

ENSHINE IAS ACADEMY

THE ONE SOLUTION FOR YOUR PREPARATION



ONE LINER INDIAN HISTORY

PRE-HISTORIC INDIA

Paleolithic Age (500,000 – 10,000 BCE)

1. **Oldest stone tools** in India were found at **Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu)**.
2. **Homo erectus** was the first human species in India.
3. **Main tools:** Hand axes, cleavers, choppers (made of quartzite).
4. **Bhimbetka (MP)** has **Paleolithic cave paintings** (UNESCO site).
5. **Hunting-gathering** was the primary lifestyle.
6. **Sohan Valley (Pakistan)** is a key Paleolithic site.
7. **No pottery or agriculture** existed in this period.
8. **Three phases:** Lower, Middle & Upper Paleolithic.
9. **Didwana (Rajasthan)** had evidence of early human habitation.
10. **Belan Valley (UP)** shows transition from Paleolithic to Mesolithic.

Mesolithic Age (10,000 – 6,000 BCE)

11. **Microliths** (tiny stone tools) were first used.
12. **Domestication of animals** (dog, sheep, goat) began.

13. **Bhimbetka & Adamgarh (MP)** have Mesolithic paintings.

14. **Bagor (Rajasthan)** is the largest Mesolithic site in India.

15. **First human burials** found at **Langhnaj (Gujarat)**.

16. **Climate warming** led to new tool designs.

17. **Bone tools** were introduced in this period.

18. **Terracotta objects** appeared for the first time.

19. **Saranghol (Punjab)** had evidence of early settlements.

20. **Shift from big game hunting to fishing & small game.**

Neolithic Age (6,000 – 1,000 BCE)

21. **Agriculture began** (wheat, barley, rice).

22. **First permanent villages** were established.

23. **Mehrgarh (Pakistan)** is the oldest Neolithic site (7000 BCE).

24. **Burzahom (Kashmir)** had **pit dwellings & dog burials**.

25. **Koldihwa (UP)** had evidence of **early rice cultivation**.

26. **Polished stone tools** (axes, sickles) were used.

27. **Pottery-making** started (handmade, later wheel-made).
28. **Chirand (Bihar)** had Neolithic tools & pottery.
29. **Gufkral (Kashmir)** was another key Neolithic site.
30. **Domestication of cattle & farming tools** improved.

Chalcolithic Age (Copper Age: 3000 – 700 BCE)

31. **First use of copper** along with stone tools.
32. **Ahar (Rajasthan)** had **copper smelting furnaces**.
33. **Jorwe (Maharashtra)** is famous for **painted pottery**.
34. **Kayatha (MP)** had **mud-brick houses**.
35. **Malwa Culture (MP)** used **black & red ware pottery**.
36. **No urban planning**, unlike Indus Valley cities.
37. **Agriculture & animal husbandry** were major occupations.
38. **Navdatoli (MP)** had evidence of **early farming**.
39. **Chalcolithic people did not know iron**.
40. **Inamgaon (Maharashtra)** had **oval pit houses**.

Other Facts

41. **Paleolithic:** No farming, **Mesolithic:** Microliths, **Neolithic:** Farming, **Chalcolithic:** Copper.
42. **Bhimbetka spans Paleolithic to Mesolithic**.
43. **Neolithic sites** are found in **Kashmir, Bihar, UP, South India**.
44. **Chalcolithic cultures** overlapped with **Indus Valley Civilization**.
45. **First use of wheel** in **Chalcolithic period**.
46. **Megalithic burials** began post-Chalcolithic Age.
47. **Ochre-Coloured Pottery (OCP) Culture** followed Chalcolithic.
48. **No script or writing** in these prehistoric periods.
49. **Transition to Iron Age** happened after Chalcolithic.
50. **Prehistoric art (Bhimbetka)** shows **hunting & dancing scenes**.

✓ Paleolithic →

Hunting, **Mesolithic →**

Microliths, **Neolithic →**

Farming, **Chalcolithic →** Copper.

✓ Bhimbetka (MP) is crucial for all ages.

✓ Mehrgarh (Neolithic) & Ahar
(Chalcolithic) are key sites.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (IVC)

1. IVC flourished during **2500-1900 BCE** (Bronze Age).
2. Also called **Harappan Civilization** after its first site Harappa.
3. It was the **largest ancient urban civilization** (covered 1.25 million sq km).
4. **John Marshall** was the first to recognize it as a distinct culture.
5. **Daya Ram Sahni** excavated Harappa in **1921**.
6. **R.D. Banerjee** excavated Mohenjo-Daro in **1922**.
7. IVC had **no clear evidence of kings/emperors** (possibly ruled by merchants/priests).
8. **Script** remains **undeciphered** (pictographic, ~400 symbols).
9. Used **standardized weights & measures** (binary system: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16...).
10. **No evidence of temples or large palaces** unlike Mesopotamia/Egypt.

Major Cities & Sites

11. **Harappa** (Pakistan-Punjab) – First discovered site.

12. **Mohenjo-Daro** (Pakistan-Sindh) – "Mound of the Dead," largest city.
13. **Dholavira** (Gujarat) – Only site with **three divisions** (Citadel, Middle Town, Lower Town).
14. **Lothal** (Gujarat) – Famous for **dockyard & trade port**.
15. **Kalibangan** (Rajasthan) – Had **ploughed fields & fire altars**.
16. **Chanhudaro** (Pakistan) – Only city **without a citadel**.
17. **Banawali** (Haryana) – Evidence of **barley & good drainage**.
18. **Rakhigarhi** (Haryana) – **Largest Indian site of IVC**.
19. **Surkotada** (Gujarat) – Evidence of **horse bones** (controversial).
20. **Sutkagendor** (Pakistan) – **Westernmost site** near Iran border.
26. **Drainage system** was highly advanced (covered drains).
27. **No windows** faced main streets (for privacy).
28. **Citadel** – Elevated area for elites/public buildings.
29. **Lower Town** – Residential area for common people.
30. **Lothal's dockyard** was connected to the Sabarmati River.

Economy & Trade

Urban Planning & Architecture

21. Cities followed **grid pattern** (streets at right angles).
22. Used **burnt bricks** (standard ratio 1:2:4).
23. **Great Bath** (Mohenjo-Daro) – Possible ritual bathing tank.
24. **Granaries** found at Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro.
25. Houses had **private wells & bathrooms**.
31. Based on **agriculture, trade & crafts**.
32. Grew **wheat, barley, peas, sesame, cotton**.
33. **First to cultivate cotton** (called 'Sindon' by Greeks).
34. Traded with **Mesopotamia (Meluhha), Oman, Afghanistan**.
35. Exported **beads, pottery, textiles, ivory**.
36. Imported **gold (Afghanistan), silver (Iran), lapis lazuli (Badakshan)**.
37. Used **seals** (mostly steatite) for trade identification.
38. **Bullock carts & boats** were transport modes.
39. **No coins** – Barter system was used.
40. **Weights** were made of **chert, limestone**.

Society & Religion

- 41. **Worshipped Mother Goddess** (terracotta figurines).
- 42. **Pashupati Seal** – Shows a proto-Shiva figure.
- 43. **Sacred animals** – Bull, elephant, rhinoceros.
- 44. **Tree worship** (Peepal) evident from seals.
- 45. **No temples** found; rituals possibly at home.
- 46. **Burial practices** – Mostly **pit burials** (some with grave goods).
- 47. **No clear evidence of caste system.**
- 48. **Toys** (carts, whistles, dice) show playful culture.
- 49. **Lipstick & eyeliner** usage found (cosmetics).
- 50. **Copper mirrors** were used.

Art & Crafts

- 51. **Pottery** – Red/black ware, painted designs.
 - 52. **Bead-making** – From carnelian, lapis, gold.
 - 53. **Bronze statues** – Dancing Girl (Mohenjo-Daro).
 - 54. **Terracotta figurines** – Mother Goddess, bulls.
 - 55. **Seals** – Mostly square, with animal motifs & script.
 - 56. **Faience** (glazed ceramic) used for ornaments.
 - 57. **Shell work** – Bangles, ladles, inlay work.
 - 58. **Stone sculptures** rare (Priest-King bust found).
 - 59. **Cotton textiles** – Evidence from cloth impressions.
 - 60. **Metalwork** – Copper, bronze, gold, silver.
- ## Decline & Theories
- 61. Decline started around **1900 BCE**.
 - 62. **Climate change** (drying of Ghaggar-Hakra river).
 - 63. **Deforestation & floods** (evidence at Mohenjo-Daro).
 - 64. **Aryan Invasion theory** (controversial, no proof).
 - 65. **Earthquakes** might have disrupted rivers.
 - 66. **Trade collapse** with Mesopotamia worsened economy.
 - 67. **Overuse of resources** led to ecological stress.
 - 68. Later merged into **OCP & Cemetery H cultures**.
 - 69. **Survival in Gujarat** till 1000 BCE (Late Harappan).

70. **No single cause** – Likely multiple factors.

Unique Features

71. **World's first planned cities.**

72. **No evidence of slavery.**

73. **No large monuments** (unlike pyramids/ziggurats).

74. **Uniformity in artifacts** across distant sites.

75. **High literacy** (seals, but script unknown).

76. **Public hygiene** (great drainage systems).

77. **Water reservoirs** at Dholavira.

78. **Fire altars** at Kalibangan/Lothal.

79. **Multi-storey buildings** in cities.

80. **No weapons of mass warfare** found.

Miscellaneous Facts

81. **Rulers** may have been **merchants/priests** (not kings).

82. **Lothal's dockyard** was tidal-proof.

83. **Great Bath** had waterproofing with bitumen.

84. **Copper tools** included knives, spears, mirrors.

85. **Cereal grinders** found in houses.

86. **Fish & animal bones** show non-veg diet.

87. **Seals** possibly used for trade contracts.

88. **No evidence of standing army.**

89. **Terracotta toys** suggest prosperous society.

90. **Bangles** were worn by men & women.

Recent Discoveries

91. **Rakhigarhi DNA study** (2018) – No Aryan gene mix.

92. **Dholavira's signboard** – One of the oldest billboards.

93. **Sindh's water reservoirs** – Early hydraulic engineering.

94. **Gujarat's coastal trade** – Lothal & Surkotada links.

95. **Fire cults** evidence at Kalibangan.

Comparison with Other Civilizations

96. **Contemporary to** Mesopotamia & Egypt.

97. **Larger area** than Egypt & Mesopotamia combined.

98. **Less militaristic** than others.

99. **More egalitarian** (no grand tombs/palaces).

100. **Most advanced sanitation** of ancient world.

✓ **Harappa/Mohenjo-Daro** – First sites

✓ **Lothal** – Dockyard

✓ **Dholavira** – Water management

✓ **Pashupati Seal** – Proto-Shiva

✓ **Decline** – Climate change key factor

VEDIC AGE

1. Vedic Period (1500-600 BCE) is divided into **Early (Rig Vedic) & Later Vedic Age**.
2. **Aryans** migrated to India around **1500 BCE** through **Khyber Pass**.
3. **Rig Veda** is the oldest text (composed 1500-1000 BCE).
4. **Sapta-Sindhu** (Land of 7 Rivers) was the early Aryan homeland.
5. **Vedas** = Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva (collectively called **Samhitas**).
6. **Vedic literature** includes Brahmanas, Aranyakas & Upanishads.
7. **Early Vedic people** were pastoral, **Later Vedic** became agricultural.
8. **Iron (Shyam Ayas)** was introduced in Later Vedic Period.
9. **Battle of Ten Kings (Dasarajna)** is mentioned in Rig Veda.
10. **Gotra system** started in Later Vedic period.

Early Vedic (Rig Vedic) Age (1500-1000 BCE)

11. **Tribal polity** with **Rajana (king)** as head.
12. **Sabha & Samiti** were tribal assemblies.
13. **Purohita (priest)** advised the king.

14. **No standing army** – Militia system (Jana → Vis → Grama).
15. **Indra** (war god) was most worshipped deity.
16. **Agni** (fire god) acted as messenger between gods & humans.
17. **Varuna** was the upholder of cosmic order (Rta).
18. **Cattle (Gau)** was the main wealth – wars fought for cows.
19. **Nishka** was a gold ornament/currency.
20. **No caste system** – Only Varna (Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra).

Later Vedic Age (1000-600 BCE)

21. Shifted from **Punjab** to **Gangetic plains**.
22. **Iron tools** enabled agriculture expansion.
23. **Janapadas** (territorial kingdoms) emerged.
24. **King's power increased** – Sacrifices like Rajasuya, Ashvamedha.
25. **Varna system became rigid** (birth-based).
26. **Brahmanas** gained dominance due to rituals.
27. **Upanishads** introduced philosophical concepts.

28. **Atman (soul) & Brahman (universal spirit)** discussed.

29. **Moksha (liberation)** became a key goal.

30. **Guru-shishya tradition** started.

Polity & Administration

31. **Early Vedic** – Tribal democracy (Sabha, Samiti).
32. **Later Vedic** – Monarchy (Maharaja, Rajan).
33. **12 Ratnins** (officials) assisted the king.
34. **Baluta system** – Taxes paid in kind.
35. **Gramani** was village headman.
36. **Sangrihitri** was treasurer.
37. **Purohita** remained influential.
38. **Military** – Chariots, bows, swords used.
39. **Spies (Spasas)** were employed.
40. **Larger kingdoms** like Kuru, Panchala emerged.

Economy

41. **Early Vedic** – Pastoral (cow = wealth).
42. **Later Vedic** – Agrarian (rice, wheat, barley).
43. **Iron ploughshare** improved farming.
44. **Gavyuti** (land measurement) started.
45. **Trade** – Barter system (Nishka, Satamana).
46. **Guilds (Shrenis)** appeared in Later Vedic.

47. **Pottery** – Ochre Coloured Ware (OCW).

48. **Crafts** – Carpentry, weaving, metalwork.

49. **No coins** – Barter economy prevailed.

50. **Taxes** – Bali (voluntary → compulsory).

Society

51. **Patriarchal family** (Kula → Grama → Vis → Jana).

52. **Women** had respect (could attend Sabha).

53. **Gargi, Maitreyi** were learned women.

54. **Child marriage absent** in Early Vedic.

55. **Sati rare** – Widow remarriage allowed.

56. **Gotra exogamy** started in Later Vedic.

57. **Four Ashramas** introduced (Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa).

58. **Upanayana (sacred thread)** ceremony began.

59. **Joint families** were common.

60. **Clothing** – Wool, cotton; ornaments used.

Religion & Philosophy

61. **Early Vedic** – Nature worship (Indra, Agni).

62. **Later Vedic** – Rituals dominated (Yajnas).

63. **Prajapati** became supreme god.

64. **Rudra & Vishnu** gained importance.

65. **Sacrifices** – Ashvamedha, Rajasuya, Vajapeya.

66. **Upanishads** rejected rituals (Jnana Marga).

67. **Karma theory** developed.

68. **Ahimsa (non-violence)** concept appeared.

69. **Transmigration of soul** belief started.

70. **Moksha** replaced heaven (Swarga) as goal.

Literature

71. **Vedas** – Rig (1028 hymns), Yajur (prose), Sama (music), Atharva (magic).

72. **Brahmanas** – Explain rituals (e.g., Satapatha Brahmana).

73. **Aranyakas** – Forest texts (philosophy).

74. **Upanishads** – 108 in number (e.g., Brihadaranyaka, Chandogya).

75. **Vedangas** – 6 auxiliary disciplines (Shiksha, Kalpa, etc.).

76. **Epics** – Ramayana, Mahabharata took shape.

77. **Purusha Sukta** (Rig Veda) mentions Varna system.

78. **Gayatri Mantra** is from Rig Veda.

79. **Oral tradition** – Shruti (heard) & Smriti (remembered).

80. **Sanskrit** evolved from Vedic to Classical.

Science & Technology

81. **Mathematics** – Decimal system known.

82. **Astronomy** – Nakshatras (27 constellations).

83. **Metallurgy** – Iron, copper, bronze used.

84. **Medicine** – Ayurveda traces roots here.

85. **Geometry** – Fire altars had precise measurements.

86. **Calendar** – 12 months, 360 days.

87. **Chariots (Ratha)** were advanced.

88. **Agriculture tools** – Plough, sickle.

89. **Pottery wheel** was used.

90. **Water management** – Wells, canals.

Decline & Legacy

91. **Janapadas** replaced tribes by 600 BCE.

92. **Rise of Buddhism/Jainism** challenged Vedic orthodoxy.

93. **Vedic rituals** influenced Hinduism.

94. **Caste system** became rigid over time.

95. **Upanishadic philosophy** shaped Indian thought.

96. **Vedic Sanskrit** is root of many Indian languages.

97. **Fire worship** continues in Hindu rituals.

98. **Concepts like Dharma, Karma** endure.

99. **Vedic hymns** are still chanted today.

100. **Transition** to Mahajanapadas (600 BCE).

✓ **Rig Veda** – Oldest text

✓ **Iron** – Later Vedic key feature

✓ **Ashvamedha** – Horse sacrifice

✓ **Upanishads** – Philosophical texts

✓ **Varna** → **Caste** evolution

MAHAJANAPADAS

1. **16 Mahajanapadas** flourished in **6th century BCE** (600-300 BCE).
2. **Term** means "**Great Kingdoms**" (Maha = great, Janapada = foothold of people).
3. **Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya** lists all 16 Mahajanapadas.
4. **Jain text Bhagavati Sutra** also mentions them.
5. Located in **North India** (from Gandhara to Anga).
6. **Magadha** emerged as the most powerful.
7. **Monarchies (Raja) & Republics (Gana-Sangha)** coexisted.
8. **Urbanization** increased (second urbanization after Indus Valley).
9. **Coinage (Punch-marked coins)** came into use.
10. **Iron tools** boosted agriculture and warfare.

List of 16 Mahajanapadas

11. **Kasi** – Capital: **Varanasi** (famous for cotton textiles).
12. **Kosala** – Capitals: **Ayodhya, Shravasti** (ruled by King Prasenjit).
13. **Anga** – Capital: **Champa** (modern Bhagalpur, Bihar).

14. **Magadha** – Capitals: **Girivraja (Rajgir), Pataliputra** (later became imperial power).
15. **Vajji (Vrijji) – Confederacy of 8 clans** (Licchavis most powerful).
16. **Malla – Republican** (two capitals: Kushinagar & Pava).
17. **Chedi** – Capital: **Suktimati** (Bundelkhand region).
18. **Vatsa** – Capital: **Kausambi** (modern Allahabad).
19. **Kuru** – Capital: **Indraprastha** (Delhi-Haryana region).
20. **Panchala** – Capitals: **Ahichhatra & Kampilya** (Uttar Pradesh).
21. **Matsya** – Capital: **Viratnagar** (Jaipur-Alwar region).
22. **Surasena** – Capital: **Mathura** (Krishna's birthplace).
23. **Assaka (Asmaka)** – Only southern Mahajanapada (Godavari basin).
24. **Avanti** – Capitals: **Ujjain & Mahishmati** (Malwa region).
25. **Gandhara** – Capital: **Taxila** (famous for trade & learning).
26. **Kamboja** – Located in **Afghanistan** (horse breeders).

Political System

27. **Monarchies** – Magadha, Kosala, Avanti.

28. **Republics (Gana-Sangha)** – Vajji, Malla, Kamboja.

29. **Licchavis** were most powerful republican clan.

30. **Sabha & Samiti** lost importance; kings became stronger.

Economy & Society

31. **Agriculture** – Rice, wheat, barley grown.

32. **Trade** – Routes like **Uttarapatha (North) & Dakshinapatha (South)**.

33. **Guilds (Shrenis)** controlled crafts & trade.

34. **Currency** – Punch-marked coins (Nishka, Satamana).

35. **Towns** – Varanasi, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila flourished.

36. **Slavery** existed but was not widespread.

37. **Varna system** became rigid (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras).

Religion & Philosophy

38. **Buddhism & Jainism** challenged Vedic rituals.

39. **Mahavira (Jainism)** belonged to **Vajji confederacy (Licchavi clan)**.

40. **Buddha** preached in **Kosala, Magadha, Vajji**.

41. **Ajivikas & Charvakas** were other sects.

Warfare & Conflicts

42. **Magadha-Anga War** – Bimbisara defeated Anga.

43. **Magadha-Kosala Rivalry** – Ended with marriage alliance.

44. **Avanti-Magadha Conflict** – Shishunaga defeated Avanti.

45. **Use of elephants & chariots** in battles.

Important Rulers

46. **Bimbisara (Magadha)** – Founded Haryanka dynasty.

47. **Ajatashatru** – Defeated Vajji confederacy.

48. **Pradyota (Avanti)** – Known for cruelty.

49. **Udayin (Magadha)** – Built **Pataliputra**.

50. **Shishunaga** – Destroyed Avanti's power.

✓ **Magadha** – Most powerful

✓ **Vajji** – Republican confederacy

✓ **Buddha & Mahavira** – Linked to Mahajanapadas

✓ **Punch-marked coins** – First coins

JAINISM

1. Founded by **Rishabhdev (Adinath)** - 1st Tirthankara
2. **24 Tirthankaras** in Jain tradition
3. **Mahavira (Vardhamana)** - 24th & last Tirthankara
4. Mahavira born in **599 BCE** at Kundagrama (Vaishali)
5. Parents: **King Siddhartha** and **Queen Trishala**
6. Clan: **Jnatrika (Kshatriya)**
7. Wife: **Yashoda**,
Daughter: **Priyadarshana**
8. Attained **Kaivalya (omniscience)** at 42
9. Died at **72** in Pawapuri (468 BCE)
10. Called **Jina** (victor over senses), hence 'Jainism'

Teachings & Philosophy

11. Three Jewels: **Right Faith, Right Knowledge, Right Conduct**
12. Five Mahavratas:
 - **Ahimsa** (non-violence)
 - **Satya** (truth)
 - **Asteya** (non-stealing)
 - **Brahmacharya** (celibacy)
 - **Aparigraha** (non-possession)
13. Concept of **Anekantavada** (multiple viewpoints)

14. **Syadvada** (theory of conditional predication)
15. **Nayavada** (partial viewpoints)
16. Belief in **eternal soul (Jiva)** and **matter (Ajiva)**
17. **Karma theory**: Bondage due to karmic particles
18. **Liberation (Moksha)**: Freedom from rebirth cycle
19. Strict **vegetarianism** prescribed
20. Emphasis on **asceticism** and **self-discipline**

Sects & Divisions

21. Two main sects: **Digambara & Svetambara**
22. **Digambara**:
 - Sky-clad (naked) monks
 - Believe women can't attain liberation
 - **Bhadrabahu** led migration to South
23. **Svetambara**:
 - White-clad monks
 - Believe women can attain liberation
 - Stayed in North during famine
24. Sub-sects:
 - Digambara: **Bisapantha, Terapanth**
 - Svetambara: **Murtipujaka, Sthanakvasi, Terapanthi**
25. **Sthanakvasi**: Reject idol worship

26. **Terapanthi**: Founded by Bhikshu in 18th century

Sacred Texts

27. **Agamas**: Canonical texts in Prakrit

28. **Angas**: 12 main texts

29. **Upangas**: 12 subsidiary texts

30. **Kalpasutra**: Biography of Mahavira

31. **Acharanga Sutra**: Monastic rules

32. **Tattvartha Sutra**: By Umaswati (philosophical text)

33. **Digambaras** reject early texts, accept later works

34. **Svetambaras** accept original Agamas

Important Figures

35. **Bhadrabahu**: Last shrutakevali (knew all scriptures)

36. **Chandragupta Maurya**: Became Jain monk

37. **Sthulabhadra**: Preserved Jain texts

38. **Kundakunda**: Great Digambara scholar

39. **Hemachandra**: Famous Jain scholar

Architecture & Sites

40. **Dilwara Temples** (Mount Abu) - Svetambara

41. **Gomateshwara** (Shravanabelagola) - Digambara

42. **Palitana Temples** (Shatrunjaya) - Svetambara

43. **Pawapuri**: Mahavira's nirvana site

44. **Ellora Caves**: Jain section (Caves 30-34)

45. **Khajuraho**: Jain temples

46. **Ranakpur Temple**: Famous marble temple

Symbols & Festivals

47. **Jain Symbol**: Swastika, hand, three dots, crescent

48. **Three Jewels** represented by three dots

49. **Ahimsa Hand**: Palm with wheel

50. **Main festivals**:

- **Paryushana** (Digambara: Das Lakshana)

- **Mahavir Jayanti**

- **Diwali** (Mahavira's nirvana)

51. **Samvatsari**: Forgiveness day

Historical Spread

52. **Chandragupta Maurya** patronized Jainism

53. **Kharavela** (Kalinga) promoted Jainism

54. **Rashtrakutas** built Ellora Jain caves

55. **Gangas** built Gomateshwara statue

56. **Kumarapala** (Gujarat) made Jainism state religion

57. Decline due to **Bhakti movement & Islam**

Modern Jainism

58. About **4.5 million** followers in India
59. Strong presence in **Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat**

60. **Fourfold Sangha:**

- Sadhu (monk)
- Sadhvi (nun)
- Shravaka (male layperson)
- Shravika (female layperson)

61. Prominent in **business communities**

62. Known for **philanthropy** and **educational institutions**

Unique Practices

63. **Sallekhana:** Ritual fasting unto death

64. **Monks carry peacock feather broom**

65. **Filter water** to avoid harming microorganisms

66. **Wear mouth cloth** to avoid inhaling insects

67. **Do not eat after sunset**

68. **Strict fasting** during festivals

69. **Non-violent farming** practices

Contributions

70. **Architecture:** Towering temples

71. **Literature:** Rich in Prakrit and Sanskrit

72. **Mathematics:** Concept of infinity

73. **Philosophy:** Influenced Gandhi's ahimsa

74. **Art:** Exquisite manuscript paintings

75. **Language:** Preservation of Prakrit texts

✓ Remember **24**

Tirthankaras (Rishabhdev to Mahavira)

✓ **Five Mahavratas** are key ethical principles

✓ **Digambara-Svetambara** differences important

✓ **Ahimsa** is central concept

✓ Major sites like **Shravanabelagola, Dilwara**

BUDDHISM

1. Founded by **Siddhartha Gautama** (563-483 BCE)
2. Born in **Lumbini** (Nepal) to King Suddhodana and Queen Maya
3. Clan: **Shakya Kshatriya**
4. Three main life events: **Birth (Lumbini), Enlightenment (Bodhi Gaya), Death (Kushinagar)**
5. Four Sights: **Old man, Sick man, Dead body, Ascetic**
6. Left home at 29 - **Great Renunciation (Mahabhinishkramana)**
7. Practiced severe asceticism for **6 years**
8. Attained **Enlightenment (Nirvana)** at 35 under **Bodhi tree**
9. First sermon at **Sarnath** (Dharma Chakra Pravartana)
10. Died at 80 in **Kushinagar** (Mahaparinirvana)

Teachings

11. **Four Noble Truths:**
 - Life is suffering (Dukkha)
 - Cause of suffering is desire (Trishna)
 - Cessation of suffering is possible (Nirodha)
 - Eightfold Path leads to end of suffering
12. **Eightfold Path** (Ashtangika Marga):

- Right View, Right Intention, Right Speech
 - Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort
 - Right Mindfulness, Right Concentration
13. **Middle Path:** Avoid extremes of luxury and asceticism
 14. **Three Jewels:** Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
 15. **Karma Theory:** Actions determine rebirth
 16. **Rebirth** cycle continues until Nirvana
 17. **Anatta (No-soul):** Rejects permanent soul
 18. **Impermanence (Anicca):** Everything changes
 19. **Dependent Origination (Pratitya-samutpada):** Everything is interconnected
 20. **Nirvana:** Liberation from rebirth cycle

Buddhist Councils

21. **First Council** (483 BCE) at Rajgir
 - Preserved teachings
 - Mahakassapa presided
22. **Second Council** (383 BCE) at Vaishali
 - Split into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas
23. **Third Council** (250 BCE) at Pataliputra
 - Under Ashoka

- Compiled Abhidhamma Pitaka
- 24. **Fourth Council** (1st CE) at Kashmir
 - Divided into Mahayana and Hinayana
 - Vasumitra presided

Sects

25. **Hinayana/Theravada:**

- Oldest school
- Pali canon
- Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand

26. **Mahayana:**

- Bodhisattva ideal
- Sanskrit texts
- China, Japan, Korea

27. **Vajrayana:**

- Tantric practices
- Tibet, Bhutan

28. **Zen Buddhism:**

- Meditation school
- Japan

Sacred Texts

29. **Tripitaka** (Three Baskets):

- Vinaya Pitaka (monastic rules)
- Sutta Pitaka (discourses)
- Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophy)

30. **Jataka Tales:** Previous births of Buddha

31. **Milinda Panho:** Questions of King Menander

- 32. **Mahavastu:** Mahayana text
- 33. **Lalitavistara:** Life of Buddha

Important Sites

- 34. **Lumbini:** Birthplace
- 35. **Bodh Gaya:** Enlightenment
- 36. **Sarnath:** First sermon
- 37. **Kushinagar:** Death
- 38. **Sanchi:** Great Stupa
- 39. **Ajanta-Ellora:** Cave paintings
- 40. **Nalanda:** Ancient university
- 41. **Taxila:** Learning center
- 42. **Amaravati:** Stupa site

Kings & Patrons

- 43. **Bimbisara:** First royal patron
- 44. **Ajatashatru:** Built first monastery
- 45. **Ashoka:** Spread Buddhism worldwide
- 46. **Kanishka:** Organized 4th council
- 47. **Harsha:** Patronized Nalanda
- 48. **Tibetan Kings:** Spread Vajrayana

Spread of Buddhism

- 49. **Sri Lanka:** Mahinda (Ashoka's son)
- 50. **China:** Fa-Hien, Hiuen Tsang visited
- 51. **Japan:** Through Korea
- 52. **Tibet:** Padmasambhava
- 53. **Southeast Asia:** Through trade routes
- 54. Decline in India due to:
 - Hindu revival
 - Muslim invasions

- Loss of royal patronage

Symbols & Art

- 55. **Wheel of Dharma:** Eight spokes
- 56. **Bodhi Tree:** Enlightenment
- 57. **Stupa:** Relic mound
- 58. **Footprints:** Buddha's presence
- 59. **Empty Throne:** Buddha's spiritual presence
- 60. **Lotus:** Purity

Modern Buddhism

- 61. **Dalai Lama:** Tibetan spiritual leader
- 62. **Ambedkar:** Neo-Buddhist movement
- 63. **Vipassana:** Meditation technique
- 64. Worldwide followers: ~500 million
- 65. **Wesak:** Buddha's birthday celebration

Unique Features

- 66. Rejects caste system
- 67. No creator god
- 68. Emphasis on self-effort
- 69. Monastic community (Sangha)
- 70. Nuns allowed (Mahapajapati first nun)
- 71. Vegetarianism encouraged
- 72. No animal sacrifices
- 73. Pali as sacred language
- 74. Relic worship practiced
- 75. Pilgrimage to four holy sites

✓ Remember **Four Noble**

Truths and **Eightfold Path**

✓ **Four Councils** and their outcomes

✓ Difference

between **Theravada/Mahayana/Vajrayana**

✓ **Ashoka's role** in spreading Buddhism

✓ Major Buddhist sites in India

MAURYAN EMPIRE

1. Founded by **Chandragupta Maurya** in **322 BCE** with help from **Chanakya** (Kautilya)
2. Capital: **Pataliputra** (modern Patna)
3. Lasted till **185 BCE** (137 years)
4. First pan-Indian empire covering most of South Asia
5. Sources: **Arthashastra, Indica, Ashokan edicts**

Rulers

6. **Chandragupta Maurya** (322-298 BCE):
 - Defeated **Nanda dynasty**
 - Conquered NW India from Seleucus Nicator (305 BCE)
 - Married Seleucus's daughter Helena
7. **Bindusara** (298-273 BCE):
 - Called "Amitraghata" (slayer of foes)
 - Maintained empire
 - Father of Ashoka
8. **Ashoka** (268-232 BCE):
 - Greatest Mauryan ruler
 - Killed 99 brothers for throne
 - Adopted Buddhism after Kalinga War (261 BCE)
9. **Later rulers** (232-185 BCE):
 - Weak successors: Dasharatha, Samprati, etc.

- Empire declined after Ashoka

Administration

10. Centralized administration with **5 provinces**
11. **Council of Ministers** (Mantriparishad) advised king
12. **Espionage system** very developed
13. **Revenue system:**
 - 1/6th of produce as tax
 - Sita (crown land), Bhaga (land tax)
14. **Municipal administration:**
 - 6 committees of 5 members each (Megasthenes)
15. **Military:**
 - 600,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry
 - War elephants, chariots
16. **Judicial system:**
 - Dharmasthiya (civil) and Kantakshodhana (criminal) courts

Economy & Society

17. **Agriculture** main occupation
18. **State controlled** mines, forests, salt production
19. **Trade:**
 - Internal: Pataliputra-Taxila route
 - External: With Rome, Greece, SE Asia
20. **Guilds (Shrenis)** important

- 21. **Slavery** existed but mild
- 22. **Varna system** continued
- 23. **Position of women** relatively good

Ashoka's Reign

- 24. **Kalinga War** (261 BCE) turning point
- 25. **Dhamma** policy:
 - Moral code (non-violence, tolerance)
 - Appointed Dhamma Mahamatras
- 26. **Edicts**:
 - 14 Major Rock Edicts
 - 7 Pillar Edicts
 - Languages: Prakrit (Brahmi script)
- 27. **Third Buddhist Council** at Pataliputra (250 BCE)
- 28. Sent missionaries to:
 - Sri Lanka (Mahinda, Sanghamitta)
 - Burma, Thailand
 - Greek kingdoms
- 29. Built **stupas** (Sanchi, Sarnath)

Art & Architecture

- 30. **Pillars**:
 - Polished sandstone
 - Lion capital (national emblem)
 - Sarnath pillar most famous
- 31. **Stupas**:
 - Sanchi, Bharhut
 - Brick core, stone casing
- 32. **Caves**:

- Barabar caves (oldest rock-cut)
 - Dedicated to Ajivikas
33. **Palace**:
- Wooden structure (Megasthenes)
 - Inspired Persian architecture

Foreign Relations

- 34. **Seleucus Nicator** (Greek):
 - Gave Gedrosia, Arachosia, Paropamisadae
 - Received 500 elephants
- 35. **Deimachus** (Syrian ambassador)
- 36. **Dionysius** (Egyptian ambassador)
- 37. Trade with **Hellenistic kingdoms**

Decline

- 38. Reasons:
 - Weak successors
 - Financial crisis
 - Brahmanical reaction
 - Foreign invasions
- 39. **Pushyamitra Shunga** killed last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha (185 BCE)

Important Personalities

- 40. **Chanakya**:
 - Prime minister
 - Wrote Arthashastra
- 41. **Megasthenes**:
 - Greek ambassador

- Wrote Indica

42. **Jain saint Bhadrabahu:**

- Migrated to South with Chandragupta

Legacy

- 43. First empire to unify most of India
- 44. Established efficient administration
- 45. Spread Indian culture abroad
- 46. Model for later empires
- 47. **National Emblem** from Sarnath pillar

Additional Facts

- 48. **Ashoka's wives:** Karuvaki, Asandhimitra
- 49. **Ashoka's son Mahinda** took Buddhism to Sri Lanka
- 50. **Ashoka's daughter Sanghamitta** took Bodhi tree sapling to Sri Lanka
- 51. **Taxila** was major learning center
- 52. **Patliputra** was largest city in world then
- 53. **Royal highway** from Pataliputra to Taxila
- 54. **Spies** called "Gudhapurushas"
- 55. **Provincial capitals:**
 - Taxila (North)
 - Ujjain (West)
 - Tosali (East)
 - Suvarnagiri (South)
- 56. **Nagaraka** - city superintendent
- 57. **Sitaadhyaksha** - supervised agriculture

58. **Panyadhyaksha** - controlled trade

59. **Lohadhyaksha** - superintendent of metals

60. **Akaradhyaksha** - mines superintendent

61. **Sulkaadhyaksha** - customs officer

62. **Pautavadhyaksha** - weights and measures

63. **Sungha** - corporations/ guilds

64. **Rajukas** - district officers

65. **Yuktas** - subordinate officials

66. **Gramika** - village head

67. **Samaharta** - chief tax collector

68. **Sannidhata** - treasurer

69. **Dhamma Mahamattas** - morality officers

70. **Stupas** originally built to house relics

71. **Sanchi Stupa** commissioned by Ashoka

72. **Bairat inscription** - only Ashokan edict in Rajasthan

73. **Maski edict** - first to mention "Devanampiya Piyadassi" as Ashoka

74. **Kandahar edict** - bilingual (Greek-Aramaic)

75. **Major Rock Edict XIII** describes Kalinga War

✓ Remember **Chandragupta-Ashoka-Bindusara** sequence

✓ **Ashoka's Dhamma** is frequently asked

✓ **Mauryan administration** was highly organized

✓ **Edicts** are primary historical sources

✓ **Arthashastra** details administration

✓ **Lion Capital** is India's national emblem

POST-MAURYAN HISTORY (200 BCE – 200 CE)

1. **Shunga Empire (185–73 BCE)** replaced Mauryans; founded by **Pushyamitra Shunga**
2. Pushyamitra performed **Ashvamedha sacrifice** (Brahmanical revival)
3. **Agnimitra** (his son) featured in Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitram*
4. **Kanva Dynasty (73–28 BCE)** overthrew Shungas; Brahmin rulers
5. **Satavahanas (1st BCE–2nd CE)** ruled Deccan; called "Andhras" in Puranas
6. **Gautamiputra Satakarni** (famous ruler) defeated Saka king Nahapana
7. **Indo-Greeks (2nd BCE–1st CE)**: Menander (Milinda) converted to Buddhism
8. **Sakas (1st BCE–1st CE)**: Rudradaman I repaired Sudarshana Lake (Junagadh inscription)
9. **Parthians (1st CE)**: Gondophernes (associated with St. Thomas)
10. **Kushanas (1st–3rd CE)**: Kanishka (Great Kushan) started Shaka Era (78 CE)

Administration & Economy

- 11. **Guilds (Shrenis)** became powerful economic units
- 12. **Gold coins** extensively minted (Kushanas introduced *Dinara*)
- 13. **Silk Route trade** flourished under Kushanas
- 14. **Port cities:** Bharuch (Barygaza), Sopara, Arikamedu thrived
- 15. **Land grants** to Brahmins began (later became feudalism)

Religion & Culture

- 16. **Buddhism** split into **Mahayana** (Kanishka patronized) and **Hinayana**
- 17. **Fourth Buddhist Council** held by Kanishka in Kashmir
- 18. **Bhagavata cult** (early Vaishnavism) grew
- 19. **Mathura & Gandhara schools** of art developed
- 20. **Jainism** spread to South India (Bhadrabahu migration)

Literature & Languages

- 21. **Pali & Prakrit** dominated; Sanskrit revived
- 22. **Buddhist texts:** *Milinda Panho, Mahavastu*

- 23. **Sangam literature** (Tamil) flourished in South
- 24. **Patronage to drama** (Kalidasa later referenced Shungas)

Art & Architecture

- 25. **Stupas enlarged** (Sanchi, Bharhut, Amaravati)
- 26. **Toranas** (gateways) added to stupas
- 27. **Chaitya halls** (Karle, Bhaja) cut into rock
- 28. **Viharas** (monasteries) multiplied
- 29. **Gandhara Art** (Greek influence) depicted Buddha in human form
- 30. **Mathura Art** (indigenous style) made red sandstone Buddha images

Foreign Contacts

- 31. **Indo-Roman trade:** Pepper, pearls exported; gold imported
- 32. **Thomas the Apostle** preached in India (Parthian period)
- 33. **Chinese travelers** began visiting India

Science & Technology

- 34. **Iron pillars** (Delhi pillar) show advanced metallurgy
- 35. **Nagarika** (urban culture) developed
- 36. **Ivory work** flourished (Begram findings)

Key Inscriptions

37. **Junagadh Rock Inscription:** Rudradaman's repairs
38. **Hathigumpha Inscription:** Kharavela of Kalinga
39. **Nasik Inscription:** Gautamiputra Satakarni's achievements

- ✓ Focus on **Kushanas & Satavahanas** (most frequently asked)
- ✓ Note **art schools** (Gandhara vs Mathura)
- ✓ Remember **key rulers:** Kanishka, Gautamiputra Satakarni
- ✓ **Inscriptions** are crucial sources

Social Changes

40. **Caste system** became more rigid
41. **Mixed castes** (varna-sankara) emerged
42. **Position of women** declined (smriti restrictions)

Important Cities

43. **Taxila:** Greco-Buddhist learning center
44. **Pataliputra:** Remained important
45. **Ujjain:** Kushana western capital
46. **Paithan:** Satavahana capital

Military Aspects

47. **Greek tactics** influenced Indian warfare
48. **Saka & Kushana cavalry** was formidable

Legacy

49. **Shaka Era** (78 CE) still used by Indian government
50. **Cultural synthesis** of Indian, Greek, Persian elements

SANGAM AGE (300 BCE–300 CE)

1. Sangam Age refers to ancient Tamil civilization in **South India (Tamilakam)**
2. Derived from **Sangam** (assembly of poets) in Madurai
3. **Three Sangams** (academies) were held according to tradition
4. Only **Third Sangam** works survive (others lost to sea)
5. **Time period:** 300 BCE–300 CE (Post-Mauryan to Gupta era)
6. Main sources: **Sangam literature & Greco-Roman accounts**

Political History

7. **Three major kingdoms:**
 - **Chera** (Kerala/West Coast)
 - **Chola** (Kaveri delta)
 - **Pandya** (Madurai region)
8. **Minor powers:** Velir chieftains (like Pari, Pekan)
9. **Cheras:**
 - Famous king: **Nedunjeral Adan**
 - Port: **Muziris** (Kodungallur)
 - Emblem: **Bow & Arrow**
10. **Cholas:**
 - Capital: **Uraiyyur** (later Puhar/Kaveripattinam)

- Famous king: **Karikalan** (built Kallanai dam)

11. Pandyas:

- Capital: **Madurai**
- Emblem: **Fish**
- Famous king: **Neduncheliyan**

Administration

12. **Monarchical system** with tribal traditions
13. **Avai** (royal court) advised king
14. **Five-fold division** of land:
 - **Kurinji** (hills)
 - **Mullai** (forests)
 - **Marutam** (farmland)
 - **Neytal** (coast)
 - **Palai** (desert)
15. **Local assemblies:**
 - **Avai** (royal court)
 - **Manram** (public assembly)

Economy

16. **Agriculture:** Rice cultivation in Kaveri delta
17. **Karikalan's Kallanai** (Grand Anicut) – ancient dam on Kaveri
18. **Trade:**
 - **Roman trade** peaked (pepper, pearls exported)
 - **Ports:** Puhar, Muziris, Korkai

- Roman gold coins found in Tamil Nadu

19. Industries:

- Pearl fishing (Pandya coast)
- Textiles (Uraiyur famous for cotton)
- Metalwork (Sangam poems mention iron/steel)

Society

20. **Tinai concept:** Ecological zones = lifestyle divisions

21. Social classes:

- **Arasar** (ruling class)
- **Vellalar** (farmers)
- **Kadaisiyar** (lowest class)

22. **Women status** relatively high (poetesses like Avvaiyar)

23. **Sati** existed but rare

24. **Love marriage** (akam poetry) vs arranged (puram)

25. **Jainism & Buddhism** present alongside Hinduism

Literature

26. **Ettuthogai** (8 anthologies)

27. **Pattupattu** (10 idylls)

28. **Tolkappiyam** (earliest Tamil grammar)

29. **Silappadikaram** (epic by Ilango Adigal)

30. **Manimekalai** (Buddhist epic by Sattanar)

31. **Akananuru & Purananuru** – famous anthologies

32. **Avvaiyar** – famous female poet

33. **Sangam** poems divided into **Akam** (love) & **Puram** (war)

Religion

34. **Murugan worship** prominent

35. **Korravai** (war goddess)

36. **Mayon** (early Vishnu form)

37. **Jainism** strong in Madurai region

38. **Buddhism** in Kaveripattinam

39. **Hero stones** (Virakkal) for fallen warriors

Art & Architecture

40. **Megalithic burials** continued

41. **Rock-cut caves** (early Pandya architecture)

42. **No temples** yet – worship in natural settings

43. **Pottery:** Black-and-Red Ware

44. **Roman-style buildings** in port cities

Foreign Contacts

45. **Roman trade:**

- **Pliny** complained about gold drain to India

- **Periplus** mentions Pandya ports

46. **Embassy** from Pandya to Augustus (Roman Emperor)

47. **Yavanas** (Greeks/Romans) served as mercenaries

Decline

48. **Kalabhra Interregnum** (300–600 CE) disrupted kingdoms

49. **Decline of Roman trade** weakened economy

50. **Rise of Pallavas** marked next phase in South India

✓ Remember **3 kingdoms + 5**

landscapes

✓ **Karikalan's Kallanai** is frequently asked

✓ **Sangam literature**

classification important

✓ Note **Roman trade connections**

SANGAM LITERATURE

1. Oldest surviving Tamil literature from **300 BCE–300 CE**
2. Composed by **poets in three Sangams (academies)**
3. Only **Third Sangam works** survive today
4. Compiled in **Madurai** under Pandya patronage
5. Two main divisions: **Akam (love)** and **Puram (valor)**
6. **Tolkappiyam** is the earliest Tamil grammar text

Major Works

7. **Ettuthogai** (8 Anthologies):
 - Ainkurunuru (500 short poems)
 - Kuruntokai (400 love poems)
 - Natrinai (400 poems)
 - Akananuru (400 love poems)
 - Purananuru (400 war poems)
 - Kalittokai (150 love poems)
 - Paripadal (70 poems)
 - Patirruppattu (10 decades of Chera poems)
8. **Pattupattu** (10 Idylls):
 - Tirumurukarruppada (Murugan worship)
 - Porunararruppada (bard's guide)
 - Perumpanarruppada (bard's guide)

- Malaipadukadam (mountain songs)
- Maduraikkanji (Madurai description)

9. **Five Epics:**

- Silappadikaram (The Jeweled Anklet)
- Manimekalai (Buddhist epic)
- Jivaka Chintamani (Jain epic)
- Valayapathi (Jain text)
- Kundalakesi (Buddhist text)

Literary Features

- 10. **Akam** poetry deals with love & personal life
- 11. **Puram** poetry deals with war & public life
- 12. **Tinai** concept links landscapes to poetic themes
- 13. **Kurinci** (hills) = clandestine love
- 14. **Mullai** (forests) = patient waiting
- 15. **Marutam** (farmland) = marital life
- 16. **Neytal** (coast) = separation anxiety
- 17. **Palai** (desert) = hardship & elopement

Famous Poets

- 18. **Avvaiyar** (female poet, advisor to kings)
- 19. **Kapilar** (friend of Pari, wrote Kuruntokai)
- 20. **Nakkirar** (wrote Tirumurukarruppadai)
- 21. **Perunchithiranar** (wrote Purananuru)
- 22. **Ilango Adigal** (author of Silappadikaram)

- 23. **Sattanar** (author of Manimekalai)

Social Insights

- 24. **Four** castes mentioned: Arasar, Anthanar, Vanigar, Vellalar
- 25. **Women** poets like Avvaiyar participated
- 26. **Love** marriages depicted (kalavu - secret love)
- 27. **Warrior** ethics highly praised
- 28. **Hospitality** was sacred duty

Historical References

- 29. **Chera** king Senguttuvan's Himalayan expedition
- 30. **Chola** king Karikalan's military conquests
- 31. **Pandya** king Neduncheliyan's justice
- 32. **Roman** trade references in Maduraikkanji
- 33. **Greek** merchants (Yavanas) mentioned

Religious Aspects

- 34. **Murugan** worship prominent
- 35. **Indra, Varuna** worshipped alongside local gods
- 36. **Jain & Buddhist** influences in later works
- 37. **Hero** stones (Virakkal) described

Literary Techniques

38. **Similes** from nature (flowers, animals)
39. **Allusion** preferred over direct description
40. **Sangam metaphor** system (e.g., peacock=warrior)
41. **Musical meters** used in composition

Manimekalai as epics

✓ **Avvaiyar** as most famous female poet

Cultural Significance

42. **Earliest secular literature** in India
43. **No Sanskrit influence** in early works
44. **Court poets** (Puranar) praised kings
45. **Bards** (Panar) traveled between courts

Special Features

46. **Thinai** connects landscape with poetic mood
47. **Uvamai** (simile) is dominant figure of speech
48. **Aham & Puram** division unique to Tamil
49. **Anthropological** source for ancient Tamil life
50. **Precursor** to later Bhakti literature

✓ Remember **Ettuthogai (8)** +

Pattupattu (10)

✓ **Akam/Puram division** is crucial

✓ **Tinai concept** links poetry with landscape

✓ Note **Silappadikaram &**

SATAVAHANA DYNASTY (1st CENTURY BCE – 3rd CENTURY CE)

1. Ruled **Deccan & Central India** after Mauryas
2. Called **Andhras** in Puranas
3. Capital cities: **Pratishthana (Paithan) & Amaravati**
4. Brahmin dynasty but patronized all religions
5. Issued **lead & potin coins** with bilingual legends

Important Rulers

6. **Simuka** - Founder (overthrew Kanvas)
7. **Satakarni I** - Performed 2 Ashvamedha sacrifices
8. **Hala** - Composed **Gatha Saptasati** (700 Prakrit verses)
9. **Gautamiputra Satakarni** (Greatest ruler)
 - Defeated **Nahapana** (Western Kshatrapas)
 - Title: *Trisamudratoyapitavahana* (Lord of 3 seas)
10. **Vasishthiputra Pulumavi** - Built Amaravati Stupa
11. **Yajna Sri Satakarni** - Last great ruler (revived trade)

Administration

12. **Feudal system** with tribal chiefs (Maharathis)
13. **Three-grade bureaucracy:**
 - *Amatya* (ministers)
 - *Mahabhoja* (regional governors)
 - *Mahasenapati* (military chiefs)
14. **Grama** (village) was basic administrative unit
15. **Taxation:**
 - *Kara* (land tax)
 - *Sulka* (tolls)
 - *Bali* (voluntary offerings)

Economy

16. **Agriculture backbone** - Rice, cotton, sugarcane
17. **Famous ports:** Sopara, Kalyan, Baruch
18. **Roman trade:**
 - Exported pearls, ivory, textiles
 - Imported wine, gold coins
19. **Coinage:**
 - Silver portrait coins
 - Bilingual (Prakrit & Dravidian)

Religion

20. Patronized **Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism**
21. Built **Amaravati Stupa** (UNESCO World Heritage)

22. **Naneghat inscriptions** record Vedic sacrifices

23. **Chaityas & Viharas** at Nashik, Karle, Kanheri

24. **Bhagavata cult** (early Vaishnavism) promoted

Art & Architecture

25. **Amaravati school** of art flourished

26. **Stupas** decorated with marble reliefs

27. **Rock-cut architecture:**

- Karle Chaitya (largest in India)
- Nashik caves

28. **Terracotta art** widely produced

Literature

29. **Gatha Saptasati** - Prakrit love poetry

30. **Prakrit** was court language

31. **Sanskritization** began in later period

Inscriptions

32. **Nanaghat** - Satavahana I's achievements

33. **Nasik** - Gautamiputra's mother's donations

34. **Junagadh** - Mentions Satavahana rule

Military

35. **Army included:**

- Elephants
- Cavalry

- Infantry

36. **Fought against:**

- Western Kshatrapas
- Shakas
- Kalingas

Social Structure

37. **Varna system** existed but flexible

38. **Women held important positions:**

- Gautami Balashri (Gautamiputra's mother)
- Nayanika (Naganika) - Queen regent

39. **Guilds (Shrenis)** powerful in trade

Technology

40. Advanced **brick-making** techniques

41. **Irrigation systems** developed

42. **Roman-style glass objects** found

Decline

43. **Split into smaller kingdoms** after 3rd century CE

44. **Successors:**

- Abhiras (in North)
- Ikshvakus (in East)
- Chutus (in South)

Legacy

45. **Bridge between North-South cultures**

46. Protected Deccan from foreign invasions
47. Prepared ground for Vakatakas & Chalukyas
48. Developed unique Deccan art style
49. Promoted Indo-Roman trade relations
50. Lasted longer than contemporary North Indian dynasties

- ✓ Roman trade connections
- ✓ Bilingual coins show cultural synthesis

GUPTA PERIOD (319 CE - 550 CE)

1. Founded by **Sri Gupta** (240-280 CE)
2. **Golden Age of India** under Chandragupta II
3. **Capital:** Pataliputra (Patna)
4. **Era:** Gupta Era started in 319 CE by Chandragupta I
5. **Sources:** Puranas, Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Fa-Hien's account

Major Rulers

6. **Chandragupta I** (319-334 CE):
 - Started Gupta Era (319 CE)
 - Married Lichchhavi princess Kumaradevi
7. **Samudragupta** (335-380 CE):
 - Called "Napoleon of India" (V.A. Smith)
 - Allahabad Pillar Inscription by Harisena
8. **Chandragupta II** (380-415 CE):
 - Defeated Shakas (took title Vikramaditya)
 - Navratnas in court (Kalidasa, Varahamihira)
9. **Kumaragupta I** (415-455 CE):
 - Founded Nalanda University
 - Faced Pushyamitra threat
10. **Skandagupta** (455-467 CE):
 - Repelled Huna invasions

- Repaired Sudarshan Lake (Junagadh Inscription)

Administration

11. **Decentralized administration**
12. **Provinces** called Bhuktis (ruled by Uparikas)
13. **Districts** called Vishayas (ruled by Vishayapatis)
14. **Villages** headed by Gramika
15. **Land grants** (Agrahara) to Brahmins began
16. **Officials:**
 - Kumaramatyas (ministers)
 - Sandhivigrahika (foreign minister)
17. **Taxation:**
 - Bhaga (land tax 1/6th)
 - Bali (voluntary offerings)
 - Uparikara (additional taxes)

Economy

18. **Agriculture** main occupation
19. **Iron Pillar** (Delhi) shows metallurgy skills
20. **Trade:**
 - Internal: Silk, muslin, ivory
 - External: With Rome, SE Asia
21. **Gold coins** (Dinara) extensively minted
22. **Silver coins** (Rupaka) for local trade
23. **Guilds (Shrenis)** controlled trade

24. **Decline of Roman trade** affected economy

Religion

25. **Hinduism revived** (Bhakti movement)
26. **Vaishnavism & Shaivism** flourished
27. **Buddhism** patronized (Nalanda)
28. **Jainism** continued in West India
29. **Bhagavad Gita** gained prominence
30. **Vedic sacrifices** revived (Ashvamedha)

Literature

31. **Sanskrit** became court language
32. **Kalidasa:**
 - Works: Abhijnanasakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvamsa
33. **Vishakhadatta:**
 - Mudrarakshasa (political drama)
34. **Amarasimha:**
 - Amarakosha (Sanskrit thesaurus)
35. **Varahamihira:**
 - Brihat Samhita (astronomy)
36. **Aryabhata:**
 - Aryabhatiya (mathematics)
37. **Puranas** compiled in present form

Science & Technology

38. **Decimal system** developed
39. **Concept of zero** emerged
40. **Aryabhata:**

- Calculated π (pi)
- Proposed heliocentric theory

41. **Medicine:**

- Sushruta Samhita advanced
- Dhanvantari (physician)

42. **Metallurgy:**

- Iron Pillar (rust-resistant)
- Bronze casting (Buddha images)

Art & Architecture

43. **Nagara style** temples began

44. **Buddhist art:**

- Sarnath School (refined Buddha images)

45. **Cave architecture:**

- Ajanta (16-20 caves Gupta period)
- Ellora (early caves)

46. **Temple architecture:**

- Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh)
- Bhitargaon Temple (brick)

47. **Sculpture:**

- Standing Buddha (Sarnath)
- Vishnu images (Udayagiri)

Education

48. **Nalanda University** founded

49. **Vishnugupta** (Chanakya's successor) taught

50. **Takshashila** still functioned

Social Structure

51. **Varna system** became rigid

52. **Women status declined:**

- Child marriage appeared
- Sati practiced occasionally

53. **Guilds (Shrenis)** powerful

54. **Slavery** existed but mild

Foreign Relations

55. **Fa-Hien visited** (399-414 CE)

56. **Huna invasions** (Skandagupta repelled)

57. **Contact with SE Asia** increased

Decline

58. **Huna invasions** weakened empire

59. **Feudal tendencies** grew

60. **Regional kingdoms** emerged:

- Vardhanas (North)
- Maitrakas (West)
- Later Guptas (East)

Legacy

61. **Classical Sanskrit** flourished

62. **Indian numerals** developed

63. **Cultural influence** on SE Asia

64. **Golden Age** of art & literature

65. **Administrative model** for later kingdoms

Additional Facts

66. Coinage:

- Samudragupta's Ashvamedha coins
- Chandragupta II's lion-slayer coins

67. Drama:

- Natya Shastra followed
- Theatres (prekhanas) built

68. Music:

- Veena, flute popular
- Samudragupta called "Kaviraja"

69. Painting:

- Ajanta frescoes
- Bagh caves paintings

70. Dance:

- Devadasi system began

71. Clothing:

- Fine cotton (muslin)
- Silk imported

72. Games:

- Chess (Chaturanga) developed

73. Calendar:

- Hindu calendar standardized

74. Law:

- Smritis compiled
- Yajnavalkya Smriti important

75. Philosophy:

- Six schools formalized
- Advaita Vedanta roots

PALLAVA DYNASTY (275 CE - 897 CE)

1. Established in **Tondaimandalam region** (Northern Tamil Nadu)
2. Capital: **Kanchipuram** (religious & political center)
3. **Three phases:** Early (275-550 CE), Middle (550-640 CE), Imperial (640-897 CE)
4. **Origin theories:** Descendants of Satavahanas/Parthians/local chieftains
5. **First historical ruler:** Simhavishnu (575-600 CE)

Major Rulers

6. **Mahendravarman I** (600-630 CE):
 - Converted from Jainism to Shaivism by Appar
 - Title "Vichitrachitta" (curious-minded)
 - Pioneer of rock-cut architecture
7. **Narasimhavarman I** (630-668 CE):
 - Defeated Chalukya Pulakeshin II (642 CE)
 - Built Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)
 - Title "Mamalla" (great wrestler)
8. **Narasimhavarman II** (700-728 CE):
 - Built Kailasanatha Temple (Kanchipuram)
 - Title "Rajasimha"

9. **Aparajita** (last ruler, defeated by Cholas)

Administration

10. **Mandalam** (province) → **Kottam** (district) system
11. **Land grants** to Brahmins (Brahmadeya) & temples (Devadana)
12. **Nagara** (city) administration by council
13. **Military titles:** Mahadandanayaka, Senapati

Economy

14. **Agriculture:** Rice, sugarcane, cotton
15. **Port cities:** Mamallapuram, Nagapattinam
16. **Trade** with China, SE Asia, Romans
17. **Guilds** (**Nagaram**) controlled commerce

Religion

18. **Shaivism dominant** but patronized all faiths
19. **Vaishnavism** promoted by later rulers
20. **Jainism & Buddhism** declined but tolerated
21. **Bhakti movement** flourished (Nayanars & Alvars)

Art & Architecture

22. **Two phases:**

- Rock-cut (Mahendravarman I)
- Structural (Narasimhavarman II)

23. Mahabalipuram monuments:

- Five Rathas (Panchapandava temples)
- Shore Temple (UNESCO site)
- Arjuna's Penance (largest bas-relief)

24. Kailasanatha Temple (Kanchipuram) - masterpiece

25. Cave temples:

- Mandagapattu (first by Mahendravarman)
- Mahishasuramardini Cave

26. Sculpture:

- "Descent of Ganga" (Mahabalipuram)
- Trimurti (three-faced Shiva) at Mahabalipuram

Literature

27. Sanskrit & Tamil both patronized

28. Dandin (Sanskrit poet) in Pallava court

29. Mattavilasa

Prahasana (Mahendravarman's play)

30. Development of Grantha script (ancestor of Tamil/Malayalam)

Military

31. Naval power controlled Bay of Bengal

32. Defeated Chalukyas at Badami (642 CE)

33. Conflict with Pandyas, Cheras, Cholas

34. Army included war elephants, cavalry

Cultural Contributions

35. Spread Indian culture to SE Asia

36. Influenced Khmer architecture (Angkor Wat)

37. Foundation for Chola architecture

38. Music & dance developed (in temple sculptures)

Decline

39. Defeated by Cholas (Aditya I defeated Aparajita)

40. Rise of Rashtrakutas weakened Pallavas

Special Features

41. First to use gopurams (temple towers)

42. Pioneers of Dravidian architecture

43. Introduced vesara style (mixed architecture)

44. Yali sculptures (mythical lion) first appeared

45. Fresco paintings in temples

Legacy

46. Template for later South Indian temples

47. Maritime contacts with SE Asia

48. Sanskrit-Tamil synthesis in culture

49. **Transition** from rock-cut to structural temples

50. **Lasted longer than contemporary North Indian dynasties**

✓ **Mahabalipuram**

monuments (UNESCO site)

✓ **architectural**

evolution (cave→monolithic→structural)

✓ **Kailasanatha Temple** is architectural highlight

POST-GUPTA PERIOD

(600-1000 AD)

1. **Harshavardhana** ruled over **North India (606–647 AD)** with his capital at **Kannauj**.
2. **Harsha** was a follower of **Mahayana Buddhism** but later patronized **Hinduism**.
3. **Harsha's reign** is documented by **Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hieun Tsang)**.
4. **Harsha** wrote three **Sanskrit plays: Ratnavali, Priyadarshika, and Nagananda**.
5. **Harsha's empire** declined after his death, leading to **tripartite struggle (Kannauj Triangle)**.
6. **Pala Dynasty (750–1161 AD)** was founded by **Gopala** in **Bengal and Bihar**.
7. **Dharmapala** and **Devapala** expanded the **Pala Empire**, making it a **Buddhist center**.
8. **Nalanda University** flourished under **Palas**, attracting students from **Tibet and China**.
9. **Vikramshila University** was established by **Dharmapala** in **Bihar**.

10. **Sena Dynasty** replaced the Palas in Bengal, with **Lakshmana Sen** as a key ruler.
11. **Pratiharas (8th–11th century)** ruled western India; **Mihira Bhoja (836–885 AD)** was their greatest king.
12. **Pratiharas** halted Arab invasions in India under **Nagabhata I**.
13. **Rashtrakutas (753–982 AD)** ruled the Deccan; **Dantidurga** founded the dynasty.
14. **Amoghavarsha I (814–878 AD)** was a great **Rashtrakuta** ruler and a scholar.
15. **Kailash Temple at Ellora** was built by **Krishna I** of the **Rashtrakutas**.
16. **Chalukyas of Badami (543–753 AD)** were defeated by **Rashtrakutas**.
17. **Chalukyas of Vengi (Eastern Chalukyas)** continued ruling Andhra.
18. **Chalukyas of Kalyani (Western Chalukyas, 973–1189 AD)** revived Chalukya power under **Tailapa II**.
19. **Pallavas (4th–9th century AD)** ruled **Tamil Nadu** with **Kanchipuram** as their capital.
20. **Mahendravarman I** and **Narasimhavarman I** were great Pallava kings.
21. **Narasimhavarman I** defeated **Pulakeshin II** (Chalukya king) in **Battle of Vatapi (642 AD)**.
22. **Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram)** was built by **Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)**.
23. **Dravidian temple architecture** evolved under **Pallavas (Ratha Temples, Monolithic temples)**.
24. **Cholas (9th–13th century AD)** rose under **Vijayalaya (850 AD)** with **Tanjore** as capital.
25. **Aditya I** defeated the **Pallavas**, expanding Chola power.
26. **Rajaraja I (985–1014 AD)** built **Brihadeshwara Temple (Tanjore)**.
27. **Rajendra I (1014–1044 AD)** conquered **Sri Lanka, Bengal (Gangetic expedition)**, and **Southeast Asia**.
28. **Chola navy** dominated the **Indian Ocean trade**.
29. **Chola administration** had **local self-government (Ur, Sabha, Nagaram)**.
30. **Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, and Rashtrakutas** fought the **Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj**.
31. **Arab invasion of Sindh (712 AD)** was led by **Muhammad bin Qasim**.

32. **Al-Biruni** wrote "**Kitab-ul-Hind**" describing Indian society post-Gupta.
33. **Bhaskara I** and **Brahmagupta** contributed to **mathematics and astronomy**.
34. **Shankaracharya (788–820 AD)** founded **Advaita Vedanta** and established **four mathas**.
35. **Tantricism and Bhakti movement (Alvars & Nayanars)** gained prominence.
36. **Nalanda University** was destroyed by **Bakhtiyar Khilji (1193 AD)**.
37. **Matsyanyaya (Fish Justice)** led to the rise of **Gopala (Pala Dynasty)**.
38. **Ellora Caves (Rashtrakuta period)** include Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain temples.
39. **Elephanta Caves (near Mumbai)** were built under **Kalachuris and Rashtrakutas**.
40. **Mihira Bhoja** was a devotee of **Lord Vishnu** and issued coins with "**Adi Varaha**".
41. **Chola inscriptions (Uttaramerur)** detail **village administration**.
42. **Manikkavasagar** and **Appar** were famous **Shaiva saints**.
43. **Andal** and **Periyalvar** were prominent **Vaishnava saints (Alvars)**.
44. **Jainism declined** but remained influential in **Gujarat and Karnataka**.
45. **Tantric Buddhism (Vajrayana)** flourished under the **Palas**.
46. **Sulaiman (Arab traveler)** praised **Pala rulers** for their power.
47. **Kamban** wrote "**Ramavataram**", a Tamil version of the **Ramayana**.
48. **Kalidasa's works (like Meghaduta)** were widely studied in this period.
49. **Bhakti saints** used **Tamil, Kannada, and other regional languages**.
50. **Trade with Arabs** increased, leading to **growth of port cities (like Cambay)**.

MEDIEVAL CHOLAS AND PANDYAS

Chola Dynasty (9th-13th Century AD)

1. **Vijayalaya Chola** (850–871 AD) founded the **Imperial Chola dynasty** by capturing **Tanjore**.
2. **Aditya I** (871–907 AD) defeated the **Pallavas** and expanded Chola territory.
3. **Parantaka I** (907–955 AD) conquered **Madurai** but lost to the **Rashtrakutas** at **Takkolam** (949 AD).
4. **Rajaraja Chola I** (985–1014 AD) built the **Brihadeeswarar Temple** (Tanjore).
5. **Rajaraja I** defeated the **Cheras, Pandyas, and Sri Lankan kings**.
6. **Rajendra Chola I** (1014–1044 AD) conducted the **Gangetic expedition** (1023 AD).
7. **Rajendra I** defeated **Mahipala I (Pala king)** and took the title "**Gangaikonda Chola**".
8. He built **Gangaikonda Cholapuram**, the new Chola capital.
9. **Rajadhiraja Chola** (1044–1052 AD) died fighting in the **Battle of Koppam** (1052 AD).

10. **Kulottunga I** (1070–1122 AD) merged the **Eastern Chalukya kingdom** with the Cholas.
11. The Cholas had a powerful **navy** and controlled trade in the **Indian Ocean**.
12. **Uttaramerur inscriptions** detail the **Chola village administration** (sabha system).
13. The Chola empire declined after **Kulottunga III** (1178–1218 AD).

Pandya Dynasty (6th-16th Century AD)

14. The **Pandys** revived in the **6th century AD** after the **Kalabhra** interregnum.
15. **Kadungon** (590–620 AD) liberated the **Pandys** from **Kalabhra rule**.
16. **Sundara Pandya** (1216–1238 AD) expanded Pandya power in South India.
17. **Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I** (1251–1268 AD) was the **greatest Pandya ruler**.
18. The **Pandys** defeated the **Hoysalas** and **Cholas** under **Marav arman Kulasekhara I** (1268–1308 AD).
19. **Madurai** was the **Pandya capital**.
20. The **Meenakshi Temple** was expanded during Pandya rule.

21. **Alauddin Khalji's general Malik Kafur** looted Madurai in **1311 AD**.
22. The Pandya kingdom fragmented after the **Delhi Sultanate invasion**.

Administration & Economy

23. The Cholas had a **centralized bureaucracy** with **ministers** (**Perundanam**).
24. **Local self-government** (**Ur, Sabha, Nagaram**) existed in Chola villages.
25. **Land revenue (Kadamai)** was the main income source.
26. **Trade guilds (Ayyavole, Manigramam)** controlled commerce.
27. **Ports like Nagapattinam** facilitated foreign trade with China and Southeast Asia.

Military & Warfare

28. The Cholas had a **strong navy** and conquered **Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Sumatra**.
29. **Rajendra Chola's naval expedition** defeated the **Srivijaya Empire (1025 AD)**.
30. **Elephant corps, cavalry, and infantry** were key parts of the Chola army.
31. The Pandyas fought frequent wars with the **Cholas and Cheras**.

Architecture & Culture

32. **Brihadeeswarar Temple (Tanjore)** is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.
33. **Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple** was built by **Rajendra I**.
34. **Chola bronze sculptures (Nataraja, Thiruvvasagam)** are world-famous.
35. **Pandyas built rock-cut temples (Kalugumalai, Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal)**.
36. **Tamil literature flourished** under Chola and Pandya patronage.
37. **Kamban** wrote the **Tamil Ramayana (Ramavataram)** under Chola rule.

Decline & Legacy

38. The **Chola empire declined** due to **Pandya resurgence and Hoysala attacks**.
39. The **Pandyas were weakened** by **Delhi Sultanate invasions (Malik Kafur, 1311 AD)**.
40. **Vijayanagara Empire** later absorbed the Pandya territories.

Miscellaneous Facts

41. **Chola inscriptions** are found in **Tamil, Sanskrit, and Grantha scripts**.
42. **Kulottunga I** sent an embassy to **China (1077 AD)**.

43. **Pandya** patronized the **Sangam tradition** in later periods.
44. **Marco Polo** visited **Pandya Nadu** in **1292 AD**.
45. **Chola queens (Sembiyan Mahadevi, Kundavai)** played key political roles.
46. **Pandya** issued **gold and silver coins** with **fish symbols**.
47. **Chola temples** served as **economic and cultural centers**.
48. **Nandi bull sculptures** are iconic in **Chola temples**.
49. **Pandya kings** used the title **"Sadayavarman"**.
50. The **last Pandya ruler** was defeated by the **Vijayanagara Empire (16th century)**.

DELHI SULTANATE (1206-1526 AD)

1. Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 AD)

1. The **Delhi Sultanate** was founded by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** in **1206 AD**.
2. Aibak was a former slave of **Muhammad Ghori**.
3. He was known as **"Lakh Baksh"** (giver of lakhs) for his generosity.
4. Aibak started the construction of **Qutub Minar** (completed by **Iltutmish**).
5. **Aram Shah** (Aibak's son) was deposed by **Iltutmish** (1211–1236 AD).
6. **Iltutmish** was the **real consolidator** of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
7. He introduced the **"Iqta system"** (land revenue system).
8. **Iltutmish** issued the **first pure Arabic coin (Tanka)**.
9. He completed the **Qutub Minar** in **Delhi**.
10. **Razia Sultan (1236–1240 AD)** was the **first and only woman ruler** of the **Sultanate**.
11. **Razia** was deposed by **Turkish nobles** and killed in **1240 AD**.
12. **Balban (1266–1287 AD)** introduced the **"Sijda" (prostration)** and **"Paibos" (kissing feet)** customs.

13. Balban followed a **policy of blood and iron** to suppress rebellions.

14. He established the "**Diwan-i-Arz**" (Military Department).

15. The Slave Dynasty ended with **Kaiqubad's assassination** in **1290 AD**.

2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 AD)

16. The Khilji Dynasty was founded by **Jalal-ud-din Khilji** in **1290 AD**.

17. **Alauddin Khilji (1296–1316 AD)** was the most powerful Khilji ruler.

18. He introduced **market reforms (Diwan-i-Riyasat)** and fixed prices.

19. Alauddin was the **first Sultan to have a permanent standing army**.

20. He abolished the **Iqta system** and imposed **direct taxation (Kharaj)**.

21. Alauddin defeated the **Mongols** multiple times under **Zafar Khan**.

22. He conquered **Gujarat (1299 AD)**, **Ranthambore (1301 AD)**, and **Chittor (1303 AD)**.

23. **Malik Kafur** was Alauddin's general who led expeditions to **South India**.

24. Alauddin built **Alai Darwaza** (Qutub Complex) and **Siri Fort** in Delhi.

25. The Khilji Dynasty ended with **Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah's assassination (1320 AD)**.

3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 AD)

26. The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** in **1320 AD**.

27. He built **Tughlaqabad Fort** in Delhi.

28. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq (1325–1351 AD)** was known for his **controversial experiments**.

29. He shifted the capital from **Delhi to Daulatabad (1327 AD)** but later reversed it.

30. Muhammad introduced **token currency (brass coins)** which failed.

31. He imposed **taxation in the Doab region**, leading to revolts.

32. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351–1388 AD)** was a **benevolent ruler**.

33. He abolished **torture** and established **Diwan-i-Khairat** (for charity).

34. Firoz Shah built **Firozabad (Delhi)**, **Firoz Shah Kotla**, and **canals**.

35. He imposed **Jizya (tax on non-Muslims)** and **Sharia law**.

36. After Firoz Shah, the **Tughlaq Dynasty declined** due to weak successors.

37. **Timur's invasion (1398 AD)** weakened the Delhi Sultanate further.

4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 AD)

38. The Sayyid Dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in **1414 AD**.

39. They ruled as **vassals of Timur**.

40. **Mubarak Shah** and **Muhammad Shah** were weak rulers.

41. The dynasty ended with **Alam Shah's deposition (1451 AD)**.

5. Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 AD)

42. The Lodi Dynasty was founded by **Bahlul Lodi** in **1451 AD**.

43. **Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517 AD)** shifted the capital to **Agra**.

44. He introduced **Gazz-i-Sikandari** (standard measurement unit).

45. **Ibrahim Lodi (1517–1526 AD)** was the **last Sultan of Delhi**.

46. He was defeated by **Babur** in the **First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD)**.

Administration & Economy

47. The Sultanate was divided into **provinces (Iqtas)** governed by **Muqtis/Iqtedars**.

48. **Diwan-i-Wizarat** handled **finance**, **Diwan-i-Arz** managed the **military**.

49. **Qazi-ul-Quzat** was the **chief judge**.

50. **Barid-i-Mumalik** was the **head of the intelligence department**.

51. **Zakat** (tax on Muslims) and **Jizya** (tax on non-Muslims) were imposed.

52. **Karkhanas** were royal workshops for luxury goods.

Military & Warfare

53. The Sultanate army included **elephants, cavalry, and infantry**.

54. **Alauddin Khilji** had the **largest standing army**.

55. **Balban** strengthened the **northwest frontier** against Mongol invasions.

Architecture & Culture

56. **Qutub Minar** was completed by **Iltutmish**.

57. **Alai Darwaza** was built by **Alauddin Khilji**.

58. **Tughlaqabad Fort** was constructed by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**.

59. **Firoz Shah Kotla** was built by **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.

60. **Amir Khusrau** was the **court poet of Alauddin Khilji**.

61. **Zia-ud-din Barani** wrote **Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi**.

62. **Sanskrit and Persian** were the main languages.

63. **Sufism** grew under **Nizamuddin Auliya** and **Chishti order**.

Decline & Battles

64. **Timur's invasion (1398 AD)** weakened the Sultanate.

65. **First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD)** marked the end of the **Delhi Sultanate**.

Miscellaneous Facts

66. **Iltutmish** was the first Sultan to receive **investiture from the Caliph**.

67. **Balban** introduced the "**Nauroz festival**" (Persian New Year).

68. **Alauddin Khilji** banned **wine and gambling**.

69. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** was called the "**Wisest Fool**".

70. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** established **hospitals (Darul-Shifa)**.

Additional Points (71-100)

71. **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** died while playing **Chaugan (Polo)**.

72. **Razia Sultan** wore **male attire** and ruled like a king.

73. **Alauddin Khilji** had a **spy network (Barid system)**.

74. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** planned to invade **Khorasan and China** (failed).

75. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** enslaved **1.80 lakh people** after wars.

76. **Bahlul Lodi** was the first **Afghan ruler** of Delhi.

77. **Ibrahim Lodi** was hated by his nobles, leading to **Babur's invasion**.

78. **Jauhar** (self-immolation) was practiced by **Rajput women** during invasions.

79. **Sikandar Lodi** destroyed **Hindu temples in Mathura**.

80. **Amir Khusrau** invented the **Sitar and Tabla**.

81. **Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah** is in Delhi.

82. **Tughlaqs** introduced **paper currency** (failed experiment).

83. **Alauddin Khilji** was the first to capture **Deccan (Devagiri)**.

84. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** banned **torture** in his reign.

85. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** was a scholar of **astronomy and medicine**.

86. **Balban** called himself the "**Shadow of God**" (**Zil-e-Ilahi**).

87. **Qutub Minar** is dedicated to **Sufi saint Qutb-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki**.

88. **Alauddin Khilji** introduced **Dagh (branding of horses)**.

89. **Iltutmish** created the "**Chahalgani**" (Group of 40 nobles).
90. **Razia Sultan** appointed an **Abyssinian slave, Malik Yakut**, as her general.
91. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** built **1500 gardens and 200 towns**.
92. **Bahlul Lodi** followed a policy of **reconciliation with nobles**.
93. **Sikandar Lodi** imposed **strict Islamic laws**.
94. **Ibrahim Lodi** was killed by **Babur's forces** in Panipat.
95. **Delhi Sultanate's official language** was **Persian**.
96. **Alauddin Khilji** was the **first to use a standing army**.
97. **Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq** shifted people forcibly to **Daulatabad**.
98. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** repaired **Ashoka's pillars** in **Delhi**.
99. **Bahlul Lodi** never sat on the **throne in court** (symbolic humility).
100. **First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD)** introduced **gunpowder in India**.

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

1. Founded in **1336 AD** by **Harihara I and Bukka Raya** under guidance of saint **Vidyaranya**
2. Established as a Hindu kingdom to counter **Bahmani Sultanate's expansion**
3. **Four dynasties** ruled: **Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu**
4. **Harihara I** (1336-1356 AD) established capital at **Hampi**
5. **Bukka Raya I** (1356-1377 AD) consolidated the empire
6. **Deva Raya II** (1424-1446 AD) was the greatest Sangama ruler
7. His reign marked by **cultural prosperity and military expansion**
8. **Nicolo Conti**, Italian traveler visited during Deva Raya II's reign
9. **Saluva dynasty** took over in 1485 AD under **Saluva Narasimha**
10. **Tuluva dynasty** established in **1505 AD** by **Vira Narasimha**
11. **Krishnadevaraya** (1509-1529 AD) was the greatest Vijayanagara ruler
12. His reign called "**Golden Age of Vijayanagara**"
13. **Aravidu dynasty** ruled after **Battle of Talikota** (1565 AD)

Administration & Economy (16-30)

14. Empire divided into **Rajya (provinces), Nadu (districts), Sthala (taluks)**
15. **Nayankara system** - military chiefs given land grants
16. **Amaram** - land given to military commanders
17. **Bhandaravada** - state treasury department
18. **Dharmasanam** - department for religious affairs
19. **Mahanayakacharya** - chief accountant
20. **Gold**
coins called **Varaha/Pagoda** were standard currency
21. **Domingo Paes**, Portuguese traveler described Vijayanagara's wealth
22. Major exports: **Spices, textiles, precious stones**
23. Major imports: **Horses from Arabia/Persia**
24. **Tank** systems and **irrigation projects** developed
25. **Hiriya canal** built by **Bukka I**
26. **Turpu** canal constructed by **Krishnadevaraya**
27. **Ports** like Bhatkal, Honnavar facilitated trade
28. **Guilds** controlled trade and crafts

29. **Taxation** system included land tax, professional tax
30. **Mahanayaka** - village headman position

Military & Warfare (31-45)

31. Army consisted of **infantry, cavalry, elephants**
32. **Nayakas** were military governors
33. **Krishnadevaraya** maintained **standing army**
34. Famous **Battle of Raichur** (1520) against Bijapur
35. **Battle of Talikota** (1565) decisive defeat against Deccan Sultanates
36. **Ram Raya** killed in Talikota battle
37. Used **artillery** and **gunpowder** in warfare
38. Forts like **Udayagiri, Kondavidu** were strategic
39. **Horse trading** was crucial for cavalry
40. **Portuguese** supplied horses and firearms
41. **Nayakas** became independent after empire's decline
42. **Madurai** **Nayaks** continued Vijayanagara traditions
43. **Keladi Nayakas** ruled in Karnataka
44. **Gingee Nayaks** controlled Tamil region
45. **Military titles:** Dandanayaka, Mahamandaleshvara

Architecture & Culture (46-60)

- 46. **Hampi** is UNESCO World Heritage Site
- 47. **Virupaksha Temple** at Hampi is still functional
- 48. **Vittala Temple** has famous musical pillars
- 49. **Hazara Rama Temple** has Ramayana carvings
- 50. **Lotus Mahal** - fusion of Hindu-Islamic styles
- 51. **Elephant stables** - impressive domed structures
- 52. **Mahanavami Dibba** - royal platform for festivals
- 53. **Dravidian style** dominated temple architecture
- 54. **Gopurams** became more ornate under Vijayanagara
- 55. **Kalyana Mandapa** - marriage halls in temples
- 56. **Sanskrit** and **regional languages** flourished
- 57. **Ashtadiggajas** - eight poets in Krishnadevaraya's court
- 58. **Allasani Peddana** - greatest Telugu poet of era
- 59. **Tenali Ramakrishna** - famous court jester-poet

- 60. **Purandaradasa** - father of Carnatic music

Religion & Society (61-75)

- 61. Practiced **religious tolerance** despite being Hindu kingdom
- 62. **Virupaksha** (Shiva) was patron deity
- 63. **Tirumala Temple** developed under Vijayanagara rule
- 64. **Dvaita philosophy** of Madhvacharya patronized
- 65. **Sringeri Math** received royal patronage
- 66. **Jains** and **Muslims** lived peacefully in empire
- 67. **Women** held important positions in society
- 68. **Dance forms** like Yakshagana developed
- 69. **Dasara festival** celebrated grandly at Hampi
- 70. **Sati** was practiced but not compulsory
- 71. **Prostitution** was regulated and taxed
- 72. **Portuguese** established relations in 1500s
- 73. **Abdur Razzaq**, Persian envoy visited in 1443
- 74. Empire declined after **1565** but influence continued
- 75. **Aravidu dynasty** ruled remnants till **1646 AD**

DECCAN SULTANATE

Foundation & Overview (1-10)

1. The Deccan Sultanates emerged after the **breakup of Bahmani Kingdom** in 1518
2. **Five Sultanates** formed: Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Bidar, and Berar
3. They ruled **Deccan region** between 1490-1687
4. All were **Shia Muslim states** except Bijapur (Sunni)
5. **Persian influence** dominated their culture and administration
6. They frequently fought against **Vijayanagara Empire**
7. Eventually conquered by **Mughal emperor Aurangzeb** by 1687
8. **Indo-Islamic architecture** flourished under them
9. Developed **unique Deccani style of painting**
10. **Urdu language** developed significantly in their courts

Bijapur Sultanate (11-20)

11. Founded by **Yusuf Adil Shah** in 1490
12. Capital at **Bijapur** (modern Karnataka)
13. **Ibrahim Adil Shah II** (1580-1627) was greatest ruler

14. Built famous **Gol Gumbaz** (world's 2nd largest dome)
15. **Jami Masjid** at Bijapur has unique acoustic system
16. **Malik-e-Maidan** - massive cannon at Bijapur
17. **Ibrahim Rauza** - beautiful tomb complex
18. Last ruler **Sikandar Adil Shah** surrendered to Aurangzeb (1686)
19. Famous for **Deccani miniature paintings**
20. Had maritime trade with **Persian Gulf** regions

Golconda Sultanate (21-30)

21. Founded by **Quli Qutb Shah** in 1518
22. Capital at **Golconda Fort** (later Hyderabad)
23. **Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah** founded Hyderabad (1591)
24. Built **Charminar** as Hyderabad's centerpiece
25. **Diamond mines** made it fabulously wealthy
26. Famous **Koh-i-Noor diamond** mined here
27. **Tarikh-i-Qutb Shahi** documents its history
28. Last ruler **Abul Hasan Tana Shah** defeated (1687)

29. Developed **Qutb architecture** blend **Shahi**
30. **Sultan-Quli** was first ruler from Bahmani service
46. Conquered by **Ahmadnagar** in 1574
47. All sultanates used **Persian** as court language
48. Developed **fusion Hindu-Muslim architecture**
49. Their decline paved way for **Maratha** rise
50. Left rich legacy of **art, literature and monuments**
- Ahmadnagar Sultanate (31-40)**
31. Founded by **Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah** in 1490
32. Capital at **Ahmadnagar** (Maharashtra)
33. **Chand Bibi** famously defended against Mughals
34. Built **Farah Bagh** palace complex
35. **Ahmednagar Fort** was architectural marvel
36. Merged with Mughal empire in **1636**
37. Fought famous **Battle of Talikota** (1565)
38. Had conflicts with **Portuguese in Goa**
39. Developed distinct **Deccani cuisine**
40. **Nizam Shahi rulers** were Shia Muslims

Bidar & Berar Sultanates (41-50)

41. **Bidar Sultanate** founded by **Qasim Barid** (1492)
42. Famous for **Bidriware** metal handicrafts
43. **Mahmud Gawan Madrasa** was center of learning
44. **Berar Sultanate** was smallest (1490-1574)
45. Ruled from **Achkalpur** and **Ellichpur**

BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN SOUTH INDIA

1. The Bhakti Movement originated in South India between 6th-9th centuries AD before spreading north.
2. It emphasized **personal devotion (Bhakti) to God** over rituals.
3. The movement was a reaction against **caste discrimination and Brahmin dominance**.
4. Early Bhakti saints composed hymns in **Tamil, Kannada, and Telugu**.
5. The movement is divided into **two streams - Alvars (Vaishnavites) and Nayanars (Shaivites)**.

Alvars (Vaishnava Saints)

6. The Alvars (12 in number) were devotees of **Lord Vishnu**.
7. **Poigai Alvar, Bhoothath Alvar, and Pey Alvar** are the **first three Alvars**.
8. **Nammalvar** (8th century) is considered the **greatest Alvar**.
9. Nammalvar's "**Tiruvaymoli**" is called the "**Tamil Veda**".
10. **Andal** (the only female Alvar) wrote "**Tiruppavai**" and "**Nachiyar Tirumoli**".
11. **Periyalvar** was Andal's **adoptive father**.

12. Alvars' hymns were compiled into "**Divya Prabandham**" (4000 verses).

Nayanars (Shaiva Saints)

13. The **63 Nayanars** were devotees of **Lord Shiva**.
14. **Appar (Tirunavukkarasar), Sambandar, and Sundarar** are the "**Three Great Nayanars**".
15. Their hymns form "**Tevaram**", the **Shaiva canonical text**.
16. **Manikkavasagar** wrote "**Tiruvasagam**", a masterpiece of Tamil literature.
17. **Karaikkal Ammaiyar** was the **first woman Nayanar saint**.
18. Nayanars came from all castes, including **untouchables** (like **Nandanar**).

Philosophical Developments

19. **Adi Shankara (788-820 AD)** consolidated **Advaita Vedanta** during this period.
20. He established **four mathas** (Sringeri, Dwarka, Puri, Badrinath).
21. **Ramanuja (11th century)** propagated **Vishishtadvaita** (qualified non-dualism).
22. He wrote "**Sri Bhashya**" and was influenced by **Alvar saints**.

23. **Madhva** (13th century) established **Dvaita** (dualism) philosophy.

24. **Basava** (12th century) founded the **Virashaiva/Lingayat** movement in Karnataka.

Virashaiva Movement

25. **Basavanna** was the chief minister of **Kalachuri king Bijjala II**.

26. He rejected **caste, gender discrimination and rituals**.

27. Virashaivas wore **Shiva linga (Istalinga)** around their necks.

28. They composed "**Vachanas**" (simple prose poems) in **Kannada**.

29. **Akka Mahadevi** was a prominent woman saint who wrote "**vachanas**".

30. She rejected clothes and was called "**nude saint**" (covered in her hair).

Social Impact

31. Bhakti saints preached in **local languages** rather than Sanskrit.

32. They challenged **Brahminical orthodoxy** and **caste hierarchy**.

33. Many saints came from **lower castes** (Tiruppan Alvar - Dalit, Nandanar - Pulaya).

34. Women saints like **Andal and Akka Mahadevi** broke gender barriers.

35. The movement promoted **equality before God** ("Are not all equal before the Lord?").

Cultural Contributions

36. Bhakti saints enriched **Tamil, Kannada and Telugu literature**.

37. **Tevaram and Divya Prabandham** are considered **Tamil literary classics**.

38. The movement inspired magnificent **temple architecture** across South India.

39. **Bhajans and kirtans** became popular forms of worship.

40. It laid foundation for later **North Indian Bhakti movements**.

Key Concepts

41. **Prapatti** - complete surrender to God (Vaishnava concept).

42. **Anbe Sivam** - "Love is God" (Shaiva concept).

43. **Pasu-Pati-Pasa** - Soul-God-Bond (Shaiva philosophy).

44. **Dvaita-Advaita-Vishishtadvaita** - major philosophical schools.

45. **Prapanna** - one who has surrendered to Vishnu.

Later Developments

46. Bhakti ideas spread north through **Sants like Kabir, Nanak, and Mirabai.**
47. **Varkari movement** in Maharashtra was influenced by South Indian Bhakti.
48. **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's** Gaudiya Vaishnavism drew from Alvar traditions.
49. The movement continues to influence **modern Hindu practices.**
50. UNESCO recognized **Tevaram hymns** as part of **world cultural heritage.**

BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN NORTH INDIA

Foundations & Characteristics

1. The North Indian Bhakti Movement flourished between **12th-17th centuries.**
2. It was influenced by the **South Indian Bhakti Movement** and **Sufism.**
3. Saints preached in **vernacular languages** like Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali.
4. It rejected **caste discrimination, rituals, and priestly dominance.**
5. Two main streams: **Nirguna (formless God)** and **Saguna (God with form).**

Prominent Saints & Their Teachings

6. **Ramananda (15th century)** - Pioneer of North Indian Bhakti; disciples included Kabir and Ravidas.
7. He worshipped **Lord Rama** and accepted disciples from all castes.
8. **Kabir (1440-1518)** - Famous Nirguna saint; his verses are in "**Bijak**".
9. Kabir's teachings blended **Hindu and Islamic** ideas ("Allah-Ram are one").
10. **Guru Nanak (1469-1539)** - Founder of Sikhism; preached "**Naam Japna, Kirat Karni, Vand Chakna**".

11. **Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)** - Nirguna saint who founded "**Dadupanth**".

12. **Ravidas (15th century)** - Dalit saint; his hymns are in **Guru Granth Sahib**.

13. **Mirabai (1498-1546)** - Rajput princess devoted to **Lord Krishna**.

14. She composed "**Padavali**" in Braj Bhasha.

15. **Surdas (1483-1563)** - Blind poet who wrote "**Sur Sagar**" about Krishna.

16. **Tulsidas (1532-1623)** - Wrote "**Ramcharitmanas**" in Awadhi.

17. **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486-1534)** - Bengali saint who popularized "**Hare Krishna**" chant.

18. **Namdev (1270-1350)** - Maharashtra saint; his hymns are in **Guru Granth Sahib**.

19. **Eknath (1533-1599)** - Marathi saint who wrote "**Eknathi Bhagwat**".

20. **Tukaram (1608-1650)** - Wrote "**Abhangs**" in Marathi.

Philosophical Aspects

21. **Nirguna Bhakti** - Worship of formless God (Kabir, Nanak, Dadu).

22. **Saguna Bhakti** - Worship of God with form (Tulsidas, Surdas, Mira).

23. Concept of "**Harijan**" (children of God) popularized by saints.

24. Emphasis on **inner purity** over external rituals.

25. Rejection of **idol worship** by Nirguna saints.

Social Impact

26. Challenged **caste system** - many saints were from lower castes.

27. Promoted **gender equality** (e.g., Mirabai's defiance of patriarchy).

28. **Bhakti literature** made spiritual ideas accessible to common people.

29. Created **community kitchen (Langar)** tradition through Sikhism.

30. Fostered **Hindu-Muslim unity** through syncretic teachings.

Cultural Contributions

31. Development of **regional languages** and literature.

32. Popularization of **bhajans, kirtans, and community singing**.

33. **Guru Granth Sahib** (Sikh scripture) includes verses of Bhakti saints.

34. Inspired **Rama and Krishna devotional traditions** in North India.

35. Contribution to **Indian classical music** through devotional songs.

Key Concepts

36. **"Prem Bhakti"** - devotion through love (Mirabai's approach).
37. **"Gyan Marg" vs "Bhakti Marg"** - path of knowledge vs devotion.
38. **"Doha"** - couplet form used by Kabir and other saints.
39. **"Satsang"** - spiritual gatherings for devotional singing.
40. **"Worship through work"** concept emphasized by Guru Nanak.
49. **Chaitanya's movement** led to **ISKCON's** global spread.
50. **Bhakti Movement** laid foundation for **India's cultural unity**

Historical Significance

41. Provided spiritual alternative during **Islamic rule period**.
42. Influenced **Sikhism, Gaudiya Vaishnavism, and other traditions**.
43. **Kabir Panth** and **Dadupanth** emerged as distinct sects.
44. Bhakti ideas later influenced **Sant Mat** and **Radhasoami movements**.
45. Helped preserve **Hindu traditions** during medieval period.

Miscellaneous Facts

46. **Guru Granth Sahib** contains verses of 6 Bhakti saints (Kabir, Namdev etc.).
47. **Varkari movement** in Maharashtra was part of North Indian Bhakti.
48. **Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas** is called the **"Bible of North India"**.

MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526-1857)

Foundations & Early Rulers (1-20)

1. Founded by **Babur** after defeating Ibrahim Lodi in **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**
2. Babur introduced **gunpowder and artillery** in Indian warfare
3. His memoir "**Baburnama**" is the first autobiography in Islamic literature
4. **Humayun** lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri in **1539-40**
5. Humayun regained Delhi in **1555** but died in **1556** by falling from library stairs
6. **Akbar** became emperor at **age 13** under Bairam Khan's regency
7. Second Battle of Panipat (1556) saw Akbar defeat **Hemu Vikramaditya**
8. Akbar abolished **Jizya tax** in **1564** and **pilgrimage tax** in **1563**
9. He introduced **Din-i-Ilahi** in **1582** - a syncretic religion
10. **Mansabdari system** was established by Akbar in **1574**

Golden Age (21-40)

11. Akbar's **Nine Gems (Navratnas)** included Birbal, Tansen and Todar Mal

12. **Todar Mal** introduced **Zabti system** (land revenue) and **Ain-i-Dahsala**
13. **Fatehpur Sikri** served as capital from **1571-1585**
14. **Buland Darwaza** was built to commemorate Gujarat victory
15. **Jahangir** married **Nur Jahan** (Mehr-un-Nissa) in **1611**
16. Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court during **1608-11**
17. Sir Thomas Roe came as James I's ambassador during **1615-18**
18. **Shah Jahan** built **Taj Mahal** (1632-53) for Mumtaz Mahal
19. His reign is called the "**Golden Age of Mughal Architecture**"
20. **Red Fort (Delhi)** and **Jama Masjid** were also Shah Jahan's creations

Administration & Economy (41-60)

21. Empire divided into **Subahs** (provinces), **Sarkars** (districts), **Parganas**
22. **Mansabdars** were ranked by **Zat** (personal) and **Sawar** (cavalry)
23. **Jagirdari system** granted land revenue rights to nobles
24. **Ain-i-Akbari** by Abul Fazl details Akbar's administration

25. **Major crops:** Cotton, indigo, opium, spices
26. **Textile centers:** Dacca (muslin), Ahmedabad, Banaras
27. **Coinage:** Gold (mohur), silver (rupee), copper (dam)
28. **European factories:** Portuguese (Goa), Dutch (Pulicat), English (Surat)
29. **Major ports:** Surat, Hooghly, Masulipatnam
30. **Shipbuilding centers:** Surat, Dacca, Calicut

Aurangzeb & Decline (61-80)

31. Aurangzeb won the **War of Succession (1658)** against Dara Shikoh
32. He reimposed **Jizya tax** in **1679**
33. Executed **9th Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur** in **1675**
34. Destroyed **Kashi Vishwanath** and **Keshav Rai temples**
35. Faced rebellions from **Sikhs, Jats, Marathas, Rajputs**
36. **Nadir Shah** invaded in **1739**, took **Koh-i-Noor** diamond
37. **Ahmed Shah Abdali** raided India **7 times** between **1748-67**
38. **Battle of Plassey (1757)** marked British political ascendancy
39. **Battle of Buxar (1764)** confirmed British dominance
40. **Bahadur Shah Zafar II** was last Mughal emperor (1837-57)

Culture & Architecture (81-100)

41. **Mughal painting** blended Persian and Indian styles
42. **Miniature painting** flourished under Akbar and Jahangir
43. **Urdu** developed as a court language under later Mughals
44. **Tansen** developed **Dhrupad** style at Akbar's court
45. **Literary works:** Baburnama, Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari
46. **Humayun's Tomb** (Delhi) - first garden-tomb in India
47. **Sikandra** houses Akbar's tomb with Hindu-Islamic fusion
48. **Lahore Fort** and **Shalimar Gardens** built by Shah Jahan
49. **Moti Masjid** (Agra) and **Pearl Mosque** (Delhi) by Aurangzeb
50. **Jantar Mantar** observatories built by Jai Singh II

Additional Important Facts

51. Introduced **new crops:** Tobacco, maize, potato, pineapple
52. **Medical system:** Unani medicine flourished

53. **Postal system** called **Dak Chowki** established

54. **Waterworks:** Shah Jahan built canals in Delhi

55. **Shahi Hamams** (royal baths) were architectural marvels

56. **Char Bagh** - quadrilateral garden layout introduced

57. **Pietra dura** - inlay work perfected in Taj Mahal

58. **Charbagh style** seen in Humayun's Tomb and Taj Mahal

59. **Jharokha Darshan** - public audience system by Akbar

60. **Ibadat Khana** - house of worship for religious debates

Military & Technology

61. Used **war elephants** extensively in battles

62. Developed **superior artillery** including cannons

63. **Famous cannons:** Zamzama, Malik-e-Maidan

64. Introduced **trained cavalry** with Central Asian techniques

65. Built **fortified cities** like Agra, Delhi, Lahore

Social Structure

66. Society divided into **rulers, nobles, middle class, peasants**

67. **Sati** was prevalent but discouraged by Akbar

68. **Child marriage** was common among nobility

69. **Slavery** existed but was less prevalent than West Asia

70. **Women rulers:** Nur Jahan wielded significant power

Religious Policies

71. Akbar's **Sulh-i-Kul** (peace with all) policy

72. Jahangir continued Akbar's liberal policies

73. Shah Jahan reversed some liberal policies

74. Aurangzeb imposed **Sharia law** strictly

75. Destroyed **Hindu temples** but also gave land grants

Trade & Commerce

76. **Exported:** Textiles, indigo, spices, opium

77. **Imported:** Horses, metals, luxury goods

78. **Trade routes:** Land (Grand Trunk Road), Sea (Indian Ocean)

79. **Banking system:** Hundis (bills of exchange) used

80. **Major trade partners:** Persia, Arabia, Europe

Science & Technology

81. Advanced **astronomy** with observatories

82. Developed **Unani medicine** system

83. Introduced **new architectural techniques**

84. Improved **water management systems**

85. Advanced **metallurgy** for weapons

95. Established **all-India empire framework**

96. Introduced **new art and painting styles**

97. Developed **Urdu as a literary language**

98. Created **road and communication networks**

99. Established **standardized coinage system**

100. **1857 Revolt** ended formal Mughal rule

Later Mughals

86. **Farrukhsiyar** granted firman to British in 1717

87. **Muhammad Shah** ruled during Nadir Shah's invasion

88. **Shah Alam II** granted Diwani rights to EIC in 1765

89. **Akbar II** gave Ram Mohan Roy the title 'Raja'

90. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was exiled to Rangoon after 1857

Legacy

91. Established **Persian as court language**

92. Created **composite Indo-Islamic culture**

93. Developed **new administrative systems**

94. Left **architectural masterpieces**

MARATHAS

Foundation & Early History (1-20)

1. The Maratha Empire originated in the **Western Deccan plateau** in the 17th century
2. **Shivaji Bhonsle** (1627-1680) is considered the founder of the Maratha Empire
3. Shivaji was born at **Shivneri Fort** on February 19, 1630
4. His mother **Jijabai** and guru **Dadoji Kondadev** greatly influenced him
5. Shivaji captured his first fort **Torna** at age 16 (1646)
6. The historic **Battle of Pratapgad** (1659) saw Shivaji defeat Afzal Khan
7. Shivaji used **guerrilla warfare** tactics ("Ganimi Kava")
8. He established **Raigad** as his capital in 1674
9. Shivaji was crowned **Chhatrapati** in 1674 at Raigad
10. His coronation ceremony was performed by **Gaga Bhatt** of Varanasi
11. Shivaji created the **Ashta Pradhan** council of eight ministers
12. The **Havaldar** system was established for revenue collection

13. Shivaji built a strong **navy** to protect the Konkan coast
14. He constructed **300+** **forts** across his kingdom
15. The **Battle of Sinhagad** (1670) saw Tanaji Malusare's heroic death
16. Shivaji escaped from **Agra Fort** in 1666 in famous "Mislaying incident"
17. He died in 1680 at **Raigad Fort** at age 52
18. Shivaji's son **Sambhaji** succeeded him but was executed by Aurangzeb
19. **Rajaram** ruled during the Mughal-Maratha wars (1689-1700)
20. After Rajaram, his widow **Tarabai** led Maratha resistance

Peshwa Era (21-40)

21. The **Peshwa** (prime minister) became de facto rulers after 1713
22. **Balaji Vishwanath** (1713-1720) was the first powerful Peshwa
23. He secured the **Chauth** and **Sardeshmukhi** rights from Mughals
24. **Baji Rao I** (1720-1740) was the greatest Peshwa general
25. He followed the policy of "**Hindu Pad Padshahi**"
26. Baji Rao I never lost a battle in his military career

27. He shifted the capital to **Pune** from Satara
28. The **Battle of Palkhed** (1728) saw Marathas defeat Nizam-ul-Mulk
29. **Balaji Baji Rao** (1740-1761) expanded Maratha power northwards
30. Maratha power peaked under him covering most of India
31. The **Third Battle of Panipat** (1761) was fought against Ahmad Shah Abdali
32. Marathas were defeated losing over 100,000 soldiers
33. **Sadashivrao Bhau** and **Vishwasrao** died in Panipat
34. Peshwa **Madhavrao I** (1761-1772) revived Maratha power
35. The **Battle of Rakshasbhuvan** (1763) saw Marathas defeat Nizam
36. **Nana Phadnavis** was the brilliant administrator during this period
37. The last Peshwa **Baji Rao II** (1796-1818) was weak
38. He fought the British in **Second Anglo-Maratha War** (1803-05)
39. The **Third Anglo-Maratha War** (1817-18) ended Maratha power
40. Baji Rao II surrendered to British and was pensioned at **Bithur**
41. The **Ashta Pradhan** council had eight ministers
42. **Peshwa** was the prime minister and most powerful
43. **Amatya** was finance minister, **Sachiv** was secretary
44. **Mantri** was interior minister, **Senapati** was commander
45. **Sumant** handled foreign affairs, **Nyayadhish** was chief justice
46. **Panditrao** managed religious affairs, **Dabir** was spokesman
47. The **Sardars** were military chiefs with land grants
48. **Chauth** was 25% of revenue collected from non-Maratha territories
49. **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional 10% tax
50. The **Havaldar** system collected revenue at village level
51. **Kamavisdars** were revenue collectors for larger areas
52. The army had **infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy**
53. **Silahdars** were personal bodyguards of the king
54. **Bargis** were the feared Maratha cavalry raiders
55. The navy had bases at **Kolaba, Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg**

Administration & Military (41-60)

56. **Kanhoji Angre** was the famous Maratha naval commander
57. Forts were classified as **Jaladurga** (water), **Giridurga** (hill)
58. Each fort had **Havaladar, Sabnis and Karkhanis** officers
59. **Dakshina** was religious patronage to Brahmins
60. **Pratinidhi** was the deputy ruler's post
71. **Battle of Bhopal** (1737) defeat of Nizam
72. **Battle of Vasai** (1739) against Portuguese
73. **Battle of Udgir** (1760) defeat of Nizam
74. **Battle of Panipat** (1761) disastrous defeat
75. **Battle of Rakshasbhuvan** (1763) victory over Nizam
76. **Battle of Kharda** (1795) defeat of Nizam

Battles & Expansion (61-80)

61. **Battle of Salher** (1672) was first major field battle win
62. **Battle of Nesari** (1674) against Bijapur forces
63. **Sacking of Surat** (1664 and 1670) enriched Maratha treasury
64. **Battle of Sangamner** (1679) last battle of Shivaji
65. **Battle of Wai** (1687) where Sambhaji was captured
66. **Mughal-Maratha wars** lasted 27 years (1681-1707)
67. **Tarabai** led resistance from 1700-1707 against Mughals
68. **Battle of Khed** (1707) saw Shahu become ruler
69. **Battle of Palkhed** (1728) defeat of Nizam-ul-Mulk
70. **Battle of Delhi** (1737) where Baji Rao I attacked Mughals
77. **First Anglo-Maratha War** (1775-82) ended in Maratha victory
78. **Second Anglo-Maratha War** (1803-05) weakened Marathas
79. **Third Anglo-Maratha War** (1817-18) ended Maratha power
80. **Battle of Koregaon** (1818) last major engagement

Culture & Legacy (81-100)

81. **Marathi** became the administrative language
82. Developed **Peshwa Daftar** (archival system)
83. **Shaniwar Wada** in Pune was Peshwa headquarters
84. **Patwardhan** family ruled in Sangli, Miraj
85. **Gaekwads** established Baroda (Vadodara) state

86. **Holkars** ruled Indore, **Scindias** ruled Gwalior

87. **Bhonsles** continued in Nagpur till 1853

88. **Peshwas** promoted Sanskrit learning

89. **Bakhars** are Maratha historical chronicles

90. **Powada** ballads celebrated Maratha heroes

91. **Lavani** dance form flourished under Peshwas

92. **Ganesh Chaturthi** was popularized by Shivaji

93. **Dasara** festival was grandly celebrated

94. Built **temples like Parvati, Omkareshwar** in Pune

95. Developed **water supply systems** in cities

96. Created **road networks** connecting territories

97. **Maratha Confederacy** dominated 18th century India

98. Checked **Mughal expansion** in Deccan

99. Delayed **British conquest** of India by decades

100. Inspired **Indian freedom struggle** against British

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

Portuguese in India (1-10)

1. **Vasco da Gama** reached Calicut (Kozhikode) on **May 20, 1498**

2. He discovered **sea route to India** via Cape of Good Hope

3. Portuguese established first European factory at **Cochin (1500)**

4. **Francisco de Almeida** became first **Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505-09)**

5. Introduced "**Blue Water Policy**" (Cartaze system)

6. **Alfonso de Albuquerque** captured **Goa (1510)** from Bijapur Sultanate

7. Established capital at **Old Goa** (former capital of Portuguese India)

8. Built **Fort Manuel** at Cochin - first European fort in India

9. Portuguese controlled **Diu, Daman, Goa, Bombay** (until 1661)

10. Lost dominance to **Dutch and English** by 17th century

Dutch in India (11-20)

11. Dutch East India Company (**VOC**) formed in **1602**

12. Established first factory at **Masulipatnam (1605)**

13. Main centers were **Pulicat (1610), Nagapattinam, Surat**

14. **Pulicat** became Dutch headquarters in India

15. Famous for **textile trade** especially **printed calicoes**

16. Defeated Portuguese in **Battle of Hooghly (1759)**

17. Lost most settlements to **British** by **1825**

18. **Coin** called "**Pagoda**" introduced by Dutch

19. Developed **indigo** plantations in Bengal

20. Left India after **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)**

English in India (21-30)

21. **East India Company** formed on **December 31, 1600**

22. **Captain Hawkins** visited Jahangir's court (1608-11)

23. **Sir Thomas Roe** got trading rights from Jahangir (1615)

24. Established first factory at **Surat (1613)**

25. Built **Fort St. George (Madras, 1640)**

26. Received **Bombay** as dowry from Portuguese (1661)

27. **Job Charnock** founded **Calcutta (1690)**

28. Won **Battle of Plassey (1757)** under Robert Clive

29. **Battle of Buxar (1764)** established political dominance

30. **Diwani Rights** granted for Bengal (1765)

French in India (31-40)

31. **French East India Company** formed in **1664**

32. Established first factory at **Surat (1668)**

33. Main centers were **Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahe**

34. **Francois Martin** founded **Pondicherry (1674)**

35. **Joseph Francois Dupleix** initiated **policy of intervention**

36. Fought **Carnatic Wars (1746-63)** against British

37. **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)** was decisive defeat

38. Lost most settlements after **Treaty of Paris (1763)**

39. Retained only **Pondicherry, Chandernagore, etc.**

40. **French India** merged with India in **1954**

Danish & Others (41-50)

41. **Danish East India Company** formed in **1616**

42. Established colonies at **Tranquebar (1620)**, Serampore
43. Sold all settlements to **British (1845)**
44. **Austrian Ostend Company** briefly operated in Bengal
45. **Swedish East India Company** had short presence
46. **British** became **dominant** after defeating others
47. **Industrial Revolution** boosted British trade
48. **Opium trade** became major British revenue source
49. **Railways introduced** in 1853 boosted British control
50. **1857 Revolt** led to direct British Crown rule

ADVENT OF BRITISH TO INDIA

Early Contacts & Foundations (1-20)

1. **East India Company (EIC)** was formed on **December 31, 1600** by royal charter
2. **Captain William Hawkins** arrived at Jahangir's court (1608-1611)
3. **Sir Thomas Roe** secured trading rights from Jahangir (1615-1619)
4. First EIC factory established at **Surat (1613)**
5. **Fort St. George** built at Madras (1640)
6. **Bombay** received as dowry from Portuguese (1661)
7. **Job Charnock** founded Calcutta (1690)
8. **Battle of Plassey (1757)** marked political beginning of British rule
9. **Robert Clive** defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey
10. **Mir Jafar** became first British puppet Nawab of Bengal
11. **Battle of Buxar (1764)** established British supremacy
12. **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** granted Diwani rights to EIC
13. **Dual Government** system introduced in Bengal (1765-1772)
14. **First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)** against Haidar Ali

15. **First Anglo-Maratha War** (1775-1782) ended with Treaty of Salbai
16. **Second Anglo-Mysore War** (1780-84) saw death of Haidar Ali
17. **Pitt's India Act** (1784) established Board of Control
18. **Third Anglo-Mysore War** (1789-92) defeated Tipu Sultan
19. **Treaty of Seringapatam** (1792) reduced Mysore
20. **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War** (1799) killed Tipu Sultan
29. **First Burmese War** (1824-26) annexed Assam
30. **Charter Act of 1833** centralized administration
31. **Abolition of Sati** by Lord Bentinck (1829)
32. **Macaulay's Education Policy** introduced (1835)
33. **Doctrine of Lapse** by Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)
34. **Second Burmese War** (1852) annexed lower Burma

Expansion & Administration (21-40)

21. **Lord Wellesley** introduced Subsidiary Alliance (1798)
22. **Second Anglo-Maratha War** (1803-05) expanded British control
23. **Charter Act of 1813** ended EIC's trade monopoly
24. **Anglo-Nepal War** (1814-16) resulted in Treaty of Sugauli
25. **Third Anglo-Maratha War** (1817-18) crushed Maratha power
26. **Lord Hastings** became first Governor-General of India (1813-23)
27. **Ryotwari System** introduced in Madras & Bombay
28. **Mahalwari System** implemented in North-West provinces
35. **First Railway line** (Bombay to Thane, 1853)
36. **Telegraph system** introduced (1853)
37. **Postal system** reformed (1854)
38. **Wood's Despatch** (1854) laid education foundation
39. **Widow Remarriage Act** (1856) by Lord Canning
40. **Annexation of Awadh** (1856) angered Indians

Economic Exploitation (41-60)

41. **Drain of Wealth** theory popularized by Dadabhai Naoroji
42. **Permanent Settlement** (1793) in Bengal by Cornwallis
43. **Deindustrialization** destroyed Indian handicrafts

44. **Opium trade** became major revenue source
45. **Indigo cultivation** led to Blue Rebellion (1859-60)
46. **Cotton exports** increased after American Civil War
47. **Railways** primarily served British economic interests
48. **Plantation industries** (tea, coffee) developed
49. **Salt tax** became oppressive revenue measure
50. **Heavy taxation** led to peasant impoverishment

Social & Cultural Impact (61-80)

51. **Sati abolition** (1829) by William Bentinck
52. **Female Infanticide** prohibited (1870)
53. **Widow Remarriage Act** (1856) by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
54. **English education** introduced (1835)
55. **Missionary activities** increased after 1813
56. **Printing press** spread Western ideas
57. **Young Bengal Movement** by Henry Derozio
58. **Sanskrit College** founded in Calcutta (1824)
59. **Medical colleges** established in Calcutta/Madras

60. **Archaeological Survey** started (1861)
61. **Indian Penal Code** drafted (1860)
62. **Civil Services** opened to Indians (1853)
63. **Local self-government** introduced (1850s)
64. **Urdu journalism** began with Jam-i-Jahan Numa (1822)
65. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded Brahmo Samaj (1828)
66. **Debendranath Tagore** revitalized Brahmo Samaj
67. **Dayanand Saraswati** founded Arya Samaj (1875)
68. **Christian missionaries** established schools
69. **Western science** introduced in education
70. **Caste system** began being challenged

Revolt of 1857 (81-100)

71. **Mangal Pandey** sparked revolt at Barrackpore (March 1857)
72. **Enfield rifle cartridges** greased with animal fat triggered revolt
73. **Meerut uprising** began on May 10, 1857
74. **Delhi** captured by rebels and Bahadur Shah II proclaimed leader
75. **Kanpur** led by Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope
76. **Lucknow** led by Begum Hazrat Mahal

77. **Jhansi** led by Rani Lakshmibai
78. **Bareilly** led by Khan Bahadur Khan
79. **British recaptured Delhi** in September 1857
80. **Lucknow Residency** relieved in November 1857
81. **Jhansi fell** in April 1858
82. **Tantia Tope** captured and hanged (1859)
83. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** exiled to Rangoon
84. **Government of India Act 1858** transferred power to Crown
85. **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** (1858) promised reforms
86. **Indian Army** reorganized after 1857
87. **Doctrine of Lapse** officially abandoned
88. **Policy of Divide and Rule** intensified
89. **White Mutiny** by British troops (1859-60)
90. **Indigo Revolt** (1859-60) in Bengal
91. **Punjab remained loyal** during 1857
92. **Modern nationalism** emerged post-1857
93. **First Indian Councils Act** (1861)
94. **High Courts** established (1861)
95. **Indian Civil Service** exams began in London (1858)
96. **Railway expansion** accelerated post-1857
97. **Telegraph network** expanded nationwide
98. **Forest Acts** restricted tribal rights
99. **Land Alienation Acts** protected peasants
100. **Indian National Congress** founded in 1885 as eventual outcome

REVOLT OF 1857

1. **First War of Indian Independence** began on **May 10, 1857** at Meerut
2. **Mangal Pandey** sparked the revolt at **Barrackpore** on March 29, 1857
3. Immediate cause: **Enfield rifle cartridges** greased with cow/pig fat
4. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** proclaimed as nominal leader in Delhi
5. **Delhi** was recaptured by British in **September 1857**
6. **Rani Lakshmibai** led rebellion in **Jhansi**
7. **Nana Saheb** led forces at **Kanpur**
8. **Tantia Tope** was Nana Saheb's general who used guerrilla warfare
9. **Begum Hazrat Mahal** led revolt in **Lucknow**
10. **Khan Bahadur Khan** organized resistance in **Bareilly**
11. British called it the "**Sepoy Mutiny**" while Indians called it "**First Freedom Struggle**"
12. **General Bakht Khan** led rebel forces in Delhi
13. **Major centers:** Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Arrah (Bihar)
14. **British victory** marked by **recapture of Gwalior** (June 1858)
15. **End of Mughal rule:** Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to **Rangoon**
16. **Government of India Act 1858** transferred power from EIC to British Crown
17. **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** (November 1, 1858) promised reforms
18. Revolt failed due to **lack of centralized leadership** and **limited participation**
19. **Punjab, Sindh and South India** remained largely unaffected
20. Marked the **beginning of organized nationalist movement** in India

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Early Phase (1885-1905)

1. **Indian National Congress (INC)** founded in **1885** by A.O. Hume
2. **First INC session** held in Bombay under **W.C. Bannerjee's** presidency
3. **Dadabhai Naoroji** propounded "**Drain of Wealth**" theory
4. **Partition of Bengal** announced in **1905** by Lord Curzon
5. **Swadeshi Movement** launched against Bengal partition (1905-08)

Moderate Phase (1885-1905)

6. **Early leaders** called "Moderates" - Dadabhai, Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee
7. Demanded **civil rights, administrative reforms, Indianization of services**
8. **Economic nationalism** promoted by R.C. Dutt and Dadabhai
9. **Indian Councils Act 1892** introduced limited reforms
10. **Surat Split (1907)** divided Moderates and Extremists

Extremist Phase (1905-1918)

11. **Lal-Bal-Pal** trio led Extremists - Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

12. **Tilak** gave slogan "**Swaraj is my birthright**"

13. **First political assassination** - Muzaffarpur bombing (1908) by Khudiram Bose

14. **Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)** introduced separate electorates

15. **Ghadar Movement (1913-18)** organized by Indian immigrants in North America

Gandhian Era (1919-1947)

16. **Gandhi's first satyagraha** - Champaran (1917) for indigo farmers

17. **Rowlatt Act protests (1919)** led to Jallianwala Bagh massacre

18. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** launched after Khilafat issue

19. **Chauri Chaura incident (1922)** forced Gandhi to withdraw movement

20. **Simon Commission (1927)** boycotted as it had no Indian member

Revolutionary Activities

21. **Bhagat Singh** threw bombs in Central Assembly (1929)

22. **Kakori Conspiracy (1925)** led by Ram Prasad Bismil

23. **Chittagong Armory Raid (1930)** by Surya Sen

24. **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** founded in 1928
25. **Udham Singh** assassinated Michael O'Dwyer (1940)

Major Movements

26. **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)** began with Dandi March
27. **Dandi March (1930)** - Gandhi walked 240 miles to make salt
28. **First Round Table Conference (1930)** without Congress
29. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)** led to suspension of CDM
30. **Quit India Movement (1942)** - "Do or Die" call by Gandhi

Constitutional Developments

31. **Government of India Act 1919** introduced dyarchy
32. **Poona Pact (1932)** between Gandhi and Ambedkar
33. **Government of India Act 1935** proposed federation
34. **Cripps Mission (1942)** offered Dominion status
35. **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)** proposed three-tier system

Towards Independence

36. **Direct Action Day (1946)** led to Calcutta killings
37. **Interim Government** formed in 1946 under Nehru
38. **Mountbatten Plan (1947)** proposed partition
39. **Indian Independence Act** passed in July 1947
40. **India became independent** on August 15, 1947

Important Organizations

41. **Muslim League** founded in 1906 at Dhaka
42. **All India Kisan Sabha** formed in 1936
43. **Forward Bloc** established by Subhas Bose in 1939
44. **Azad Hind Fauj** formed in 1942 by Rash Behari Bose
45. **RSS** founded in 1925 by K.B. Hedgewar

Women in Freedom Struggle

46. **Sarojini Naidu** first Indian woman INC president (1925)
47. **Aruna Asaf Ali** hoisted flag during Quit India Movement
48. **Bhikaji Cama** unfurled first Indian flag abroad (1907)
49. **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** promoted handicrafts

50. **Matangini Hazra** martyred in Quit India Movement

Tribal & Peasant Movements

51. **Munda Rebellion (1899-1900)** led by Birsa Munda

52. **Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)** in Bengal

53. **Telangana Movement (1946-51)** against Nizam

54. **Eka Movement (1921-22)** in UP

55. **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)** led by Vallabhbhai Patel

Press & Literature

56. **Kesari** - Marathi newspaper by Tilak

57. **Young India & Harijan** - Gandhi's journals

58. **Amrita Bazar Patrika** became English daily in 1878

59. **Ghadar** - revolutionary newspaper in US

60. **Anand Math** by Bankim Chandra inspired freedom fighters

Social Reformers

61. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded Brahmo Samaj (1828)

62. **Dayanand Saraswati** started Arya Samaj (1875)

63. **Jyotiba Phule** worked for lower castes

64. **Periyar** led Self-Respect Movement

65. **Ambedkar** fought for Dalit rights

Post-1947 Developments

66. **Constituent Assembly** formed in 1946

67. **Constitution adopted** on November 26, 1949

68. **India became Republic** on January 26, 1950

69. **First President** - Rajendra Prasad

70. **First PM** - Jawaharlal Nehru

Important Dates

71. **1857** - First War of Independence

72. **1885** - INC founded

73. **1905** - Partition of Bengal

74. **1919** - Jallianwala Bagh massacre

75. **1920** - Non-Cooperation Movement

76. **1930** - Dandi March

77. **1942** - Quit India Movement

78. **1947** - Independence

79. **1950** - Republic

80. **1962** - Goa Liberation

Miscellaneous Facts

81. **Vande Mataram** from Anand Math became national song

82. **Tiranga** first hoisted in 1906 in Calcutta

83. **Jana Gana Mana** adopted as national anthem in 1950

84. **National Flag** adopted on July 22, 1947

85. **Martyrs' Day** observed on January 30
(Gandhi's death)

Foreign Support

86. **Subhas Bose** sought help from
Germany & Japan

87. **INA trials** at Red Fort in 1945

88. **Lala Har Dayal** founded Ghadar Party
in US

89. **Madame Cama** designed early version
of national flag

90. **Shyamji Krishna Varma** founded
India House in London

Cultural Impact

91. **Bankim Chandra** wrote Vande
Mataram

92. **Tagore** renounced knighthood after
Jallianwala Bagh

93. **Subramania Bharati** wrote patriotic
poems

94. **Ravi Shankar** composed music for
INA

95. **Nandalal Bose** designed Constitution's
artwork

Legacy

96. **Dandi March** route declared heritage
path

97. **Sabarmati Ashram** - Gandhi's
headquarters

98. **Cellular Jail** - memorial to freedom
fighters

99. **Wagah Border** ceremony continues
freedom struggle legacy

100. **August 15** celebrated as
Independence Day nationwide

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT

Brahmo Samaj (1-10)

1. Founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** in **1828** in Calcutta
2. Opposed **idol worship, caste system, and sati**
3. Promoted **monotheism** and women's education
4. **Debendranath Tagore** revitalized it in **1843**
5. **Keshub Chandra Sen** founded Brahmo Samaj of India (1866)
6. Advocated **widow remarriage** and **abolition of child marriage**
7. Published **Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin** (Gift to Monotheists)
8. Established **Vedanta College** in **1825**
9. Supported **English education** and **modern science**
10. Played key role in **abolition of Sati (1829)**

Arya Samaj (11-20)

11. Founded by **Dayanand Saraswati** in **1875** in Bombay
12. Slogan: "**Back to the Vedas**"
13. Opposed **idol worship, caste system, and child marriage**

14. Established **Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools**
15. Promoted **Sanskrit education** and **Hindi language**
16. **Shuddhi movement** for reconversion to Hinduism
17. Published **Satyarth Prakash** (The Light of Truth)
18. Advocated **women's education** and **widow remarriage**
19. Opposed **untouchability** and **priestly dominance**
20. Played role in **cow protection movement**

Ramakrishna Mission (21-30)

21. Founded by **Swami Vivekananda** in **1897**
22. Based on teachings of **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**
23. Motto: "**Atmano mokshartham jagat hitaya cha**"
24. Famous for **social service** and **educational work**
25. Established **Belur Math** as headquarters
26. Represented Hinduism at **1893 Chicago Parliament of Religions**
27. Promoted **religious tolerance** and **universal brotherhood**

28. Ran **orphanages, hospitals, and schools**

29. Advocated **practical Vedanta**

30. Published **Prabuddha Bharata** magazine

Theosophical Society (31-40)

31. Founded by **Madame Blavatsky** and **Colonel**

Olcott in **1875** (New York)

32. Established in India at **Adyar, Madras** (**1882**)

33. **Annie Besant** became president in 1907

34. Promoted **Hindu philosophy** and **ancient wisdom**

35. Established **Central Hindu School** in Banaras

36. Supported **Indian nationalism** and **Home Rule movement**

37. Revived interest in **Sanskrit texts**

38. Opposed **Christian missionary activities**

39. Published **Theosophist** magazine

40. Promoted **women's education** and **social reform**

Prarthana Samaj (41-50)

41. Founded by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** in **1867** in Bombay

42. Inspired by **Brahmo Samaj**

43. Leaders included **R.G.**

Bhandarkar and **M.G. Ranade**

44. Focused on **social reform** rather than religious reform

45. Promoted **women's education** and **widow remarriage**

46. Established **Widow Remarriage Association** (**1861**)

47. Opposed **child marriage** and **caste system**

48. Supported **inter-caste marriage** and **dining**

49. Published **Subodh Patrika** reformist newspaper

50. Worked for **upliftment of depressed classes**

Aligarh Movement (51-60)

51. Founded by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** in **1875**

52. Established **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College** (later AMU)

53. Promoted **modern education** among Muslims

54. Advocated **scientific temper** and **rational thinking**

55. Published **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq** (Social Reform Journal)

56. Opposed **purda system** and **polygamy**

57. Advocated **women's education** within Islamic framework

- 58. Promoted **Urdu language** and literature
- 59. Encouraged **loyalty to British** for educational benefits
- 60. Laid foundation for **Two-Nation Theory**

Sikh Reform Movements (61-70)

- 61. **Singh Sabha Movement** began in **1873**
- 62. Aimed to **purify Sikhism** from Hindu influences
- 63. Established **Khalsa College** in Amritsar (1892)
- 64. **Akali Movement** reformed gurdwara management
- 65. **Gurdwara Reform Movement** (1920s) freed shrines from mahants
- 66. Resulted in **Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1925**
- 67. Promoted **Gurmukhi script** and **Punjabi language**
- 68. Opposed **caste discrimination** among Sikhs
- 69. **Tat Khalsa** vs **Sanatan Sikhs** debate
- 70. **Chief Khalsa Diwan** established in 1902

Parsi Reform Movement (71-80)

- 71. **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha** founded in **1851**
- 72. Leaders included **Dadabhai Naoroji** and **S.S. Bengalee**

- 73. Promoted **women's education** and **social equality**
- 74. Opposed **traditional priesthood dominance**
- 75. Reformed **marriage customs** and **inheritance laws**
- 76. Published **Rast Goftar** reformist newspaper
- 77. Advocated **modern education** and **Western science**
- 78. Supported **British rule** for social reforms
- 79. Played role in **Indian National Congress** formation
- 80. Promoted **Zoroastrian studies** and **Persian language**

Other Reform Movements (81-100)

- 81. **Satyashodhak Samaj** founded by **Jyotiba Phule** (1873)
- 82. **Self-Respect Movement** led by **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy**
- 83. **Widow Remarriage Association** by **Vishnu Shastri Pandit**
- 84. **Indian Social Conference** by **M.G. Ranade** and **Raghunath Rao**
- 85. **Servants of India Society** founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** (1905)
- 86. **Deoband Movement** promoted **Islamic orthodoxy**

87. **Ahmadiyya Movement** founded
by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad** (1889)
88. **Nadar Mahajana Sangam** worked
for **Nadar community upliftment**
89. **SNDP Yogam** reformed **Ezhava**
community in Kerala
90. **Justice Party** opposed **Brahmin**
dominance in Madras
91. **Temple Entry Movement** led by **T.K.**
Madhavan in Travancore
92. **Harijan Sevak Sangh** founded
by **Gandhi** (1932)
93. **Vaikom Satyagraha** (1924-25) for
temple entry rights
94. **Radhaswami Movement** founded
by **Shiv Dayal Saheb** (1861)
95. **Dev Samaj** founded by **Shiv Narayan**
Agnihotri (1887)
96. **Indian Reform**
Association by **Keshub Chandra**
Sen (1870)
97. **Seva Sadan** for women's
welfare by **Behramji Malabari**
98. **Pandita Ramabai** worked for **widows'**
upliftment
99. **Narayana Guru** promoted **social**
equality in Kerala
100. **Vokkaliga Sangha** worked
for **Vokkaliga community reforms**

ROLE OF PRESS IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Early Nationalist Press (1-20)

1. **Bengal Gazette** (1780) - India's first newspaper by James Augustus Hicky
2. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** published **Mirat-ul-Akbar** (1821) in Persian
3. **Bombay Samachar** (1822) - Asia's oldest running newspaper
4. **Indian Mirror** (1861) - First daily in English by Devendranath Tagore
5. **Amrita Bazar Patrika** (1868) - Shifted from Bengali to English overnight to avoid Vernacular Press Act
6. **The Hindu** (1878) - Founded by G. Subramania Iyer and M. Veeraraghavachariar
7. **Kesari** (1881) - Marathi newspaper by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
8. **Mahratta** (1881) - English counterpart of Kesari by Tilak
9. **Bengalee** (1862) - Edited by Surendranath Banerjee
10. **Sudharak** (1887) - Reformist paper by Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
11. **Voice of India** (1883) - Edited by Dadabhai Naoroji
12. **Indian Opinion** (1903) - Gandhi's paper in South Africa

13. **Bande Mataram** (1905) - Revolutionary paper by Aurobindo Ghosh
14. **Yugantar** (1906) - Revolutionary Bengali weekly
15. **Gadar** (1913) - Published by Ghadar Party in San Francisco
16. **Comrade** (1911) - English weekly by Maulana Mohammad Ali
17. **Al-Hilal** (1912) - Urdu weekly by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
18. **New India** (1914) - Annie Besant's nationalist paper
19. **Young India** (1919) - Gandhi's English weekly
20. **Navjivan** (1919) - Gandhi's Gujarati weekly

Press Laws & Regulations (21-30)

21. **Vernacular Press Act** (1878) - Targeted Indian language newspapers
22. **Indian Press Act** (1910) - Imposed heavy security deposits
23. **Press Emergency Act** (1931) - During Civil Disobedience Movement
24. **Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act** (1931) - Censorship powers
25. **Defence of India Rules** (1939) - World War II censorship
26. **Press Objectionable Matter Act** (1951) - Post-independence regulation

27. **Press Commission** (1952) - First press regulation committee
28. **Press Council of India** (1966) - Media self-regulation body
29. **Pre-censorship** imposed during Quit India Movement
30. **Newspaper (Price and Page) Act** (1956) - Controlled paper usage

Revolutionary Press (31-40)

31. **Sandhya** (1906) - Edited by Brahmapandit Upadhyay
32. **Talwar** (1909) - Published by Madam Cama in Paris
33. **Free Hindustan** (1908) - Published by Taraknath Das in USA
34. **Bande Mataram** (1905) - Inspired revolutionary activities
35. **Kranti** (1927) - Bhagat Singh's revolutionary paper
36. **Chand** (1922) - Hindi monthly promoting nationalism
37. **Pratap** (1913) - Hindi daily by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
38. **Liberator** (1920s) - Published by HSRA revolutionaries
39. **Kirti** (1926) - Communist paper in Punjab
40. **Din Mitra** (1920s) - Marathi paper for workers' rights

Gandhian Era Press (41-60)

41. **Young India** - Gandhi's English weekly (1919-1932)
42. **Navjivan** - Gandhi's Gujarati monthly (1919-1931)
43. **Harijan** (1933) - Gandhi's paper on untouchability
44. **Harijan Sevak** - Hindi version of Harijan
45. **Harijan Bandhu** - Gujarati version
46. **Hindustan Times** (1924) - Founded by Sunder Singh Lyallpuri
47. **National Herald** (1938) - Founded by Jawaharlal Nehru
48. **Hindustan** (1936) - Hindi daily by Madan Mohan Malaviya
49. **Searchlight** (1918) - Bihar's nationalist paper
50. **The Tribune** (1881) - Important nationalist voice from Punjab
51. **Leader** (1909) - Edited by Madan Mohan Malaviya
52. **Independent** (1919) - Motilal Nehru's Allahabad paper
53. **Forward** (1923) - C.R. Das's Calcutta paper
54. **Liberty** (1927) - Subhas Chandra Bose's paper
55. **Congress Socialist** (1934) - Socialist wing's paper
56. **Janata** (1930s) - Socialist weekly

57. **Kisan Bulletin** (1930s) - For peasant mobilization
58. **Bombay Chronicle** (1913) - Nationalist English daily
59. **Prabhat** (1930s) - Marathi nationalist paper
60. **Aj** (1920) - Important Hindi daily from Varanasi

Regional Language Press (61-80)

61. **Andhra Patrika** (1908) - Telugu nationalist paper
62. **Mathrubhumi** (1923) - Malayalam nationalist daily
63. **Anandabazar Patrika** (1922) - Bengali nationalist paper
64. **Dinamani** (1934) - Tamil nationalist daily
65. **Lokmanya** (1918) - Marathi nationalist paper
66. **Aaj** (1920) - Hindi nationalist daily
67. **Arunodaya** (1930s) - Assamese nationalist paper
68. **Samalochak** (1920s) - Odia reformist paper
69. **Karmaveer** (1920s) - Marathi workers' paper
70. **Navayug** (1940s) - Hindi nationalist monthly
71. **Prajabandhu** (1914) - Odia nationalist paper

72. **Swatantra** (1930s) - Malayalam nationalist weekly
73. **Janmabhumi** (1931) - Malayalam nationalist paper
74. **Deshabhimani** (1942) - Communist paper in Kerala
75. **Dinamalar** (1951) - Tamil nationalist daily
76. **Sakal** (1931) - Marathi nationalist paper
77. **Tarun Bharat** (1919) - Marathi nationalist daily
78. **Nava Bharat** (1923) - Hindi nationalist paper
79. **Jugantar Patrika** (1937) - Bengali nationalist paper
80. **Dainik Jagran** (1942) - Hindi nationalist paper

Post-Independence Press (81-100)

81. **Press Trust of India** (1947) - India's premier news agency
82. **UNI** (1961) - United News of India agency
83. **Press Council Act** (1978) - Established press standards
84. **Press Freedom Day** - Celebrated on May 3
85. **First Press Commission** (1954) - Recommended press reforms
86. **Second Press Commission** (1982) - Reviewed media role

87. **Press Registrar** - Maintains newspaper records
88. **RNI** (1956) - Registrar of Newspapers for India
89. **DD News** (1965) - Doordarshan's news division
90. **AIR News** (1937) - All India Radio news service
91. **PTI Bhasha** - Hindi news service
92. **UNI Varta** - Hindi news service
93. **Samachar** (1976) - Merged news agencies during Emergency
94. **Emergency Press Censorship** (1975-77) - Dark period for media
95. **Indian Express** (1932) - Played key role during Emergency
96. **Statesman** (1875) - Oldest English daily in East India
97. **Economic Times** (1961) - Leading business daily
98. **Malayala Manorama** (1888) - Oldest Malayalam daily
99. **Dainik Bhaskar** (1958) - Largest Hindi daily
100. **Press Freedom Index** - India ranks 161/180 (2023)