



HISTORY (315)

CHAPTERWISE NOTES



HISTORY

Sl. No.	Module	Chapters (Public Examination)	Marks
1	Module 1 : Ancient India	L-3. The Harappan Civilization L-4. The Vedic Age (1500 BC-600BC) L-6. Post Mauryan Developments L-7. The Guptas and Their Successors	20
2	Module 3 : Modern India	L-16. Establishment of British rule in India till 1857 L-18. Social changes L-19. Popular resistance to company rule	15
3	Module 4 : National Movement	L-20. Nationalism L-21. National Movement & Indian Democracy	15

Component	Details	Marks
Public Exam (Selected Modules 1,3,4)	Total Chapters : 9	50
Practical Exam	NA	0
TMA	Tutor Marked Assignment	20
Final Possible Marks		70
		Marks

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2	The Vedic Age (1500 BC-600BC)
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6	Social changes in modern india
7	Popular Resistance To Company Rule
8	Nationalism
9	Indian National Movement

1

THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, was the first urban civilization of India. It developed during the Chalcolithic Age and is known for its advanced town planning, economic prosperity and well-organised social life.

MEANING OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

1. Harappan Civilization was an ancient urban civilization of the Indian subcontinent.
2. It flourished between **2600 BC – 1900 BC**.
3. It is called Harappan because **Harappa was the first site discovered**.
4. It developed during the **Chalcolithic period** (use of stone and copper tools).
5. Our knowledge is based on **archaeological evidence**, as the script is undeciphered.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT

Origin

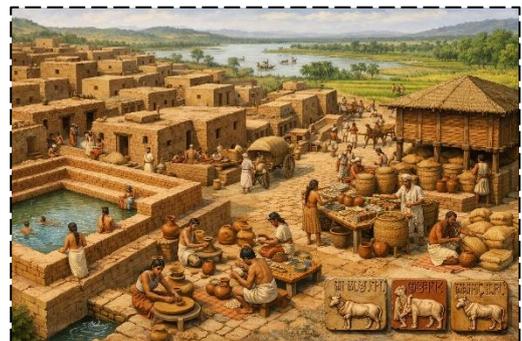
1. Harappan Civilization developed gradually from earlier Neolithic village cultures.
2. Improvement in agriculture led to surplus production.
3. Surplus food supported non-agricultural people like artisans and traders.

Phases of Harappan Civilization

1. Early Harappan Phase (3500–2600 BC)

- Mud structures
- Beginning of trade and crafts

2. Mature Harappan Phase (2600–1900 BC)



- Fully developed urban centres
- Burnt brick houses, drainage, foreign trade

3. Late Harappan Phase (1900–1400 BC)

- Decline of towns
- Disappearance of urban features

Extent

1. Spread over present-day **India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.**
2. Important Indian regions: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Western Uttar Pradesh.
3. **Major sites:** Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Banawali.
4. **Harappa–Kalibangan–Mohenjodaro** region formed the heartland.

TOWN PLANNING

1. Cities divided into two parts:

- **Citadel** on the western side
- **Lower Town** on the eastern side

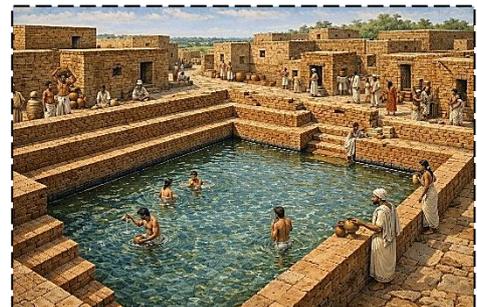
2. Streets were laid out in a grid pattern, cutting each other at right angles.
3. Houses were built with **burnt bricks.**
4. Bigger houses had courtyards, wells, kitchens and bathrooms.
5. A well-planned **drainage system** with covered drains and manholes existed.

SOME MAJOR STRUCTURAL REMAINS OF THE HARAPPAN TOWNS

1. Great Bath (Mohenjodaro)

- Used for ritual bathing
- Waterproofed with bitumen

2. Granary (Harappa and Mohenjodaro)



- Used for storing grains

3. Dockyard (Lothal)

- Used for berthing ships
- Indicates overseas trade



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(i) Agriculture

1. Agriculture and pastoralism formed the base of economy.
2. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, mustard, sesame, peas.
3. Rice evidence found at Lothal and Rangpur.
4. Cotton was grown and woven cloth was used.
5. Irrigation was done through wells and river channels.

(ii) Industries and Crafts

1. Metals used: gold, silver, copper and bronze (iron was unknown).
2. Famous artefact: **Bronze Dancing Girl** from Mohenjodaro.
3. Important crafts: bead-making, pottery-making, seal-making.
4. Seals were made of steatite and were square in shape.

(iii) Trade

1. Both internal and external trade existed.
2. Trade relations with **Mesopotamia**.
3. Trade routes passed through Oman and Bahrain.
4. Exports included beads, ivory, shell and lapis-lazuli.
5. Imports included silver, wool and perfumes.



SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION

1. Harappan society is believed to be **matriarchal**.
2. Different professions existed such as priests, traders, artisans and labourers.
3. Social inequality visible from size of houses.
4. Clothes were made of **cotton and wool**.
5. People used ornaments of gold, silver and terracotta.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

1. Harappans followed **animism** (worship of nature).
2. Worship of **Mother Goddess** was common.
3. Pashupati (**Proto-Shiva**) seal shows a male deity.
4. Tree worship, animal worship and fire worship existed.
5. Burial practices show belief in life after death.



Mother Goddess

THE SCRIPT

1. Harappans were literate people.
2. Script had about **400 signs**.
3. Written from **right to left**.
4. Script has not been deciphered yet.

DECLINE OF THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

1. Natural calamities like floods and earthquakes.
2. Drying up of rivers such as Ghaggar-Hakra.
3. Climatic changes and increased aridity.
4. Aryan invasion theory is rejected.
5. Decline was gradual, not sudden.



CHALCOLITHIC COMMUNITIES OF NON-HARAPPAN INDIA

1. Important cultures: Banas, Kayatha, Malwa and Jorwe.
2. These cultures were rural in nature.
3. Mud houses and stone-copper tools were used.
4. Agriculture and cattle-rearing were main occupations.

TOP 5 QUESTIONS**Q-1. Describe the main features of Harappan town planning.**

Answer- Harappan towns were well planned. Cities were divided into citadel and lower town. Streets followed a grid pattern. Burnt bricks were used for houses. The drainage system was highly developed, showing advanced sanitation.

Q-2. Explain the economic life of the Harappan people.

Answer- The Harappan economy was based on agriculture, crafts and trade. Wheat, barley and cotton were grown. Skilled artisans produced beads, pottery and seals. Both internal and foreign trade, especially with Mesopotamia, existed.

Q-3. Discuss the religious beliefs of the Harappans.

Answer- Harappans worshipped nature and followed animism. Mother Goddess and Pashupati were important deities. Tree, animal and fire worship were common. Burial practices indicate belief in life after death.

Q-4. What were the causes of the decline of the Harappan Civilization?

Answer- The decline was caused by floods, earthquakes, drying of rivers and climatic changes. Aryan invasion theory is rejected. The civilization declined gradually and merged with local cultures.

Q-5. Write a short note on Non-Harappan Chalcolithic cultures.

Answer- Non-Harappan Chalcolithic cultures were rural societies. Important cultures include Banas, Kayatha, Malwa and Jorwe. People lived in mud houses and used stone and copper tools. Agriculture and cattle-rearing were their main activities.



2

THE VEDIC AGE (1500BC–600BC)

INTRODUCTION

After the decline of the Harappan Civilization, new rural settlements emerged in India. Around the same time, a group of people known as the Aryans or Indo-Aryans arrived in north-western India. The culture and life of these people are known through their religious texts called the Vedas. This period is known as the Vedic Age.

THE VEDIC TEXTS

1. The word *Veda* is derived from *vid*, meaning "to know".
2. Vedas contain sacred knowledge of the Vedic people.
3. Vedic literature has two main categories:
 - **Mantra texts**
 - **Brahmana texts**



Mantra Texts

1. **Rigveda** – Oldest Veda, contains 1028 hymns in 10 mandalas.
2. **Samaveda** – Verses meant for singing.
3. **Yajurveda** – Rituals and sacrificial procedures.
4. **Atharvaveda** – Magic spells and charms.

BRAHMANAS, ARANYAKAS AND UPANISHADS

1. **Brahmanas** explain rituals and mantras.
2. **Aranyakas** are forest texts.
3. **Upanishads** contain philosophical ideas.



4. These texts are also called **Shruti**.
5. Upanishads are known as **Vedanta** (end of the Vedas).

MIGRATION OF THE ARYANS

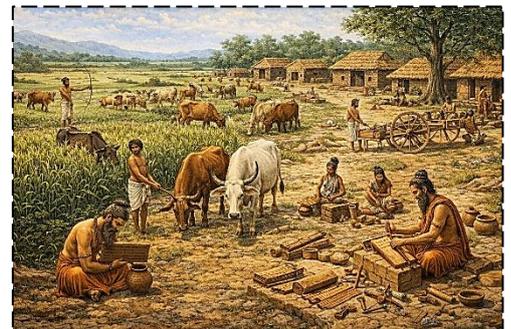
1. Aryans were not a race but a **linguistic group**.
2. They spoke Indo-European languages like Sanskrit, Latin and Greek.
3. Original home of Aryans was the **Central Asian Steppes**.
4. Archaeological evidence comes from **Andronovo Culture**.
5. Aryans migrated to India in several phases through Afghanistan.
6. Some scholars believe Aryans were indigenous, but migration theory is widely accepted.

GEOGRAPHICAL HORIZON OF THE VEDIC ARYANS

1. Early Vedic Aryans lived in **Sapta-Sindhu region**.
2. Sapta-Sindhu means land of seven rivers.
3. Rivers included Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Sarasvati.
4. During Later Vedic period, Aryans moved eastwards to **U.P. and Bihar**.
5. They came into contact with non-Aryan people.

EARLY VEDIC ECONOMY

1. Early Vedic people were **pastoralists**.
2. Cattle rearing was the main occupation.
3. Cow was the symbol of wealth.
4. Agriculture was known but practiced on a small scale.
5. Barley (*yava*) was the main crop.
6. Other activities included hunting, weaving, carpentry and chariot making.



7. **Barter system** was used and cow acted as medium of exchange.

CHANGES IN THE LATER VEDIC PHASE (ECONOMIC)

1. Agriculture became the main occupation.
2. Crops grown included wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane and millet.
3. Domestication of buffalo helped in ploughing.
4. **Iron tools** began to be used around 1000 BC.
5. Iron plough helped clear forests and increase production.
6. Population increased and settlements expanded.
7. Some settlements slowly developed into towns.



THE EARLY VEDIC SOCIETY

1. Family was the basic unit of society.
2. Society was **patriarchal** in nature.
3. Monogamy was common; polygamy existed among chiefs.
4. Society was largely **egalitarian**.
5. No rigid caste system existed.
6. Women enjoyed respectable position and participated in assemblies.
7. Sabha and Samiti allowed women's participation.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE LATER VEDIC PHASE

1. Joint family system developed.
2. Institution of **gotra** emerged.
3. Restrictions on women increased.
4. Varna system became rigid.



5. Four varnas emerged: Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra.
6. Shudras were denied Upanayana ceremony.
7. Concept of **Varna-Ashrama Dharma** developed.

THE EARLY VEDIC RELIGION

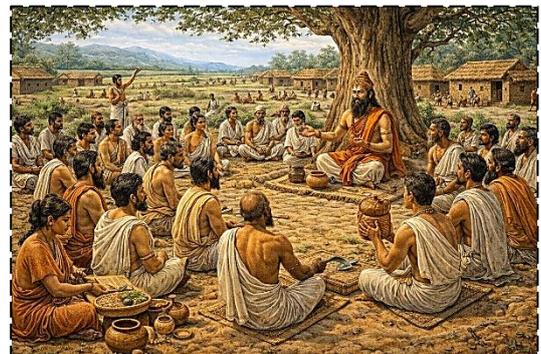
1. Religion was simple and nature-based.
2. Gods were personifications of natural forces.
3. Important gods: Indra, Agni, Varuna, Soma and Pushan.
4. Indra was the most powerful god.
5. Yajnas were performed to please gods.
6. No temples or idol worship existed.

CHANGES IN THE LATER VEDIC PHASE (RELIGION)

1. Importance of Vishnu and Rudra increased.
2. Number and scale of yajnas increased.
3. Animal sacrifices became common.
4. Brahmanas gained power through rituals.
5. People opposed excessive sacrifices.
6. Upanishads emphasized karma, rebirth and moksha.

THE EARLY VEDIC POLITY

1. Jana was the basic political unit.
2. Raja was the tribal chief.
3. Sabha and Samiti were important assemblies.
4. Chief was elected, not hereditary.



5. Bali was a voluntary contribution.
6. Administration was simple and participatory.

CHANGES IN THE LATER VEDIC PHASE (POLITY)

1. Chiefship became hereditary.
2. Authority of assemblies declined.
3. Kingship acquired divine character.
4. Taxes like bali, bhaga and shulka were imposed.
5. Rudimentary army and officials emerged.
6. This led to rise of **Janapadas and Mahajanapadas**.

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Describe the main features of Early Vedic economy.

Answer- Early Vedic economy was mainly pastoral. Cattle rearing was the chief occupation. Agriculture was limited and barley was the main crop. Barter system was followed and cows acted as a medium of exchange.

Q-2. Explain the changes brought by the use of iron in the Later Vedic period.

Answer- Iron tools helped clear forests and expand agriculture. Iron plough improved productivity. This led to population growth, larger settlements and emergence of early towns.

Q-3. Discuss the social changes in the Later Vedic period.

Answer- Joint family system developed and gotra system emerged. Varna system became rigid. Women lost many rights. Shudras were placed at the bottom of society.

Q-4. Describe the religious beliefs of the Early Vedic people.

Answer- Early Vedic religion was nature-based. Gods like Indra, Agni and Varuna were worshipped. Yajnas were performed for material benefits. There was no idol or temple worship.



Q-5. Explain the political system of the Early Vedic period.

Answer- The political system was tribal. Raja was elected and assisted by Sabha and Samiti. Administration was simple. Bali was voluntary and assemblies limited the power of the chief.



3

POST MAURYAN DEVELOPMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Mauryan Empire came to an end around 187 BC. After this, several regional kingdoms emerged in different parts of India. This period also witnessed invasions from Central Asia, growth of long-distance trade, and remarkable developments in art, architecture and culture, until the rise of the Guptas.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF NORTH INDIA

(i) The Shungas

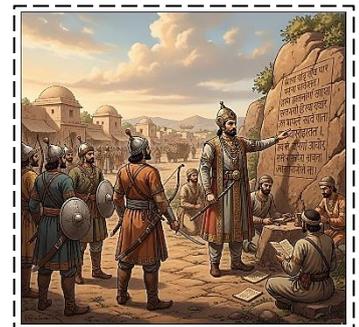
1. The last Mauryan king **Brihadratha** was killed by Pushyamitra Shunga.
2. Pushyamitra founded the **Shunga dynasty** in north India.
3. Shungas came into contact with Indo-Greeks (Yavanas).
4. **Heliodorus inscription (Besnagar)** mentions an Indo-Greek envoy in a Shunga court.
5. The last Shunga ruler was killed by his minister Vasudeva, who founded the **Kanva dynasty**.

(ii) The Bactrians or Indo-Greeks

1. Indo-Greeks settled in north-western India after Alexander's death.
2. They ruled from **Bactria (north Afghanistan)**.
3. The most famous ruler was **Menander (Milinda)**.
4. He is mentioned in the Buddhist text **Milindapanho**.
5. Menander accepted Buddhism after discussions with monk **Nagasena**.

(iii) The Shakas

1. Shakas were also known as **Scythians**, natives of Central Asia.
2. They settled in north-western India around Taxila.



3. Their rule extended to **Mathura and Gujarat**.
4. The most famous ruler was **Rudradaman**.
5. His **Junagarh (Girnar) inscription** is the first royal inscription in Sanskrit.

(iv) The Parthians

1. Parthians were of **Iranian origin**.
2. In Indian sources, they are called **Pahlavas**.
3. The **Takht-i-Bahi inscription (45 AD)** mentions king **Gondophares**.
4. Literary sources associate him with **St. Thomas**.

THE KUSHANAS

1. Kushanas originally belonged to **western China** and were called **Yueh-chis**.
2. They defeated Shakas and Pahlavas and formed a vast empire.
3. Important rulers:
 - **Kujula Kadphises**
 - **Wema Kadphises**
 - **Kanishka** (most famous)



4. Kanishka ascended the throne in **AD 78** and started the **Shaka Era**.
5. His empire extended from Central Asia to Varanasi.

Kushana Polity and Administration

1. Empire possibly divided into provinces.
2. Governors were called **Mahakshatrapas** and **Kshatrapas**.
3. Kushana kings used the title **Devaputra (son of God)**.

Contribution of the Kushanas

1. Growth of internal and external trade.



2. Issue of large number of **gold and copper coins**.
3. Patronage to Buddhism.
4. **Fourth Buddhist Council** held at **Kundalavana (Kashmir)**.
5. Scholars like **Charaka** and **Ashvaghosha** flourished.
6. Patronage to **Gandhara and Mathura schools of art**.

CONTACTS WITH CENTRAL ASIA

1. Central Asian contacts led to **cultural intermingling**.
2. Foreigners were absorbed into Indian society as Kshatriyas.
3. New methods of **coin-making** were introduced.
4. Greek-style coins influenced Indian coinage.
5. Indians borrowed knowledge of **astronomy** from Greeks.
6. Gandhara art developed due to Indo-Greek interaction.



EMERGENCE OF EARLY STATES IN ORISSA AND THE DECCAN

Kalinga

1. After Ashoka, Kalinga became prominent under the **Chedi dynasty**.
2. **Kharavela** was the most famous ruler.
3. His achievements are recorded in the **Hathigumpha inscription**.
4. He was a follower of **Jainism**.

THE SATAVAHANAS

1. Satavahanas rose to power in the Deccan around the first century BC.
2. **Gautamiputra Satakarni** was the greatest ruler.
3. Capital was **Pratishthana (Paithan)** in Maharashtra.
4. Kingdom extended from **Krishna to Godavari** rivers.

Satavahana Polity and Administration



1. Kingdom divided into **aharas or rashtras** (districts).
2. Village (**grama**) was the lowest unit, headed by **Gramika**.
3. Officers called **amatyas** assisted the king.
4. Satavahanas introduced **tax-free land grants** to Brahmanas and Buddhists.
5. They claimed to belong to the **Brahmana varna**.

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

(i) Internal and External Trade Routes

1. Two major land routes:
 - **Uttarapatha** (north and north-west India)
 - **Dakshinapatha** (north to south India)
2. Important ports on west coast: Bharukachchha, Sopara, Muziris.
3. Eastern ports included Tamralipti and Arikamedu.

(ii) Trade with West and Central Asia

1. Trade with the **Roman Empire** was very prosperous.
2. Best account given in **Periplus of the Erythrean Sea**.
3. Exports: spices, pepper, ivory, textiles, pearls.
4. Imports: gold, silver, wine, coral and slaves.

(iii) Crafts and Industries

1. Large number of specialized craftsmen existed.
2. Textile industry flourished at Mathura and Vanga.
3. Ujjain was a major **bead-making centre**.

(iv) Guilds

1. Guilds were called **Shrenis**.

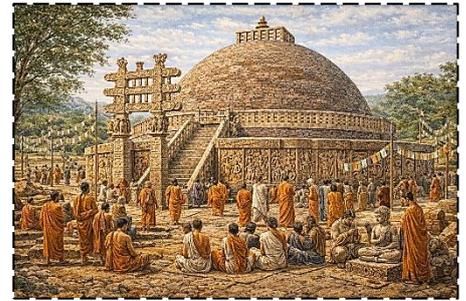


2. Head of merchant guild was **Sreshthi**.
3. Caravan traders were called **Sarthavahas**.
4. Guilds regulated prices, quality and also acted as banks.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

(i) Stupas

1. Stupas were Buddhist religious structures.
2. Important stupas: **Sanchi, Bharhut, Amravati, Nagarjunakonda**.
3. Sculptures depict stories from Buddha's life and Jatakas.



(ii) Rock-cut Architecture

1. Rock-cut chaityas and viharas developed.
2. Important centres: **Nasik and Pune** region.

(iii) Schools of Sculptural Art

1. **Mathura School** – red sandstone, first Buddha images.
2. **Gandhara School** – Greek influence, blue-grey schist stone.
3. **Amravati School** – white marble-like stone, narrative art.

EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA

(i) Megalithic Cultures

1. Megaliths were stone-covered burial sites.
2. Period: **1200 BC – 300 BC**.
3. Use of iron tools and black-and-red ware pottery.
4. Sites: Brahmagiri, Maski, Adichallanur, Junapani.

(ii) The Sangam Age

1. Sangam age refers to Tamil literary assemblies.
2. Literature composed between **300 BC – 300 AD**.



3. Themes were **love (aham)** and **war (puram)**.
4. Major rulers: **Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas**.
5. Tamil region divided into five **tinais** (eco-zones).
6. Flourishing agriculture, crafts and Indo-Roman trade.
7. Sangam literature gives a vivid picture of society, economy and culture.

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Discuss the major political developments in north India after the Mauryas.

Answer- After the Mauryas, several regional powers like the Shungas and Kanvas emerged. Foreign rulers such as Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Parthians and Kushanas entered India. This period saw political fragmentation as well as increased contact with Central Asia.

Q-2. Who were the Kushanas? Explain their contribution to Indian history.

Answer- The Kushanas were Central Asian rulers who established a vast empire under Kanishka. They promoted trade, issued gold coins, patronized Buddhism, organized the Fourth Buddhist Council and supported Gandhara and Mathura schools of art.

Q-3. Describe the growth of trade and commerce in the post-Mauryan period

Answer- Trade expanded through land and sea routes. India had flourishing trade with the Roman Empire. Spices, textiles and ivory were exported, while gold and silver were imported. Guilds played an important role in trade and banking.

Q-4. Write a short note on the Satavahanas.

Answer- The Satavahanas ruled the Deccan with their capital at Pratishthana. Gautamiputra Satakarni was their greatest ruler. They had efficient administration, encouraged trade and were the first to give tax-free land grants.

Q-5. What does the Sangam literature tell us about early South Indian society?

Answer- Sangam literature describes political life, economy, social structure and culture of South India. It refers to Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, flourishing trade, role of women, eco-zones and interaction with Roman traders.



4

THE GUPTAS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS (A.D.300–750)

INTRODUCTION

After the decline of the Kushanas, the Gupta dynasty rose to power in north India. The Guptas established a vast empire due to fertile land and access to iron resources. Their rule is marked by political stability, economic growth and remarkable progress in art, literature, science and culture. After their decline, several regional kingdoms emerged in north and south India.

POLITICAL HISTORY

(a) Chandragupta I (AD 319–334)

1. The real founder of the Gupta Empire.
2. Began the **Gupta Era in AD 319**.
3. Took the title **Maharajadhiraja**.
4. Married **Kumaradevi**, a Lichchhavi princess.
5. This alliance gave legitimacy, prestige and power.
6. Ruled over Magadha, Saket and Prayaga with capital at **Pataliputra**.



(b) Samudragupta (AD 335–375)

1. Son and successor of Chandragupta I.
2. Known as the **Napoleon of India** for his conquests.
3. His achievements are recorded in the **Allahabad Pillar Inscription** written by Harisena.
4. Followed different policies:
 - **Annexation** in Ganga-Yamuna doab
 - **Subjugation** of forest kingdoms

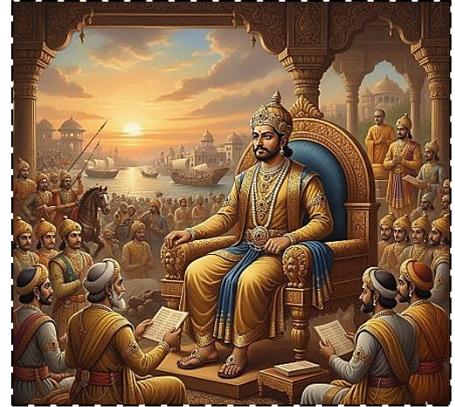


- **Political conciliation** in South India

5. Performed **Ashvamedha sacrifice** and issued Ashvamedha coins.
6. Was a poet, musician and patron of learning.

(c) Chandragupta II (AD 375–414)

1. Also known as **Vikramaditya**.
2. Strengthened empire through matrimonial alliances.
3. Defeated **Shaka rulers** of western India.
4. Extended empire up to western coast.
5. Maintained **Navaratnas** (nine scholars) in his court.
6. **Kalidasa** was the most famous poet.
7. Chinese pilgrim **Fa-Hien** visited India during his reign.



(d) Decline of the Guptas

1. Huna invasions weakened the empire.
2. **Skandagupta** repulsed early Huna attacks.
3. Later rulers failed to resist Hunas.
4. Decline in trade and economy.
5. Debasement of gold coins.
6. Growth of **land grants and feudalism** led to political fragmentation.

MAITRAKAS

1. Ruled in **Saurashtra (Gujarat)**.
2. Capital was **Valabhi**.
3. **Dhruvasena II** was the most important ruler.
4. Valabhi became a centre of learning and trade.



5. Ruled till the mid-eighth century.

MAUKHARIES

1. Ruled over **Kanauj** in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Initially feudatories of the Guptas.
3. Kanauj replaced Pataliputra as political centre.
4. Their kingdom later merged with Pushyabhutis.

PUSHYABHUTIS OF THANESAR

1. Capital at **Thanesar (Kurukshetra)**.
2. **Prabhakarvardhana** strengthened the kingdom.
3. **Harshavardhana (AD 606–647)** was the greatest ruler.
4. Shifted capital to **Kanauj**.
5. Controlled Punjab, UP, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.
6. Defeated by **Pulakesin II** on river Narmada.
7. Accounts available in **Harshacharita** (Banabhatta) and **Si-Yu-Ki** (Hsuan Tsang).

VAKATAKAS

1. Ruled over **northern Maharashtra and Vidarbha**.
2. Issued many land grant charters.
3. **Rudrasena II** married Prabhavatigupta (daughter of Chandragupta II).
4. Helped spread Brahmanical culture in south India.

CHALUKYAS (6th–8th Century AD)

1. Capital at **Vatapi (Badami)**.
2. Greatest ruler was **Pulakesin II**.
3. Defeated Harshavardhana.
4. Took the title **Dakshinapatheshvara**.



5. Constant conflict with Pallavas.
6. Known for temple architecture at **Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal**.

PALLAVAS

1. Ruled over south Andhra and north Tamil Nadu.
2. Capital at **Kanchi**.
3. Important rulers: **Mahendravarman I** and **Narasimhavarman I**.
4. Patronized **Bhakti movement** and Dravidian architecture.
5. **Mahabalipuram** became a major temple centre.



ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM (AD 300–750)

1. Administration was **decentralized**.
2. Empire divided into provinces called **bhukti / rashtra / desha**.
3. Head of province was **Uparika**.
4. Districts were called **Vishaya**.
5. Village was the lowest unit.
6. High officials were called **Kumaramatyas**.
7. Land taxes increased; **vishti (forced labour)** existed.
8. Judicial system clearly distinguished civil and criminal law.

SOCIETY

1. Supremacy of **Brahmanas** increased.
2. Large-scale land grants created Brahmana landlords.
3. Proliferation of castes.
4. Tribals and foreigners assimilated into varna system.
5. Shudras' position slightly improved.
6. Untouchables (Chandalas) lived outside villages.



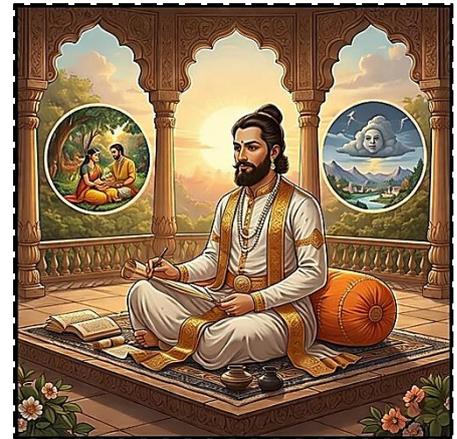
7. Slavery existed.
8. Status of women declined; evidence of **sati** found.

ECONOMY

1. Expansion of agriculture due to land grants.
2. Use of iron plough, irrigation and manure increased production.
3. Heavy tax burden on peasants.
4. Decline of trade after 6th century AD.
5. Decrease in Roman trade affected economy.
6. Scarcity of coins after Guptas.
7. Economy became more **self-sufficient and rural**.

LITERATURE

1. Gupta age known as **Golden Age of literature**.
2. Ramayana and Mahabharata were finalized.
3. Puranas were written.
4. Major Sanskrit writers:
 - **Kalidasa** – Abhijnanashakuntalam, Meghadutam
 - **Shudraka** – Mrichchhakatikam
 - **Vishakhadatta** – Mudrarakshasa
5. Banabhatta wrote **Harshacharita**.
6. Bhakti literature flourished in south India (Alvars and Nayannars).



ART AND ARCHITECTURE

1. Development of Buddhist art – **Ajanta paintings**.
2. Life-size copper Buddha from **Sultanganj**.
3. Structural temples in **Nagara style** (Bhitargaon, Deogarh).



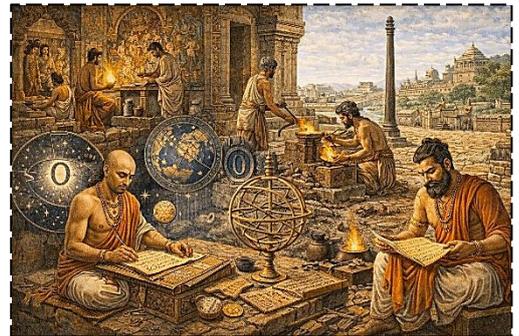
4. Pallava temples at **Mahabalipuram**.
5. Chalukya temples at **Pattadakal**.
6. Southern style called **Dravida**.
7. Gupta coins were artistic masterpieces.

RELIGION

1. Guptas patronized **Bhagvatism**.
2. Worship of Vishnu and his incarnations.
3. Emphasis on **bhakti and ahimsa**.
4. Buddhism flourished; Nalanda emerged as a great centre.
5. Bhakti movement in south India by **Alvars and Nayannars**.
6. Spread of **Tantrism** integrating tribal practices.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. **Aryabhatta** wrote *Aryabhatiyam*.
2. Proposed rotation of earth and concept of zero.
3. **Varahamihira** wrote *Panchasiddhantika*.
4. Advances in metallurgy.
5. **Iron Pillar of Mehrauli** shows rust-free iron technology.
6. Ajanta paintings show knowledge of colours.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Explain the political achievements of Samudragupta.

Answer- Samudragupta expanded the Gupta Empire through conquest and diplomacy. His achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar Inscription. He annexed northern territories, subdued forest kingdoms and followed political conciliation in the south.

Q-2. Why is the Gupta period called the Golden Age of Indian culture?

Answer- The Gupta period witnessed remarkable progress in art, literature, science and architecture. Ajanta paintings, Sanskrit literature of Kalidasa, temple architecture and scientific works of Aryabhata justify calling it a Golden Age.

Q-3. Discuss the administrative system of the Guptas.

Answer- Gupta administration was decentralized. Provinces were governed by Uparikas and districts by Vishayapatis. Village was the lowest unit. Land revenue was the main source of income and judicial system was well developed.

Q-4. Describe the social conditions during the Gupta period.

Answer- Society became more stratified. Brahmanas gained supremacy through land grants. Caste system became rigid. Shudras' position improved slightly, but untouchables faced discrimination. Status of women declined and sati appeared.

Q-5. Explain the decline of the Gupta Empire.

Answer- The Gupta Empire declined due to Huna invasions, economic decline, debasement of coins, growth of feudalism and weak successors. Political fragmentation led to the rise of regional kingdoms.



5

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA TILL 1857

INTRODUCTION

Before the formal British rule, there existed Indo-European trade relations. The British East India Company, founded in 1600, initially came to India as a trading company. Gradually, due to political weakness of Indian states and British military strength, the Company transformed itself from a commercial body into a political power. British rule is generally considered to have begun in 1757 after the Battle of Plassey and ended in 1858 when the British Crown took direct control of India.

A NEW PHASE IN EUROPEAN EASTERN TRADE WITH ASIA

1. Indian goods were in great demand in Europe due to better quality and lower price.
2. This caused a drain of bullion from Europe to India.
3. Initially, the British East India Company focused only on trade, not colonization.
4. After 1650, a new class of merchants aimed at establishing colonies.
5. Decline of the Mughal Empire created a political vacuum.
6. Regional states like Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and Marathas emerged but lacked unity.
7. The British used three methods to expand power:
 - Wars and conquests
 - Subsidiary Alliance System
 - Doctrine of Lapse



ANGLO-FRENCH STRUGGLE IN SOUTH INDIA

1. British and French companies competed for supremacy in India.
2. Rivalry resulted in **three Carnatic Wars**.



3. The Third Carnatic War was decisive.
4. The British defeated the French at the **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)**.
5. French power declined after the Treaty of Paris (1763).
6. British success was due to strong navy, better leadership, government support and Bengal resources.
7. Indian regional powers showed military and naval weakness.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BENGAL: PLASSEY TO BUXAR (1757–1765)

Battle of Plassey (1757)

1. **Siraj-ud-Daulah** was the Nawab of Bengal.
2. **Causes:** misuse of trade privileges, fortification of Calcutta, British interference.
3. British conspired with Mir Jafar and others.
4. British won due to conspiracy, not military superiority.
5. **Mir Jafar** was made Nawab and paid huge sums to the Company.

Mir Qasim and Battle of Buxar (1764)

1. Mir Qasim replaced Mir Jafar in 1760.
2. Introduced administrative reforms and tried to ensure trade equality.
3. Conflict with British led to war.
4. British defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II at **Battle of Buxar**.
5. Treaty of Allahabad (1765) gave the Company **Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa**.

THE DUAL SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

1. Mughal administration had two parts:
 - **Nizamat** – law and order, criminal justice
 - **Diwani** – revenue and civil justice
2. Company became Diwan of Bengal after 1765.



3. Nawab retained responsibility of administration.
4. Company controlled revenue without administrative responsibility.
5. This system was called **Dual or Double Government**.
6. Nawab was blamed for misgovernance.

IDEOLOGY OF EXPANSION: TOOLS AND METHODS

Wars and Conquests

1. British fought Mysore, Marathas and Sikhs.
2. Mysore defeated after death of **Tipu Sultan (1799)**.
3. Marathas defeated in Anglo-Maratha wars.
4. Punjab annexed after Anglo-Sikh wars (1849).



Subsidiary Alliance System

1. Introduced by **Lord Wellesley (1798)**.
2. Indian rulers accepted British protection.
3. British troops stationed in native states.
4. Rulers paid subsidy and surrendered foreign policy.
5. British resident controlled state affairs.
6. First alliance signed with **Nizam of Hyderabad**.

Doctrine of Lapse

1. Introduced by **Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)**.
2. State annexed if ruler died without natural heir.
3. Adoption was not recognized.
4. States annexed: Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambalpur.
5. Awadh annexed on grounds of misrule.



GROWTH OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS

1. British Parliament began regulating Company affairs.
2. **Regulating Act of 1773** introduced Governor-General.
3. Warren Hastings became first Governor-General.
4. **Pitt's India Act (1784)** increased Parliamentary control.
5. Cornwallis reformed administration and introduced **Permanent Settlement**.
6. **Zamindars became** landowners; peasants became tenants.
7. Ryotwari system introduced in Madras and Bombay.
8. **Charter Acts (1813, 1833, 1853)** ended Company's trade monopoly.
9. Civil services were created; Indians were excluded.

JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

1. **Mayor's Courts** established in presidency towns (1727).
2. **Adalat system** introduced in 1772.
3. Rule of **Law and Equality before Law** were introduced.
4. Supreme Court established at **Calcutta in 1774**.
5. Separate civil and criminal courts existed.
6. Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were highest courts.
7. British judicial system changed traditional Indian justice system.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. How did the British East India Company establish its rule in India?

Answer- The British established their rule through wars and conquests, the Subsidiary Alliance system and the Doctrine of Lapse. Political weakness of Indian states and British military superiority helped them expand their control.

Q-2. Explain the significance of the Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.

Answer- The Battle of Plassey (1757) established British control over Bengal through conspiracy. The Battle of Buxar (1764) confirmed British supremacy and led to the grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Q-3. What was the Dual System of Administration? Why was it introduced?

Answer- The Dual System meant Company control over revenue while administration remained with the Nawab. It was introduced to gain revenue without administrative responsibility.

Q-4. Describe the Subsidiary Alliance system and its effects.

Answer- Under this system, Indian rulers accepted British troops and surrendered foreign policy. It weakened Indian states and helped British expansion without direct annexation.

Q-5. Explain the administrative and judicial changes introduced by the British before 1857.

Answer- The British introduced Governor-General, civil services, revenue settlements and a new judicial system based on Rule of Law and Equality before Law. These changes centralized power and strengthened colonial control.



6

SOCIAL CHANGES IN MODERN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Indian society underwent major social changes during the 18th and 19th centuries. British rule, spread of western education, growth of press, rise of middle class and social-religious reform movements played an important role in transforming Indian society. These changes prepared the ground for national awakening and freedom struggle.

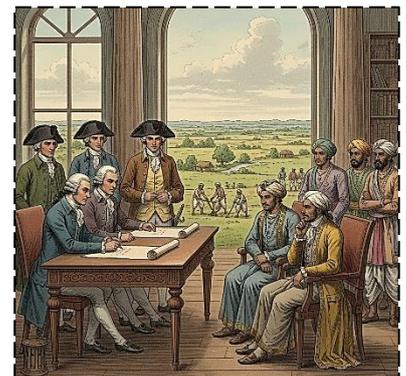
BRITISH CULTURAL POLICIES IN INDIA

Orientalists

1. Early British administrators like **Warren Hastings, William Jones and Jonathan Duncan** were called Orientalists.
2. They believed India had a glorious ancient past.
3. They encouraged study of Indian languages, laws and traditions.
4. Important institutions founded:
 - **Calcutta Madrassa (1781)**
 - **Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)**
 - **Sanskrit College, Benaras (1794)**
5. Fort William College (1801) trained British officials in Indian languages.

Influence of Ideas on Policies

1. British policies were influenced by European ideologies.
2. **Whig philosophy** stressed separation of powers.
3. **Lord Cornwallis** introduced administrative reforms.
4. **Permanent Settlement (1793)** influenced by Whig ideas.



- Industrial Revolution in England encouraged free trade.
- Charter Act of 1813** ended Company's trade monopoly.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

Bengal Renaissance

- Reform movements in Bengal are called Bengal Renaissance.

2. Focus areas:

- Rediscovery of India's past
- Modernization of language and literature
- Social and religious reforms

Brahmo Samaj

- Founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**.
- Atmiya Sabha (1814) later became Brahmo Samaj (1828).
- Opposed sati, polygamy and idolatry.
- Supported women's rights and modern education.
- Advocated belief in one God.
- Sati** was abolished in 1829.



Later Leaders

- Debendranath Tagore** organized and expanded the Samaj.
- Keshab Chandra Sen** made it more radical.
- Brahmo Samaj split in 1866 into Adi Brahmo Samaj and Brahmo Samaj of India.

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

- Supported women's education.
- Opposed child marriage and polygamy.



3. Advocated widow remarriage.
4. Widows' Remarriage Act passed in 1856.

Ramakrishna Mission

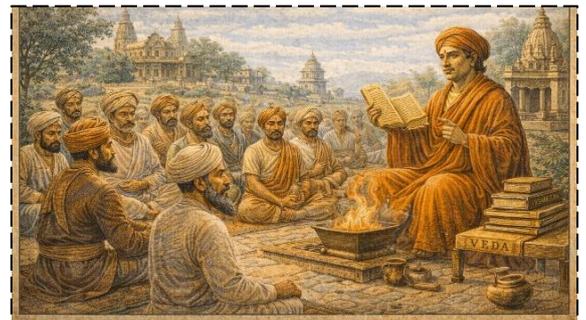
1. Founded by **Swami Vivekananda** in 1897.
2. Inspired by Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
3. Preached universalism of religion.
4. Opposed caste rigidities and social evils.
5. Emphasized spiritual Hinduism and social service.

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN INDIA

1. Important reformers: K.T. Telang, R.G. Bhandarkar, M.G. Ranade.
2. **Prarthana Samaj (1867)** promoted monotheism and social reform.
3. Opposed caste system and priestly domination.
4. Supported widow remarriage and women's education.

ARYA SAMAJ

1. Founded by **Dayanand Saraswati** in 1875.
2. Based on the teachings of the Vedas.
3. Opposed idolatry, caste rigidity and child marriage.
4. Supported use of Hindi and Vedic education.
5. Advocated **Shuddhi movement** for reconversion.
6. Divided into DAV group and Gurukul group in 1893.



REFORM MOVEMENTS AMONG MUSLIMS

1. Muslims faced decline after fall of Mughal rule.
2. **Farazi Movement** stressed religious purification.
3. **Deoband Movement** focused on Islamic education.



4. **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** led modern reform movement.
5. Founded **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh (1875)**.
6. Promoted modern education and scientific outlook.

IMPACT OF REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. Helped growth of modern middle class.
2. Spread awareness about social evils.
3. Improved condition of women.
4. Encouraged education and rational thinking.
5. Also led to some communal polarization.

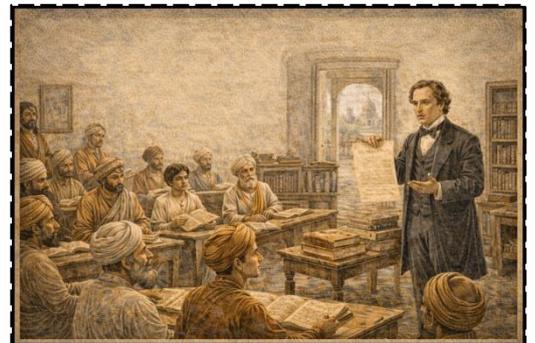
RISE OF WESTERN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Charter Act of 1813

1. Company asked to spend one lakh rupees annually on education.
2. Missionaries allowed to spread education.

Macaulay and English Education

1. **T.B. Macaulay** supported English education.
2. Macaulay's Minute (1835) promoted western knowledge.
3. Introduced **Downward Filtration Theory**.
4. Aim: create a class of English-educated Indians.



Wood's Dispatch (1854)

1. Laid foundation of modern education system.
2. English for higher education, vernaculars for masses.
3. Proposed universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1857).
4. Supported women's education and teacher training.



Hunter Commission (1882)

1. Reviewed progress of education.
2. Emphasized primary education.
3. Encouraged vocational and practical education.

GROWTH OF PRESS IN INDIA

1. First newspaper: **Bengal Gazette (1780)**.
2. Press spread new ideas and awareness.
3. British imposed restrictions on press.
4. **Censorship of Press Act (1799)** imposed strict control.
5. **Metcalf Act (1835)** gave freedom to press.
6. **Vernacular Press Act (1878)** suppressed Indian language newspapers.
7. Act repealed in 1882 by **Lord Ripon**.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Explain the role of Brahmo Samaj in social reform.

Answer- Brahmo Samaj worked for removal of social evils like sati, polygamy and caste discrimination. It promoted women's rights, monotheism and modern education and helped in social awakening.

Q-2. Discuss the contribution of Arya Samaj to Indian society.

Answer- Arya Samaj opposed idolatry, caste rigidity and child marriage. It promoted Vedic values, Hindi language, women's education and social equality and played an important role in social reform.

Q-3. Examine the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Muslim reform movement.

Answer- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan emphasized modern education for Muslims. He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and promoted scientific thinking and cooperation with the British.



Q-4. What was Macaulay's role in spreading English education in India?

Answer- Macaulay promoted English education to spread western knowledge. His Minute of 1835 laid the foundation of modern education system and aimed at creating a class of English-educated Indians.

Q-5. How did the growth of press contribute to social changes in India?

Answer- The press spread awareness, new ideas and reformist thinking. It helped in criticizing social evils, spreading nationalism and creating public opinion despite British restrictions.



7

POPULAR RESISTANCE TO COMPANY RULE

INTRODUCTION

The early period of the British East India Company's rule in India witnessed widespread resistance. Between the 1750s and 1857, British colonial policies caused severe hardship to peasants, tribals and artisans. High land revenue demands, exploitation by landlords and moneylenders, and destruction of local industries led to several popular uprisings. The Revolt of 1857 was the most significant as it united different sections of Indian society against British rule.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO POPULAR REVOLT

1. British rule transformed India into a colony serving British interests.
2. Land became a saleable commodity and private ownership was recognized.
3. Intermediaries like zamindars emerged between cultivators and the state.
4. Commercial crops replaced food crops.
5. Heavy taxation burdened the peasantry.
6. Merchants and moneylenders exploited cultivators.
7. Transfer of wealth from India to England increased.
8. Local industries declined due to British manufactured goods.
9. Tribals lost traditional rights over land.
10. A nexus of British officials, landlords and moneylenders exploited peasants.
11. Bengal famine of 1770 exposed the harsh impact of colonial policies.
12. All these factors led to widespread resentment and rebellion.

MAJOR UPRISINGS



(i) Peasant Uprisings

1. Sanyasis and Fakirs rebelled in Bengal due to eviction and famine.
2. They looted treasuries and helped the poor.
3. **Anand Math** by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee immortalised this revolt.
4. Rangpur and Dinajpur peasants revolted against revenue contractor **Debi Singh** (1783).
5. Peasants attacked government offices and stopped paying revenue.
6. In South India, Poligars revolted in Tamil Nadu, Malabar and Andhra.
7. **Mappila revolt** in Malabar was against over-taxation and eviction.
8. Jats revolted in Western UP and Haryana (1824).
9. Kolis revolted in Gujarat.

(ii) Tribal Uprisings

1. Colonial rule entered tribal areas and destroyed their autonomy.
2. Bhils of Khandesh and Kols of Singhbhum revolted.
3. Tribals attacked outsiders like moneylenders and officials.
4. **Santhal Rebellion** took place in Bengal-Bihar-Orissa region.
5. Leaders **Sidhu and Kanu** led the Santhals.
6. They aimed to reclaim land and establish self-rule.
7. All tribal uprisings were brutally suppressed.

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EARLY RESISTANCE

1. Rebels were aware of their enemies and exploitation.
2. Local grievances gradually turned into opposition to British rule.
3. Religion, tradition and ethnic ties helped mobilize people.
4. British labelled rebellions as law and order problems.



5. Rebels aimed to restore old systems rather than create new ones.
6. Despite limitations, revolts exposed the exploitative nature of colonial rule.

REVOLT OF 1857 – CAUSES AND COURSE

Causes of the Revolt

(A) Economic Causes

1. Exploitative land revenue settlements.
2. Destruction of indigenous industries.
3. Hardship to peasants, artisans and taluqdars.

(B) Social and Religious Causes

1. British interference in customs and traditions.
2. Abolition of sati and Widow Remarriage Act created fear.
3. Apprehension of conversion to Christianity.

(C) Military Causes

1. Low pay and discrimination against Indian sepoys.
2. Poor service conditions and lack of promotion.
3. Enfield rifle cartridges greased with cow and pig fat hurt religious sentiments.

Course of the Revolt

1. Revolt began at Barrackpore by **Mangal Pandey** (March 1857).
2. Major outbreak at Meerut on **10 May 1857**.
3. Rebels marched to Delhi and declared **Bahadur Shah II** as leader.
4. Revolt spread to Awadh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Gwalior and Bihar.
5. Major leaders: **Rani Laxmi Bai, Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh**.
6. Peasants, artisans, taluqdars and sepoys participated widely.



NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE REVOLT

Nature

1. British historians called it a sepoy mutiny.
2. Nationalist historians viewed it as the first war of independence.
3. Recent studies emphasize mass participation.
4. It was a popular uprising involving peasants and sepoys.

Causes of Failure

1. Lack of arms and ammunition.
2. Absence of centralized leadership.
3. Superior British military resources.
4. No clear future political programme.
5. Lack of support from princes and educated classes.

Significance

1. Exposed deep resentment against British rule.
2. British adopted divide and rule policy.
3. Recruitment in army based on caste and community.
4. **Government of India Act, 1858** ended Company rule.
5. Administration transferred to British Crown.
6. Revolt inspired future national movement.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. What were the main causes of popular revolts before 1857?

Answer- Popular revolts were caused by heavy land revenue, exploitation by landlords and moneylenders, destruction of local industries, loss of tribal land rights and unjust colonial administration.

Q-2. Describe any two peasant or tribal uprisings against British rule.

Answer- The Sanyasi Rebellion in Bengal was caused by famine and eviction, while the Santhal Rebellion was against exploitation by landlords and moneylenders. Both aimed to restore justice but were suppressed.

Q-3. Explain the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

Answer- The Revolt of 1857 was caused by economic exploitation, social and religious interference, military grievances of sepoys and the Enfield rifle cartridge issue which hurt religious sentiments.

Q-4. Discuss the nature of the Revolt of 1857.

Answer- The Revolt of 1857 was not just a sepoy mutiny but a popular uprising involving peasants, artisans and local chiefs. It expressed widespread opposition to British rule.

Q-5. What was the significance of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer- The Revolt of 1857 led to the end of Company rule and transfer of power to the British Crown. It exposed the exploitative nature of colonial rule and inspired future nationalist movements.



8

NATIONALISM

INTRODUCTION

Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to one's country. The idea of nationalism is not very old and developed mainly in the last 200 years. While nationalism first emerged in modern Europe, Indian nationalism developed under very different conditions. In India, nationalism grew mainly as a response to British colonial rule and gradually became the basis of the freedom struggle.

NATIONALISM: ORIGIN AND MEANING

1. Nationalism is not older than 200 years.
2. The modern idea of nationalism originated in **Europe**, not in India.
3. It developed due to **industrial revolution** and modern economy.
4. Industrialization created the need for:
 - Large markets
 - Political integration
 - Uniform education system
 - Common language
5. This led to the rise of **nation-states** like England, France and Germany.
6. People began to identify themselves as members of one nation.
7. Nationalism meant loyalty to the nation-state and its culture.

Nationalism in India

1. Conditions in India were different from Europe.
2. India was mainly an agrarian economy.
3. Many languages, cultures and traditions existed.



4. Patriotism existed but **nationalism did not** in the modern sense.
5. Indian nationalism emerged mainly as a **reaction to British rule**.
6. The essence of Indian nationalism was:
 - Opposition to British colonial rule
 - Unity of Indian people despite diversity

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

Indian nationalism first expressed itself in the field of **culture**.

Two Levels of Cultural Nationalism

(i) Reforming Indian Society

1. Indian leaders questioned social evils like:
 - Caste system
 - Superstitions
 - Discrimination against women
2. **Raja Rammohan Roy** opposed Sati.
3. **Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar** supported widow remarriage.
4. **Jyotiba Phule** opposed caste discrimination.
5. Reformers believed Indian society should become modern and rational.

(ii) Resisting Colonial Cultural Domination

1. British attempts to impose western culture were resisted.
2. Indian leaders defended Indian traditions and cultural practices.
3. Keshab Chandra Sen and Vidyasagar opposed forced westernization.
4. Reformers wanted Indian culture to be **modern but not western**.



Essence of Cultural Nationalism

1. Rejection of social evils in Indian culture.
2. Resistance to cultural domination by the British.
3. Combination of reform and cultural self-respect.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

1. Developed in the second half of the 19th century.
2. Leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and M.G. Ranade** highlighted economic exploitation.
3. British rule exploited India through:
 - Heavy land revenue
 - Unequal trade
 - Destruction of handicrafts
 - Use of India as raw-material supplier
4. Indian industries declined and poverty increased.

Drain Theory

1. Propounded by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
2. Explained the continuous transfer of Indian wealth to England.
3. Wealth drained through:
 - Trade profits
 - Salaries of British officials
 - Industrial exploitation
4. Drain amounted to about **one-third of India's total savings**.

Importance of Economic Nationalism

1. Exposed the myth of British benevolent rule.



2. Created awareness about colonial exploitation.
3. Laid foundation for mass national movement.
4. Led to the demand for **Swaraj (self-rule)**.

RELIGION AND NATIONALISM

1. Some leaders used religion as a source of nationalism.
2. Important leaders:
 - **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
 - **Dayanand Saraswati**
 - **Swami Vivekananda**
 - **Aurobindo Ghosh**
3. They believed Indian civilization was spiritually superior.
4. British rule was seen as cultural and spiritual domination.

Role of Religion

1. Religion was a powerful force in Indian society.
2. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** introduced Ganapati festival (1893).
3. Religious symbols helped reach the masses.
4. Gandhiji used symbols from all religions to promote unity.

Two Trends

1. Inclusive nationalism - Gandhiji's approach.
2. Exclusive nationalism - Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League.
3. Inclusive nationalism strengthened national unity.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. How did nationalism originate in Europe?

Answer- Nationalism in Europe originated due to industrialization, which created the need for unified markets, political integration, uniform education and common language. This led to the rise of nation-states and loyalty towards them.

Q-2. How was Indian nationalism different from European nationalism?

Answer- European nationalism developed due to industrialization, while Indian nationalism emerged as a response to British colonial rule. Indian nationalism focused on unity and resistance against foreign rule.

Q-3. What was the essence of cultural nationalism in India?

Answer- Cultural nationalism aimed at reforming Indian society by removing social evils and at the same time resisting British cultural domination. It promoted modern but non-western Indian culture.

Q-4. Explain economic nationalism and the Drain Theory.

Answer- Economic nationalism highlighted British exploitation of Indian economy. Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain Theory explained how India's wealth was continuously transferred to England, causing Indian poverty and British prosperity.

Q-5. How did religion contribute to the growth of nationalism in India?

Answer- Religion provided moral and emotional strength to nationalism. Leaders like Vivekananda and Tilak used religious ideas and symbols to mobilize people and spread nationalist consciousness.



9

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

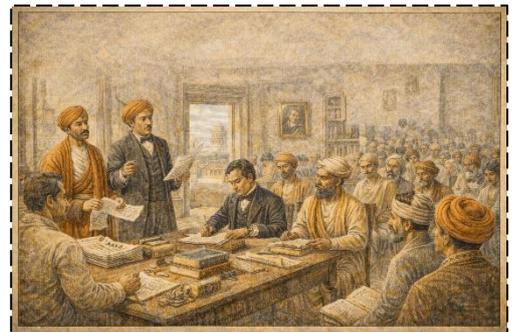
The Indian National Movement was not a single event but a long struggle spread over several decades. It included different strands such as the efforts of the moderates, extremist politics, revolutionary movements and mass movements under Mahatma Gandhi. All these strands interacted with each other and finally led to India's independence in 1947.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE EARLY NATIONALISTS

1. Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in **December 1885**.
2. **A.O. Hume**, a retired British ICS officer, played a key role in its formation.
3. Early leaders included Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and Surendranath Banerji.
4. Several regional political associations already existed before INC.
5. Early nationalists are called **Moderates**.

Main Demands of Early Nationalists

1. Reduction of land revenue and taxes.
2. Indianization of civil services.
3. Expansion of legislative councils.
4. Protection of Indian industries.
5. Opposition to repressive laws like Vernacular Press Act.



Contribution of Moderates

1. Created political awareness.
2. Developed economic critique of British rule.
3. Exposed exploitation of Indian economy.



4. Laid the foundation of national consciousness.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT: THE EXTREMIST POLITICS

1. Partition of Bengal was announced by **Lord Curzon in 1905**.
2. Partition was based on divisive religious lines.
3. This led to widespread protest in Bengal.
4. **Swadeshi and Boycott Movement** was launched.
5. British goods were boycotted and Indian goods promoted.
6. Leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai** emerged as extremists.
7. New methods used:
 - Mass meetings
 - Boycott of foreign goods
 - Use of festivals and songs
8. Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911.

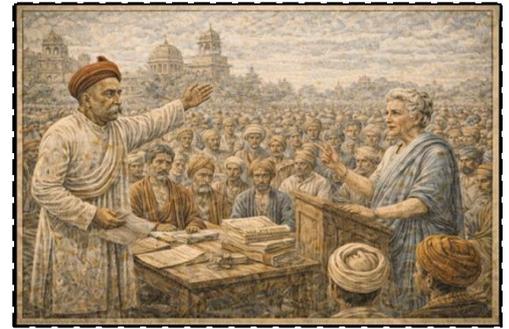
FIRST PHASE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND ABROAD

1. Split between moderates and extremists occurred in **Surat Session (1907)**.
2. Revolutionaries believed in overthrowing British rule by force.
3. Secret societies like **Anushilan Samiti and Yugantar** were formed.
4. **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki** were early revolutionaries.
5. Revolutionary activities spread to Punjab, UP and abroad.
6. **Ghadar Movement (1913)** started in USA by **Sohan Singh Bhakna**.
7. **Komagata Maru incident (1914)** intensified anger against British rule.
8. Most revolutionary attempts failed due to repression.



HOME RULE MOVEMENT

1. Started during First World War.
2. Leaders: **Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.**
3. Tilak started Home Rule League in 1916.
4. Annie Besant started another league with all-India reach.
5. Aim: Self-government within the British Empire.
6. Spread political awareness through lectures and pamphlets.
7. Movement declined after 1918.



THE GANDHIAN MASS MOVEMENT: THE INITIAL YEARS

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in **1915**.
2. Introduced **Satyagraha** based on non-violence.

Early Movements

1. **Champaran Movement (1917)** – against indigo planters.
2. **Ahmedabad Mill Strike** – for workers' wages.
3. **Kheda Movement** – demand for revenue remission.
4. These movements established Gandhi as a mass leader.

Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919)

1. Rowlatt Act allowed detention without trial.
2. Nationwide protest launched.
3. Led to **Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919)**.
4. This incident shocked the nation and intensified nationalism.

NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION

1. Launched in **1920** under Gandhi's leadership.
2. Supported by Khilafat Movement.



3. Programme included:
 - Boycott of schools, courts and councils
 - Boycott of foreign goods
 - Promotion of khadi
4. Lawyers, students and teachers participated actively.
5. Movement was withdrawn after **Chauri Chaura incident (1922)** due to violence.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT: REORGANIZATION AND REORIENTATION

1. Revolutionary activities revived after withdrawal of Non-Cooperation.
2. **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** formed.
3. **Kakori Conspiracy (1925)** was a major event.
4. Later renamed **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**.
5. Leaders like **Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad** adopted socialist ideology.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

1. Simon Commission appointed in **1927**.
2. It had **no Indian member**.
3. All parties boycotted it.
4. Slogan: *"Go Back Simon"*.
5. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was injured in lathi-charge and later died.
6. Congress adopted **Purna Swaraj** as its goal.



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

1. Launched in **1930** with **Dandi March**.
2. Gandhi broke salt law at Dandi.
3. Movement spread across India.
4. Women participated in large numbers.



5. Government repression followed.
6. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)** led to temporary suspension.
7. Movement resumed and finally withdrawn in 1934.

INTENSIFICATION OF RADICAL MOVEMENTS AND RISE OF THE LEFT

1. Revolutionary activities increased between 1930–34.
2. **Chittagong Armoury Raid** led by Surya Sen.
3. Socialist ideas gained popularity.
4. **Communist Party of India** founded in 1920.
5. Leaders like **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose** were influenced by socialism.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AND CONGRESS PARTICIPATION

1. **Government of India Act, 1935** introduced provincial autonomy.
2. Elections held in **1937**.
3. Congress formed governments in most provinces.
4. Congress ministries worked for people's welfare.
5. Resigned in 1939 after India was dragged into World War II.

TOWARDS FREEDOM

1. **Quit India Movement (1942)** launched by Gandhi.
2. British responded with mass arrests.
3. Movement showed British could no longer rule India.
4. After World War II, negotiations for transfer of power began.
5. India became independent on **15 August 1947**.
6. Independence was accompanied by **Partition of India**, causing violence and suffering.



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. What was the role of the early nationalists in the Indian National Movement?

Answer- Early nationalists created political awareness, criticized British economic policies and demanded constitutional reforms. They laid the foundation of Indian nationalism through peaceful methods.

Q-2. Explain the significance of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.

Answer- The Swadeshi Movement promoted Indian goods and boycott of British products. It encouraged mass participation and introduced new methods of protest, strengthening national consciousness.

Q-3. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement withdrawn in 1922?

Answer- The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident, where violence broke out. Gandhi believed the movement must remain strictly non-violent.

Q-4. Discuss the importance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer- The Civil Disobedience Movement mobilized masses through peaceful violation of laws like salt tax. It expanded participation of women and youth and weakened British authority.

Q-5. Why is 1947 described as a year of triumph and tragedy?

Answer- 1947 marked India's independence from British rule, which was a great achievement. However, it was also a tragedy because partition led to communal violence and loss of lives.

