germany & Italy, when they were not following the conditions of treaty of Versailles & started armament

They allowed it, so as to counter the growing communism in Russia, of which the Axis powers were also opponents.

They thought Germany will fight Russia, so they allowed Germany to build army & to capture the neighbouring countries territoris, to avoid any conflict.

But this policy proved futile

3 A

Causes of the Glorious Revolution.

The revolution took place in 1688, but got its name as "glorious revolution" in 1689 by John Hampden.

The major causes of it can be summed up as;

1) James II :- King James II of Stuart family & was the first & foremost reason behind the war → His pro-Catholic policies and anti-Anglican & anti-Protestant policies were the seeds of the revolution.

2) Abdication of "The test" act :-

→ This act banned the Catholics from holding constitutional posts.

→ James II withdrew it in favour of Catholics.

3) Maintenance of huge army:-

→ In order to be ready to suppress any revolt, he maintained a large army

4) Ecclesiastical Commission:-

James II was harsh on his enemies. So, in order to punish them, he formulated this ecclesiastical commission

5) Relations with France:-

→ James II has close relⁿ with King Louis XIV of France, who was a catholic.

→ He got help and funds from France so as to establish a catholic empire in Britain.

→ This relation was opposed by the ^{British} French population, which was majorly protestant.

6) William of Orange :- (Immediate cause)

Son-in-law of James II &

husband of his daughter Mary.

→ Both were protestant & were called

upon by the population of Britain

to overthrow James II.

→ They came with a large army
from Holland

→ But James II fled without
giving any fight



Hence this revolution turned as

"Bloodless Revolution"

OR

"Glorious Revolution"

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3 C

Akbar :- "A National Ruler"

Based upon the innumero

-us contributions made by him, he

Can be truly said a national ruler:

a) Unified India under one monarch:-

→ He was perhaps the 1st ruler

in last 1000 years, after the

mighty Mauryas, who brought

India under the command of a

single ruler

b) Religious policies:-

→ Secular character.

→ Paid same tribute to every religion.

→ Abolished "Jizyah" & other pilgrimage taxes levied on Hindus.

c) Religious Synthesis:-

→ opened an Ibadatkhana where

philosophers & thinkers of every religion

(Jain, Zoroastrianism, Hindu, Muslim)

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Came to discuss ideas.

d) establishment of "Din-i-Ilahi" →

A new religion was established
reserving the good & virtues from every
religion.

e) Policies towards Rajputs :-

→ Maintained cordial relations with
Rajputs by having matrimonial
alliances with them

Ex:- His wife "Harka-bai"; was
daughter of a Hindu King
"Bhaemal"

f) Art & Culture :-

i) Sculpture: Made many monuments
reserving Indian, Persian & Arabic
style of construction

→ Buland Darwaza

→ Sheikh Salim Chishti mosque

} Fatehpur
Sikri

→ Akbar's tomb in Sikandra → Constructed
on lines of Buddhist "viharas".

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(ii) Music → Patronized Tansen & Baiju Bawra, best musicians of the time.

(iii) Literature :- Patronized Faizi, Abul Fazal, who translated many Indian Sanskrit texts into Persian - viz. (Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchtantra, etc.)

→ Abdu Rahim Khan-i-Khana → his couplets are still prevalent.

G) Policies towards Hindus :-

He was always in favour of Hindu Muslim unified culture.

As most of his courtiers ~~are~~ were also Hindus.

H) Merits - He believed in merit system not in preferential system. As a result he had Raja Todarmal, Raja Man Singh & Birbal etc along his side.

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Quit India Movement

→ Launched by Gandhiji on 8th August, 1942

→ from Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mumbai

→ Gandhiji gave the slogan "Do or Die".

Written by 'Yusuf Meher Ali'

Reason → Failure of Cripps mission

on the 9th August, all prominent leaders of Congress were arrested

↓

Gandhiji sent to "Agha Khan Palace" Pune

↓

Command went to 2nd line leaders

↓

J.P. Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali etc

↓

They worked as underground leaders so as to keep the movement going

↓

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Because they believed that if the British leave the Country, Japan wouldn't attack India.

↓

Gsha Mehta operated an underground radio to awaken the feeling of nationalism among the masses.

↓

Parallel governments were formed at many places like Baliga, Odisha etc.

~~At~~ Newspapers like National Herald & Harizon were banned.

Students distributed illegal papers, ~~so~~ to the public

Train tracks were dismantled, telegraph & wireless lines cut, there were strikes all over the country.

Students stopped going Schools/Colleges.

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No support from Muslim League,
Communist party & the
leftists.

Quit India movement generated
a feeling of Nationalism among
the masses.

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PART - B

1 A

Kepler :- Jonathan Kepler,

- German astronomer & mathematician
- propounded the Heliocentric theory given by Copernicus through mathematical laws.

works → Astronomica nova, Harmonics Mundi

1 B

Petrarch :- Italian poet & writer of Renaissance period.

- famous works :- "Familiar letter"
- wrote in both Latin and Italian.

1 C

Bastille :- A fortress, location in the ~~par~~ eastern part of Paris.

- The prisoners were kept by the King
- Seen as a symbol of dictatorship of King, by the masses.
- Hence attacked by mob & the prisoners were set free

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1 D

Blood Sunday :- 22nd Jan, 1905

→ A group of ^{demonstrators} ~~protestors~~ under Father Gapon, going to give a notification to Czar Nicolas II of Russia

→ Fired upon by the guards & many people died

→ also known as "Red Sunday"

→ Considered as beginning of "Russian Revolution"

1 E

Manus :- Forest books written for old people, who are unable to perform sacrifices.

→ Contains philosophical ideas

→ Imp :- Aitreya & Taitreya

1 F

Santhala :- also known as "Sallekhana" or "Samadhi-marana"

→ first practiced in Jainism

→ A gradual process of leaving food & water that eventually, leads to death.

1 G

Prarthana Samaj → Founded by Dadoba Pandurang & Atmaram Pandurang
 year → 1867
 Place → Bombay.

□ □

Gain popularity after Mahadev Govind Ranade joined it.

□ □

→ Advocated reforms in religious & social outlook

□ □

1 H

Sadler Commission → Formed around 1909

□ □

→ formed by British gov. to understand the conditions of university of Calcutta & suggest measures for improvement in education.

□ □

→ Recommended changes in education from the secondary level itself

□ □

□ □

(12 years education + 3 yrs university)

1 I

Raphael :- An Italian painter & sculptor.

□ □

→ Famous work :- Madonna.

→ Also made large paintings in the city of Vatican

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1 J

Bhoodan movement :-

→ Started by → B Vinoba Bhave

year → 1951

Place → Pochampally village, Telangana

Objective → Agricultural Land Reform

(To give 5 or 6 acre land to
landless peasants)

1 K

Ryotwadi System :- Started by British
to give land ownership of lands
to the tiller or Ryots.→ They pay taxes directly to British
removing intermediaries→ Started from Malabar, Chennai, Kerala
& reached other parts of country.

1 L

Butler Committee :-

→ Appointed by British gov

→ Under Sir Harcourt Butler in 1927

→ To check the relationship between
the princely States & the Crown
(British Province) areas.

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1 M

Bhaagadulh :- Revenue Collector of the vedic period.

1 N

Ain-i-dahshala :- Revenue Collection System developed by Raja Todarmal

→ Advance form of Zabti System

→ Revenue were fixed according to quality of crops. (1580)

→ ~~had in 198~~

1 O

Hunter Education Commission :-

→ Appointed to see see the works done by wood's despatch in 1854.

→ Appointed in 1882.

→ Suggested measures :-

Primary education should be in vernacular language

Girls education should be promoted

more no. of schools to be opened

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2 A

Reasons for failure of League :-

① It was established so that every nation could join, but many nations didn't join it.

② USA, the major force responsible for creation of it, didn't joined.

③ Germany & Russia joined initially but later left it.
Germany joined in 1926 & left in 1933, with the Nazis came to power

④ The powerful nations Britain & France, failed to put sanctions & stop other nations from violating the treaty.

Ex:- When Japan captured Manchuria, they did nothing

⑤ Policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France against Italy & Germany

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⑥ The League didn't have its own army so depended on the member countries to act.

⑦ The League was formed so as to create peace and avoid any war but it kept mum when armaments were done. Political boundaries were breached.

Ex:- Germany captured ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia

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2 B

Importance of Glorious Revolution:-

① ~~Completely~~ Completely bloodless revolution, ∴ termed Glorious

② Stuart dynasty removed from power & replaced by King of Holland, William of Orange

③ ~~A~~ transition was made from dictatorship to democracy

④ The effect of Roman Catholic Church declined in politics of England

⑤ King was made only a symbolic head

⑥ The parliament came to power, based on popular sovereignty

2 C Important features of Renaissance:-

Development of vernacular languages:
in place of Latin, ~~as~~

→ Many writers started writing in local language &

Ex:- Dante wrote "The Divine Comedy" in Italian (Tuscan)

Development of Reasoning & Logic:-

People started enquiry & ~~try~~ tried to find the rationale behind everything

Decline in popularity of Church:-

People were now reluctant to follow church & suffer penance, rather they want to live a joyous life

Development of Printing Press by John Gutenberg in Germany, led to spread of ideas quickly.

Focus was shifted from believing in church to humanism.

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2 D

Doctrines of Jainism

Asteya

Ahimsa

Aparigraha

Acharya

Brahmcharya

1) Ahimsa :- The main doctrine of Jainism is Non-violence (Ahimsa).

→ not to hurt any living being.

2) Acharya (Non-stealing) :- The thing which belong to others shouldn't be steal.

3) Asteya :- Truth :- Always speak truth, no matter, what the situation is. Also known as Satya doctrine

4) Acharya :- Aparigraha :- Not to keep goods or things more than required i.e. a person shouldn't be greedy.

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5) Brahmacharya:- To follow Celibacy.

A person should remain ascetic

Q ~~not~~ to follow the right conduct

of Jainism, should practice celibacy.

Out of these 5 vows (doctrines), the

first four were given by Lord

Parshvanatha (23rd Tirthankara)

and last one i.e. Brahmacharya

was added to the list by Lord

Mahavi Swami (24th Tirthankara).

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Impact of Alexander's invasion:-

1) Political Unity :- When Alexander invaded North West frontier, he defeated many small kingdoms & showed their vulnerability.

Later, this proved to be a boon for Chandragupta Maurya, as he easily brought India under the rule of a monarch

2) Change in Cultures - With the invasion, came many ^{Greek} philosophers to India viz. Megasthenes, who taught many Greek ways of writing, sculpture, arts etc and gained many useful insights into Indian culture.

→ As a result exchange of culture took place

→ Ex:- "Gandhara" style of sculpture is Greco-Indian mix

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③ New paths to connect Asia with Europe

After the Alexander's conquest,

5 new paths (4 land + 1 sea)

were formed which connected

Asia with Europe.

∴ Trade & Commerce flourished

b/w the cultures.

Ex:- Gold coins ~~was~~ found during

Mauryan era showed resemblance

to Greek style of coin making.

④ Historian get max benefit :-

As the Greek army was always

coupled with historians, they always

wrote Greek history in chronology,

hence it became easier for Indian

historians to write our history.

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21

Subsidiary Alliance

⇒ Propounded by Lord Wellesley

Under this, the ally has to follow the given conditions.

1) Permanent Stationing of British Army in the province. of army

2) The Salary (Subsidy) has to be borne by the province

3) Permanent British Resident to the Court of the King.

4) No deal with any other Europeans without asking British

5) No relations with any other province without the knowledge of British

On following the above terms, the British promised to save the province in times of attack by any enemy to province.

First to sign this treaty was Nizam of Hyderabad.

followed by Awadh, Mysore, Maratha etc

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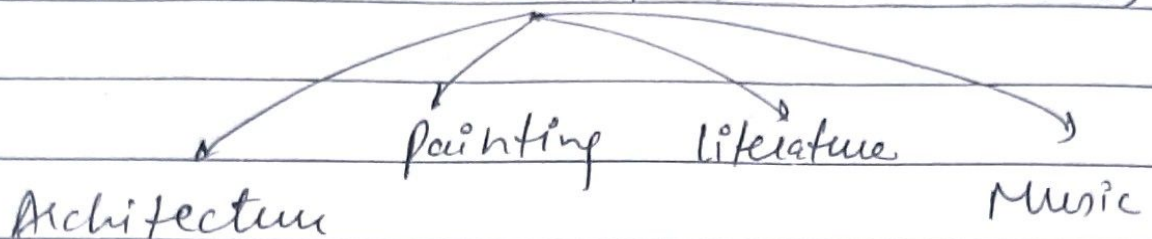
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2 J

Impact of Muslim Culture on India.

It can be studied under 4 heads



I) Architecture :- Indo-Persian style developed.

→ Dome structures were beginning to be opted.

major proponents

Akbar

Shah Jahan

1) Buland Darwaja	1) Taj-Mahal	} Delhi
2) Mosque of Khwaja (Fatehpur Sikri)	2) Red Fort	

3) Akbar's tomb. (Sikandra)

Another prominent structure;

Humayun's tomb, built by Hamida Bano Begum, in Delhi, a world heritage site, due to its double dome architecture.

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(ii) Painting :- It was patronized by Humayun of Jehanqir.

Humayun patronized 2 important painters,

⇒ Painting were done on subjects of nature i.e. birds, flowers etc

During the reign of Jehanqir, the culture of portrait painting developed.

(iii) Literature :- Many Persian scholars were there. Like, Faizi, Abul Fajal etc. in court of Akbar, who promoted Persian as the court language.

Many Indian texts like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchatantra etc. were translated to Persian.

(iv) Music :- The Hindustani vocal trend of singing developed.

⇒ Many singers including Tansen, Baiju Bawra etc. were patronized

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by Akbar.

→ They developed new ghazanas
in the history of music in
India.

→ Many new ragas like "Mian ki
Malhar", "Mian-Ki-Todi", "Darbairi
Kand" etc. were developed by
Tansen

→ New musical instrument like
Sitar, was a fusion of Indo
Islamic culture.

2 L

Gandhiji & the All India Congress Committee (AICC) were never in favour of a 2 nation theory propounded by Jinnah.

When Lord Mountbatten approached the senior leaders of AICC, viz. Nehru, Patel, Abul Kalam etc. they unanimously denied support to partition.

But, when things got worse ~~there~~, there was bloodshed all over Punjab & on the streets of Calcutta then, to save the country from this genocide going all over & to stop it from reaching the other parts of the nation, Gandhiji had to accept the partition of India into 2 nations, India & Pakistan.

He was left but no choice to accept this. As he wanted people to live rather than die in the name of religion.

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2 H

Swat Split ⇒ 1905-1907

Congress was divided into 2 factions

Moderates

Extremists

leader → Gopal Krishna
Gokhale

Bal Gangadhar
Tilak.

Issue:- They also The extremist

wish the Congress to adopt the

"Swadeshi" movement, which

the moderates were not in favour
of.

Also the extremist wing was not
reluctant to use radical ways
to against the British.

3 B

Causes of world war II :-

1) Treaty of Versailles :-

- 1 sided treaty imposed by victors on losers
- Saar coal mine given to France for 15 years
- Disarmament imposed on Germany
- Polish Corridor given to Poland
- War indemnity completely laden on Germany and the Central powers.

" Treaty of Versailles ultimately proved to be the seed to WW II "

2) Militarism :-

The Allied powers imposed disarmament on the Central powers, but they themselves did continued armament. This aroused hatred & sentiments against them in Germany

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3) Imperialism :- Germany & Japan's imperialistic ambitions were far more than Allied nations.

{ Germany Annexed Czecho-slovakia
Japan Captured Manchuria
Italy — Abyssinia.

4) Rise of dictatorship :-

Nazi party (under Hitler) → Germany
Fascist party (under Mussolini) → Italy

They convinced their people to take the revenge of unfair treaty of Versailles & to take back their areas.

5) Failure of League of Nations :-

→ League of Nations created in 1919 so as to maintain world peace & harmony b/w nations.

But its member nations didn't even followed its principles.

→ Those who broke rules, simply moved out of League w/o any punishment.

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6) Pacifism :- "Policy of appeasement" followed by Britain & France against the militarism of Germany & its allies.

Even when Germany was creating huge army & weaponry, they did nothing but to kept silent.

7) Attack on Czechoslovakia :-

Germany attacked Czechoslovakia & failed to follow "Munich pact" of 1938. It was Germany & Britain.

8) Immediate Cause :-

German attack on Poland in 1939, proved to be the "last nail in the coffin", which ultimately led to World War II.

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3 E

Azuddin Khilji was a great ruler as it can be easily seen from the following contributions:

1) Political conquests:-

~~He~~ → Initially governor of Kara.
→ killed his uncle and got throne of Delhi in ~~1291~~ 1296.

→ Conquered the Central Indian states

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graph TD; A[Conquered the Central Indian states] --> B[Cujant (1298)]; A --> C[Ranthambore (1301)]; A --> D[Mewar (1303)]; A --> E[Malwa (1305)];
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→ Then followed unique imperialism against Deccan.

→ He conquered but didn't annexed them. (under just collected taxes) Durgiri, Warangal, Dwarasamudham and Madurai.

Malik Kafur won them.

~~# #~~

1st to differentiate religion from politics

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(i) Administrative Reforms:-

- 1) Prohibited marriages b/w UMRAN families w/o his permission
- 2) Stopped Criminal Parties & use of cotter
- 3) Introduced Strengthened Spy System
- 4) Started paying salary in cash (looked Iqta System)

(ii) Market Reforms

Introduced 3 types of markets

1) For Grains

3) For houses, slaves

2) For clothes, butter, oil & salt

These 3 market are governed by an officer "Sarai-i-mandi", who kept check on prices & shopkeepers.

"Munhiyan" → A Spy to keep an eye on these "Sarai-i-mandi"

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Military Reforms:-

- 1) 1st Standing Army of the time
- 2) Started Dagh (Branding of horses)
Q Chehra (Biometrics of soldiers)
- 3) Paid Salary to army.
- 4) Used advanced weaponry

Art and Architecture

→ Constructed "Lodi Fort" at Delhi

→ Constructed "Alai Darwaza" at the entrance of Qutub Minar

Patronized "Amir Khusro".

Fond of his poetry.

He said "Kingship know no kinship"

3 C

Chandragupta II

→ Also known as Chandragupta Vikramaditya,

⇒ A prominent ruler of Gupta age, also known as the "golden age"

⇒ Son of a brilliant warrior "Samudra Gupta".

Contributions.1) Political

→ Unified many parts of the nation under one monarchy

→ Conquered the northern, Central & South Central parts of the Country

→

2) Patronized

Varahamihira → An astrologer

Kalidasa → prominent writer

Sushruta / Charak → physicians / Surgeons.