

DEPARTMENT OF PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU-560012

INDIAN HISTORY

(With Special Reference to Karnataka)

Based on II PUC Text Book

SYLLABUS

Chapters

1. Introduction
2. Stone age and Metal age
3. Indus Civilization
4. Ancient Period
5. Medieval Period
6. Socio-religious Reform Movement in Medieval India
7. Modern Period
8. Map work – Importance of Historical Places

Model Question Paper Pattern for Annual Examination

- I. Part - A: One mark questions
- II. Part - B: Two marks questions
- III. Part - C: Five marks questions
- IV. Part - D: Questions on Map work
- V. Part - E: 10 marks questions
- VI. Part - F (Q-36): Match the following
Part - F (Q-37): Chronological order

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

- I. • The term India is derived from Greek language. • The extent of ancient Karnataka is mentioned in Kaviraja Marga. • A study of coins is known as Numismatics. • Scientific digging of earth for unearthing sources is called Excavation. • Ashwaghosha wrote Buddhacharita. • Pliny wrote Natural Historia.
- II. • Khyber and Bolan passes connect India with West. • According to Vishnu Purana north of the oceans and south of the snowy mountains is called Bharatha. • Different names of India are, Bharathavarsha, Bharathakhanda, Bharatha, Jambudweepa and Hindustan. • Physical features of India- Himalayas, Northern plains, Desert, Deccan plateau and Coastlines. • Indian mountains are Himalaya, Vindya, Aravali, and Sahyadri. • Major religions of India are Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikh and Islam. • World heritage sites of India are, Hill forts of Rajasthan, Khujaraho, Konark, Tajmahal, Jantar-Mantar, Gaya, Sanchi, Ajantha, Ellora, Hampi, Aihole, Pattadakallu, Madhurai, Kanchi, Mahabalipuram. • Ancient Indian Universities were, Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain, Prayag, Vikramashila, Kashi, and Kanchi. • According to Kavirajamarga the extension of Karnataka is “Cauvery in the South to Godavari in the North”. • Kadambas, Gangas, Rasthrakutas, Chalukyas, Vijayanagara Empire and Mysuru Wodeyars ruled Karnataka. • Physical features of Karnataka are Northern and Southern plains, Malnad, Western Ghats, Coastal belts. • If no sources history becomes imaginary or legendary stories. So “No sources No History”. • The period where the written records are not available is known as pre-historic period. • The period when we get written records is known as historic period. • Coins help us to know period, economic condition, religion, script, language, metallurgy, art, titles etc. • Inscriptions are most reliable sources. Because they are generally contemporary and related to events. • Archaeological sources are excavations, monuments, coins, paintings, inscriptions, fossils. • Indigenous literature and Foreign Accounts are the two types of literary sources.

III.

❖ **Impact of Geography on Indian History:-**

India is a subcontinent of Asia. We can divide the physical features of India into six divisions.

1. The Himalayas
 2. Northern plains
 3. Deserts
 4. Mountains
 5. Deccan Plateau
 6. Coastal regions.
- These geographical features are influenced on Indian History.

❖ **Special features of Indian History:-**

- Continuity of civilization and culture
- Evolution in phases
- Foreign invasions
- Dominant and tolerant Hindu faith
- Contributions to world
- India as a country of attraction for foreigners

❖ **Unity in Diversity is the unique feature of Indian History:-**

Diversity:- • Physical diversity • Racial and linguistic Diversity • Social and Religious diversity
•Economic diversity.

Unity:- • Geographical unity • Administrative unity • Uniform education and literature • Religious and social ceremonies • Recent changes.

❖ Contributions of Foreign writers to write Indian History:-

Foreign accounts are primary sources. Many foreign pilgrims and scholars visited India and left their experiences in their writings. **Greeks:-** Megasthenes- Indica, Ptolemy-Geography, Unknown Greek author- The periplus of the Erythraean Sea. **Rome:-** Pliny- Natural Historia. **China:-** Fahian- Gho-ko-ki, Huein tsang- siyuki, Itsing- Informations. **Muslim Historians and writers:-** Firdousi- Shahnama, Babar- Babarnama, Jahingir- Jahangirnama, Abul Fazal- Akbarnama. **Arab travelers:-** Sulaiman, Alberuni and Ibnbatuta. **Visitors of Vijayanagara:-** Italy-Nikolokanti, Persia- Abdul razzak, Portugal- Barbosa and Paes, Russia- Nikitin

❖ Importance of Archaeological Sources:-

Archaeological sources are important to reconstruct the History. They are, 1.Excavations 2. Monuments 3. Coins 4. Paintings 5. Inscriptions 6. Fossils etc.

Chapter -2

STONE AGE AND METAL AGE (PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD)

- I. • Stone used by Paleolithic man – Quartzite. • First metal used by man in North India- Copper • First metal used by man in South India- Iron.
- II. • Paleo - Old, Lithic - Stone. So Paleolithic means Old Stone Age. • Sites of Paleolithic age are, Sohan river basin, Narmada valley, Tungabhadra valley, Bhopal and Chotanagapur, Tirunaveli, Karnul, Belan caves, Lingasagur, Ghataprabha river basin. • Sites of Mesolithic age are, Ajmir in Rajasthan, Sabaramati basin in Gujarat, Ahmadnagar in Maharashtra, Sanganakallu in Bellary and Brahmagiri in Chitradurga. • Neo-New, Lithic-Stone. So Neolithic means New Stone Age. • Sites of Neolithic Age are, Maski, Doab Cauvery Basin, Karnul, Kathiawar, Sind and Baluchistan.

Chapter -3

INDUS CIVILIZATION

- I. • The archaeological Survey department of India was established in 1861. • Mohenjodaro means 'mound of the dead'. • The Great bath of Indus valley civilization is located in Mohenjodaro. • The dockyard of Indus valley civilization was discovered at Lothal in Gujarat. • Mother Goddess was the important deity of Indus people.
- II. • R.B Dayaram Sahani discovered Harappa and R. D Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro. • Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal etc are the cities discovered in Indus civilization. • The methods of disposal of the dead by Indus people were cremation or burial. • Imports of Indus people were precious stones, copper and tin. • Exports of Indus people were ivory, gold, beads, timber. • Deforestation, floods, Aryan invasions were the reasons of decline of Indus civilization.
- III. **NOTE: Students are instructed to refer *the Salient features of Indus Civilization* for the five marks questions, 1. The town planning (point no 1.) 2. The social and economic conditions (point 3 and 4).**
- V. **Salient features of Indus civilization**
 1. **Town planning:-** Town planning is the important feature of Indus civilization. Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira etc were the planned cities of Indus civilization. A few cities had Citadels. Scientific drainage system, the straight streets, great bath at Mohenjodaro, Dustbins, Granaries (Harappa), Street lights, Houses are the important features of the town planning. Buildings were built by burnt bricks.

2. **Political condition:-** Historians have guessed the existence of the strong administration. Cities had administration of various grades.
3. **Social condition:-**

Classes:- Learned class, Warriors, Traders and Workers.

Food habit:- Wheat, Barley, rice, fruits, vegetables, milk and meat etc were used.

Dress and Ornaments:- They used cotton and woolen clothes. Ornaments were worn by both women and men. They knew variety of hair styles. Face paints, lipsticks, collyrium were also used.

Amusements:- They knew both Indoor and outdoor games. They were mainly Bull fighting, cock fighting, Dice, Clay modeling etc. They also knew dancing and music.

Weapons:- They used weapons like the axes, spears, daggers, maces, slings, bow and arrows. They were made of copper and bronze.

Disposal of Dead body:- cremation or Burial were the methods of disposal of dead body.
4. **Economic condition:-**

Occupations:- Agriculture, cattle rearing and dairy farming.

Crops:- They grew wheat, barley, peas, sesame and cotton abundantly.

Domestic animals:- Buffalo, bull, sheep, goat, dog, pig, elephant, camel and fowl.

Handicrafts:- Spinning, weaving, pottery, carpentry, metal industry etc existed.

Trade:- Indus people had developed internal and external trade. Harappa, Lothal, Rupa, Kalibangan etc were main centers of trade. Bullock carts, donkeys, Elephants and camels were the means of transportation. They knew weights and measurements.
5. **Religious condition:-** Mother Goddess was their chief deity. They worshipped Shiva in the form of Pashupathi and Linga. They were also worshipped tree, animals and serpents.
6. **Art and sculpture:-** The seals, figurines, amulets, pottery and the bronze dancing girl, bearded man, figures of Pashupathi, terracotta toys and jewelry are the examples of their artistic skill.
7. **Seals and Scripts:-** More than 3000 seals made of terracotta, ivory, stone are found. Various animals like bull, unicorn, elephant, antelope, human and other Pictographic writing are engraved.

Chapter - 4

ANCIENT PERIOD

Chapter - 4.1

VEDIC CULTURE

- I.
 - The Arya means noble or master or a person dependent on Agriculture.
 - The word 'Veda' is derived from Sanskrit word 'Vid'.
 - Veda means Knowledge.
 - Rigveda is the first Veda.
 - Kulapathi or Gruhapathi was head of the family.
 - Agriculture was the chief occupation.
 - The cultivated land was called 'Kshetra'.
 - Cattles were regarded as wealth of Aryans.
 - The education commenced with a ceremony called Upanayanam.
- II.
 - Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvanaveda are the four Vedas.
 - Sabha and Samithi were the political institutions assisted the King during the Vedic period.
 - Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra are the four Varnas. Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa are the four Ashramas.
 - Gambling, chariot racing, Horse racing, Music and dancing were the amusements of Vedic people.
 - Gargi, Maithreyi, Shashwathi, Lopamudra etc were important women scholars during Vedic age.

III.

❖ Political condition:-

Head of the tribes was called 'Rajan'. Kingship became hereditary. Purohita, Sangahatri, Senapati, Vispathis and Graminis were assisted to king. Protection of the people was his main duty. Sabha and Samithi also assisted the king in the administration.

Village was the last unit of administration. Gramini was head of the village. Vishpathi was the head of a group of villages. The kingdoms were divided into provinces, Gopas, Vishayas and Gramas. Kuru, Panchala, Kashi, Videha, Vidharbha etc were important states. Kings were called Raja, Maharaja, Rajadhiraja, Ekarat, Virat, Samrat, Chakravarthi. Kings began to perform Yagas like, Rajasuya, Ashwamedha and Vajapeya etc. The military consisted of infantry, elephant force, cavalry and Navy. Weapons were used like bows and arrows, swords, spears, maces, axes. Helmets and armours were used for protection. They followed the path of deceit to win the wars.

❖ Social condition:-

Joint family system was existed. Father was the head of family. He was called as 'Kulapathi' or 'Gruhapathi'. Monogamy, polygamy, widow remarriage were in existence. Polygamy performed in royal family. Women were respected in the society. Chaturvarna system was existed based on occupations, those were Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.

Woman was under the protection of father or husband. Ashrama system came into practice. They were used rice, barley, vegetables, fruits, milk, fish and meat as food. They used intoxicating drinks like Soma and Sura. They wore cotton and wool clothes. Necklace, earrings, finger rings, bracelets, anklets, bangles and armllets were used as ornaments. Nagari, Dundhubhi, Veene and flute were the instruments of music.

❖ Economic condition:-

Agriculture was the main occupation of Aryans. Cattle rearing was their sub occupation. The cultivated land was called "Kshetra". Carpentry, pottery, weaving etc were existed. Cattle considered as wealth. Hastinapura, Indraprastha and Kosambi were the cities. Trade and commerce gained importance. Nishka was used in the form of coin. Barter system was existed in trade.

❖ Religious condition:-

The Vedic religion is known as Sanathana Dharma, Hinduism and Bhrahmanical religion. In the early period Aryans worshipped nature gods like Indra, Varuna, Agni, Vayu, Surya, Soma, Pruthvi etc. Rituals and performances of Yagnas and Yagas were in practice. Idol worship came into practice. New gods like Brahma, Vishnu, Maheshwara, Ganesha, Karthikeya, Parvathi, Lakshmi, Kali, Durga etc were started to worship. Cow was regarded as sacred animal. Practice of Vedic religion became costly. Black magic and witch craft came into existence. Purusharthas came into practice. Vedic people believed in the cycle of birth, death and Rebirth. They believe in the paths like Bhakhti, Jnana, karma and Yoga to attain Salvation (Moksha). Ramayana and Mahabharatha are the important epics of Vedic religion.

❖ Education and Science:-

Gurukula system of education was started. Patashala, Agraharas and Ghatikas, temples were the centers of education. Kanchi and Thakshashila were important universities. Education commenced with Upanayanam. Position of Guru was high. Vedas, Puranas, Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine were the important subjects to be taught. Sanskrit was the medium of instruction. They knew the distance between Sun, Moon and Earth. They had the knowledge about eclipses. They knew the uses of herbs to cure diseases.

Chapter - 4.2

THE RISE OF NEW RELIGIONS

- I. • Vrushabhanatha was the founder of Jainism. • 23rd Thirthankara was Parshwanatha. • Vardhamana was born at Kundagrama. • Vardhamana attained enlightenment at Jrimbhikagrama. • Gauthama Buddha founded Buddhism. • Buddha was born at Lumbini Garden. • Siddhartha was the original name of Gauthama Buddha. • Buddha means enlightened one. • Buddha attained enlightenment at Gaya. • Buddha delivered his first sermon at Deer park near Saranatha. • Buddha attained Nirvana at Kushinagara.
- II. • Siddhartha and Thrishaladevi were the parents of Vardhamana. • Right knowledge, Right faith and right conduct are the Thirathnas of Vardhamana. • Jaina councils held at Pataliputra and Vallabhi. • The two sects of Jainism are Shwethambaras and Digambaras. • Shuddhodhana and Mayadevi were the parents of Buddha. • 1. Worldly life is full of sorrow 2. Desire is the root cause of sorrow etc were the Noble Truths preached by Buddha. • Ashoka, Kaniska and Harshavardhana patronized Buddhism. • Suttapitaka, Vinaya pitaka and Abhidama pitaka are the three Tripitakas of Buddhism. • The two sects of Buddhism are Hinayana and Mahayana.

III.

❖ **Factors responsible for the rise of new religions:-**

The new religions, named Jainism and Buddhism rise in India (6th century BCE). • Complications in Vedic religion. • Supremacy of the priestly class. • Blind beliefs and performances. • Caste system. • Birth of great personalities.

❖ **Life and teachings of Vardhamana Mahaveera:-**

Vardhamana Mahaveera was born in 599 BCE at Kundagrama near Vaishali. His parents were Siddhartha and Thrishaladevi. Vardhamana married Princess Yashodhara at the age of 18. Priyadarshini was his daughter. Although he was prince he renounced worldly comforts and became an ascetic. He attained enlightenment at Jrimbhikagrama. He attained highest spiritual knowledge called 'Kaivalya' and became Kevalin or Jina. He preached his religion throughout of his life time and got Nirvana at Pava of Bihar in 527 BCE.

Teachings of Mahaveera:-

• Teachings of Mahaveera are in 12 Angas, holy texts of Jainism. • Five great vows- Sathya (truth), Ahimsa (non-violence), Astheya (Non-stealing), Aparigraha (Non possession of property more than required), Brahmacharya (Chastity). • Three Jewels or Thirratnas- Right knowledge, right Faith, Right conduct. • Non-violence is the main factor of Jainism

V. Life and teachings of Gautama Buddha:-

He was the founder of Buddhism. He was born at Lumbini Garden in 563 BCE. His parents were Shuddhodhana and Mayadevi. As he lost his mother in his childhood, he grew up by his aunt Mahaprajapathi Gauthami. Siddhartha was his first name. He married Yashodhara. Rahula was his son. When he went to wander out of the palace, he saw an old man, a sick man, a funeral procession and a sage. Siddhartha saw only sorrows and decided to renounce worldly life. This event is known as '**The Great Renunciation**'. He attained enlightenment under a pipal tree at Gaya and became Thathagatha (one who has realized the truth). He preached his first teaching at Saranatha. As he preached his principles of his entire life, he attained Parinirvana at Kushinagara in U.P at age of 80. He is known as 'The light of Asia'.

Teachings :-

Thripitakas, holy texts of Buddhism give information about the teachings of Buddha. • **Four basic principles:-** Satya, Ahimsa, Astheya and Brahmacharya. • **Four Noble Truths:-** worldly life is full of sorrow, Desire is the root cause for sorrow, when desire ceases, rebirth ceases, and Desire can be overcome by following Asthangamarga. • **Asthangamargas:-** right faith, right thought, right speech, right conduct, right effort, right meditation, right livelihood, and right mindfulness. • He opposed caste system, idol worship and blind beliefs. He gave importance to Ahimsa.

Chapter - 4.3

MAURYS (324 – 180 BCE)

- I. • Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan dynasty. • Pataliputra was the capital of Mauryas. • Dharmachakra was the royal emblem of Mauryas. • Vishakadatta wrote Mudrarakshasa. • Kautilya wrote Arthashastra. • Megasthenes wrote Indica. • Chanakya helped Chandragupta to establish the Mauryan Empire. • Dhanananda, the ruler of Nanda was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya. • Seleucus sent Megasthenes as ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. • Seleucus the Greek ruler defeated by Chandragupta Maurya. • Chandragupta Maurya, the Mauryan ruler followed Jainism. • Chandragupta Maurya spent his last days in Shravanabelagola (Karnataka). • Ashoka was the greatest ruler of Mauryan dynasty. • 13th Ashokan rock edict speaks about Kalinga war. • Ashoka the Mauryan ruler accepted Buddhism. • The third Buddhist council held at Pataliputra. • Sanchi stupa is the biggest stupa built by Ashoka. • The Capital of Saranatha Pillar is the National emblem of India. • Simuka was the founder of Shatavahana dynasty. • Prathishtana or Paithan was the capital of Shatavahanas. • Hala wrote "Gathasaphasati". • Nasik cave inscription issued by Gautami Balashri.
- II. • The important sources about Mauryan dynasty are, Arthashastra of Kautilya, Indica of Megasthenes, Mudrarakshasa of Vishakadatta, Ashokan rock edicts and Monuments etc. • Ashokan inscriptions at Karnataka – Maski in Raichur district, Gavimata and Palkigonda in Koppal district, Brahmagiri, Siddapura in Chitradurga district etc. • Dharmasteya and Kantakashodhana were the two types of Mauryan courts. • The Maski edict referred to the king Ashoka as confirmed that Devanampriya priyadarshi raja was none other than Ashoka himself. • Megasthenes was Greek ambassador. Indica was his famous work. • Kautilya was a famous Statesman of Mauryan dynasty. Arthashastra is his famous work. • Ashoka appointed Dharmamahamatras to spread Buddhism. • Hala and Gauthamiputra Shatakarni were the important rulers of Shatavahanas. • Amaravathi, Nagarjunakonda, Karle, Nasik, Kanheri etc are the architectural centers of Shatavahanas.
- III. ❖ **Chandragupta Maurya (324-300 BCE):-**

He was the founder of Mauryan dynasty. Chanakya helped him in the establishment of Maurya Empire. He conquered Punjab. He conquered Magadha and killed Dhanananda, the last ruler of Nandas and captured Magadha. By defeating Dhanananda he established Mauryan Empire by the help of Chanakya. Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus, the Greek ruler. Seleucus gave territories, which included Kabul, Afghanistan, Kandahar and Baluchistan and gave his daughter in a marriage to Chandragupta. He sent Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta. Hence Seleucus maintained friendly relations with Chandragupta. Chandragupta followed Jainism and the hill on which he stayed is known as Chandragiri and temple built by him as Chandragupta Basadi.

Note:- Students are instructed to refer *the life and achievements of Ashoka* for the five marks question, the measures taken by the Ashoka for the spread of Buddhism.

- ❖ **Administration of Mauryas:-** Arthashastra of Kautilya, Indica of Megasthenes flow light on the administration of Mauryas.

Central Government:-

King:- He was the head of the state.

Manthri Parishad:- consisted 4 to 12 ministers.

Secretariat:- consisted 30 departments.

Judicial system:- Dharmasteya and Kantakashodhana were the two types of courts.

Revenue system:- Land revenue was the main source of income. Tax fixed for 1/6.

Provincial government:- Empire divided into five provinces such as, Girnar, Takshashila, Ujjain, Tosali and Suvarnagiri.

City Administration:- The administration of the city was entrusted to a committee of thirty members.

Military Administration:- The War office was administered by six boards, each consisting of five members. They were Navy, Transport, Infantry, Cavalry, Chariots and Elephant force.

- ❖ **Art and Architecture of Mauryas:-** They built buildings, palaces and monuments.

Stupas:- Sanchi Stupa at Madhyapradesh is the biggest Stupa built by Ashoka.

Palaces:- Palace of Pataliputra was famous.

Caves:- Barabar mountains near Gaya and Nagarjuna hills are the important caves.

Pillars:- Ashoka built 30 pillars. Saranatha Pillar is the most important among them. The head of Saranatha Pillar is the National emblem of India.

V. The Life and achievements of Ashoka (273-232 BCE):-

Ashoka was the greatest ruler of the Mauryas. He is mentioned in his edicts as “Devanampriya” and “Priyadarshi”.

- **The Kalinga war (261 BCE):-** 13th rock edict speaks about this war. It tells that 1,00,000 soldiers were killed and 1,50,000 were captured as prisoners of war. Ashoka was so filled with sorrow at the sight of bloodshed that and this became his last war. After this war, instead of ‘Digvijaya’, he adopted the policy of ‘Dharmavijaya’. He embraced Buddhism under the influence of Upagupta, a Buddhist saint.

- **Edicts of Ashoka:-** Ashoka was the first to issue edicts in India. The edicts help us to know about him. His edicts composed in Brahmi script and Pali, Prakrit and Greek language. James Prinsep was the first who deciphered Ashokan inscriptions in 1837.

- **Edicts in Karnataka:-** Maski in Raichur district, Gavimatha and Palkigonda in Koppal district, Brahmagiri, Siddapura in Chitradurga, Nittur in Bellary district, Sannathi in Kalaburgi district etc. Maski edict referred him as Devanampriya Ashokasa.

- **Religion:-** 1. Parents must be obeyed and teachers must be respected. 2. Everyone should speak the truth. 3. Servants, youngsters and dependents must be treated with love. 4. No injury should be caused to men and animals etc.

- **Measures adopted for the spread of Buddhism.**

1. He visited the Buddhist holy places (Lumbini, Kapilavastu etc.) and arranged discourses on religion.
2. He built a large number of monasteries all over the empire and spent large sums of money in endowing them.
3. Ashoka engraved his inscriptions on rocks, pillars and the walls of the caves.
4. He appointed Dharmamahamathras to spread Dharma among the people.
5. He organized the third Buddhist council at Pataliputhra in 250 BCE to settle the internal differences among the monks.
6. He sent missionaries to spread Buddhism in Afghanistan, Burma, Srilanka and Europe. He sent his son Mahendra and his daughter Sanghamithra to Srilanka.
7. He undertook many welfare activities during his period. His motto was 'Service and sacrifice'.

Chapter - 4.4

KUSHANAS

- I.
 - Kushanas home land was China. • Kujula kadphisis or kadphisis I was the founder and first ruler of Kushanas. • Kanishka was the greatest ruler of kushanas. • The great Chinese general 'Pan-Chao' was defeated the Kanishka. • Purushapura or Peshawar was the capital of Kanishka. • Kanishka embraced Buddhism under the influence of Ashwaghosha.
- II.
 - The main purpose of the 4th Buddhist council was to settle the disputes existing in Buddhism. It was held in 102 CE at Kundalavana in Kashmir. • Kanishka gave royal patronage to Buddhism and Buddhist monks. Viharas and Monasteries were built for the use of the monks. He sent missionaries to Japan, Tibet and central Asia.
- III.
 - ❖ **Achievements of Kanishka:-** Famous king of Kushanas. He started Shaka era in 78 CE. Purushapura was his Capital.
Conquests:- He captured Bactria, Persia, Afghanistan, Punjab and Sindh. He conquered Kashmir and built new town Kanispura. Today it is known as Srinagara. Then he captured Magadha. After he defeated Shaka-Sathrapas and captured Mathura from them.
War with China:- Firstly he was defeated by Chinese general Pan-chao. But later he defeated Pan-chiang, son of Pan-chao and annexed Kashgar, Yarkhand and Khotan from China.
Religion:- In the earlier he was the follower of Hinduism. And then he embraced Buddhism by the influence of Ashwaghosha. He took many measures to spread Buddhism. He organized 4th Buddhist council in 102 CE at Kundalavana, presided over by Vasumitra. The work Mahavibhasha composed here.
 - ❖ **Chief characteristics of the Gandhara school of art:-**
 - In this school of art the life size statues of Gautama Buddha were carved. • While carving the statues utmost care was given to the symmetry of the body. • In the specimens of the craftsmanship of this art- the folds and turns of the cloths were exhibited with minute care and skill. • Gave much importance to the physical beauty of the statue. • Polishing the statues is an important feature of this art. •The specimens were mostly prepared in stone, terracotta and clay. •The technique used in making the statues was Greek but, the idea, inspiration and personality all were Indian. This style is known as the Indo-Greek style.

Chapter - 4.5

GUPTAS (300-600 CE)

- I. • Shri Gupta was the founder of the Gupta Dynasty. • From 320 CE Gupta Era commenced. • Allahabad pillar inscription composed by Harisena. • Allahabad pillar inscription reveals the expedition of Samudragupta. • Rajashekara is the author of Kavyamimamse. • Samudragupta was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty. • Samudragupta performed Ashwamedha sacrifice. • Samudragupta had the title Kaviraja. • Kalidasa wrote Shakuntala. • Aryabhata wrote Aryabhatia. • Chandragupta II had the title 'Vikramaditya'. • Amarasimha wrote Amarakosha. • Varaha Mihira wrote Brihatsamhite. • Fahien wrote 'Gho-ko-ki'. • Bharavi is the author of Kiratarjuniyam. • Dhanvantri is called "the father of Indian medicine". • In Meharauli the iron pillar of the Gupta age is found.
- II. • Pataliputra and Ujjain were the capitals of Guptas. • Allahabad pillar inscription describes the conquests of Samudragupta. Harisena composed it. • Kalidasa, Shudraka, Bharavi, Dandi and Vishakadatta were the poets of Gupta period. • Shakuntala, Raghuvamsha, Meghadoota etc are the important works of Kalidasa. • Chinese traveller Fahein came to India to study Buddhism. • Allahabad pillar inscription, works of Kalidasa, Mudrarakshasa, Kavyamimamse etc help us to know about Gupta History. • Nandin, Nagadatta, Nagasena, Ganapatinaga and other North Indian rulers defeated by Samudragupta. • Kosala, Kanchi, Kottura and vengi etc of south Indian kingdoms defeated by Samudragupta. • Nalanda, Thakshashila, Ajantha, Saranatha were the famous universities of Gupta period. • Panchasiddhantika, Brihatjataka, Laghujataka and Brihatsamhita are the works of Varahamihira. • Mathura, Banaras, Patna, Udayagiri and Devaghar etc are the architectural centers of Gupta period.
- III.
- ❖ **Conquests of Samudragupta:-** He was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty. He ruled for 40 years. He did many wars to establish his empire. Allahabad pillar inscription of Harisena gives information about his conquests.
1. He defeated 9 kings like, Nandin, Nagadatta, Ganapathi Naga, Nagasena etc in North Indian campaign. 2. He conquered the forest kingdoms of Jabbalapura, Nagapura in Vindhya region. 3. He defeated Mahindra of Kosala, Vishnugopa of Kanchi, Swamidatta etc 12 kings of South India. 4. He conquered the border states named Kamarupa in Assam, Samatata etc. After he performed Ashwamedhayaga and took the title Ashwamedha Parakrama. He issued gold coins. He had the title Kaviraja also.
- V. **The Golden age:-** Establishment of vast empire, efficient administration, all round developments-religion, literature, art and architecture are main factors to compare with other great empires of the world.
- Religious condition:-** Revival of Hinduism, religious tolerance were the important factors. They followed Hinduism. They started to perform Ashwamedha, Rajasuya and Vajapeya. They built many Vishnu temples. They had the title Parama Bhagavatha.
- Education:-** A few kings were great scholars themselves. Thakshashila, Nalanda, Ajantha and Saranatha were the famous universities. They attracted foreign students also. The important subjects taught were Puranas, Literature, Philosophy, Logic, Astrology and Science.
- Literature:-** Golden period of Sanskrit literature. Samudragupta was a great scholar and musician. There were Navarathnas in the court of Chandragupta II. Kalidasa was the great poet and drama writer of ancient India. Raghuvamsha, Vikramorvasiya, Kumarasambhava are the works of Kalidasa. Shudraka- Mrichchakatika, Bharavi- Kiratharjuneeyam, Charaka-Charakasamhite etc are the other works.

Science and technology:- The great development in Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Metallurgy. Aryabhata, Brahmagupta and Varahamihira were the great mathematicians. Dhanvanthari is regarded as the father of Indian medicine. Meharauli iron pillar is the finest example of their Metallurgy.

Art and architecture:- Indian temple architecture began during the Gupta period. Mathura, Banaras, Patna, Udayagiri, Devagarh were the main architectural centers. Dashavatara temple of Devagarh was the first temple. Many Buddha statues erected during this period. They encouraged painting also (Ajanta and Bhaja). Most of the paintings reflect the life of Buddha.

Chapter - 4.6

CHOLAS

- I. • Sangam refers to Tamil literary Union. • Ilain Chola was the first Chola king of Sangam age. • Rajaraja chola I built the Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore. • Uttarameruru inscription tells about the Chola village administration. • The members were elected by Lucky draw system. This was known as Kuduvalai. • Committees of Elected representatives called as Variam.
- II. • Tirukkural, Shilappadigarm and Manimekhalai were the famous works of the Sangam age. • Takkolam war held between Rashtrakutas and Cholas in 949 CE. • Rajendra Chola I had many titles like, Pandita chola, Gangaikonda Chola, Kedarakonda Deva etc.

III.

❖ **Achievements of Rajaraja Chola I (985-1014 CE):-** He was the son of Paranthaka II. He was the famous ruler of Cholas.

• He defeated the kings of Pandyas, Cheras and Ceylon in South. He constructed Shiva temple at Polennaru for the commemoration of Ceylon victory. • In the North he captured Gangawadi and Nolambavadi. • He interfered in the internal politics of Vengi Chalukyas and made Shaktivarman, the ruler of Vengi. He won Lakshadweep and Maldives islands. He had good relation with the Shailendra Empire of Sumatra. • He had titles like Shivapadashekhara, Cholendrasimha, Mummadi Choladeva, Jayagonda etc. • He built famous Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore.

❖ **Achievements of Rajendra Chola I (1012-1044CE):-**

He was the son of Rajendra chola I. He raised the dignity and honor of the Chola Empire. • He defeated Mahendra V, the king of Ceylon. • He defeated Jayasimha II of Kalyani Chalukya at Masangi. • He defeated Mahipala I of Bengal. • He extended his conquest up to Ganga River and brought holy Ganga water. For this commemoration he assumed the title 'Gangaikonda Chola', built new Capital 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram' and built 'Chola Ganga tank' and poured Ganga water in it. • He established higher education center at Ennayiram. • He had titles like, Panditachola, Gangaikonda Chola etc.

❖ **Village administration of Cholas**

Uttarameruru inscription of Paranthaka I gives us clear information about the village administration of Cholas. According to this inscription, Uttarameruru was divided into thirty parts (Kudumbu). One representative from each unit was elected for a period of one year. This system was called as Kuduvalai (Lucky draw) system. Elected representatives had to work in many committees. These were called Variyam.

Minimum Qualifications for the members:-

1. The candidate should possess a minimum of ½ acre of taxable land. 2. Should have their own house built in his own site. 3. Should be more than 35 years and less than 70 years of age. 4. Should possess knowledge of Vedas, Brahmanakas and Commerce. 5. Should possess good character.

Disqualifications

1. Disqualified for re-election if he is a member of any committee continuously for the previous 3 years.
2. Those in the committee who do not submit accounts and his close relatives.
3. Wicked, cheat, alcoholic, thieves and committing adultery.

Scholars have termed the Chola village administration as 'Small Democratic States'.

Chapter - 4.7

VARDHANS AND EARLY CHALUKYAS - PALLAVAS

- I. • Harshavardhana was the greatest ruler of Vardhanas. • Thaneshwar was the capital of Harshavardhana. • The sister of Harshavardhana was Rajashri. • Banabhatta wrote Harshacharithe. • Harshavardhana took the title 'Uttarapatheshwara'. • Huien tsang was presided the religious council at Kanauj. • The Prayag (Allahabad) Buddhist council was held on 643 CE. • Mayuravarma was the founder of Kadambas. • The first Kannada inscription is Halmidi. • Durvinita was the famous ruler of Gangas. • Badami (Vathapi) was the capital of early Chalukyas. • Pulakeshi II was the famous ruler of Badami Chalukyas. • Varaha was the royal emblem of Badami Chalukyas. • Pulakeshi II was the famous as 'Dakshina Patheshwara'. • Ravikeerthi composed the Aihole inscription. • Kaumudi Mahotsava was written by Vijayabhattacharika. • Si-yu-ki was the work of Huien tsang.
- II. • Prabhakara Vardhana and Yashomathi were the parents of Harshavardhana. • Nagananda, Rathnavali and Priyadarshika are the works of Harshavardhana. • Gommateswara statue was erected by Chavundaraya at Shravanabelagola. • Dakshinapatheshwara, Parameshwara, Pruthvivallabha and Satyashraya etc were the titles of Pulakeshi II. • Ladhkhan temple, Durga temple, Meguthi Jain temple and Huchchimalligudi are the temples of Aihole. • Virupaksha, Mallikarjuna, Papanatha, Jambulingeshwara, Kashi Vishwanatha are the temples of Pattadakallu. • The centers of Pallava Architecture are Kanchi and Mahabalipuram.

III.

❖ Harshavardhana (606 – 647 CE):-

He was the greatest ruler of Vardhanas. Thaneshwara was his capital. Prabhakaravardhana and Yashomati were his parents. He had elder brother named Rajavardhana and younger sister Rajashri. Rajashri's husband Gruhavarma of Kanauj killed by Devagupta of Malwa by the support of Shashanka of Goudadesha and imprisoned Rajashri. Rajashri, who lost her husband tried to pyre. Under such painful circumstances Harshavardhana came to power. He rescued Rajashri. He added Kanauj to his empire and made it as second capital. Harshavardhana with the help of Bhaskaravarma of Kamarupa (Assam) defeated Shashanka of Goudadesha and then he defeated Devagupta of Malwa. By 612 CE he got Kanauj, Bihar and Orissa. He defeated Druvasena II of Vallabhi. After that he gave his daughter in marriage to him. After he defeated the king of Nepal. Thus he took the title 'Uttarapatheshwara'.

War with Pulakeshi II (634 CE): - Harsha tried to extend his empire in the South also. So the battle of Narmada took place between Harsha and Pulakeshi II. In this war Harsha defeated by Pulakeshi II. Narmada river become the border of the two empires. This war was explained in Aihole inscription and Huien tsang work Si-yu-ki.

Harsha and Buddhism- Firstly he was a devotee of Shaivism. Later he embraced Buddhism. He prevented animal sacrifice and non vegetarian food in his empire.

- **Religious councils at Kanauj and Prayaga- (643 CE)** A huge Buddhist council for religious debate and to honor Huien tsang held at Kanauj. More than 3000 Buddhist and Jains monks participated in this council. This council was for 23 days, where Huien tsang explained the Mahayana principles.
- Harsha organized a conference known as 'Maha Moksha Parishath' at **Prayaga**.
- Harsha who himself a scholar wrote Rathnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda. Banabhatta wrote Harshacharitha about Harsha.

❖ **Art and Architecture of Chalukyas of Badami:-**

Badami Chalukyas built many temples following the 'Nagara' or North Indian style and Dravida or south Indian style. Badami, Aihole, Pattadakallu were the centers of their art and architecture.

The important characteristics of Chalukyan architecture are, Small base design, Horse shoe base, Square Garbhagruha, Inner pradakshinapatha, Pyramidical shape of Shikhara, Ekakuta, Dwikuta, thrikuta temples.

Cave temples of Badami

Chalukyas built four rock cut temples at Badami. These rock cut temples are Shaiva, Vaishnava and Jain cave. The other main temples are Malagitti temple, Bhuthanatha and Virupaksha temple.

Aihole:- We can find many temples of Chalukyan art. They are Ladhkhan temple, Durga temple, Meguthi Jain temple and Huchchimalligudi.

The other temples of Aihole are Ravalagudi cave, Jyothirlinga, Mallikarjuna and Siddeshwara temples.

Pattadakallu:- Kashi vishwanatha, Papanatha, Jambulingeshwara, Sangameshwara temples are found in Pattadakallu. Virupaksha temple is the most important temple, built by Lokamahadevi. Thrailokeshwara temple was built by Trailoka mahadevi, another queen of Vikramaditya II.

V. Achievements of Pulakeshi II (609-642 CE):-

He was the greatest ruler of Badami Chalukyas. Huien tang's Si-yu-ki, Banabhatta's Harshacharithe, Aihole inscription give us the information about him. Even after he came to proper age, Mangalesha did not transfer power to Pulakeshi II and tried to bring his own son to power. So Pulakeshi II killed Mangalesha and came to throne in 609 CE.

- He defeated Rashtrakuta chiefs Appayika and Govinda on the bank of river Bheema.
- Later he conquered Banavasi, Mauryas of Konkana, Alupas, and Gangas of Talakad.
- At north he defeated Latas, Malwas and Gurjaras.
- In 634 CE a fierce battle was fought between Harsha and Pulakeshi. Pulakeshi defeated Harsha and took the title 'Parameshwara'. Then a friendly relation took place between them and Narmada River became the border of the two empires.
- At east, he won Kalinga, Kosala and Pistapura and conquered Vengimandala. He appointed another brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana as the king of Vengi province. This laid the foundation of Vengi Chalukya dynasty.
- Pulakeshi II invaded Kanchi by defeating Mahendravarma I at Polliluru. This led to the conflict between Pallava and Chalukyas.

- During the last days of Pulakeshi II, he invaded Kanchi, but Narasimha I, the Pallava king defeated Pulakeshi at Periyala, Manimangala and Suramara wars. Later Pallavas invaded Badami.
- Pulakeshi II was the greatest ruler of ancient India. His empire extended from Narmada in the North, Mysore in the South, and Bay of Bengal in the East and also extended to Arabian sea in the West. He had many titles like, Dakshinapatheshwara, Sathyashraya, Parameshwara, Pruthvivallabha etc.
- The Persian king Khusru II sent an ambassador to the court of Pulakeshi II.

Chapter - 4.8

RASHTRAKUTAS

- I.
 - Garuda was the royal emblem of Rashtrakutas. • Manyakheta was the capital of Rashtrakutas. • Dantidurga was the first ruler of Rashtrakutas. • Amoghavarsha I was the famous king of Rashtrakutas. • Sulaiman, the Arab traveler visited to the court of Amoghavarsha. • Kavirajamarga is the first literary work of Kannada. • Ponna had the title Ubhayakavichakravarthi. • Krishna III patronized Ponna. • Pampa was called the Adikavi of Kannada. • Arikesari patronized Pampa.
- II.
 - Krishna I built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora. • Dharavarsha, Narendradeva, Kalivallabha, Srivallabha were the titles of Dhruva. • Sri Vallabha, Jagattunga, Prabhuthavarsha and Tribhuvanadhavala were the titles of Govinda III. • Athishaya Dhavala, Nrupatunga, Veeranarayana, Rattamarthanda were the titles of Amoghavarsha I. • Shanthinathapurana and Bhuvanaikya Ramabhyudaya are the literary works of Ponna. • Vikramarjunavijaya (Pampabharatha) and Adipurana are the literary works of Pampa.

III.

❖ **Achievements of Govinda III (793-814 CE):-**

- He was the son of Dhruva. He suppressed the rebel of his brother Sthambha. • He defeated Gangas and Pallavas who supported his brother. • In North, he defeated Nagabhata of Pratihara, Dharmapala of Bengal and Chakrayudha of Kanauj. • He marched up to Himalayas and his horses drank the water and his Elephants bathed in the river Ganga. • He defeated Pandyas and Kerala rulers. • He defeated Pallava ruler Dhanthivarma. • He extended his empire from Kanyakumari in the South up to Himalaya in the North, Bengal in the East Saurashtra in the West. • He had the titles like, Jagattunga, Prabhuthavarsha, Sri Vallabha and Tribhuvanadhavala.

❖ **Achievements of Amoghavarsha I (814-878 CE):-**

- He was the son of Govinda III. • He defeated Gunaga Vijayaditya III, the king of Vengi Chalukya in 830 CE. • His commander Bankesha defeated Gangas and conquered many places. • Amoghavarsha was defeated by Nithimarga Ereyanga in 856 CE. He gave up the conflicts with Gangas, Pallavas and Vengi Chalukyas and developed matrimonial alliances with them. • The Neelagunda and Shirur inscriptions tell us that Amoghavarsha was respected by the rulers of Anga, Vanga, Magadha, Malwa and Vengi. • He solved the rebellion of his son Krishna by the help of Bankesha. In the memory of this victory he built Bankapura and made him as governor of Banavasi. • As a scholar he wrote Prashnottara Rathnamala. • He patronized Jinasenacharya and Mahaveeracharya. • Sanjan inscription says that he cut off his thumb as a sacrifice to Kollapur Mahalakshmi to protect his subjects from famine. • Sulaiman, the Arab traveler visited his capital in 851 CE. • He said that Rashtrakuta Empire is one among the four great empires of the world. • He had the titles like Athishayadavala, Nrupathunga, Veeranarayana, Srivallabha, Rattamartanda etc.

V. Cultural contributions of Rashtrakutas:-

Religion:- Rashtrakuta rulers had religious tolerance. They were the followers of Vedic religion, though they patronized Jain and Buddhism. Brahmanas were engaged in performing Yagas and Yagnas. Amoghavarsha I was the staunch devotee of Kollapur Mahalakshmi.

Literature:- The number of Kannada inscriptions increased. Many Kannada and Sanskrit works were composed. Shrivijaya-Kavirajamarga (the first Kannada work), Ponna (Ubhayakavi chakravarthi)-Shanthinathapurana and Bhuvanaikya Ramabhyudaya, Pampa (Adikavi)- Vikramarjuna Vijaya (Pampa Bharatha) and Adipurana, Shivakotyacharya - Vaddaradhane (The first prose work of Kannada), Amoghavarsha- Prashnottararatnamala, Jinasenacharya- Parshwabhyudaya, Mahaveeracharya- Ganitha sarasangraha.

Art and Architecture:-

Ellora:- Kailasanatha temple built by Krishna I. Ravana holding the Kailasa mountain is attractive. Dr. V.A. Smith has called this temple as one of the greatest artistic works of the world. The other temples are Ravana's cave, Dashavathara, Rameshwara, Dhumarlena cave.

Elephanta:- Its ancient name was Goravapuri. The Portuguese called it as Elephanta. The thrimurthy sculpture related to three incarnations. Rashtrakutas patronized paintings also.

Chapter - 4.9

LATER CHALUKYAS AND HOYSALAS

- I. • Tailapa II was the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyana. • Manyaketa was the first capital of Chalukyas of Kalyana. • The patron of Ranna was Satyashraya. • Ranna had the title 'Kavichakravarthi'. • The first Encyclopedia of Sanskrit was Manasollasa or Abhilashithartha Chintamani. • Sala was the founder of Hoysala kingdom. • The royal emblem of Hoysalas was Sala killing a tiger.
- II. • Vikrama era was started by Vikramaditya VI in 1076 CE. • The titles of Vikramaditya VI were Permadideva and Thribhuvanamalla. • The two works of Ranna are Ajithanatha Purana and Sahasa Bhima Vijaya. • The court poet of Vikramaditya VI was Bilhana. His work was Vikramankadeva Charitham. • Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu), Shashakapura or Sosevuru and Belur were the capitals of Hoysalas. • The titles of Vishnuvardhana were Talakadugonda, Kanchigonda, Maleperolganda, Mahamandaleshwara etc. • Channakeshava temple at Belur, Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebeedu, Keshava Temple at Somanathapura etc are the famous temples of Hoysalas.

III.

❖ **Cultural contributions of Chalukyas of Kalyana:-**

Literature:- Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed during this period. Jain writers were composed scholarly literature in Kannada. The important authors and works of this period were, Ranna- Sahasabhimavijaya (Gadhayuddha) and Ajithanatha Purana, Chavundaraya II – Lokopakara, Shreedharacharya – Jathakatilaka, Bilhana – Vikramankadeva Charitham, Someshwara III – Manasollasa or Abhilashitharthachinthamani, Durgasimha – Panchatantra, Kirthivarma – Govaidya, Vignaneshwara – Mitakshara samhita.

Art and Architecture:-

The important temples of Chalukyas of Kalyana are, Kukkanur – Kaleshwara, Kuruvatti – Mallikarjuna, Dambala – Doddabasaveshwara, Hanagal – Tharakeshwara, Balligavi – Thripurambaka, Kedareshwara, Itagi – Mahadeva (Emperor of the Temples) etc.

Chandralekha, the queen of Vikramaditya VI was an expert in dance, music and other fine arts. Hence she had the title 'Nrutya Vidyadari' and 'Abhinaya Saraswathi'.

❖ **Achievements of Vishnuvardhana (Bittideva) (1108-1152 CE):-**

• Vishnuvardhana was the greatest among the Hoysala kings. • He defeated Cholas in the battle of Talakadu in 1114 CE and he took the title 'Talakadugonda'. He built Channakeshava temple at Belur and Kirthinarayana temple at Talakadu. • He conquered Kongu, Nangali, Nolambavadi and Hanagal. • By driving away the Cholas up to Kanchi he assumed the title 'Kanchigonda'. • He also defeated Pandya's of Uchchangi and marched up to Rameshwaram. His commander Gangaraja played an important role in his all expeditions. • He was defeated by Vikramaditya VI in 1118 CE in the battle of Kannegala. • In 1140 CE he won over Hanagal, Uchchangi, Bankapura and Banavasi. • He gave shelter to Shri Ramanujacharya. • He had the titles like, Mahamandaleshwara, Talakadugonda, Kanchigonda, Maleperolganda.

❖ **Hoysala contributions to Religion and Literature:-**

Religion:- They patronized Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism and they had religious tolerance. Many kings followed Jainism. Bittideva was a Jain. He influenced by Shri Ramanujacharya and converted into Shrivaisnavism.

Literature:- They gave importance to Kannada and Sanskrit literature. Important literary works of this period are,

Kannada works:- Nagachandra- Mallinathapurana and Ramachandra Charitha Purana, Rajaditya-Kshetra Ganitha, Vyavahara Ganitha and Leelavathi, Nayasena- Dharmamrutha, Raghavanka-Harischandrakavya and Siddaramapurana, Harihara- Girijakalyana, Janna- Yashodharacharitre, Keshiraja-Shabdamanidarpana.

Sanskrit Works:- Thrivikramapandita- Ushaharana, Narayanapandita- Madhava Vijaya, Sakala Vidyachakravarthi III- Rukminikalyana.

❖ **The main features of Hoysala Architecture:-**

Belur, Halebeedu, Somanathapura etc are the architectural centers of Hoysalas.

1. Hoysalas combined Vesara and Dravida styles and developed a new style of Architecture called 'Hoysala style'.
2. Star shaped base
3. A star shaped platform (jagati) of about 4 feet high
4. Open pradakshinapatha
5. Polished pillars
6. Elaborate carvings and beautifully carved Madanika figures.
7. Spacious Navaranga
8. The Bhuvaneshwari (carved ceiling)
9. The Vimana (Shikhara) in a pyramidal shape
10. Garbhagruha has ranging from one to five

Chapter - 5.1

DELHI SULTANATE

- I. • Arabs were the first among the Muslims to invade India. • Kitab-ul-Hind is the famous work of Alberuni. • Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Slave dynasty. • Jalaluddin Khilji was the founder of Khilji dynasty. • Malik Kafur was the commander of Alla-ud-din Khilji who led the Southern expedition. • Amir Khusru called 'The Parrot of India'. • Ghiyasuddin Tughlak was the founder of Tughlak dynasty. • Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was the famous Sultan of Tughlak dynasty. • Muhammad-bin-Tughlak shifted the capital from Delhi to Devagiri. • Muhammad-bin-Tughlak introduced token Currency. • Qutub-ud-din Aibak commenced the construction of Qutub Minar.
- II. • The second battle of Tarain took place between Mohammad Gori and Prithviraj Chouhan in 1192 CE. • The Slave dynasty, The Khilji dynasty, The Tughlak dynasty, The Sayyid dynasty and Lodhi dynasty were the dynasties of Delhi Sultanate. • Hazar situm, the fort of Siri, Jamaat Khan Masjid, Alai Darwaza are the important monuments constructed by Alla-ud-din Khilji. • He had an ambition to conquer the whole world. But had to be satisfied in conquering the entire India. So he called himself as Sikandar. • Nazarath Khan, Ulugh Khan, Malik Kafur were the generals of Alla-ud-din Khilji. • To protect his capital from invasions of Mangols, the proximity of Delhi to the border Muhammad-bin-Tughlak transferred capital. • Zia-ud-din Barani and Ibn Batuta were great historians of the Tughlak period. • Barani started the writing of 'Tarik-i-Firozshahi. Shams-i-Siraj Afif completed it. • Khazyan-ul-Futuh and Tarkish-i-Alai were the works of Amir Khusru.

- III.
- ❖ **Note: Students are instructed to refer the Achievements of Alla-ud-din Khilji for the five marks questions, 1. South Indian campaign of Alla-ud-din Khilji, 2. Reforms of Alla-ud-din Khilji.**

Note: Students are instructed to refer the Administrative experiments of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak for the five marks question Muhammad-bin-Tughlak called as 'Mixture of Opposites'.

V. **Achievements of Alla-ud-din Khilji:-**

His first name was Aligurshap. As he governor of Khara province, he invaded Devagiri. After that, he killed his uncle and came to power.

Military achievements:-

We can divide his conquests into two parts as that, conquest of North India and south Indian campaign.

Conquest of North India:- He invaded on Gujarat, Ranathambore, Mewar and defeated Karnadeva, Raja Hamira Deva and Ratan Singh respectively. In other invasions, he captured Malwa, Ujjain and Chanderi. He had to face Mangol invasions from 1296 to 1308 CE.

South Indian campaign:- The enormous wealth of south India made him to conquer south India. So he sent his general Malik Kafur for South Indian campaign. By defeating Raja Ramachandra deva of Devagiri he collected tribute from him. In the conquest of Warrangal, he defeated Prathaparudra deva and made peace agreement with him and got plenty of wealth from him. After he conquered Dwarasamudra by defeating Veeraballala and plundered the capital and destroyed many temples. He marched towards Madhurai and destroyed cities and temples and built Masjids. He defeated Shankaradeva of Devagiri in second expedition.

Reforms of Alla-ud-din Khilji :- He was an efficient ruler. He believed in the theory of divine right. He appointed spies and prohibited meeting and parties.

Military Reforms:- He introduced the system of branding of horses and maintenance of descriptive register of soldiers. He paid the salaries in cash. He abolished the Jagir system. Ariz-i-Mumalik was the appointment authority of military.

Revenue Reforms:- He fixed land revenue by measuring the lands. He imposed heavy taxes on the Sardars, Jagirdas and Ulemas. Jazia imposed on non-Muslims. Mustakh Raj was a special officer of revenue department.

Economic Reforms:- He introduced market regulation to provide the fundamental needs of soldiers. He fixed the Prices of all articles of common use. He appointed Separate department and special officers to regulate the market. Any trader or vender who cheated in weights and measurements punished with cutting of an equal weight of flesh from his body.

❖ **Administrative experiments of Mohammad-bin-Tughalak:-**

He was the son of Ghiyasuddin Tughalak. His first name was Junakhan. He ascended the throne with the title Mohammad-bin-Tughalak in 1325 CE. He was the famous sultan of Tughalak dynasty. He is known for his economic and administrative experiments.

Military achievements:- Although he succeeded in the conquests on the foot hills of Himalayas and on Hoysalas, he suffered a lot.

Increase of taxes in the Doab:- He decided to enhance taxes on the Doab region to increase income of his state. Though the decision was good, the tax was very high and there was famine in Doab region at that time. When the farmers were unable to pay, they were ruthlessly punished. This measure made Muhammad-bin-Tughalak very unpopular.

Transfer of Capital (1327 CE):- To protect the capital from the Mangol invasions, the proximity of Delhi to the border and the new capital being in the centre of the empire, he decided to transfer the Capital from Delhi to Devagiri. He ordered the people to shift Devagiri. Hence the people had to face many sufferings. When sultan came to know this, he ordered to go back to Delhi. So the people suffered a lot again and this incident made sultan highly unpopular.

Token Currency Reforms (1329-1332 CE):- To save precious metals like gold and silver and introduce more money in circulation he issued copper coins. But minting the copper coins did not retained as a monopoly of the government. Hence, the production of counterfeit coins was increased and copper coins lost their value. Trade suffered a lot.

His character traits and achievements have elicited much discussion and controversy. But his policies, though well meant, were ill planned and badly executed. Dr. V.A Smith says that he was a “compound of contradictions”.

❖ **Contributions of Delhi Sultanate:-**

Administration:- The kingdom of Delhi Sultanate was a theocratic state. They were ruling based on Shariat. The Ulema controlled the state and administration. The sultans called themselves Naib of Kalifa.

Central Government:- Sultan was the fountain head of administration. He often guided by the Ulemas. But Allah-ud-din Khilji kept away the Ulemas from the state affairs. The Sultan carried the administration with the help of a number of ministers. They were in charge of departments like foreign affairs, revenue, royal correspondence, agriculture markets, military, justice, finance etc.

Revenue:- Land revenue, the war booty, annual tributes, house, water, religious and poll taxes (Jaziya) etc were the various sources of Income to the state. Land revenue could be paid either in cash or kind.

Justice:- The sultans administered Justice with the help of Kazi-ul-qazat (the chief justice). The chief Kazi was helped by a Mufti. The towns and cities had courts headed by Kazis and assisted by Mufti. Kotwal was the police officer in charge of law and order.

Army:- Sultan's army consisted of Cavalry, infantry, elephant force. Sultan was the supreme commander. 'Diwan-i-Ariz' was in charge of army.

Provincial administration:- Sultan divided the empire in Iqtas. It was under the supervision of Naib Sultan. Each province divided into Shiqs and Paraganas. They looked after by Shiqdars and Patwari and others.

Literature:- Persian and Vernacular literature developed in this period.

Scholars and works:- Amir Khusru (Parrot of India)- Khazyan-ul-Futuh and Tarik-i-Alai, Amir Hasan Dehalavi- 14 lines sonnets, Zia-ud-din-Barani- Tarik-i-Firoz-Shahi, Malik Mohammad Jaysi-Padmavathi.

Art and Architecture:- New style of architecture "indo Islamic" developed. Arches, domes, minarets, Hazaras, large gate ways are the features of this style.

Important monuments:- Quwat-ul-Islam- Delhi, Adai-dinka-Jhampara mosque- Ajmer, Qutub minar- Delhi, Jami Masjid and Shamsi Idgah- Delhi, Hazar situm-Fort of siri, Jamait Khan masjid and Alai Darwaza- Delhi etc.

Chapter - 5.2

THE MUGHALS

- I. • The first battle of Panipat took place in 1526 CE. • Babar was the founder of Mughal dynasty. • Durgavati was the queen of Gondwana. • The battle of Haldi Ghat took place in 1576 CE. • Din-Ilahi was the new religion introduced by Akbar. • Raja Todaramal was the famous revenue minister of Akbar. • Gulbadan Begum wrote Humayunnama. • Abul Fazal wrote Akbarnama. • Abul Fazal wrote Ain-i-Akbari. • The master architect of the Taj Mahal was Ustad Isa.

II.

- The second battle of Panipat fought between Akbar and Hemu. • Akbar was born in 1542 CE at Amarkot. • Abul Fazal and Badauni were the famous historians of Akbar's period. • Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were the capitals of Akbar. • Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar were the lands classified by Todarmal. • Ain-in-Akbari and Akbarnama are the famous works of Abul Fazal. • Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal at Agra. • Thansen, Ramdas, Briju Bavar, Surdaas were the famous musicians of Mughal period. • Jumma Masjid, Red fort, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas are the monuments of Mughal dynasty at Delhi.

III.

❖ **Note: Students are instructed to refer the ten marks question, *the achievements of Akbar* for the five marks questions, the religious and Rajput policy of Akbar and the Administration of Akbar.**

❖ **Contributions of Mughals to Literature and Art and Architecture:-**

Education and Literature:- Madarasas were the learning centers. Education led to the growth of literature. Many books wrote in languages like Turkish-Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi.

Babar- Babarnama, Abul Fazal- Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama, Gulbadan Begum- Humayun nama, Jahagir- Farhang-i-Jahangir, Malik Mohammad Jaisi- Padmavathi, Tulasidas- Ramacharitamansa, Surdas-Sursagar.

Art and Architecture:- Mughals were the great builders and lovers of Art and Architecture. Their important monuments are, Babar- Jumma Masjid, Akbar- Buland Darwaza, Panchmahal, Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas etc, Shahjahan- Tajmahal, Moti Masjid, Jama-Masjid, Redfort, the peacock throne.

Ustad Mansur, Murad, Bishan Das, Manohar and others were the important painters.

V. Achievements of Akbar the Great (1556-1605 CE):-

Akbar was born at Amarkot in 1542 CE. Humayun and Hamida Banu Begum were the parents of Akbar.

Military achievements:-

North Indian Conquest:- He got victory in second battle of Panipat in 1556 CE against Hemu. He conquered Gondwana from Rani Durgavati. Then he occupied Gujarat, Bengal and Orissa. Akbar annexed Kabul and Kashmir into his empire.

South Indian Conquest:- He won Bidar, Khandesh, Ahmed Nagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and other states. His empire extended from Himalaya in the North to the Godavari in the south, from Bangal in the East to Kabul in the West.

Rajput Policy:- Akbar tried to win Rajput's support by adopting measures like friendly relations, co-operation, entering into matrimonial alliances and appointing many of them as Mansabdars. He married Jodha Bai, the daughter of Biharimal of Jaipur. He defeated Udaysingh, king of Mewar and conquered the capital Chittur. The Haldi Ghat war held between Mughals and Rajputs (Akbar between Rana Pratap Singh) in 1576 CE. Raja Todaramalla, Raja Mansingh, Raja Bhagavandas were generals of Akbar.

Religious Policy:- He abolished the pilgrimage tax and Jaziya of Hindus. He prohibited child marriages and Sati. He encouraged widow remarriages. Akbar founded a new religion Din-i-Ilahi (1581-82 CE). He built 'Ibadat Khana' in 1582 CE at Fatepur Sikri. Leaders of all religions were assembled here and hold religious discussions.

Akbar's administration:-

Central government:- Mughal administration under Akbar was centralized. The Mughal emperor called 'Padishah' (Badshah). There were many ministers in administration of Akbar. Vakil, Diwan, Qazi etc were the important ministers among them.

Provincial administration:- Akbar's empire consisted of 16 provinces called 'Subhas'. Akbar's empire divided as Subhas (provinces), Sarkars (districts), Paraganas (Taluks), Grama. Grama was the lowest unit of administration.

Revenue system of Raja Todaramal:- Raja Todaramal, revenue minister of Akbar, reorganized the revenue system in 1581 CE. This system's main feature was that, land was measured and classified on the basis of fertility of soil as, Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar. The revenue could be paid in cash or kind. Raja Todaramal also introduced Bandobast system.

Patronage to Literature:- Ramayana, Mahabharata, Panchathantra, Atharva veda were translated to Persian language during his reign. Tulasidas (Ramacharitamanasa), Surdas (Sur Sagar), Birbal were the scholars of Hindi. Abul Fazal was written Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari.

Art and Architecture:- Akbar built many palaces at Ambar, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Salim Chisti and Jodhabai's Palace were built during his reign.

As he was a great conqueror and statesman, he is called '**Akbar the Great**'.

Chapter - 5.3

RISE OF MARATHAS

- I. • Shivaji was the founder of Maratha kingdom. • Purandara treaty signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh in 1665 CE. • Chatrapathi was the title of Shivaji. • Shivaji was crowned as king in 1674 CE. • Tax collected by Shivaji from the provinces, which were not under the direct rule of him was called Chauth.
- II. • Shivaji was born at Shivaneri in 1627 CE. • The parents of Shivaji were Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai. • Shivaji was influenced by Jijabai, Dadaji Kondadeva, Ramdas and Tukaram. • The forts of Shivaji were Purandhara, Raigadh and Simhagad etc. • The important taxes collected by Shivaji were Chauth and Sardeshmukh.

III.

❖ **Conquests of Shivaji:-**

- At the age of 20 Shivaji captured the fort Torana with the help of Mavalis.
- He also captured Simhagad and Purandhara fort from Adil Shah of Bijapura.
- **Shivaji and Afzal Khan:-**The Sulthan of Bijapur wanted to punish Shivaji and sent Afzal Khan against him. Shivaji tactfully killed Khan by the help of Tiger's claw
- **Shivaji and Aurangzeb:-** Shivaji conquered many territories and forts of Aurangzeb. He appointed Shaista Khan. Khan lost his fingers but he escaped.
- He attacked on Surat in 1664 CE and brought one crore wealth.
- **Shivaji and Jaisingh:-** Jaisingh captured many of Shivaji's forts. The treaty of Purandhara was signed between Shivaji and Jaisingh in 1665 CE. Shivaji surrendered 23 forts to the Mughals and retained 12 forts. Shivaji visited the Mughals court at Agra. But Aurangzeb imprisoned him. But Shivaji escaped and reached his kingdom and recaptured all the forts.
- Shivaji's coronation held in 1674 CE at Raighada and he took the title 'Chatrapati'.

❖ **Administrative system of Shivaji:-**

- **Central government:-** Shivaji had eight minister's council known as 'Ashtapradhanas'. Ashtapradhanas were Peshwa, Amatya, Mantri, Sumanta, Sachiva, Pandit Rao, Senapati and Nyayadish.
- **Provincial government:-** Shivaji had divided his kingdom into Swarajyas (Provinces). Swarajyas divided into Desh, Desh divided into Paraganas. Deshmukh and Desai were in charge of Desh and Paragana. Villages were the small unit of administration.
- **Revenue system:-** The land revenue was fixed at 30% to 40% of the produce. Shivaji collected the two kinds of taxes. They were Chauth and Sardeshmukh.
- **Military system:-** Shivaji was the head of military. The military of Shivaji consisted of Infantry, Cavalry, artillery, camel, elephants and Navy. Infantry specially trained in Guerilla and mountain warfare.
- **Judicial system:-** King was the highest court of appeal. The civil cases were decided by the village panchayats and criminal cases by district officers and governors.

Chapter- 5.4

THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

- I. • Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire. • Krishnadevaraya belonged to Tuluva dynasty. • Krishnadevaraya was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. • Krishnadevaraya had the title 'Yavanarajya Pratishtapanacharya'. • Abdur Razzak, the Persian ambassador visited Vijayanagara Empire. • Gangadevi wrote Madhura Vijayam. • Battle of Talikote led to the downfall of Vijayanagara Empire. • Kempegowda I was the founder of Bengaluru. • Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar called 'Navakoti Narayana'. • Shivappa Nayaka's 'Shistu' is his Revenue Settlement. • Madakari Nayaka built the Chitradurga fort. • Onake Obavva protected Chitradurga fort. • Raja wodeyar started the Mysore Dasara.
- II. • Harihara and Bukkaraya were the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire. • Amuktamalyada, Jambavati Kalyanam and Usha Parinayam are the literary works of Krishnadevaraya. • Kannada Rajyaramaramana, Yavanarajya Pratishtapanacharya and Andra Bhoja were the titles of Krishnadevaraya. • Allasani Peddanna wrote Manucharitamu. Andra Kavitha Pitamaha was his title. • Navakoti Narayana, Apratimaveera, Tenkanaraja and Maharashtra Bhupala Jalaripu were the titles of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. • Mitravinda Govinda is the first Kannada Drama. It is written by Singararya. • Sanchi Honnamma wrote Hadibadeya Dharma. Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar encouraged Sanchi Honnamma. • Shivappa Nayaka was Nayaka of Keladi. He was an able administrator of this dynasty. He was famous for his Revenue Settlement called 'Shistu'.

III.

❖ **Battle of Talikote (1565 CE):-**

The Battle of Talikote was a decisive battle in the history of Vijayanagara Empire. This battle was fought between the villages of Rakkasagi and Tangadagi, near Talikote. Hence it is called the battle of Talikote or Rakkasa-Tangadi. Some scholars believe that the decisive battle was fought at Krishna-Bannihatti. Hence it is also called the battle of Bannihatti. Aliya Ramaraya was the leader of the Vijayanagara troops. On the opposite side was the coalition army of Shahi Sultans.

Causes for the battle:- 1. To establish supremacy over the Doab region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra 2. Religious and cultural differences 3. Divide and rule policy of Aliya Ramaraya 4. The strong military organization of Shahi Sultans. 5. Immediate cause:- Aliya Ramaraya refused to return Raichur to Adil Shahi of Bijapur.

Results:- 1. The Vijayanagara Empire lost its glory. 2. It was a setback to the trade of Portuguese. 3. Religious endowments to centers like Sringeri, Tirupati, Shrishaila and Kalahasti stopped. 4. Aravidu dynasty was lost its control over the region of south India. 5. The feudatories of Vijayanagara Empire like Nayakas and Palegars became independent.

❖ **Administration of the Vijayanagara Empire:-**

Administration:- Vijayanagara rulers introduced strong central government.

Central Administration:- King was the head of the state. Protection of the people was his main duty. King was the chief law maker. They gave severe punishments to accused. Kingship was hereditary. Yuvaraja participated in administration. King was assisted by ministers of council. Spy system was well organized.

Provincial administration:- There were two types of provincial system (King's representative and the feudatories). The provinces ruled by feudatories called Nayankara system. Maintaining the law and order was the duty of the provincial heads. They had to pay annual tributes to King. They were supported to King in all aspects.

Village administration:- It was the smallest unit of the administration. The Agrahara and the towns were the other units. Village assemblies looked after the village progress. Gouda was the head of village. Karanika was the in charge of the village accounts. Talawara was the Policeman.

Revenue system:- Land revenue was the source of income. It fixed for 1\6. Taxes were paid in cash or kind.

Military organization:- Vijayanagara Empire had strong army. It had Elephant force, Horse and infantry. Arabian horses were imported from Portuguese.

❖ **The foreign accounts regarding Vijayanagara:-**

Nicolo Conti:- He was an Italian traveler. He visited to Vijayanagara during Devaraya I. He says, Vijayanagara surrounded by mountains, King was very powerful.

Abdur Razzak:- He was a Persian ambassador. He came to the court of Devaraya II. He said that 'I have not seen such an empire so far'. King respected the Quran and Puranas. He explained about the Mahanavami festival.

Niketin:- Russian traveler. He gave information about glory of Vijayanagara.

Durate Barbosa:- He was a Portuguese traveler. He described about the markets of Hampi.

Domingo Pase:- Portuguese traveler Domingo Pase came to the court of Krishnadevaraya. He described the multi abilities of Krishnadevaraya.

Fernao Nuniz:- Portuguese traveler. He visited during the period of Achchyutaraya. He gave information about the political and cultural activities of Vijayanagara.

Cesar Fredericci:- He was an Italian traveler. He explained the role of Gilani brothers in the battle of Talikote. He explained about Hampi post war of Talikote.

V. KRISHNADEVARAYA (1509 – 1529 CE):-

Krishnadevaraya was the greatest emperor of Vijayanagara. He was the son of Tuluva Narasanayaka and Nagaladevi. Timmarasa was his Prime Minister.

Military Achievements:-

1. In 1510 CE, Krishnadevaraya defeated Sulthan Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapura and sultan Mohammed shah of Bidar. He then occupied the fort of Raichur along with Krishna – Tungabhadra doab.
2. Krishnadevaraya defeated Gangaraja, the Nayaka of Ummatturu.
3. Krishnadevaraya marched on Kalinga in five stages. First stage, he captured Udayagiri. In second stage, he ceased the fort of Kondavidu, Krishna region of Andra. In third stage, he captured Vijayawada and Kondapalli forts. In the fourth stage, he captured Anantagiri, Devarakonda and others in the Telangana region. In the 5th stage, krishnadevara defeated Prataparudra, king of Kalinga ceased the capital Katak. At last Prataparudra made peace treaty with Krishnadevaraya and gave her daughter Jaganmohini in a marriage to Krishnadevaraya.
4. Battle of Raichur -1520 CE:- He fought with Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur and recaptured Raichur. Krishnadevaraya gave permission to Portuguese to supply the Persian horses to his army.
5. He defeated Amir Barid of Gulbarga.
6. He went up to Bidar, released the Bahamani Sultan from the prison and placed him on the throne. Hence, he got the title 'Yavanarajya Pratishtapanacharya'.
7. Last days:- Due to the death of his only son Tirumala, Krishnadevaraya was grieved and died in 1529 CE.
8. Personality:- As a poet Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada, Jambavati Kalyanam and Usha Parinayam. He patronized 'Ashtadiggajas' (group of eight poets). He was a devotee of Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupathi. In the memory of his mother Nagaladevi, he built a new city called Nagalapura (Hospet). He had many titles like, Kavipungava, Karnatakandrabhoja, Yavanarajya Prathishtapanacharya.

V. The Religion, Literature and Art and Architecture of the Vijayanagara Empire:-

Religion:- The Vijayanagara rulers were followers of Hinduism, although they had religious tolerance. To safeguard all religions was the duty of kings. Muslim soldiers entered Vijayanagara army during the period of Devaraya II. Sangama rulers encouraged Shaivism, later rulers gave importance to Vaishnavism. Vachana movement was popular during this period. Varkari movement and Dasakuta tradition were encouraged. Hampi, Sringeri, Shravanabelagola, Shrishaila, shrikalahasti, Ahobila, Madurai, Srirangam and Huncha were the famous religious centers. Temples and Mathas were the religious institutions. Sringeri and Kanchi Mathas were the famous among the Mathas. Mahanavami, Deepavali and Holi were the important religious festivals.

Literature:- Many books composed in Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu languages during this period. They are,

Sanskrit:- Gangadevi- Madhura vijayam, Krishnadevaraya- Jambavathi Kalyana, Usha Parinayam

Kannada:- Tontada siddhalingeswara- Vachanas, Nanjundakavi- Kumararamana Kathe, Kumaravyasa-Gadugina Bharatha, Rathnakaravarni- Bharatesha Vaibhava, Chamarasa- Prabhulingaleele, Kanakadasa- Mohana Tarangini and Nalacharite etc, Purandaradasa- Keerthanas, Narahari- Torave Ramayana.

Telugu:- Srinatha-Kashikanda, Krishnadevaraya- Amuktamalyada, Allasani Peddanna- Manucharitamu, Vemana- Poems.

Art and Architecture:-

Hampi was their important art and architectural centre. Their architectural style called as 'Vijayanagara style'. Unique features of this style are,

- Temple consists of Garbhgruha, Sukhanasi and Mahamantapa.
- Granite stones used for the construction of temples.
- Pillars and piers are multi angled.
- Sangeetha Mantapas were constructed.
- Huge Rayagopuras.

Important temples during this period are at Hampi, Virupaksha temple, Vittalaswamy temple, Krishnaswamy temple, Hajaraswamy temple. Stone chariot, Ugranarasimha and sasivekaalu Ganesha etc are the important sculptures. Kamala Mahal is an Indo-Islamic structure. With these, Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri, Veerabhadra temple at Lepakshi, Shiva temple of Chidambaram and Meenakshi temple of Madurai are the other important temples.

Chapter 5.5

BAHAMANI AND ADIL SHAHI SULTANS

- I. •The founder of the Bahamani dynasty was Alla-ud-Din-Hasan Gangu Bahaman Shah. • The founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty was Yusuf Adil Khan. • Ibrahim Roza was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah II. •Mahmud Gawan built Madarasa at Bidar. • Jami Masjid is the biggest mosque in south India. •Ibrahim Adil Shah II was called as "Jagadguru Badshah". • Ibrahim Adil Shah II wrote 'Kitab-i-Navaras'.
- II. • Gulbarga and Bidar were the two capitals of Bahamani dynasty. • Mahmud Gawan was a Chief Minister and administrator of Bahamani sultans. He built Madarasa at Bidar. • Gol Gumbaz is in Bijapur. It built by Muhammad Adil Shah. • Hajarat Kwaja bande Navaz was famous sufi saint. His Darga is located in Gulbarga. • Bara Kaman, Bade Kaman, Asar Mahal, Anand Mahal etc are the monuments of Adil Shahis of Bijapur. • Mulla Nusrati and Ferishta were the historians of Adil Shahis.

III.

❖ **Mahmmod Gawan: (1463- 1481 CE)**

He was born in Gawan in Persia and came to India for trade. He was appointed as a minister by Mohammad Shah III. • He conquered Hubli, Belagavi and Goa region from the Vijayanagara Empire. • He captured Rajamahendri and Kondavidu regions of Orissa. • He divided the state into eight provinces. Those were called Tarafs. • By surveying lands, revenue was fixed. • Gawan built a Madarasa at Bidar and he collected 3000 Manuscripts and preserved them in Madasara. • Gawan composed Riyaz-Ul-insha and Manzir-Ul-insha. • Gawan's progress was not tolerated by the native Muslim leaders. So he was beheaded in 1481 CE.

❖ **Literature and architecture of Adil Shahis:-**

Literature:- Arabic, Persian, Dakahani, Urdu languages and literature developed. Sufi saints brought unity among Hindus and Muslims. Syed ahmed Harawi, Moulana Gaithuddin and others were famous scholars. Mulla Nusrati and Ferishta were the famous historians. They wrote Ali Nama and Tarikh-i-Ferstisha respectively.

Architecture:- Adil shahis monuments are in Indo-Islamic style. It is also known as Daccani style. Important monuments in Bijapur are, Jami Masjid, Ibrahim Roja (Tajmahal of south India), Mehtarmahal, Gol Gumbaz. Ibrahim Roja is called as Tajmahal of south India built by Ibrahim Adil shahi II. Gol Gumbaz built by Mohammad Adil shah. The whispering gallery is its specialty. Bara Kaman, Asar Mahal, Anand Mahal, Upli Buruz, Taj Bawdi etc are the other important monuments.

Chapter 6

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

- I. • Kaladi in Kerala is the birth place of Shankaracharya. • Advaita theory is the philosophy of Shankaracharya. • Vishishtadvaita is the philosophy of Ramanujacharya. • Bittideva/Vishnuvardhana gave shelter to Ramanujacharya. • Pajaka near Udupi is the birth place of Madvacharya. • Vasudeva was the early name of Madvacharya. • The philosophy of Madhwacharya is Dwaita. • Bagevadi was the birth place of Basaveshwara. • Bijjala, Kalchuri king gave royal patronize to Basaveshwara. • Allamaprabhu presided over the religious discourse at Anubhava Mantapa. • Ramananda was born at Prayag. • Gurunanak is the founder of Sikhism. • Guru Grantha Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs. • Meera Bai was the devotee of Lord Krishna popularized her cult in Rajasthan. • The term Sufi is derived from the word Saf. • Khwaja Abdul Chisti was the founder of Chisti order. • Shaik Shahabuddin Suharawardi was the founder of Suharawardi order.
- II. • Shivaguru and Aryamba were the parents of Shankaracharya. • Shankaracharya gave importance to worship of Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganesha, Kumara and Shakti. So he called Shanmathasthanacharya. • Govardhana peeta, Kali Matha, Jyothirmatha and Sharada Peeta are the important Mathas established Shankaracharya. • Vivekachudamani, Shivananda Lahari, Ananda Lahari, Soudarya Lahari and Bhajagovindam are the important works of Shankaracharya. • Ramanujacharya was born in 1017 CE in Sri Perambaduru. • Keshava Somayaji and Kanthimathi were the parents of Ramanujacharya. • Vedanthasara, Vedantha Sangraha, Vedantha Suthra, Geetha Bhashya are the important works of Ramanujacharya. • Madvacharya was born in 1238 CE at Pajaka. • Madhyageha Bhatta and Vedavathi were the parents of Madvacharya. • Sode Matha, Shiruru Matha, Pejavara Matha, Puttige matha etc are the important Mathas established by Madvacharya. • Geetha Bhashya, Brahmasuthra Bhashya, Dvadasha Sthotra etc are the important works of Madvacharya. • Basaveshwara was born in 1132 CE at Bagewadi. • Madarasa and Madalambike were the parents of Basaveshwara. • Basaveshwara founded Anubhava Mantapa at Kalyana. • Chisti order and Suharawardi order are the two important orders of Sufis. • Moinuddin Chisti and Sheik Salim Chisti are the two important saints of Chisti order.

III.

❖ **Shankaracharya (788-820 CE):-**

He was born at Kaladi in Kerala. Shivaguru and Aryamba were his parents. He did not have interest in worldly life. With the permission of his mother he became aetic. He met Guru Govinda Bhagavdpada. He toured all over India thrice and visited important holy places. He established four Mathas they are, Puri- Govardhana Peeta, Dwaraka- Kalika Matha, Badarinatha- Jyothir Matha and Shringeri- Sharada Peeta. He had the titles Sarvagna and Jagadguru. He advocated the worship of Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Ganesha, Kumara and Shakthi. So called as Shanmathasthanacharya. He wrote commentaries on Brahmasuhtra and Bhagavadgitha. Soudarya Lahari, Shivananda Lahari, Ananda Lahari and Bajagovindam are the important works of Shankarachrya.

Advaita theory:- Advaita means Monism or non duality. Accordingly Atma and Paramathma are one and the same. Bhrahma is ultimate truth. He is Nirguna, Nirakara and Swaprakashaka. He gave importance to spiritual world. He called the world as Maya. Shankara said Aham Brahmasmi (I am Brahma). He preached the path of Knowledge (Jnana) to realize.

❖ **Ramanujacharya (1017-1137 CE):-**

He was born at Shri Perambadur near Chennai. Keshava Somayaji and Kanthimathi were the parents. He studied under the guidance of Yadava Prakasha. He gave up worldly life and became Sanyasi. He became the head of the Shri Rangam Matha and he popularized Vaishnavism. He came to Karnataka during the period of Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana, who gave him shelter. He established Vaishnava Matha at Melukote and stayed there. After the death of Kulottunga Chola he returned to Tamil Nadu. At the age of 120 he was died.

Philosophy of Vishistadvaita:-

Ramanujacharya gave importance to Sri or Lakshmi. So his followers called Shri Vaishnavas. He condemned the Maya theory of Shankaracharya. According to him God exists and world is true. He said Paramatma as real, independent and permanent. Soul and world dependent on God. He advocated Bhatki marga to attain Salvation. Two important elements of Ramanujacharya's Bhakthimarga are, Prapatthi- Absolute surrender to God, Acharyabhimana- Surrender to Guru. He encouraged all community devotees to enter the temples. He called untouchables as Shri Hari kula.

❖ **Madhwacharya (1238- 1317 CE):-**

He was born at Pajaka near Udupi. Madhyageha Bhatta and Vedavathi were his parents. Vasudeva was his first name. He had difference of opinion with his teacher and he preached his own theory. He visited to North Indian holy places like, Kashi, Badari, Kedara, Haridwara, Gaya and other places. While he was returning from North India he brought idol of Krishna and installed in Udupi. He founded Ashta Mathas in Udupi like, Sode matha, Shiruru Matha, Pejavara Matha, Puttige matha etc. He also visited south Indian holy places like, Kanchi, Shri Rangam, Madhurai and Rameshwaram. He wrote books like Geetha Bhashya, Brahmasuthra Bhashya, Anu Bhashya etc.

Dwaitha Philosophy:- According to his theory there are three entities. They are, Jada (Matter), Soul (Atma), God (Paramatma). According to him Soul and God are two different entities. Therefore his theory called Dvaitha philosophy.

❖ **Basaveshwara (1132-1168 CE):-**

He was born at Bagewadi. He became prime minister of Bijjala. Then he took many socio religious reforms.

Socio Reforms:- He tried to remove the caste system, Plurality of God, idol worship, animal sacrifices. He said, caste system does not have the base of Dharmashastra. He encouraged interdining and intercaste marriage, preventing animal sacrifice and he said Dayave Dharmada moolavaiah.

Religious reforms:- He propounded Shakti Vishistadwaitha philosophy. He gave prominence to the worship of Linga. Basaveshwara preached the Bhaktimarga for salvation. He advised to follow Ashtavarnas. He gave importance to dignity of labour (Kayakave Kailasa). He highlighted antaranga shuddhi than bahiranga shuddhi and gave prominence to dasoha. He founded Anubhavamantapa to discuss socio religious problems. Through the Vachana literature he awakened the people. Kudala sangamadeva was his penname.

❖ **Kabir and Gurunanak:-**

Kabir (1440-1518 CE):-

He was born at Varanasi. He brought by Muslim weaver couple Niru and Nima. He became the disciples of Ramananda. He preached equality and religion of love among all castes and creeds. He agreed equality between Hindus and Muslims. He condemned idol worship. He said Allah and Rama are one and the same. He said, path of devotion is the best way to see God. His followers are known as Kabeerpanthis. His devotional compositions are in the form of Doha.

Gurunanak (1469-1539 CE):-

He is the founder of Sikhism. He preached the brotherhood of mankind. He opposed idol worship, caste system, sati and social evils. He advised to people speak truth. His followers are known as Sikhs. Gurugrantha Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs. It is in Gurumukhi script.

Chapter 7.1

MODERN PERIOD

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS

- I. • Francisco-De-Almeida was the first Portuguese Governor of India. • The 'Dutch East India Company established in 1602. • Pulicat was the capital of the Dutch in India. • 'French East India company established in 1664. • Pondicherry was the capital of the French in India. • The British East India Company established in 1600. • Calcutta was the first capital of the British in India. • Aix-la-Chapel ended the first Carnatic war. • The battle of Plassey fought in 1757. • The battle of Buxar fought in 1764. • Madras treaty ended the first Anglo Mysore war. • Mangalore treaty ended the second Anglo Mysore war. • Shrirangapattana treaty ended the third Anglo Mysore war. • Tippu Sulthan was called the tiger of Mysore. • Governor Lord Wellesley introduced the subsidiary alliance. • The Nizam of Hyderabad the first Indian ruler to accept the subsidiary alliance. • Lord Dal Housie introduced the 'Doctrine of Lapse' in India.
- II. • Alfonso-de-Albuquerque in 1510 conquered Goa from Adil Shahis of Bijapura. • Goa, Diu, Daman, Bombay etc were the trading centers of Portuguese in India. • Unable to compete with the Dutch and the English, fanatic religious policy, the corrupt and inefficient officers, their concentration on Brazil were the causes for the decline of Portuguese power in India. • Pulicat, Machalipattanam, Nagapattanam, Mahe etc were the trading centers of Dutch in India. • Pondicherry, Surat, Chandranagore, Karaikal etc were the trading centers of French in India. • The battle of Plassey fought between Sirajuddula and Britishers. • Tippu had to cede half of his territories, had to pay 330 lakhs of rupees as war indemnity, he had to keep two of his sons as hostages till he paid the war indemnity were the terms of the treaty of Srirangapattana. • Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Mysore, Jaipura etc were the Indian states which accepted the Subsidiary alliance. • Satara, Jaipura, Jhansi, Udaipura etc were the Indian states annexed by the British applying the 'Doctrine of lapse'.

III.

❖ **The causes and results of the battle of Plassey:-**

The battle of Plassey held between Sirajuddula, the Nawab of Bengal and British in 1757 CE.

Causes:-

- Political cause:- Enemies of Sirajuddula supported to British.
- Misuse of Dastaks:- Dastak means trade licenses given by Mughals to British for free trade in Bengal. This was misused by company servants.
- Shelter to French:- Sirajuddula gave shelter to the French.
- Capture of Calcutta fort:- Sirajddula captured Calcutta fort in 1756. But Robert Clive recaptured it.
- Shelter to Dewan Rajvallabha:- British gave shelter to Rajavallabha.
- The Black Hole Tragedy:- At the time of attack on Calcutta. Sirajuddula captured 146 British. They were lodged in a small room. 123 of them died of suffocation. Only 23 survived, this incident called as black room tragedy.

Results:-

- Battle of Plassey ended with the treaty of Aligarh.
- Siraj-ud-daula defeated.
- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. British obtained 24 paraganas from the Nawab.
- This battle laid the foundation of British Empire in India.

❖ **The Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse:-**

The subsidiary Alliance:- Lord Wellesley introduced it in 1798. Its main aim was expansion of British Empire. According to this System native rulers have to keep a troop of army of British, appoint British resident, native state's security was the responsibility of the company. Nizam of Hyderabad signed first and then others signed to this alliance.

Doctrine of Lapse:- This policy introduced by Lord Dal Housie in 1848 CE in India. Native kings died without natural heir. Such states fell under the control of British. According to this policy Satara, Jaipura, Sambhalpura, Udaipura, Jhansi, Nagapura were annexed into British rule.

- #### ❖ **The struggle of Tippu sultan with the British:-**
- He was the son of Hyder Ali. After the death of Hydar Ali in second Anglo Mysore war, Tippu continued the war. At last he signed treaty of Mangalore in 1784. Thus 2nd Anglo Mysore war came to an end. Even though the enmity continued between British and Tippu. That leads to 3rd Anglo Mysore War. Tippu's attack on Travancore in 1789 led to war between Lord Cornwallis and Tippu. Defeated Tippu sultan signed the treaty of Srirangapattana in the year 1792. Thus this war came to an end. According to this treaty Tippu gave up half of His territories, paid 330 lakhs rupees as war indemnity, keep two of his sons as hostages. Tippu Sultan not tolerated the humiliated treaty of srirangapattana. He refused to sign the Subsidiary Alliance system of Lord Wellesley. This leads to 4th Anglo Mysore war. In this battle Tippu was defeated and died. He called as Tiger of Mysore.

V.

❖ **The Carnatic Wars:-**

The competition between French and British in India to establish colonies that led to wars of Carnatics.

First Carnatic War (1746-1748):- • Question of Austrian succession led to this war between English and French in India. • French governor Dupleix captured Madras. • Battle held at St. Thome. In this war French won the Victory. This war ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapel in 1748.

Second Carnatic War (1748-1754):- • The civil wars of succession between Anwaruddin and Chandasaheb at Arcot and Nasirjung and Muzaffar Jung at Hyderabad led to this war. • French supported to Chandasheb and Muzaffar Jung. British supported to Anwaruddin and Nasirjung. • In this war French were defeated and this war ended with the treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.

Third Carnatic War (1758-1763):- ●The seven Years war fought between France and England in Europe was the cause for this war in India. The Battle held at Wandiwash in 1760. French were defeated completely. This war ended with the treaty of Paris in 1763.

❖ **The Anglo-Maratha Wars:-**

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782):- The Child Savai Madhava Rao became the Peshwa, who supported by Maratha Chief Nana Fadnavis. But Raghunatha Rao did not tolerate Savai Madhava Rao as Peshwa and made treaty with Bombay Governor against him. Meanwhile, Nana Fadnavis signed treaty with Calcutta Governor (Purandhara treaty-1776).

Thus, a war held between Maratha chiefs (supported by Calcutta Governor-Lord Hastings) and Raghunatha Rao (supported by Bombay Governor-Elphinstone-Wadagaon treaty-1779). Finally, the treaty of Salbai concluded this war in 1782.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1806):- After the death of Nana Fadnavis, Maratha chiefs started to control Peshwa Bajirao II. Bajirao II signed the '**Treaty of Bassien**' with English in 1802, who defeated by Holkar.

According to Bassien treaty, Peshwa signed the subsidiary alliance. But Maratha chiefs were humiliated by this treaty. So a series of battles held between Maratha chiefs and English. English army defeated all the Maratha chiefs. Sindhia and Bhonsle signed to Subsidiary alliance.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818):- Humiliated Peshwa Baji Rao II organized the Maratha chiefs to restore the glory of Marathas. He also got supports of the Pathans and the Pindaries.

A series of battles held between Maratha chiefs and the British. Britishers defeated all the Maratha chiefs and made them to sign subsidiary alliance.

Thus, the British established political supremacy over the south India.

Chapter 7.2

THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE – 1857

- I. ●The first war of Indian Independence occurred in 1857. ● Begum Hazrat Mahal rebelled against the British at Lucknow. ● Mangal Pande, Indian soldier killed the British sergeant in 1857. ● Nana Sahib revolted against the British at Kanpur in 1857. ● Queen Laxmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against the British when British refused to recognize her adopted son.
- II. ● There was a rumor that cartridges were smeared with the fat of cow and pig to Enfield rifles. The refusal of Indian soldiers to use the new Enfield rifles was the immediate cause. ● 1.The Revolt was not nationalistic in character. 2. Limited to central India. 3. There was no right leadership among rebels. 4. There was no common aim among the rebels were the causes for the failure.

III.

❖ **The Course of the First War of Indian Independence:-**

●Infantry at Berhampur and Barrackpore refused to use new rifles. ● Mangal Pande killed the sergeant. So he was caught and hanged. ● Soldiers of Meerat also refused to use new rifles. ● They captured Delhi and proclaimed Bahaddur Shah II as the emperor of India. ● They hoisted the flag of Independence on Redfort. ● Munity spread to Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, Bihar, Jhansi etc. ● Begum Hazrat Mahal rebelled at Lucknow. ● Nana sahib and Thanthya Topi revolted against British at Kanpur. ● Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against British for the refusal of British to accept adopted son. ●Kunwar singh, a zamindar of Bihar revolted against British. ● British were able to suppress all rebellions.

V. Causes and Results of the First War of Indian Independence:-

Causes:-

- **Political causes:-** The expansionist policy of the East-India company was an important cause. The subsidiary alliance, the policy of divide and rule and Doctrine of lapse enraged Indian kings.
- **Administrative cause:-** The British introduced a new system of administration. British introduced their 'Rule of Law' and 'Equality before Law'. These policies were against to Dharmashastras and Shariyat.
- **Economic causes:-** The East-Indian company followed a policy of economic exploitation. This led to destruction of Indian Trade and Industries.
- **Social and Religious causes:-** The British thought that they belonged to superior race and humiliated the Indians. The policies of British were threat to the beliefs of Indus and Muslims like, Sati, Child marriages, animal and human sacrifices and Purdha system. They tried to convert Hindus and Muslims into Christianity forcefully.
- **Military causes:-** Indian soldiers in the British army were humiliated by British officers. They were paid low salaries and there were no promotions to Indian soldiers.
- **Immediate causes:-** There was a rumor that cartridges were smeared with the fat of cow and pig to Enfield rifles, which newly introduced by British. So the refusal of Indian soldiers to use the new Enfield rifles was the immediate cause.

Results:-

1. The revolt gave British the taste of Indian patriotism.
2. This revolt brought unity among Hindus and Muslims.
3. The rule of East India Company was ended.
4. Queen Victoria issued her famous proclamation in 1858
5. The Mughals rule came to an end.
6. It promoted Nationalism among Indians.

Chapter- 7.3

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON ECONOMY AND EDUCATION

- I. ● Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Revenue settlement. ● Dadabhai Naoroji propounded the drain theory. ● Poverty and Un-British Rule in India was written by Dadabhai Naoroji. ● Woods Despatch prepared in 1854. ● Woods Despatch is known as Magna-Carta of English education in India.
- II. ● Zamindari system, Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system were the Land Revenue systems introduced by British in India. ● Tax paid by Rytos/ cultivators directly to East India company is called Ryotwari system. ● A revenue Unit of one or more villages called Mahal. Tax paid by the farmers of the Mahals collectively to East India Company is called Mahalwari system. ● Macaulay's opinion regarding the Eastern Literature is, "a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia".

III.

❖ Drain theory:-

Drain theory propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji. He described this theory in his work 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India. The flow of Indian wealth and resources to England without getting equal economic and material profit is known as Drain of wealth. Wealth flowed India to England in the forms like, Raw materials, Salaries and pensions, Interest on credits, Land revenue, Gifts, taxes on Imports etc. Naoroji declared that, "Evil of British rule and drain of wealth were the causes for India's Poverty".

❖ **The impact of the British rule on Indian Education:-**

In the early Indian education was based on religion. Pathshalas and Madarasas were the education centers in India. Charter act of 1813 started a new chapter in Indian education. They reserved fund for the development of English education in India.

- Lord William Bentinck appointed Macaulay to prepare a report regarding the dispute of Indian education. He submitted his report in 1835 and stressed to English medium of education in India. This report called as Macaulay Minute.
- For the development of education in India Wood prepared a comprehensive report in 1854 is known as Wood's Despatch. Recommendations of his report became the foundation stone of English system of education in India. His report became guideline in India from primary education to higher education. Therefore this report is known as 'Magna-Carta of English Education' of India.

V. The impact of British rule on Indian economy:-

200 years rule of British impacted on Indian economy in many ways.

Land Revenue:- They introduced three types land revenue systems. They are Zamindari system, Ryotwari system and Mahalwari system.

Zamindari system:- Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Revenue settlement in 1793 in the provinces like, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. According to this system Company collected 89% revenue from farmers through Zamindars.

Ryotwari system:- This system introduced by Thomas Munro in Bombay and Madras presidencies. According to this system farmers directly paid 50% of revenue to Company.

Mahalwari system:- This system introduced in North western India, Gangetic Valley and Central India. A revenue Unit of one or more villages called Mahal. Revenue paid by the farmers of the Mahals collectively 50% to 60% to East India Company annually.

Drain theory:-

Drain theory propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji. He described this theory in his work 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India. The flow of Indian wealth and resources to England without getting equal economic and material profit is known as Drain of wealth. Wealth flowed India to England in the forms like, Raw materials, Salaries and pensions, Interest on credits, Land revenue, Gifts, taxes on Imports etc. Naoroji declared that, "Evil of British rule and drain of wealth were the causes for India's Poverty".

Thus British gained the profits from Indians. By this India became poor and Britain became rich.

Chapter- 7.4

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENT

- I. ● Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of Brahma Samaja. ● Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radha Nagar in Bengal. ● Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the 'Father of Indian Renaissance'. ● Dayananda Saraswathi was the founder of Arya Samaja. ● The Arya Samaja established in 1875. ● To bring back the converted Muslims and Christians into Hindu fold is called 'Shuddhi Movement'. ● Dayananda Saraswathi gave the call 'Go back to Vedas'. ● Satyarth Prakash is the work written by Dayananda Saraswathi. ● Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission. ● Narendranath Datta was the original name of Vivekananda. ● The conference of World Religions held at Chicago in 1893. ● Swami Vivekananda founded Vedantha Samaja. ● Annie Besant founded Theosophical Society in India. ● Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan started Aligarh Movement.
- II. ● Ramakantha Roy and Tarinidevi were the parents of Rajaram Mohan Roy. ● Brahma Samaja established in 1828 at Calcutta. ● Dayananda Saraswathi born in 1824 at Tankara in Gujarat. ● Krishnaji Tiwari and Yashoda Bai were the parents of Dayananda Saraswathi. ● Arya Samaja established in 1875 at Bombay. ● Vivekananda was born in 12th January 1863 at Calcutta. ● Ramakrishna Mission established in 1897 at Belur Matha in Bengal. ● Prabhuddha Bharatha and Udbhodhana were the news papers of Swami Vivekananda. ● Blavatsky and Colonel Alcott established the Theosophical society.

III.

❖ **The Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Socio-Religious Movement:-**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in 1772 at Radhanagar in Bengal. Ramakanta Roy and Tarini Devi were his parents. He was well known in many languages. He was influenced by English language and western thought. He established 'Brahmo Samaja' in 1828 to reform society and religion. He said that, 'God is one, every religion possesses truth, idol worship and ritualism are meaningless'. He condemned practice of Sati, Child marriages, Caste system, Pardha system. He encouraged inter caste marriage, widow marriage and women's education. He opened English school and Vedantha college at Calcutta. Sati system was abolished in 1829 by the efforts of him. He published Samvad Kaumudi newspaper. By all these Raja Ram Mohan Roy called as 'Father of Indian Renaissance and Morning Star of Indian Renaissance'.

❖ **The Role of Dayananda Saraswathi in Socio-Religious Movement:-**

He was born in 1824 at Tankara in Gujarat. Krishnaji Tiwari and Yashodha Bai were the parents of him. His first name was Mula Shankara. He criticized practices of Hindu religion like, idol worship, pilgrimage, caste system, Sati, child marriage and Polygamy. He encouraged widow marriage and women's education, inter caste marriage and inter dining. He started Shuddhi Movement to protect Hinduism. He founded Arya samaja in 1875 at Bombay. He gave call to Hindus Go back to Vedas. He wrote the text Satyarthha Prakasha.

❖ **The Role of Swamy Vivekananda in Socio-Religious Movement:-**

He was born in 1863 at Calcutta. Vishwanathadatta and Bhuvaneshwari were the parents of him. His original name was Narendranathadatta. He was disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He participated in world religion conference held at Chicago in 1893. He spread the messages of Hinduism. He founded 'Vedantha Samaja' in America. He established Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 at Belur Math in Bengal. He believed in the unity of religions and he said religious tolerance, equality and cooperation. He gave call to youths of India, 'Aware! Arise! Stop not till the goal is reached'. He published the newspapers Prabhuddha Bharatha and Udbhodhana. Hence, Vivekananda is called as 'Patriotic Saint of India'.

Chapter 7.5

Mysore – A model State

- I. ● Mark Cubbon transferred the capital from Mysore to Bengaluru. ● The first railway line in Mysore was Bengaluru to Jolarpet. ● Vishweshwaraiah was born at Muddenahalli. ● Mysore University established in 1916. ● Vishweshwaraiah founded the Kannada Sahithya Parishat. ● Mysore Bank established by Vishweshwaraiah. ● 'Industrialization or perish' was the famous slogan of Vishwshwaraiah. ● Vishweshwaraiah was the first Kannadiga secured Bharata Ratna award. ● The Krishnaraja Sagara dam built by Vishweshwaraiah. ● NIMHANS founded by Sir Mirza Ismail. ● Mirza Ismail built Brindavan garden.
- II. ● Mark Cubbon and L. B. Bowring were the important commissioners of Mysore. ● 1. Shifted the capital from Mysore to Bengaluru 2. Judiciary and the police departments were well organized. 3. He introduced Kannada as official language were the important reform of Mark Cubbon. ● 1. Mysore state divided into three administrative units 2. Revenue, Judiciary and the police departments were well organized were the important reforms of L.B. Bowring. ● Mirza Ismail and M. Vishweshwaraiah are the important Dewans of Mysore. ● Srinivasa Shastri and Venkatalakshamma were the parents of Vishweshwaraiah. ● Reconstructing India, Planned economy for India, A vision of prosperous Mysore etc are the works of Vishweshwaraiah. ● HAL, Mandya sugar factory etc are the industries established by Mirza Ismail.

III.

❖ The role of Mirza Ismail in making Mysore – ‘A Model State’(1926-1941):-

He was one of the famous Dewans of Mysore.

Industrial achievements:- HAL in Bengaluru, the Glass factory, Porcelain factory, Sugar factory at Mandya, Paper and steel industry at Bhadravathi etc.

Other achievements:- Khadi production centre at Badanavala, Irwin canal at Mandya district, Brindavan garden at KRS, NIMHANS at Bengaluru, Meggan hospital in Shimoga, Radio stations at Mysore and Bengaluru etc were established by him.

V. Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah- Maker of Modern Mysore:-

He was born in 1861 at Muddenahalli. Srinivasa Shastri and Venkatalakshamma were his parents. He completed his education at Chikkaballapura, Bengaluru and Poona. Then he started his service in Bombay government and then he appointed as a chief engineer of Mysore in 1909. He became Dewan of Mysore in 1912.

Administrative Reforms:-

He increased the members of Legislative assembly from 18 to 24. Village Panchayat and Taluk boards were started by him.

Industrial Development:- Industrialization or Perish was his slogan. **Industries-** Iron industry at Bhadravathi, Sandal oil factory at Mysore, Soap factory at Bengaluru, Mysore chamber of commerce and industries etc. He founded Mysore bank in 1913.

Educational Reforms:- He introduced compulsory primary education. He provided scholarships to encourage education of backward classes. He gave support to female education and also gave prominence to technical education. He started technical colleges at Bengaluru and Mysore. He was started agriculture college at Hebbal. He established Kannada Sahitya Parishat and Mysore University.

Other achievements:-

He built KRS dam. He laid railway line between Mysore-Arasikere and Bowringpet-Kolar. Fair price shops were started by him.

His works:- Memories of My working life, Rapid development of Industries, A vision of prosperous Mysore etc.

He was honored the title ‘Sir’ by the British Government and Government of India conferred Bharatha Ratna award in 1955. He was the first Kannadiga to get this award.

Chapter 7.6

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- I. ● Womesh Chandra Banerjee presided over first session of the Indian National Congress. ● Bengal partitioned in 1905 to divide Hindus and Muslims. ● Champaran Satyagraha (the first civil disobedience Movement) of Gandhiji forced the British to abolish Teenkathiya system. ● Chauri Chaura incident made Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-co-operation Movement. ● Simon, Go back was the popular slogan during the visit of Simon commission to India. ● Poorna Swaraj declared by the Indian National Congress in 1929. ● Gandhiji attended in 2nd round table conference. ● Poona pact was signed in 1932. ● Subhas Chandra Bose was famous as Netaji. ● INA- Indian National Army. ● The INA trails held in Red Fort at Delhi. ● Mohammed Ali Jinnah gave the call for ‘Direct Action Day’. ● Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel is popular as the ‘Iron Man of India’. ● The branch of Home rule League established at Dharwad in Karnataka. ● Expansion of KPCC- Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee. ● Gangadhar Rao Deshpande was famous as ‘Karnataka Kesari’. ● Esuru Kottaru, Isuru kodevu was the popular slogan of Isur.

- II. ● The first session of Indian National Congress held in 1885 at Bombay. ● 1. Encourage the National Unity 2. Remove the prejudice of religion; caste, province etc are the objectives of Indian National Congress. ● Gopala Krishna Ghokale, Surendranatha Banerji, Dada Bhai Naoroji etc are the Moderate leaders. ● Balagangadhara tilak, Lalalajapath Ray, Bipin Chandra Pal are the Extremist leaders. ● Lord Curzon was partitioned Bengal in 1905. ● Lokamanya Tilak and Anji Beseant started the Home Rule League Movement. ● General Dyer was responsible for the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. It occurred in 1919. ● Hakim Hazmal Khan and Maulana Azad are leaders of Khilafat Movement. ● C.R Das and Motilal Nehru founded the Swaraj Party. ● Lahore Congress session declared Poorna Swaraj. It was held in 1929. ● Gandhiji started 'Salt march' from Sabarmathi and ended at Dandi. ● Mahatma Gandhi and B.R Ambedkar were signed the Poona pact. ● The first session of Karnataka Pradesh Congress committee held at Dharwad in 1920. ● Belagavi congress session presided by Gandhiji in 1924.

III.

❖ The important factors that led to the growth of Indian Nationalism:-

1. Economic policy of British:- India became a market of England. Indian Agriculture, Trade and industries were collapsed.
2. Uniform system of British administration and judicial system
3. Influence of western Education:- Traditional system of Indian education collapsed.
4. Influence of Unification of Italy and Germany.
5. Racial superiority of British:- They believed themselves as superior than Indians.
6. Influence of Newspapers:- Maratha, Kesari, Saumvadi Kaumudi etc.

❖ The causes for the rise of Extremism:-

1. Moderates failed to achieve the independence through the methods of prayer, petition and protest.
2. The lethargic policy of British in handling the famines of 1896 and 1901.
3. Balagangadhara tilak was arrested for the death of plague commissioner Mr.Rand.
4. Partition of Bengal and divide and rule policy of Lord Curzon.
5. Influence of socio-religious reformers- Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swamy Vivekananda etc.
6. Tilak's National festivals like, Shivaji Mahotsava and Ganesha Utsava.
7. Influence of Russia-Japan war of 1905.

❖ The role of Karnataka in the Indian National Movement:-

Armed resistances:- Struggles of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, Dhondia Wagha(1800), Rani Channamma (1824) , Sangolli Rayanna and others.

Role of Patriotic Leaders:- Aluru Venkatarao, Gangadhara Rao Deshapande, Hardikar Manjappa, Srinivasrao Kaujalagi, Mylari Mahadevappa, R.R. Diwakar etc.

Foundation of KPCC (1920-Dharwad)

Belagavi congress Session (1924)

Non-cooperation Movement in Karnataka and Civil disobedience Movement (Salt Satyagraha at Ankola)

Shivapura Congress Satyagraha (1938):- T. Siddalingaiah, S. Channaiah, Bellary Siddamma and others

Incident of Vidhurashwatha:- Jaliyan walabhag of Karnataka

Isuru Tragedy (1942):- the First village declared independence

Mysore Chalo movement:- Palace Satyagraha (1947)- K.C. Reddy

V.

❖ **The Indian National Movement from 1885 to 1920:-**

- Establishment of Indian National Congress -1885

National Movement of this period can be classified into two. They are the Moderates and the Extremists.

1. The period of Moderates (1885-1905):- Gopala Krishna Ghokale, Daba Bhai Naoroji, Surendranatha Banerji, Firoz sha Mehta and others are the important Moderates. Prayer, Petition and protest were their means of struggle. British called congress as a 'Factory of Seditious' and the leaders as 'Seditious Brahmins' and 'Disloyal Babus'.

2. The period of Extremists (1905-1920):- Important Leaders- Lala Lajapatha Roy, Balagangadhara Tilak and Bipan Chandra Pal. Swarajya, Swadeshi and National education were their important means of struggle. Important events- The partition of Bengal (1905), The Surat Split (1907), Indian Press Act (1910), Establishment of Muslim League (1906)- Agakhan, Morley- Minto Reforms (1909), Home rule Movement (1916)- Tilak gave the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it". Montague-Chelmsford reforms (1919).

❖ **The role of Gandhiji in Indian National Movement (1920-1947):-**

This period called as 'Gandhian Era'. Satya, Ahimse, Satyagraha were the methods of his struggle.

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)- Abolish of the Theenkathiya system.
- Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918)- His first hunger strike
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918)- (First non cooperation movement)
- Jallianwalabah Massacre (1919)
- Khilafat Movement
- Non-cooperation Movement (1920-1922)
- Swaraj party (1923)
- Simon Commission (1927)- 'Simon, Go back'
- Nehru report (1928)
- Lahore Congress Session (1929)
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-31)- Dandi Salt Satyagraha
- The three round table conferences (1930-1932)- Gandhi-Irvin pact (1931), Poona Pact (1932).
- Indian act of 1935
- Pakistan Resolution (1940)- in Lahore Session
- August Offer (1940)- Viceroy Linlithgow
- Quit India Movement (1942)- Do or die
- Subhas Chandra Bhos – Forward Block- Indian National Army (INA)- Nethaji – Captain Lakshmi Sehgal.
- Independence and Partition – Cabinet Mission- Direct Action Day- Lekar Rahenge Pakistan- Mount Batten Plan
- Independence to India Act (1947)- India got independence in august 15th 1947.
- Unification of India – Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel – Iron man of India
- Indian constitution (1950)

Chapter - 7.7

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA

- I. ● Sardar Vallababhai Patel persuaded the Princely States to join the Indian Union. ● Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava was the famous work of Alur Venkata Rao. ● Fazl Ali was the Chairman of the States Reorganization Committee. ● S. Nijalingappa was the First Chief Minister of Mysore after the Unification.

- II. ● Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Siddappa Kambli, Kengal Hanumanthaiah etc were the important leaders of Unification of Karnataka. ●Dhar Committee, JVP Committee, SRC Committee are the committees formed for reorganization of States. ●Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallababhai Patel and Pattabi Sitharamaiah were the members of the JVP committee.

III.

❖ **Important factors responsible in bringing Unity among Kannadigas:-**

1. Role of Newspapers:- Samyukta Karnataka, Vishala Karnataka, Karnataka Vrutha, Powravani and others united the people.
2. Role of institutions:- Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Karnataka Ekikarana samiti etc.
3. Influence of Poets:-
 - Huilgol Narayanarao – ‘Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada Nadu’
 - Shantakavi – ‘Rakshisu Karnataka devi’
 - Kuvempu – ‘Jaya Bharatha Jananiya Tanujathe’
 - B.M. Shree – Yerisu Harisu Kannadada Bavuta’
 - Mangesha Pai- Taye bare mogava tore kannadigara matheye
4. Alur Venkata Rao who is known as Kannada Kula Purohita wrote Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava etc.
5. Role of Leaders:- Alur Venkata Rao, Deputy Channabasappa, Andanappa Dottameti, Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Siddappa Kampala, Kengal Hanumanthaiah, S. Nijalingappa played important role.
6. Role of committees:- The Dhar Committee, JVP Committee and SRC etc.

❖ **The Unification Movement of Karnataka:-**

To unite the Kannada speaking people and provinces under one administrative unit, a movement took place in Karnataka called as Unification. Before the unification, many parts of Karnataka merged in Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras and other presidencies. To unite Karnataka on the basis of linguistic tried in many ways, mainly,

1. Role of Institutions:- Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha(1890), Kannada Sahitya Parishad (1915), Karnataka Sabha, Ithihasa anusandhana Parishad, Hindustani Sevalal etc.
2. Leaders:- Deputy Channabasappa, Andanappa Dottameti, Gnagadhara Rao Deshpande, Alur Ventaka Rao, S. Nijalingappa etc.
3. News Papers:- Mangalore samachar(first kannada Newspaper), Sadhvi, Vishala Karnataka, Karnataka Vrutta etc.
4. Poets:- Huilgol Narayana Rao, Shanta Kavi, Kuvempu, B.M.Shree, Mangesha Pai etc.
5. Belgaum Congress session – Gandhiji’s promise – 1924
6. Role of Committees:- Dhar Committee-1948, JVP committee- 1949, SRC (Fazl Ali) committee-1955

Based on the report of Fazal Ali committee Mysore united on 1st November 1950. S.Nijalingappa was the first Chief Minister. By that time, there were 19 districts. Now 30 districts are there. Mysore state renamed as Karnataka on 1st November 1973 during the Devraj Urs period.

IV. Places of Historical Importance



Importance of Historical Places

- 1. Harappa:** It is one of the important sites of Indus civilization. Dayaram Sahani discovered this site in 1920.
- 2. Takshashila:** It is in Pakistan. It was the capital of Gandhara province. It was the ancient university of India. It was an important education center of Ancient India.
- 3. Pataliputra:** It is the capital of Bihar. It was the Capital of Magadha, Mauryas and Guptas.
- 4. Badami:** It is in Bagalkot district. It was the capital of Chalukyas.
- 5. Kanchi:** It is near at Madras. It was the capital of Pallava.
- 6. Halebeedu:** It is in Hassan district. It was the capital of Hoysalas.
- 7. Delhi:** It was the capital of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. Redfort is here. Present, it is the capital of India.
- 8. Devagiri:** It is in Maharashtra. Mohammad bin Tughalak transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
- 9. Panipat:** It is in Hariyana district. Three historical Panipat wars were held here.
- 10. Agra:** It is in Uttaraprasesh. Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of Agra.
- 11. Hampi:** It is in Ballery district. It was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire.
- 12. Bidar:** It was the capital of Bahamani dynasty. Mohammed Gawan built Madarasa.
- 13. Bijapur:** It was the capital of Adil Shahis. Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Roja etc famous monuments are here.
- 14. Calcutta:** It is the capital West Bengal. It was the first capital of British in India.
- 15. Bombay:** It is the capital of Maharashtra. The first session of Indian National Congress held here.
- 16. Pondicherry:** It is on the Coramandal coast. It was the capital of French in India
- 17. Srirangapattana:** It is in Mandya district. It was the capital of the early wodeyars of Mysore and Tippusultan.
- 18. Meerut:** It is in Uttarpradesh. The first war of Independence started here.
- 19. Jalian Walabagh:** It is at Amritsar in Panjab. Here General Dyer massacred in 1919.
- 20. Dandi:** It is in Gujrat. Salt satyagraha was held under the leadership of Gandhiji.

VI.

36.

1) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Sulaiman | – | Arab traveller |
| 2. Kanishka | – | Ruler of Kushanas |
| 3. Ibrahim Adil shah II | – | Kitab-i-Navaras |
| 4. Sir. M. Vishweshwaraiah | – | Bharatha Rathna award |
| 5. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande | – | Karnataka Kesari |

2) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Parshwanatha | – | 23 rd Theerthankara |
| 2. Fahien | – | Gho Ko Ki |
| 3. Akabr | – | Din-i-Ilahi |
| 4. Lord Wellesley | – | Subsidiary alliance |
| 5. N.S. Hardikar | – | Hindustan sevadala |

3) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Vishakadatta | – | Mudrarakshasa |
| 2. Dhanvantri | – | Father of Indian Medicine |
| 3. Harshavardhana | – | Uttara Patheshwara |
| 4. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi | – | Shuddhi Movement |
| 5. Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel | – | Iron man of India |

4) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Gargi | – | Women scholar |
| 2. Huilgol Narayana Rao | – | Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada Nadu |
| 3. Tansen | – | Famous musician |
| 4. Ponna | – | Ubhayakavi Chakravarthi |
| 5. S. Nijalingappa | – | First CM of United Mysore |

5) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Kujala Kadphisis | – | Ruler of Kushanas |
| 2. Krishna I | – | Kailasanatha temple |
| 3. Chikkadevaraja wodeyar | – | Navakoti narayana |
| 4. Ramanujacharya | – | Head of Srirangam Math |
| 5. Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan | – | Alighar Movement |

6) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Rajendra Chola I | – | Gangai Konda Chola |
| 2. Pampa | – | Adi kavi |
| 3. Kanhoji Angrey | – | Admiral of Marathas |
| 4. Lord dal Housie | – | Doctrine of Lapse |
| 5. Alur Venkatarao | – | Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava |

7) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. R. D. Banerji | – | Discovery of Mohenjodaro |
| 2. Someshwara III | – | Abhilashithartha Chintamani |
| 3. Ibrahim Adil Shah II | – | Jagadguru Badshah |
| 4. Macaulay | – | Architect of English Education in India |
| 5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | – | Eradication of untouchability |

8) Matched answers:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Ravi Keerthi | – | Aihole Inscription |
| 2. Dhruva | – | Dharavarsha |
| 3. Annie Besant | – | Home rule league |
| 4. Andanappa Doddameti | – | Unification of Karnataka |
| 5. Kempe Gowda | – | Founder of Bengaluru city |

VI. 37.

	Chronological order	Answers
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Advent of Aryans 2) Coronation of Shivaji 3) 4th Anglo- Mysore war 4) Battle of Takkolam 5) Battle of Talikote 	Advent of Aryans Battle of Takkolam Battle of Talikote Coronation of Shivaji 4 th Anglo- Mysore war
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Brahma Samaj 2) Battle of Panipat I 3) Belgium Congress Session 4) Commencement of Gupta Era 5) Birth of Mahaveera 	Birth of Mahaveera Commencement of Gupta Era Battle of Panipat I Brahma Samaj Belgium Congress Session
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Foundation of Arya samaj 2) Unification of Karnataka 3) Coronation of Ashoka 4) Battle of Talikote 5) Gupta Era 	Coronation of Ashoka Gupta Era Battle of Talikote Foundation of Arya Samaj Unification of Karnataka
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Quit India Movement 2) Foundation of Ramakrishna Mission 3) Advent of Aryans to India 4) Gupta Era 5) Battle of Panipat II 	Advent of Aryans to India Gupta Era Battle of Panipat II Foundation of Ramakrishna Mission Quit India Movement
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vikrama Era 2) Birth of Buddha 3) Non cooperation Movement 4) Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire 5) Aligarh Movement 	Birth of Buddha Vikrama Era Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire Aligarh Movement Non cooperation Movement
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Queen Victoria Proclamation 2) Revenue system of Raja Todaramal 3) Birth of Basaveshwara 4) Accession of Kanishka 5) Battle of Kannegala 	Accession of Kanishka Battle of Kannegala Birth of Basaveshwara Revenue system of Raja Todaramal Queen Victoria Proclamation
7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kannada Sahitya Parishad 2) Death of Ramananda 3) Birth of Mahaveera 4) Arrival of Fahien to India 5) Construction of Bengaluru 	Birth of Mahaveera Arrival of Fahien to India Death of Ramananda Construction of Bengaluru Kannada Sahitya Parishad
8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance 2) 3rd Buddhist Council 3) Unification of Karnataka 4) Shivaji's Coronation 5) Wood's Despatch 	3 rd Buddhist Council Shivaji's Coronation Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance Wood's Despatch Unification of Karnataka